

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 23

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1919.

No. 30

Twelve Injured in Train Collision

G. R. & I. Trains Meet Head-on North of Petoskey.

Twelve persons were injured, none of them fatally, Tuesday evening when the G. R. & I. suburban train to Alanson and an extra freight train, south bound, met in a head-on collision near Wayagamung, a mile south of Conway. The engines of both trains were almost completely demolished, and were stood on end in a peculiar position. The engine tenders and cabs were completely broken to pieces.

The second coach of the passenger train did not leave the rails but the first coach was battered in on one end and twisted up a bit. Both coaches and the tender broke loose from the engine and were driven back down the track two car lengths by the impact when the trains came together.

The freight train also recoiled slightly and several cars crumpled up and lay twisted and broken across the roadbed.

Stopped at Round Lake.

The passenger train had made a stop at Round Lake and was not yet under much speed, passengers say. Had it been under full headway it is believed more people would have been injured. The passenger train carried people for Conway, Oden, Ponsheawaing and Alanson and was the last suburban train of the day for those points.

Within a few minutes after the accident the injured were brought to Petoskey and taken to Petoskey hospital where their injuries were treated. Most of them remained at the hospital during the night and some are still there.

List of Injured

The injured were:
Lynn Andrus, Cedar Springs, cut scalp and cut left hand.
Frank Fuller, Cadillac, engineer on freight, seven wounds in face and head—back scraped, wound in left knee, three wounds in leg.
Tom Sheridan, Petoskey, passenger baggageman, scalp wound, cut over left eye.
Frank Kerwin, Petoskey, face and eyes filled with gravel and cinders, cut on head, left arm paralyzed, shoulder injured.
H. F. Kellogg, Grand Rapids, engineer on passenger, back hurt.
Fred Sautter, conductor on passenger—head hurt.
T. N. Banwell, Alanson, hip and side injured.
Helen Weaver, St. Louis, Mo., both lips cut, teeth loosened, right leg bruised, knee cut.
Christine Haizel, Chelsea, Ill., nose broken, face cut, teeth loosened, left side bruised and wrenched.
Mrs. J. M. Holferty, Oak Park, head cut, back hurt, leg hurt.
J. M. Holferty, right side bruised, neck hurt.
Mrs. John Chapman, Harbor Springs R. F. D., face cut, hips and leg hurt.

Thousands Visit Scene.

News of the wreck spread rapidly and within an hour hundreds of automobiles filled with people were going toward the scene. It is estimated that more than five hundred automobile parties were there before midnight. They continued to come in lesser numbers all night and all day—Wednesday.

The tracks were blocked by the wreck for nearly twenty-four hours and passengers had to be transferred from the two night trains, trains two and eleven Tuesday night, trains six and seventeen Wednesday morning, and trains nineteen and twenty Wednesday afternoon.

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.

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.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Monday evening, July 21, 1919.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Wilson. Present—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell. Absent—none. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following list of bills was presented for payment:

James Boyd, street labor	\$13.40
Frederick W. Mayne, expense on welcoming com.	8.00
E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	33.00
City Treasurer, payment of labor	399.62
Thomas Gagnon, labor	5.25
John Tooley, labor at library	3.00
R. Bingham, cleaning hose	6.25
J. F. Kenny, freight and drayage	11.80
E. R. Kleinbans, selling cemetery lots	3.00
Ruth Gregory, work at library	19.36
Elsie Johnson, work at library	15.04
Dorothy Severance, work at library	2.70
Otis J. Smith, copying reg. books	5.13
City Treasurer, payment of labor	23.00
W. T. Boswell, postage	5.74
People's State Sav. Bank, compensation ins.	302.95
Lewis Lemieux, cleaning Madison lot	95.00
Dwight L. Wilson, telephone expense	3.70

On motion by Gidley, the bills as listed above were allowed by the following aye and nay vote:

Ayes—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell. Nays—none.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Gidley, who moved its adoption; seconded by Mayor Wilson. Resolved, That the balance of cash remaining in the Paving District No. 1 Fund, be transferred to the Street and Sewer Fund.

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1919, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell. Nays—none.

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

Whereas, on the 19th day of May 1919, the City Commission of the City of East Jordan, Michigan, passed a resolution declaring that said Commission deemed it advisable to vacate, discontinue and abolish that part of Fifth Street lying between William Street and Garfield Street, in the City of East Jordan, Michigan, and appointing the 21st day of July, 1919, as the time when the said Commission would hear any and all objections that might be urged against said vacating, discontinuing and abolishing said portion of Fifth Street, and Whereas,

Notice of such meeting was duly published for four successive weeks in the East Jordan Enterprise, a newspaper published and circulated in the said City of East Jordan. And Whereas, The said City Commission met on the 21st day of July, 1919, as provided in the said notice, and no one appearing to object to the closing, discontinuing and abolishing of said portion of Fifth Street, Be it resolved by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan, that that part of Fifth Street lying between William Street and Garfield Street, in the City of East Jordan, Michigan, according to the recorded plat of Nicholls fourth addition of the City of East Jordan, Michigan, be and the same is hereby vacated, discontinued and abolished, and that said vacating, discontinuing and abolishing of that part of Fifth Street lying between William Street and Garfield Street, in the City of East Jordan, is a public improvement.

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan, Michigan, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1919, by aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell. Nays—none.

The following resolution was offered by Mayor Wilson, who moved its adoption; seconded by Commissioner Gidley: Resolved that the City of East Jordan pay the East Jordan Electric Light & Power Company at the rate of three cents a candle power for street lighting furnished the City of East Jordan by the said East Jordan Electric Light & Power Company, and five cents a kilowatt for electric power furnished for water pumping purposes. And that the rates on electric lights in dwellings be fixed at \$1.25 minimum, with no discount; fifteen cents a kilowatt up to thirty kilowatts, and ten cents a kilowatt over thirty kilowatts, with a ten percent discount if light bill is paid on or before the tenth day of the month in which it is due.

Resolved further that above change

in rates shall date from July 1, 1919.

Resolved further that these rates shall prevail only while present high prices of fuel, material and labor prevail, and that as soon as prices drop, the rate shall be re-adjusted.

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan, Michigan, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1919, by aye and nay vote as follows: aye vote—Wilson, Gidley; nay vote—Crowell. On motion by Gidley, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

FLYER IS HELD AS TRESPASSER

Forced to Descend in a New York Park.

PINCHED FOR SPOILING GRASS

"Catcha See Them Signs: 'Keep Off the Grass'?" Demanded Irate Patrolman—"You Should Have Written Letter to Park Board Asking Permission to Land There," Declares the Judge—Sentence Suspended.

The deplorable lack of landing fields, or even places where airmen can land with any degree of safety about our largest cities is the biggest obstacle in the way of flying becoming common. Airplane enthusiasts are agreed upon this, and until some way out of the difficulty is found the sport will always rank as hazardous, unsafe, but extremely thrilling.

New York had an example of this a few days ago when Philip A. Bjarklund, a civilian aviator, landed in Van Cortlandt park and tore up a few feet of turf. His engine had "conked" while flying to Albany and he was forced to descend hurriedly where he could. Van Cortlandt park happened to be it. It might have been the Woolworth tower or Forty-second street and Broadway, or Brooklyn bridge, so far as the pilot's ability to control his destiny was concerned.

He landed, got out and was ruefully contemplating his machine. Up walked Hard Luck in the bulky shape of Patrolman John F. Shields. "Hey, whatcha mean by tearing up that grass?" queried the exponent of law order and flat feet. "Catcha see them signs: 'Keep Off the Grass?'"

Bjarklund explained that he had a forced landing, and that so far as he was concerned it was unavoidable, that he certainly hadn't wanted to land in the park et cetera. But the law was obdurate. "Tain't my fault," said the mountain in blue. "Them signs say 'Keep Off the Grass' and I'm here to see that they're obeyed."

Arrested for Trespassing. He thereupon handed the aviator a summons to appear before Magistrate Ten Eyck for "unlawfully disturbing the grass in a grass plot of Van Cortlandt park without a permit from the park authorities, against the peace and dignity of the state of New York and the municipal ordinances in such cases duly made and provided."

"Phew!" said Bjarklund as he read the charge sheet. Magistrate Ten Eyck promptly adjudged him guilty when he appeared. The court was stern. Justice fairly bearded from his honor's brows.

"Didn't you see the signs?" queried the court in a deep bass voice.

"No, your honor, I was 1,500 feet up." Bjarklund then explained to the court that his motor had quit and that he couldn't very well tie it up to a cloud while he tinkered with it. Neither could he throw out a sky anchor. Inasmuch as the motor wouldn't go up, he had to come down, and he had only about the split part of a second to decide where he was going when he got down.

Judge Suspends Fine. "Well," said the court, "you should have written a letter to the park board and asked authority to land there. Of course, it being Sunday, no one would have been at the park board office to answer it. And, of course, you might have been killed in the meantime, but you should have stayed within the law anyway."

"You're guilty as charged," boomed the court. "But," with a twinkle in his eye, "the sentence is suspended. Next time when you've got to come down fast write a letter to the board and ask for permission to land. Next?"

"Well, he was guilty anyhow," said the cop, triumphantly, as he stalked out to resume his watchfulness of the park squirrels.

"We all know people who are too refined to perspire on a hot day, but we don't think much of them."

WANT FLYING SHIP AS TYPE FOR NAVY

Seek to Develop Model to Ride Out Storm.

SEE LESSON IN OCEAN 'HOPS'

Defects of Boats of the NC Pattern Studied by the Naval Experts in Washington—To Play Its Full Part in Naval Strategy Seaplane Must Become as Independent Unit as Modern Destroyer or Submarine.

