

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 24

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920.

No. 2

Prof. Henderson Here Thursday

To Take Place of Last Year Lecture Course Number.

Professor W. D. Henderson, head of the Extension Department of the University of Michigan, and one of the very finest lecturers on the platform today, will speak at the high school, Thursday evening, January 15th, at 7:30. Professor Henderson comes here so that those who were disappointed in the last number of the Lecture Course last year failing to appear will be able to hear this number free.

Professor Henderson is so fine a speaker that there are very few men in lyceum-work who can equal him. His lecture is entitled "The Re-discovery of America."

Many people who had lecture course tickets last year have now lost them and it is also the desire of Professor Henderson that the lecture be free, so that no admission whatever will be charged anyone to hear this lecture.

Come early and get a good seat, for you will not hear a better speaker than Mr. Henderson if you were to pay a dollar admission.

SHRIER—BURNEY.

A very pretty wedding took place last Thursday, when Miss Leah Shrier, daughter of Mrs. Julia A. Shrier, became the wife of A. Nat Burney of East Jordan.

The bride is well-known in Charlevoix, having lived here for some time, and has become widely known in connection with the Michigan State Telephone Company.

The groom is a former East Jordan boy now located in Detroit, and he is well, and favorably known in both cities, and a host of friends wish them happiness.

The ceremony took place at the Congregational parsonage, Rev. Harold VanKirk officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Forest Fowler of this city acted as best man and bridesmaid.

The newly married couple will be at home at 638 Lenox Ave., Detroit, after January 6th.—Charlevoix Courier.

HINTS FOR POULTRY GROWERS

At this season of the year fowls are likely to have colds. It is true that the weather is pleasant as a general rule, but that does not keep fowls from disorders more or less annoying to them.

The most common head and throat troubles of fowls are colds and catarrh. The symptoms of colds are running, dirty and stopped-up nostrils. The symptoms of catarrh are difficult and rapid breathing, with mouth open, and whistling or bubbling in throat due to phlegm. These troubles are most common in fall and winter, and are easily overcome.

Simple colds and catarrh can be prevented by removing the above causes and breeding constantly for health and vigor. To treat, search out and isolate in separate quarters all infected fowls and give stimulating food seasoned with cayenne pepper, or the following tonic:

Pulverized gentian, one pound; pulverized ginger, quarter pound; pulverized saltpeter, quarter pound; pulverized iron sulphate, quarter pound. Use two to three tablespoonsful of the tonic to ten quarts of dry mash.

Custom of Wig Wearing Was Started in France

The custom of wearing a wig as a recognized part of the costume dates from the early days of the seventeenth century. It started in France when Louis XIII, being greatly struck with the "long, fair locks" of the Abbe la Riviere, attained by the simple means of a periwig, adopted the style for himself, and so set the fashion. By the time of Charles II the wearing of the periwig, or peruke, or perriquet, had become general. Pepys records the fact that he paid £3 for one; but it was not until the time of Queen Anne that periwigs, or wigs for short, really came into their own. Then did they appear in the full glory of an ever-changing though fast-stabilizing fashion.

Use of Cryolite

A source of aluminum, used in making soda and glass—is being imported from Ivigtut, an Eschscholtz hamlet on the southern coast of Greenland.

French To Present Memorial

To the Kin of Soldiers Killed in Action.

The French High Commission has decided to present a