Flying ships, instead of flying boats, will be the logical evolution of navy seaplanes, navy experts believe, as a result of the first air trip across the Atlantic. First impressions of the lessons taught by that trip had already taken definite shape in the minds of the men who conceived and built the NC machines, one of which Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read maneuvered to a safe mooring at Plymouth, England. It was the experience of the NC-1, lost off the Azores, and the NC-3, battered out of usefulness by heavy seas before she made port at Ponta Delgada, that the inventive genius of the department turned for inspiration, rather than to the NC-4.

Experts are convinced that to play its full part in naval strategy the seaplane must become as independent a unit as a modern submarine or destroyer. It must be able to keep the seas in heavy weather, riding on the surface. It must be able to lift itself into the air or to plane down to a safe landing, even when tall seas are running, and it must provide for its crew, safety, shelter, and reasonable comfort under very adverse circumstances, for the efficiency of the plane depends upon the efficiency of its men.

To fulfill its function as a scout the seaplane of the future must be able to communicate at all times by radio.

Plan Fleetlike of the Air. The answer to all of these requirements in the minds of the experts is larger craft, veritable flying ships. The vision toward which the designers are looking is that of flotillas of seaplanes relying wholly upon their own power for transportation on the surface or in the air and operating from swift "mother ships," as submarines and destroyers now operate.

As battleships have developed from 11,000-ton pre-dreadnaughts to the 43,000-ton monsters for which the navy is now contracting, so, naval officers say, seaplane evolution will come type by type and year by year, each advance being based on results obtained with preceding types. This is the program laid out by the navy department as the basis for the request recently made to congress by Secretary Daniels for \$45,000,000 for aviation development in the next fiscal year.

Part of this appropriation, if granted, will go into lighter-than-air development. The general board is expected to recommend the immediate purchase of a British rigid dirigible for personnel training and the construction of a similar vessel on American designs as a pilot ship of a fleet of air cruisers. The purchase of the British Zeppelin would permit the training of a crew to handle the first American craft when completed.

The navy department is said to be ready to proceed with Zeppelin construction on its own plans whenever congress grants authority and appropriations. The ship, it is understood, would not be patterned exactly on the British modifications of German Zeppelin construction. The discovery of noncombustible helium gas to inflate the bags is said to have pointed the way to some radical changes in design. Details of what is contemplated have not been disclosed.

Naval experts point out that in both seaplane and dirigible development one of the most important elements to be considered is that of getting efficient power. The Liberty motors have proved highly satisfactory so far as endurance goes on the transatlantic flight, but no means have yet been evolved to get the full benefit of their power. The problem is the same as that encountered with steam turbines in surface craft.

Testing Reduction Gear.

The navy has been working for months with a reduction gear system to go between the engine and the propeller. A similar device has permitted destroyers to use turbine engines, but it has been found a difficult task to design a lightweight reduction gear for seaplanes or other craft. Should this device be worked out, the NC seaplanes could be made much more efficient and their cruising radius could be greatly increased.

As to the sea-keeping qualities of the NC planes, the experiences of the NC-1 and NC-3 indicate to experts that

some way must be found to get the plane surfaces higher out of the water. This would save them from battering into the sea when riding the surface.

New gasoline motors for lighter-than-air craft have been worked out and received their first test on the flight of the dirigible O-5 from Montauk Point, L. I., to St. John's, Newfoundland. So well did they function that decision had been made to attempt a direct flight to Ireland with the O-5 before the ship was blown to sea and wrecked. Another attempt to cross the Atlantic will be made as soon as similar engines can be installed in another aircraft of the "O" type.

Commissions to Be Given 50,000 Men.

Fifty thousand properly accredited graduates of the reserve officers' training corps will be appointed to the officers' reserve corps of the army "in the lowest grade authorized by law in that arm for which graduates have received special training," according to an announcement by the war department.

U. S. TROOPS USE FOREIGN GUNS

Yank Fighters Race Ahead of Own Supplies.

STORY OF MUNITIONS IS TOLD

Government Publishes Volume Giving Official History of "America's Munitions"—Enemy's Spring Offensive in 1918 Brought Cry for "Men, More Men"—Year 1920 Set as Goal for Which America Should Strive.

The war demonstrated that the nation can "organize, train and transport troops of a superior sort at a rate which leaves far behind any program for the manufacture of munitions," Assistant Secretary Crowell, director of munitions, declared in his introductory summary to the official history of "America's Munitions."

A critic has an easy opportunity to discover that certain things were not done, Secretary Crowell frankly says, and then enumerates the outstanding failures: "American airplanes did not arrive at the front in sufficient numbers; American guns in certain essential calibers did not appear at all; American gas shells were not fired at the enemy; American troops fought with French and British machine guns to a large extent."

Goal Seemed Far Off.

Reviewing the historical facts which have been cited as explaining these unaccomplished hopes Mr. Crowell pointed out again that 1920 had been definitely set by the allied governments as the goal for which America should strive; that "the decision to prepare heavily for 1919-1920 and to sacrifice for 1917-1918 the munitions which might have been produced at the cost of less adequate preparation for the more distant future was based on sound strategic reasoning on the part of the allies and ourselves."

The official program for American co-operation, adopted by the supreme war council, is stated to have comprised four lines of endeavor, which, in degree of importance, were:

To keep the allies from starvation by shipping food.

To maintain the flow of material already in production for them.

To send as many men as could be transported by available shipping.

To bend all energies to the future great army which would deliver the final blow.

Plea Swiftly Answered.

When the enemy's spring offensive brought the cry for "men—more men," the report says, the response was so thorough that in July, 1918, the number sent across was three times that contemplated in the original staff estimates.

Attention was called to the fact that while the army war college had on file detailed plans for defending American harbors, coasts and borders, there was no plan for "the equally important and equally necessary mobilization of industry." The years 1917 and 1918, the volume says, will "forever stand as the monument to the American genius of workshop and factory, which in this period insured the victory."

The munitions report was prepared by more than a score of officers and civilian officials, each of whom supervised the chapter dealing with his particular department. It was prepared in compliance with a request from Secretary Baker, who declared that, "as the whole people have been called upon to make sacrifices for the war all the people should be given an opportunity to know what has been done in their behalf."

CAPTIVE YANKS PAN BOLSHEVISM

Russians Try to Convert Prisoners to Red Theories.

PLAN PROVES UTTER FAILURE

American Doughboys Captured on Archangel Front Are Given Unwelcome Courses of Lectures on Bolshevism While in Moscow—Hoped to Send Them Home Primed for Agitation in United States.

American doughboys who fell into the hands of the bolsheviks as war prisoners were given an unwelcome course of lectures on bolshevism while in Moscow. The bolsheviks aimed to convert the Americans and send them home primed for agitation in America.

The plan failed, judging from the sentiments of five Americans who were released in Moscow and allowed to leave at the request of the United Press, writes Frank J. Taylor, staff correspondent of that organization.

These men were Bryant B. Ryall, Y. M. C. A. secretary, New York city, who had been in Russia before doing civilian relief work; Sergt. Glenn W. Letzell, Millburg, Pa., and Private Freeman Hogan, Detroit; Jens Laurson, Marlet, Mich., and John Triplett, Hindman, Ky. In addition, the party brought out Francis Linford, a wounded English lad from Sussex.

Prisoners Are Stripped.

All the Yanks were captured on the Archangel front. When the bolsheviks surprised them by a flank movement, the Yanks were passed back from post to post until they arrived in Moscow. They were stripped of practically everything, including clothes.

Some of them had almost entirely Russian uniforms. The bolsheviks had a particularly keen eye for American "O. D." equipment, especially shirts. All of the Americans had bolshevik overcoats, their own having been stolen.

In Moscow the Americans were given fairly clean and decent quarters, but were issued practically no food. A Red Cross fund and later money from the Y. M. C. A. saved them from starvation. The five did their own marketing and prepared their meals.

They were allowed a remarkable amount of freedom in Moscow, and could go about the city in the daytime. At special times they had to report for lectures on bolshevism and the world revolution given by Russians who had lived abroad and spoke English.

The bolsheviks did their best to convert the Yankees who kept their peace, and expressed no opinions until they had crossed the border into Finland. The doughboys were supposed to be "ripe" for bolshevism when they left Russia.

To learn what impression Russian bolsheviks had made upon the doughboys, the United Press correspondent asked them for their opinions when they arrived at the internment camp at Terijoki, where the Finns quarantine arrivals from Russia.

"Make No Bolshevika."

Sergeant Letzell said: "They're not making any bolsheviks of American prisoners. They try to preach bolshevism to us, but it doesn't go. They'd take men who've got brains, who've accomplished something by ability and work and reduce them to the lowest level. Who's going to stand for that?"

"They're a bunch of thieves and robbers. The leaders are preaching that everyone ought to have the same amount of money, but every leader has a pile of rubles stuck away that would knock your eye out. They all believe in the principle the bols had at the front: 'What's yours is mine—that's their creed.'"

"Bolos" is the name the Yankees on the Archangel front gave to the bolsheviks.

Letzell is an intelligent, spirited, red-headed American who came by his decisive ideas regarding bolshevism as the result of his first-hand experiences.

Private Hogan is serious and deliberate. He speaks little and listens much. His views are equally interesting. "If America ever went bolshevik like Moscow," he said, "I'd make my self a lone hand to stand out against them."

"If you want to be a good bolshevik, you've got to be crummy and dirty. The majority of people in Russia wouldn't tolerate it if it weren't for the fact they would starve to death if they opposed the bols."

This is what the ordinary American doughboy thinks of bolshevism. These chaps had three months to study it in Moscow, mecca of the bolsheviks.

Briefs of the Week

Miss Alice Walker went to Bellaire, Friday, for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Mike Gunderson and children are visiting relatives at Omens, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Richards and children went to Alger, Friday, to visit relatives.

Miss Laura Giles left Friday for a visit with relatives at West Branch and Detroit.

Millford Spidel of Lapeer is guest at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Spidel.

Miss Ethel Bruntall returned home Tuesday from a visit with friends at Grove City, Pa.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook left Friday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Cuson, at Detroit.

Olaf Olson left Wednesday for Grand Rapids, where he will take treatment at DeVore hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollie Bayliss and children went to Muskegon, Thursday, for a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Saffern were Grand Rapids visitors this week. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gruber returned home Tuesday from a business trip to Detroit and other points.

Mrs. W. S. Chambers who has been visiting relatives here returned to her home at Detroit, Friday.

Miss Marion Savage of Reed City was guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Balch over Sunday.

Mrs. Stanley Harrison left Friday for the Soo, where she joins her husband and will make their home.

Miss Margaret Geck, who has been attending college at Evanston, Ill., returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. W. E. Bateson and children of Detroit, are guests at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Spidel.

A. H. Zerwekh of Des Moines, Iowa, was guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Zerwekh first of the week.

Mrs. Lee Utter and niece, Lucille White, of Bellaire, were guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Geo. Walker, first of the week.

Mrs. E. E. Hartman and her nieces together with Mr. and Mrs. Alex Schwartz were Charlevoix visitors Monday, Mr. Schwartz leaving for Chicago, after a brief stay at Cherryvale.

The Eastern Star and F. & A. M. Lodges will hold a picnic supper at Monroe Creek, Tuesday, July 29th. Autos will leave from Palmer's Store between 6 and 6:30. Each one bring their own dishes.

Mayor and Mrs. D. L. Wilson are entertaining the former's brother, Dr. Geo. K. Wilson, and wife, the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary Dixon, and her sister, Miss Nora Dixon—all of Streator, Ill. Also Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson with daughter of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moon of Oxford.

As a preventative against possible dangerous fires, fifteen mounted members of the Michigan State Constabulary will be stationed in Northern Michigan, with headquarters at Petoskey and others points. This action was decided upon by Commissioner Baird in conference with Chief Deputy Fire Warden Pearson, of Boyne Falls. Warden Pearson, who was in Petoskey for a short time Wednesday, stated that the constabulary would work in connection with the deputies of the game wardens department, who are also fire wardens during the dry season. The forest fires are well under control, and are confined to cut-over slashings. No fires are reported that have any dangerous possibilities.

Misses Kathleen and Catherine Roy of Goshen, Ind., are guest of Miss Belle Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bonnette left Friday for Flint, where they will make their home.

Miss Lillian McKee of Charlevoix was guest at the A. Walstad home, first of the week.

Mrs. L. Miller with children of Ellsworth are guests at the home of her son, Vernon Clark.

Mrs. Philip Johnson and Mrs. C. E. Johnson came Friday from Fremont, and are guests of Mrs. W. C. Hoover.

Mrs. Arnold Kiser and daughter, Vivian, returned home Friday, from a visit with relatives at Kewadin and Central Lake.

Mrs. H. Halverson returned to her home at Milwaukee, Wis., Friday, after a visit at the farm home of her brother Will Sanderson.

Mrs. James Howard is receiving a visit from her two sisters, Mrs. W. B. Hall at Omaha, Nebraska, and Mrs. F. B. Hibbler and son of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ashley were auto visitors through Southern Michigan this week. They were accompanied by the latter's father, C. E. Lee, and wife.

George Somers and family of Boyne City, moved this week into the Heston tenant residence on Second-st. Mr. Somers is one of the superintendents of the Chemical plant here.

Linoel Goodman, who served in Hdqrs. Co. 125th Inf'y, has been awarded a War Cross by the Italian Government for bravery shown under fire.

Mr. Goodman, who was here for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goodman, is now located in Detroit. He was cited for bravery by Gen'l Pershing and was decorated by this government.

Upon entering his apiary, near Wm. J. Bennetts, Antrim County, early Friday morning, Ira D. Bartlett discovered that some one had removed a super of combs from one of his hives of bees, and as some one had been in the apiary on the evening of July 11th and taken out two combs of honey. He decided that he would like to know who this miscreant was, and forthwith phoned to several adjoining cities to see if a good bloodhound could be obtained, he located one at Petoskey which would do credit as an addition to any sheriff's posse, and had him on the job inside of two hours. Unfortunately it rained for some time which with a very light scent on a dry grass sod made it impossible for the hound to get a sufficient scent to follow. Mr. Bartlett says that thieving in this community not only of honey and bees but of other farm commodities has been quite common in the past few years, and that eventually he will get the thieves if they continue their work. He warns would-be-thieves that a special act of the Legislature makes molestation and the stealing of bees and honey a crime no less than grand larceny, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

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

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

MRS. GEORGE CRAWFORD PASSES AWAY.

Mary A. Watts was born in Canada Feb. 13, 1852, and fell asleep at the Petoskey hospital, July 19, 1919, at the age of 67 years.

In 1871 she was united in marriage to John Rowe of Canada; they moved to Charlevoix County when the county was a wilderness and Charlevoix was the nearest town.

In 1890 Mr. Rowe died and in 1893, she was again married to George W. Crawford of East Jordan and has since resided here. She leaves, besides her husband two children, four step-children, thirteen grand children, three sisters, and one brother to mourn the loss of a kind and considerate wife and mother and a loving friend.

Funeral services were held at the farm home, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Myron E. Hoyt. Interment in the Jones Cemetery.

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the City of East Jordan for the Month of April, 1919.

General Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 1806.00
	Total	\$ 1806.00
	DISBURSEMENTS	
1	C. H. Whittington, salary 1 month	33.33
1	Otis J. Smith, salary and postage	30.00
2	Henry Cook, salary	75.00
11	E. J. Hose Co., 3 fires	40.50
11	J. H. Shults Co., election supplies	23.14
11	C. A. Brabant, mdse.	54
11	Mich. State Tel. Co., rentals	6.25
11	State Bank E. J., order Wec. Light Co.	314.25
11	Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	26.25
11	G. A. Lisk, printing	48.00
11	D. H. Fitch, salary and rental	24.17
11	W. T. Boswell, sal., postage and expense	61.02
11	Geo. Carr, mdse. for banquet	10.97
11	James Gidley, salary	25.00
11	Gidley & Mac, ice cream for banquet	10.25
11	R. A. Risk, sal. as health officer	25.00
11	C. H. Whittington, casket	42.00
11	Edw. M. Hall	42.00
11	C. H. Whittington, salary and table	36.33
11	City Treas., pay't elec. expenses	81.50
12	Alonzo Graves, draying	2.00
17	Henry Cook, del. ballot boxes	1.00
22	State Bank E. J., surety bond	5.00
22	Giles & Hawkins, lunch for Elec. Board	5.25
22	C. H. Whittington, salary in full	50.00
22	Thomas Passinger, rental	5.00
22	E. J. Hose Co., Williamson	15.00
22	C. E. Crowell, salary	25.00
30	Balance on hand	783.85
	Total	\$ 1021.75

Street and Sewer Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 1101.77
	Total	\$ 1101.77
	DISBURSEMENTS	
4	E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	33.00
11	Jno. F. Kenny, freight	12.55
11	The Barrett Co., tarvia	50.00
14	H. B. Hipp, fill at Brown's Creek	201.60
18	E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	33.00
23	Chas. Nowland, labor and material	3.54
25	Ed. Bashaw, labor	11.25
26	John McCollom, team work	12.00
30	Balance on hand	744.83
	Total	\$ 1101.77

Water Works Fund RECEIPTS

April	30 Water Coll' for month	\$ 684.29
	Turn on permits	6.00
	Total	\$ 690.29
	DISBURSEMENTS	
1	Overdrawn	\$ 141.09
4	Winford Batterbee, labor	2.75
11	Wm. Johnson, draying	1.00
17	Henry Cook, turning on water	3.00
22	Anchor Pk'g Co., packing	34.13
23	Chas. Nowland, labor and material	16.60
30	Balance on hand	491.72
	Total	\$ 690.29

Interest and Sinking Fund RECEIPTS

April	30 Overdrawn	\$ 461.38
	Total	\$ 461.38
	DISBURSEMENTS	
1	Overdrawn	\$ 461.38
	Total	\$ 461.38

Bridge Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 5868.77
	Total	\$ 5868.77
	DISBURSEMENTS	
30	Balance on hand	\$ 5868.77
	Total	\$ 5868.77

Paving Dist. No. 1 Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 2074.07
	Total	\$ 2074.07
	DISBURSEMENTS	
30	Balance on hand	\$ 2074.07
	Total	\$ 2074.07

Paving Dist. No. 2 Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 328.33
	Total	\$ 328.33
	DISBURSEMENTS	
30	Balance on hand	\$ 328.33
	Total	\$ 328.33

Paving Dist. No. 3 Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 151.93
	Total	\$ 151.93
	DISBURSEMENTS	
30	Balance on hand	\$ 151.93
	Total	\$ 151.93

Cemetery Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 249.56
	Total	\$ 249.56
	DISBURSEMENTS	
11	E. R. Kleinhans, labor and selling lots	5.00
22	E. R. Kleinhans, labor	10.50
30	Balance on hand	234.06
	Total	\$ 249.56

Library Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 1169.11
30	Transferred from Dog Fund	73.22
	Total	\$ 1242.33

DISBURSEMENTS

11	W. I. Supernaw, repair works	25.00
11	Jno. F. Kenny, coal	11.34
11	People's State Sav. Bank, ins. on furniture	4.80
30	Balance on hand	1201.29
	Total	\$ 1242.33

Dog Fund RECEIPTS

April	1 Balance on hand	\$ 123.22
	Total	\$ 123.22
	DISBURSEMENTS	
30	Transferred to Library Fund	73.22
30	Balance on hand	50.00
	Total	\$ 123.22

Recapitulation

General Fund	\$ 783.85
Street Fund	744.83
Water Works Fund	491.72
Bridge Fund	5868.77
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 1	2074.07
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 2	328.33
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 3	151.93
Cemetery Fund	234.06
Library Fund	1201.29
Dog Fund	50.00
Overdrawn	
Interest and Sinking Fund	\$ 461.38
Less Overdraft	\$ 11928.85
	461.38
Total	\$ 11467.47
Outstanding Orders	20.54
Cash on hand at end of Month	\$ 11488.01
OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk	

\$50.00 REWARD

I will pay a reward of \$50.00 for any information which may lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons entering and stealing honey, bees, fixtures or other supplies from any of my apiaries.—IRA D. BARTLETT.

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.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

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

HOUND FINDS GIRL

She Was Lost for a Long Time in the Hills.

The five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Reneau of Coyote valley, California, has a narrative to relate after spending a day and a night alone in the hills several miles from her home.

The little one was picking wild flowers on her father's farm when she wandered away and night overtook her. Efforts of the parents to find the girl proved unavailing, after which a searching party was organized among the neighbors and all night they scoured the hills with lanterns, but no trace of her was found.

On the evening of the second day, when she had been away from her home for 26 hours, the searchers were led to her whereabouts by a bloodhound. The little one was found asleep under a large manzanita bush several miles from the Reneau home. She is now little the worse for her adventure.

Miner Received \$5,000 for Year's Work
One miner in South Wales, Eng., received more than \$5,000 last year, while another paid income tax on \$4,750 in wages. The mine is said to be so easy to work that the men can earn what they like. The coal only has to be "tickled" to bring it down.

Cold Storage Ladybugs

Thawed out ladybirds, about 200,000 of them, are being planted in various orchards in Washington for the destruction of fruit aphids. They were brought to the state in cold storage by Horticultural Inspector C. B. Wood. Aphids have become a serious pest in the orchards here. The bugs were gathered in California.



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.

J. E. REDMON
PRACTICAL
Undertaking and Embalming
Phone 199.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

TOO hot to scrub floors?



GET A LINOLEUM!
wipe it with a damp cloth and you are through
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Measure your rooms, we will cut to fit.
LIGHT OR DARK PATTERNS
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East Jordan Lumber Co.

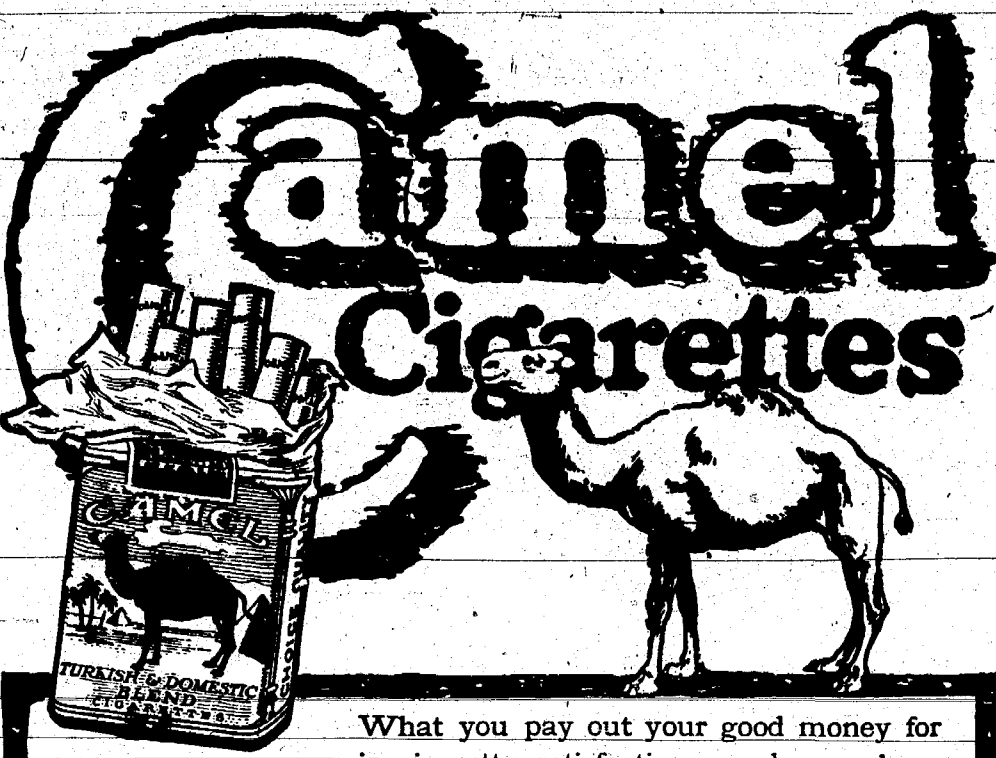
Shopping!

While shopping visit our Jewelry Store and look the Jewelry over. Here you will find an up-to-date line of

LINKS RINGS
PINS WATCHES

All Kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED.

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18 cents a package

What you pay out your good money for is cigarette satisfaction—and, my, how you do get it in every puff of Camels!

EXPERTLY blended choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos in Camel cigarettes eliminate bite and free them from any unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or unpleasant cigarette odor.

Camels win instant and permanent success with smokers because the blend brings out to the limit the refreshing flavor and delightful mel-

low-mildness of the tobaccos yet retaining the desirable "body." Camels are simply a revelation! You may smoke them without tiring your taste!

For your own satisfaction you must compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price. Then, you'll best realize their superior quality and the rare enjoyment they provide.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHIPPING BOARD URGES BOYS TO GO TO SEA

Chairman Hurley Says Hope of Merchant Marine is American Boy.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States shipping board has issued an appeal to American boys to take up seagoing, which is a part of a nation-wide movement by the board to interest the American people in the manning of the great new merchant fleet which resulted from the war. Mr. Hurley points out that the new ships must be manned by Americans if they are to remain an asset worthy of the country's greatness. "The backbone of the merchant marine is the men who are in it," he says. "It is as vital to the nation's prosperity that we have efficient American crews for the ships of the new merchant marine as it is for the railroads to have skilled and loyal train crews." The American boy is the hope of the merchant marine, according to Mr. Hurley. "Our present greatest need," he says, "is to get in touch with the American boys who should man our new ships. I hope that every newspaper in the country will take notice

of it; that every preacher will mention it from the pulpit; that every city and town, through its officials, will make a canvass of the young men of the community who might be available for training as merchant mariners, with a view to becoming officers, or shipping agents, or foreign trade representatives for American interests." Mr. Hurley adds that the shipping board will give its fullest co-operation to any community wishing to send its boys to be trained for the merchant marine, and requests that communications on the subject be sent to Henry Howard, the shipping board's director of recruiting at Boston, Mass.

GETS EMBALMED HEAD

It Was Shrunk to About the Size of an Orange, but Given Museum. A mummified human head, shrunk to the size of the average orange, has just been presented to the Museum of History, Science and Art in the Exposition park, Los Angeles, by Mrs. H. M. Parker of that city. It is said to be one of seven of the kind in the United States. The head of a Jibero Indian of southern Ecuador, it was obtained from a trader in South America by a brother-in-law of Mrs. Parker. Small as it is, it is covered by a luxuriant growth of long black hair. The Jibero Indians are among the fiercest head hunters in the world, ac-

ording to Mrs. Parker. Instead of scalping their victim, as was the custom of the Indians of North America, they remove all of the bones from the head and embalm the remaining flesh.

HUBBY DICTATES DRESS

Wife Sues for Divorce—Razor Used on Clothes. Clothes may not make the lady, but they certainly make the divorce courts work overtime sometimes, as attested by two divorce suits filed at Reading, Pa. The allegation that her husband wanted her to dress like an "old woman" so other men would pass her by is the basis of the suit of Mabel E. Heckman, who married Thomas Heckman 21 years ago in Allentown, while a razor operation, said to have been performed on his wife's best attire by Harry J. Bush, to the detriment of her matrimonial joy, is the background of a similar action taken by his spouse, Nettie C. Bush.

Frank Phillips

Tensorial Artist.

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

REVENUE MEN FAIL TO STOP MOONSHINERS

Traffic in Illicit Whisky Continues Unabated.

EVERY APPROACH IS WATCHED

Lookouts Prepared to Shoot First and Ask Questions Afterward—Desperate Men of Hills Spend Day in Villages, Make "Mountain Dew" at Night, and Go to Church on Sunday—Travelers Not Welcome in Moonshine Country.

The traffic in moonshine whisky in the mountain fastnesses of Kentucky and Tennessee continues unabated, despite the efforts of the government to put an end to the illicit distillation of liquor. In some quarters the volume of business done by the moonshiners has even increased. Their output has been supplying thousands of people with "booze" in an otherwise "dry" territory.

The moonshiners are desperate men and skilled marksmen. They have succeeded in concealing their stills in the forbidding mountains of the South, and their friends and neighbors are banded together to protect the industry. Lookouts stationed in the wooded valleys and in the shadowy recesses scan every approach and are prepared to shoot first and ask questions afterward. It is for these reasons that officers of the internal revenue department, familiarly known to the moonshiners as "revenuers," have failed to stop the industry. Many government officers have met death in their unsuccessful efforts to locate the mountain stills and to arrest the moonshiners.

Prohibition Aids Moonshiners. The moonshine business has been made an unusually flourishing business recently because of the numerous localities that have gone "dry" as a result of local option laws. Despite the heavy penalties for operating a still, there have been few convictions.

The center of the moonshine district is in Kentucky and comprises Clay, Laurel, Leslie, Knox and Jackson counties. These neighboring counties are in the southeastern part of the state, and but a short distance from the Tennessee line. It has been estimated that there are at least 20 moonshine stills in Clay county.

In Clay county, home of feudists, where for years good marksmanship has been the only price of safety to members of the fighting families, the moonshiners and their associates are said to be more numerous than in any other part of the state. London, in Laurel county, is the nearest railroad point to the heart of the moonshine district. Travelers are not welcomed in the moonshine country. A stranger touring the mountains can expect at any moment to see a rifle barrel gleam from out of the underbrush and at the same time receive a warning to leave. Should the visitor, however, be vouchered for by mountaineers who can guarantee that he is not a "revenuer," a curious stranger or a possible enemy to the moonshine industry, he is free to enter the danger zone. Very few strangers, however, can secure this personal guarantee of safety.

Raise Their Own Corn. The moonshiners raise their own corn to be used in the manufacture of whisky. While the mountaineers maintain that the corn is raised for commercial purposes and for fodder, very little of the grain is devoted to these ends. The moonshine business thrives in the autumn after the crops have been harvested. In the spring and summer the stills are not operated extensively, owing to the fact that the moonshiners are busily engaged in taking care of their grain and garden truck. During the day the men spend most of their time in the little mountain villages. After nightfall, however, they gather around the stills. When darkness comes the smoke from the fires is not visible and as a result detection is not easy.

The mountaineers of the moonshine districts are simple-minded, but hospitable. They will take the stranger in, feed him and keep him overnight. He is watched continually, however. The houses are mostly one-story log cabins. There are no carpets and the planks in the floors have wide cracks between them. Despite their illicit business, the moonshiners are devout churchgoers. Every Sunday they go to the nearest church. Sometimes a moonshiner may meet an enemy in church. They will leave the service and shoot at each other with big-caliber revolvers. If one of the mountaineers is lucky enough to survive the shooting affair, he may return to church and hear the rest of the sermon.

Lawsuits Popular in Mountains. The moonshiners take great pleasure in going to court. They will bring a lawsuit against a neighbor on the slightest pretense. The man who loses will likely secure revenge by shooting the winner. The accurate shooting of the manufacturers of "mountain dew" make it difficult to arrest the moonshiners, and revenue officers have frequently hidden in the mountains until the mountaineers have left the still before entering the plants. The government agents

seek to destroy the copper coil in which the vapor is condensed. These coils are difficult to replace, as they have to be brought from Ohio, which is nearly 200 miles from the moonshine district.

City dealers will not always sell coils to mountaineers, and as a result the moonshiners often have been forced to employ a confederate to make the purchase for them. When the coil finally has been secured, the moonshiner has the difficult task of taking it home unobserved. Arriving at London he has to conceal it in a bag of meal or in a barrel of oil. The moonshiner will then throw the bag over the back of a mule and proceed on his way to the still, high in the mountains.

The whisky-makers of the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains do not seek to be interrupted in their chosen vocation of making "mountain dew," nor do they desire the society of the "blue grass" section to come near them, fearing that they will suffer ignominy in comparison. The mountaineers live the lives they please, regardless of what the outside world has prescribed as conventional. A whole family will sleep in one room. A man will think nothing of drinking a quart of whisky a day. The moonshiners have no use for newspapers, magazines or books, and pay little attention to what is going on outside their mountains.

Defend Moonshine Industry. The moonshiners have failed to understand why the government should interfere with their business. They maintain that they raise their own corn in land they own. Because of the lack of railroad facilities, the mountaineers assert it is impossible to ship the grain to the cities. The roads are too hilly and rocky to haul the corn to the villages, and, in order to make a living for their family, are forced to manufacture whisky. All the moonshiner asks is that the government keep the "revenuers" away.

The crafty maker of moonshine always is prepared to back up his logic by engaging in gun play with any stranger who disagrees with him, and it is because of these precautions that the government has found it difficult to put an end to the illicit manufacture of liquor in the rough mountainous districts of the South.

NOT WORST PROSPECTS

United States Troops in Germany Objects of Envy to Britishers.

The following are extracts from the Watch on the Rhine, a paper published for the benefit of the troops in the American army of occupation:

"The prospects for the soldier in the American army of occupation are not the worst in the world, according to a group of Tommies from Cologne who visited Andernach one Sunday recently. "The Tommies say they would be 'bally well delighted' if they had the prospects of going home that the Americans have. They said that, although they will soon finish their duties in Germany, they must then go to India for service.

"The British soldiers were also greatly pleased with the Enlisted Men's club on the Rhine and the cafeteria in Andernach. In most of the towns where the British are billeted, they said, it was impossible to even buy cigarettes. The big event for the Tommies stationed near Cologne is a boat trip to Andernach or Coblenz once a week.

HAD TO SEE HUSBAND

Woman Who Was Refused a Ship Passage Stowed Away.

"I just had to see my husband, and so I stowed away," was the explanation of Mrs. Mary Joy, stowaway wife of a machinist working at the Union Iron works in San Francisco, to Purser George F. Roberts of the Matson Navigation company's liner Lurline, which arrived there after a 7 1/2-day trip from Honolulu. "I went to the Pacific Mall company office in Honolulu, and they told me they were booked solid for a year, and the Matson office told me they were booked six months ahead, so I just left," she declared.

Six hours out she was found under a bed by Roberts. At first she thought that the ship's officers were going to make her work her way or put her in irons, but she offered Roberts \$36, the price of the passage, which he accepted, and led her to a cabin which happened to be vacant.

Her husband, Al B. Joy, a former machinist in the navy from whom she has been absent one month, met her when the vessel docked at pier 32.

Man Weighs 744 Pounds.

David McGuire, seventy-four years old, of Silver Lake, Wis., has the reputation of being the world's largest man. He weighs 744 pounds and stands six feet seven inches in height. It is not very often that he stands or walks; however, as the giant has too much weight for his limbs to bear with comfort.

Recently a specially fitted wagon drawn by a single horse broke down under his weight. Five farm hands strained their muscles to assist the giant back in the wagon.

Agents for circuses have made many efforts to secure the services of the fat man. But he has turned down their fabulous salaries, preferring to live quietly on his big farm.

France Has 550,000 Ruined Buildings.

There are 550,000 buildings to be reconstructed in the devastated districts of northern France, according to statistics given to the chamber of deputies. Three hundred thousand buildings were destroyed and 250,000 were partly demolished.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says 7 glasses of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin inside bathing. Drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your pharmacist a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water, action the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside-bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The uric gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush of the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Attractiveness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Now, days, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

Apply Cream in Nostrils To Open Up Air Passages

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear and you can breathe freely. No more howling, snuffling, mucous discharge, headache, dizziness or struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic ointment in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been waiting for. Get it quickly.

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women



Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202-Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

BELGRADE COMES BACK TO LIFE

Serbian Capital is Slowly Resuming Business.

SHOWS MANY MARKS OF WAR

For Six Years No Hand Has Been Lifted to Complete Pretentious New Buildings Started Before War—For Four Years City Was in Hands of Enemy—Whole City Shows Sense of Dislocation—Systematic Destruction by Austrians.

By MARY HEATON VORSE.
Belgrade is slowly coming back to life. In the streets which were lined with closed shops, every day a new shutter is pulled up. The peasant women come in again as they did before the war to buy cloth and a silk handkerchief with long fringe for their heads.

To the people who have been here from the first, it is a place full of life, a normal town. But if one arrives as a stranger and is ferried across from Semlin in a steamer full of soldiers, peasants and poultry a boat piled mast-high with variegated luggage, Belgrade seems a wounded place.

It sits up on a high promontory. Below it in a great curve sweeps the Sava to pour its waters into those of the Danube on its reach down to the sea. There was never a finer place for an imperial city to place itself with the two great rivers circling more than half way around it and the wide fields and the level valley lands stretched out to the horizon. So wide is the river that when it overflows and floods the meadows, one has the impression of overlooking the sea.

But Belgrade was never an imperial city. It wanted to be however and put up big ministries of war and bulidied itself a palace for its kings. There was perhaps a time when the stucco was new and the paint and ornamentation fresh. When Austria sent across her diplomats to intrigue and there was gaiety in Belgrade it may have given the illusion of a city of the western world. But it gives no such illusion today.

Idle for Six Years.
War showed it up. War swept over the country and for six years nothing has been done. For six years no hand has been lifted to complete the pretentious new hotels which then were being built, to make repairs or to plaster up the spots where shells have cracked the stucco off the walls. For nearly four of those six years Belgrade was in the hands of the enemy. For weeks it was under shell fire. Here and there is a small house with a crushed roof, a building with a wall knocked in and buildings that have no glass in the windows.

Throughout the whole city there is a sense of dislocation. Life is out of joint. The hotels are full and when one finally locates a room it is miles from the place where a meal can be gotten. Water is brought up stingily to one's room in a small enamel picher. The Austrians in leaving destroyed all of the plumbing of Belgrade—destroyed it systematically. They wrenched the pipes and threw cement and bricks into the drains.

And as the plumbing is so is all of the existence—a little out of plumb, slightly askew. All over the city there is a general air of dilapidation as though the people were still dazed and tired from the repeated wars.

What might be called Main street sweeps up through the center of the town with a grand gesture. It passes by the ministry of war, an ostentatious orange colored building, and the guarded palace where the last of the Obrenovitch, the king and queen, were stabbed to death by their officers. It is a wide street flanked with cream-colored buildings. On one side it passes two pretentious hotels vaguely oriental in architecture and in color. They never have been finished. War came and put an end to building in Belgrade. The street is well paved and unused car tracks run down it. If Belgrade did not achieve a Parisian air, as it evidently wished to achieve, at least it must have given the illusion before the war, of a French provincial town of magnitude. But now the illusion is vanished. In the buildings, and in this street especially, the people of the Serbian capital merely betrayed themselves. They confessed that they wished to be of the western world. Here was no expression of the national life. They builded in the image of France as much as they knew, but in transit Germany spotted the purity of the French outline.

Door to the East.
However, everywhere are the old buildings of a former generation. Little one-story or story-and-a-half stucco houses with high pitched red tile roofs. There are rows of them, humble and appealing. One comes upon them even in Main street. At present all of the sights of the streets contradict the idea that the West was always here. Here is the door to the East. Russia has breathed here, and the Orient. It is written in the people's faces. They betray themselves by the music they sing, the colors they wear.

It has been years since the street cars have been running in Belgrade. The only means of getting around, and the distances are great, is on foot.

Once off Main street the roads are paved with sharp, uneven cobbles. Trains of carts rattle slowly through the town from the river to the warehouses, bringing supplies of precious flour or carting back the furniture which the Austrians floated down the river on lighters, but which they were never able to unload.

The oxen are white and have wide branching horns. There is a constant file of them from the steamers on the river bank up the steep hill and from there on down country. They cannot carry much and Serbia needs everything. Women wear dresses literally made of tatters and patch-work. Except for some of the better class peasants in their indestructible clothes, there is no one who is not patched.

The illusion of Paris is further dispated by the droves of hogs that are herded home every evening. They come toward one squealing and grunting, a score at a time; strange looking animals with long curly hair as though a merino sheep had strayed into their family circle at some date.

Red Cross Center.
Ox-carts constitute the principal traffic, but occasionally a motor lorry of one of the various armies, or a camion of the American Red Cross passes. Belgrade is the Red Cross distributing point for all of northern Serbia. Here are the central warehouses for the Serbian commission. Every day Red Cross workers leave by boat, for remote towns down the Danube or for the interior by narrow gauge train, by camion or by ox-cart. The Red Cross is continually broadening its work and helping villages which are famine-stricken when there is plenty not twenty miles away.

In Belgrade itself the American Red Cross has an orphanage, one of the three of all Serbia, for though Serbia's children are fatherless and motherless, there has not been as yet time to make provision for their care. There are also large Red Cross work-rooms where women make the garments which are later given away. The returning prisoners, groups of whom arrive daily even at this date, are sent to the Red Cross disinfecting station. Fighting typhus has been one of the principal Red Cross tasks in Serbia. If the prisoners and refugees returning through Belgrade are not promptly disinfected they go down into the country and presently a typhus epidemic springs up. It is extremely difficult to make the Serbs understand the necessity of it.

"Why all this fuss?" they ask. "Serbs are not afraid to die!" Here in a nutshell is the philosophy of the East in matters of sanitation. It seems to the average Serb slightly ignoble and decidedly cowardly to pay so much attention to matters of health when the only object is to keep people alive in the world. "Trust in God who knows your appointed day and hour and do not fear death." This is the attitude that the Red Cross must meet.

Belgrade is still under the military. The streets are patrolled by armed soldiers, and when at the request of a Red Cross officer I gave an order to some German prisoners who were moving freight for the Red Cross, an officer came up and told me I must not speak to them, so carefully are things watched.

Soldiers Everywhere.
The streets are full of soldiers, Serbs, French, Czecho-Slovaks, black men from Madagascar, and occasionally an American, and groups of Englishmen. In a courtyard full of pear trees in bloom, one may see a group of trim English naval officers sitting around at ease, a curious peep into England in this half oriental spot. There are a number of English naval officers in Belgrade, come to patrol the Danube in monitors. There are even a few Italians. As one sees them strolling about watching the Serbian soldiers with their bag packs on their backs or guarding the endless gangs of prisoners being escorted up and down or unloading the freight on the docks, one wonders how long it will be before they can all go home and begin a normal life again.

At the far end of Main street is a market where peasants come in to sell things. The women are small and sturdy and infinitely foreign looking. This is the divide. Here western Europe is left behind. The peasants are dressed in striped home-woven skirts, accordion plaited and looped on each side in panners, to show their embroidered white linen petticoats. Worked into their purple knitted stockings are great flowers. They wear short jackets, sometimes of sheepskin, and two handkerchiefs on their heads, one held out from the head by a round wooden ring and falling down the back, and the other over the head. On their feet they wear "punks," a sort of moccasin, kept on with thongs wound around the ankle. Every bit of their costumes is beautifully ornamented with embroidery. The men are dressed in home-spun wool. Their trousers are wide at the top and they wear their bright, colored socks outside of them. The shoes on their feet are like moccasins. Their coats are tight-fitting, very short and braided. They wear Astrakhan caps that finish in a peak.

Crowds of them come up from the river and through the newly opened stores. War has been with them so long, the enemy has been here such a time, that only now are they beginning to breathe again. They seem curiously foreign in this town which rises so hard to relate itself to Europe. What do they know about Europe or the war, those peasants? They go on with their faithful lives, sowing and reaping their crops and rearing children.

In nearly every generation invading

armies have destroyed the work of these Serbian peasant men and women. The invaders have killed them, trampled their crops and stolen their animals. Yet war is hardly over before they are back again selling their little diminished stores of things and their spring vegetables, dressed in their gorgeous clothes with their silk handkerchiefs hanging magnificently down their backs. War comes, and destruction with it, but still they weave cloth, and still they embroider flowers.

In the Belgrade orphan asylum of the American Red Cross, children play in the yard without attendants, without direction. One very little boy plays a harmonica and the rest dance the kola, the national dance. They dance with grave intentness, one intricate step after another, both boys and girls.

These children's parents have been killed in the war. The little ones have been under bombardment. They have lived without food. Who knows what terror has been theirs or what memories? Yet there they play in the spring sunshine, the pale green of young leaves behind them, little children and big ones dancing the kola together.

Men and women die but the customs that make a country survive, the songs of a people do not perish, nor do the patterns which they love. These things live; they form a current which carries with it the life of the people. The Red Cross orphanage and the children dancing the kola to music of their own, in the spring sunshine, is a symbol of the Serbia which suffers, but carries on.

MUST ACT QUICKLY TO SAVE FORESTS

There Has Been Constant Felling of Trees Without Replacement for Years.

Ever since the settlers along the Atlantic seaboard pushed westward through North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky; ever since Daniel Boone felled the trees that went into the first log house in the Blue Grass country the smack of the woodman's ax and the crashing down of monarchs of the forest have made an almost ceaseless refrain in these states, endowed by nature with woodlands of an expanse that seemed limitless. The woodmen, however, are nearing the end of the trail. The forests of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, along with the forests of all other states in the East, are rapidly being exhausted. If the cutting out of the forests goes on as it has gone on, and without any provision for the preservation of part of them or for the growing of new forests, in a surprisingly few years there will be no lumber-producing forests left in the East. This is the statement of officials of the forest service of the United States department of agriculture.

These three states are regarded by forestry service officials as among the most important forested states in the East. They produce great quantities of lumber and other forest products. North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky still have great areas of forest lands.

The exhaustion of forests in these three states is indicated by official government figures of lumber production for 1899 and 1917—the latest year for which they are available.

Other reasons why the forests of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina must be preserved are that the streams traversing them have their origin in the woodlands and depend upon them for their regular flow.

MOBILE GUNS ON COAST

War Department Planning for Better Defense of Washington.

War department experts have been making a careful study of the defenses of the Chesapeake bay district and the vicinity of Roanoke, Va., for the purpose of putting into service big guns on railway mounts to supplement the fixed fortifications maintained for the defense of the national capital. A number of heavy howitzers and rifles mounted on railway carriages already are available for the new coast defenses. Other units are under consideration and still others will be brought back from France. These include 14-inch and 16-inch weapons.

Coast artillery officers have called a conference of railroad officials whose lines center in Baltimore, Richmond and Wilmington, N. C., regarding the practicability of constructing permanent spurs from the main lines to the coast along Chesapeake bay. Installation of the new batteries for the defense of Washington is said to be the first step in a program to supplement the defenses of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with mobile big guns.

FRENCH FILL TRENCHES

Crops of Grains and Vegetables Now Growing on Battlefields.

Trenches and the shell-marked landscape of Belgium and northern France have been filled in with land, and this season's crops are growing on the fields where a year ago the allies and Germans were facing each other in battle array, according to Mrs. William Draper of the International Red Cross.

Many of the people, said Mrs. Draper, with only a tent or strip of canvas rigged up for a home, have planted vegetable gardens to provide food for this summer and next winter.

GOT ROAST BEEF

Crew of United States Vessel Fed Hungry Citizens of Roumania.

Some of the inhabitants of Constanza, a Roumanian city on the Black sea, tasted meat for the first time in two years when a few weeks ago the crew of the U. S. S. Western Plains roasted a whole beef and gave it to them, writes J. O. Piper, seaman, in a letter to friends in Louisiana.

People at Constanza and other Roumanian seaports visited by the Western Plains were found to be actually starving to death, writes Piper. At Constanza the men employed to help unload the vessel were so weak from hunger they could not work.

While money was plentiful there was no food to be bought, says the letter of Piper to his friends. The Germans stripped the country clean of foodstuffs. Children were dying daily from starvation. Clothing was so scarce the people wore clothes made from burlap. The Western Plains, was at Camden, N. J., when Piper wrote.

ASKED TO GET A RAT

All Persons Requested to Catch at Least One in an Appeal.

"Catch a rat!" This novel appeal has gone forth from the office of Otis Crane, county agricultural agent, and it is addressed to the men, women and children of Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

The county agent wished 300 rats, living or dead, brought to his office before May 27, which was observed generally as Rat day. These rats were all turned over to Purdue university for a study of diseases that rats are supposed to transmit.

A record was kept of the number of rats killed or captured in the county during May and an effort was made to get statistics bearing on the rat elimination problem.

FRENCH CHURCHES RUINED

Damage to 1,380 Edifices, in War-Torn Region, Totals \$100,000,000.

An incomplete survey of the devastated regions in northern and eastern France shows that 1,380 churches are in ruins; 1,337 damaged, but repairable; 2,949 sacristies destroyed and more than 2,500 priests deprived of places of worship, according to French reports. The total damage is at least \$100,000,000.

This announcement has been made in New York city in connection with an appeal by Archbishop Hayes to the 208 Catholic churches in the archdiocese of New York for a fund of at least \$500,000 to erect temporary edifices in the devastated areas.

BOARD WALK CHAIRS A MINT

One Atlantic City Company Collects \$300,000 Each Year.

Rolling chair transportation on the board walk at Atlantic City, N. J., produces a gross income of \$300,000 a year for a few syndicates, according to disclosures made in a suit against the Shill Rolling Chair company.

Witnesses testified that the Shill company's revenue for the rental of chairs aggregated \$150,000 each 12 months. The 4,000 men who furnish the motive power for these "wicker limousines" work on a percentage basis.

Delicate Mechanism

Despite its scope Swift & Company is a business of infinite details, requiring infinite attention.

Experienced men must know livestock buying with a knowledge of weight, price, the amount and quality of meat the live animals will yield.

Each manufacturing operation must be done with expert skill and scientific precision. A highly perishable product must be handled with speed and care to avoid loss.

Chemists, engineers, accountants, and other specialists are required to take care of our intricate problems.

Alert wisdom and judgment must be used in getting stocks of goods into the open channels of demand through our four hundred branch houses. Branch house organizations must show activity and energy to sell at the market in the face of acute competition from other large packers, and hundreds of small ones.

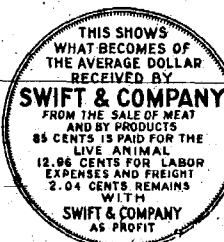
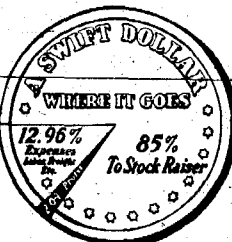
All these requirements of intelligence, loyalty, devotion to the task, are met in the personnel of Swift & Company. Yet the profit is only a fraction of a cent per pound with costs at minimum.

How can the workings of this delicate human mechanism be improved upon?

Do you believe that Government direction would add to our efficiency or improve the service rendered the producer and consumer?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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Next Time—Buy

FISK RED TOP TIRES



Big mileage Faoric Tires built with an extra ply and a heavy tread—Big tires with mileage comparable to that of Cords.

THE HANDSOMEST TIRE MADE White side-wall—Red Tread

L. C. MONROE

Briefs of the Week

Wilbur Palmer left Monday for Flint, where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Beah visited friends at Fife Lake this week.

Miss Helen Stroebel came home Monday from a visit with friends at Saginaw.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby left Wednesday for a visit with friends at Cheboygan and other points.

Miss Irene and Lewis Johnson of Bay City are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stokes.

Mrs. Roland Archer and children returned home last Saturday from a visit with relatives at Detroit.

Miss Mary Burbanks of Toledo, Ohio, is visiting at the farm home of Mrs. Etta Johnson and other relatives.

Mrs. R. Gleason and daughter, Florence, returned home last Friday from a visit with relatives at Houghton Lake.

Mrs. Fred Longtin and daughter, who have been visiting relatives at Duluth, Minn., returned home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Roy left by auto, Sunday, for their home at Flint, after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roy.

Mrs. Bert Partello and children of Pontiac are visiting at the farm home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shepard.

Miss Leda and Edwin Wood of Muskegon are visiting at the farm home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Pearsall.

Mrs. Mary Shumaker with son, Will, of Buffalo, N. Y., were guests at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Pearsall the past week.

Corporal John MacMillan came home from Detroit, Monday, where he has been at a hospital, receiving treatment from wounds received overseas.

The annual Northern Michigan Camp Meeting of the Church of God will be held on their grounds, 2 miles south of Charlevoix, near the Johnson school house, beginning Aug. 1st and continuing until the 10th.

John Summerville left Monday for Ridgeway, Ont.

Fr. J. W. McNeil was a Ludington visitor this week.

A. J. Winters was a Bellaire business visitor first of the week.

Mrs. W. E. Malpass returned home Monday from Traverse City.

Miss Margaret Supernaw visited relatives at Ellsworth this week.

Mrs. Clyde Bigelow visited relatives at Fife Lake first of the week.

Ronald Smith went to Cadillac, Monday, where he has employment.

Miss Iva Light returned Monday from a week's visit with friends at Bellaire.

Mrs. Clinton LaValley left Tuesday for Flint, where she will visit relatives.

Miss A. M. Kneale left Tuesday for Rochester, N. Y., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. A. C. Esterbrook of Allegan is guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Flannery.

Miss Etta Kiser returned Monday, from a visit with relatives at Central Lake and other points.

Mrs. G. J. Huffile and daughter of Traverse City are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Evans.

Mrs. R. E. Roscoe and son, Elmer, went to Traverse City, Monday, for a week's visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Litner with children, returned home, Friday, from a visit with relatives at Reed City.

Miss Blanche Lamoreaux, who has been guest of Miss Pearl Lewis, left Tuesday for her home at Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. John Balch of Pontiac were guests at the home of the formers brother, L. G. Balch, first of the week.

Mrs. E. Smag and children returned to Grand Rapids, Monday, after a visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Maurice Gee.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dye with daughter are here from Detroit visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Richards, who have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey, and other relatives, returned to Detroit, Monday.

Mrs. Arthur Allen and children, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Habel, returned to her home at Detroit last Saturday.

Miss Grace Howard, who has been attending Ferris Institute at Big Rapids came home Wednesday. She left Friday for Washington, D. C., where she has a position.

Mrs. A. D. Supernaw with two sons, of Grand Rapids, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Supernaw, left last Saturday for a visit at Roscommon.

The Presbyterian Ladies Aid meets with Mrs. Howard Porter on Friday, August 1st. All are urged to be present to discuss combining the Ladies Aid and the Missionary Society.

At a meeting held at the Methodist Church, Wednesday evening with representatives present from the different points on what used to be the East Jordan Circuit, plans were formulated to have a general picnic for all Methodist of East Jordan and the surrounding country. The date has been set for Wednesday, Aug. 6th, and the place Monroe Creek. The meeting was very enthusiastic and committees were appointed. More detailed announcements next week.

Mrs. Minnie Duran of Lansing is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gidley.

Miss Weitha Nickless of Flint is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nickless.

Will Vogel, who has been with the U. S. Army in Russia, arrived home Saturday.

Hector McKinnon, Sr., is here from Detroit, for a visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Ella Hammond left Wednesday for Saugatuck, Mich., where she has employment.

Mrs. Marjorie Boyd left Tuesday on a business trip to Detroit, Chicago and other points.

Mrs. Fred Giffin and daughter returned to Flint, Tuesday, after a visit with relatives here.

George Carr and family left Sunday by auto, for a two week's visit with relatives at Ontario, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kopacek of Traverse City, are guests at the home of the latter's brother, George Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Ranney of Charlevoix, were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Geo. Crawford, Tuesday.

Mrs. L. R. Dean of Reed City was called here Wednesday, by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Glenn White.

Miss Ethel Crowell is home from Flint for a two-week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crowell.

Mrs. John Mathers of Central Lake, was called here this week to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Crawford.

Postmaster-Hudkins, Walter Davis and Clyde Hipp were on a fishing trip to Pigion Lake, near Vanderbilt, this week.

Mrs. Geo. Hubbell and children returned to Saginaw, Wednesday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kimball.

Mrs. James Malpass with granddaughter, Jane Risk, left Monday for Spring Lake, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Risk.

Mrs. Margaret Mathers and daughter Mary, of Erie, Pa., were guests of her aunt, Mrs. Maria Mahar, and other relatives.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Porter of Allegan, were here this week, called by the death of their sister, Mrs. Geo. Crawford.

Mrs. Harry Davy and children left Wednesday for Lansing, where she will join her husband and will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Graham with children of Chicago are guests at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Henry Sheldon.

Mrs. Agnes Foster, formerly teacher in our public schools, is here from Marion, Mich., guest of Mrs. Fred Kowalske and other friends.

Mrs. Melvin Mathers and children of Central Lake, are guest at the farm home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Jones, Sr.

Mrs. John Schindler and daughter, who have been guests of Mrs. Archie Kowalski, returned to their home at Detroit, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. St. Charles have received word that their son, Prvt. Thos. St. Charles left Cobletz, Germany—for home July 6th.

Fred Longtin and family are receiving a visit from the former's mother and brother, Mrs. Mary Longtin of Bay City, and A. J. Longtin of Bad Axe.

Mrs. George Clark and daughter, Violet, returned to their home at Dolartville, Tuesday, after a visit at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fowler.

Mrs. E. E. Hartman accompanied by Elsie and Margaret Stoeckle, motored to Charlevoix, July 13th, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Alex Schwartz of Chicago, who are to spend a few weeks at their Cherryvale home.

Mrs. Wm. Martin and children returned to their home at Standish, Wednesday, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nickless. Mr. Martin drove up by auto Saturday and returned Wednesday.

Governor Albert E. Sleeper was in our city latter part of last week, guest at the home of R. O. Bisbee. He was accompanied by John G. Clark, Bad Axe, wholesale grocer and interested in other industries in the Thumb district.

Mrs. E. M. Stoeckle and daughters, Elsie and Margaret, Mrs. Alex Schwartz and Mr. and Mrs. Hartman of Cherryvale, motored to Charlevoix, Friday, where Elsie and Margaret accompanied Mrs. Schwartz to Chicago, for a two weeks stay.

Announcements have been received here of the marriage of Captain William Clark Spring to Miss Teresa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McRae at the home of the bride's parents in Detroit. The many East Jordan friends of Capt. Spring extend sincere congratulations.

Otto Bretz left Friday for a visit with relatives at Marzay.

Miss Ursula Crawford is visiting her sister at Charlevoix, this week.

Hank Bennett returned to Flint, Thursday, where he has employment.

Wm. McPherson and family left this week for Ludington, where they will make their home.

Mrs. A. Mikula of Traverse City, was guest at the home of her son, John Mikula, this week.

Mrs. W. P. Porter went to Bay View, Thursday, to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. O. Bisbee, who has a cottage there.

E. E. Hartman arrived here Wednesday of last week from South Bethlehem, Pa., and will spend a few months at his Cherryvale home.

Miss Eleanor Reynolds, who has been visiting at the home of Rev. and Mrs. M. E. Hoyt, returned to her home at Kalamazoo, Friday.

Mrs. Erick Arnston and children returned to Elk Rapids, Friday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Arnston, and other relatives.

TEAM FOR SALE—Inquire of Samuel F. Richardson.

The man who says that charity begins at home doesn't believe in charity anywhere.

FOR SALE—My residence on Main St., or will trade for farm property. Apply to LEO LALONDE.

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.

\$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.

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

Sunday, July 27th, 1919.
10:30 a. m.—"Partnership with God."
12:00 m.—Sunday School.
7:00 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—"Stoning Jesus."
Thursday p. m.—Prayer meeting.

Church of God
J. W. Ruehie, 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.

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

Temple Theatre

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES.

PROGRAM

From July 29th to Aug. 3rd

TUESDAY, July 29th

Fritze Brunette in "The Sealed Envelope." Another one of those good Blue Birds.

10c and 15c

WEDNESDAY

Comedy and Western Night. Wm. Duncan in "A Fight for Millions"—A Sunshine Comedy and The Ford Weekly.

10c and 15c

THURSDAY

"A Woman's Experience," Starring Mary Boland. This picture never played here before.

10c and 15c

FRIDAY

Viola Dana in "False Evidence." Another Dana picture—enough said.

10c and 15c

SATURDAY, Aug. 2nd

5th Episode of Ruth Roland in "The Tigers Trail." Pathe News Weekly and Review. Harold Lloyd in "Pistols and Breakfast."

10c and 15c

SUNDAY, Aug. 3rd.

Peggy Hyland in "The Girl of No Regrets"—charming Peggy, we welcome you.

10c and 15c

COMING SOON—Nazimova in "Eye for Eye." Big Special Feature.

ONE NEW SONG HIT

That Is Just Out. Will Be Sung All Over America When It Reaches The Public.

They're Coming Back to You!

FULL OF PATRIOTISM

Written by LOURETTA KOGOMO of East Jordan

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HITE DRUG STORE BLOUNT'S-BAZAAR

15c per copy

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CHARLEVOIX: EAST JORDAN CENTRAL LAKE

NR Pills
Tonight
Tomorrow
Alright

Get a 25¢ Box

GIDLEY & MAC, Druggists.

The transgressor in a hole generally figures that his hard way may be made softer by flattering those who've found him out.

"The proper study of mankind is man"—but a large percentage of mankind seems to think the proper study of mankind is woman.

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 heals and soothes the choking, "stuffed-up" sensation. Good for all colds, coughs and croup. Contains no opiates.—Hite's Drug Store.

Hugh W. Dicken
Physician and Surgeon
East Jordan, Mich. Phone No. 128

Office Hours:
11:00 to 12:00 a. m.
2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.

Dr. W. H. Parks
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Office in Monroe block, over East Jordan Drug Co's Store
Phone 158—4 rings

Office hours: 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

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PHONE 77

Dr. F. P. Ramsey
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.

OFFICE SHERMAN BLOCK
East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 196.

Dr. G. W. Bechtold
DENTIST

Office Hours: 8:00 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Evenings by Appointment.
Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block.

Dr. C. H. Pray
Dentist

Office Hours:
8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
And Evenings.

Phone No. 223.

CHILDREN TO HONOR
YOUNGSTOWN MAN

Plan \$30,000 Memorial to Volney Rogers, Who Provides Park.

School children of Youngstown, O., have started a unique campaign to raise \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the proposed statue and memorial entrance to Mill Creek park in honor of Volney Rogers, lover of children, of birds and nature.

Men in Youngstown gladly would defray the expenses, but the memorial is to be the tribute of the Youngstown public, for whom he provided what is regarded as one of the finest natural parks in the country, and is to be solicited through his friends, the children.

The movement to erect the memorial was started last fall when the Volney Rogers committee of the chamber of commerce was named and public suggestions for the form of the memorial were called for.

Mr. Rogers, an attorney in Youngstown 47 years, loves the country. He explored Mill Creek valley, and when the valley's forests were being despoiled for lumber and its natural cliffs for stone, Mr. Rogers became active and personally procured options on more than 500 acres now included within the park. He then obtained legislation permitting the purchase of parks by townships and purchased \$25,000 bonds needed for the project.

Mr. Rogers lives near the park. His father, James Rogers, was one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, and the Youngstown attorney was born near Rogers, a town built on land owned by Theophilus Rogers.

HEADS MOVE FOR MEMORIAL BUILDING



Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., president of the National Council of Women, is taking a prominent part in the campaign to raise \$30,000,000 for a national memorial building in Washington.

OLDEST PRACTICING DENTIST

New York Man Has Passed Ninetieth Birthday and Still Works.

Dr. Charles Elmendorff, said to be the oldest practicing dentist in America, celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home in Penn Yan, N. Y.

Doctor Elmendorff is the son of the late Dr. James Elmendorff, one of the first dentists to open an office in western New York. When nineteen years old Charles entered the office and worked continuously at dentistry. Practically all of these 79 years have been passed at Penn Yan. When Doctor Elmendorff began working the art of filling teeth was unknown. All he did for years was to extract teeth that could not be pulled at home by the use of a string. Later, however, when the science of treating teeth advanced, he was called upon to learn and employ new methods.

The aged dentist is in excellent health and can be found in his office every day.

Mourning Cast Aside.

Relatives of Mrs. R. P. Baker of Paris, Tex., the other day put away their mourning while making arrangements for her funeral. Following a report from Stratford, Okla., that she was dead there, another message came saying Mrs. Baker "suddenly came to life." Physicians had pronounced her dead, but later discovered she was breathing. It is now believed she will recover.

If you dislike children what reason have you for being alive?
Of course you can't tell by looking at a cat which way it's going to jump, but who cares?

'FIRST PLANE WEDDING

Couple Married in Texas 2,000 Feet Above Spectators.

Soaring aloft in a giant Handley-Page bombing airplane, more than 2,000 feet above the heads of 10,000 spectators at Ellington field, Texas, Lieut. R. W. Meade of Cincinnati, O., and Miss Marjorie Demont of Yorkville, Ind., were married by Chaplain J. E. Rees of Neven, O., while the deafening exhaust from the two big Liberty motors roared forth the wedding march. The ceremony, the first of its kind ever recorded, was one of the stunts arranged in a program to stimulate recruiting for the air service.

Including the bride and bridegroom the big airplane carried a wedding party of twelve persons.

Grapes Kept All Winter.

One of the strangest results of the mild winter just passed was brought to light at Elizabeth, Pa., within the last few days when several bunches of grapes, begged last summer and never picked, were opened and found to be in perfect condition and ready to eat. Harvey Ream located the bags hidden away in a thick part of the grape arbor. He declares that the grapes were the finest he ever tasted.

Notice of Circuit Court Commissioner's Sale.

State of Michigan, The Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Plaintiff,

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

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

Monday the 18th day of August, A. D. 1919, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day 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 deceded 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 the South-west quarter (1/4) of said Section Twenty-seven (27), Town Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West aforesaid, made by the Trustees of the Estate of Austin C. Newman, deceased, and

A part of Government Lot Two (2); Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West, commencing on the West eighth line of said Section Twenty-seven (27) at the intersection of the North line of Upright Avenue of the city of Charlevoix extended, with said eighth line, Thence running North on said eighth line 3.48 chains; Thence North seventy (70) degrees East along proposed road 3.81 chains to North-west 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.

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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

Where mechanical conditions or design make it desirable to use a slightly heavier, or slightly lighter, oil than Stanolind Tractor Oil,

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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.

One who is most feverish about upholding his reputation usually will be found to have one with holes in it.

You don't need to feel flattered when somebody in the room suggests, "play something." Often he wishes to talk to somebody near and doesn't want the rest of the crowd to hear what he's saying.

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.

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.

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.

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Always Ask for Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"



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

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

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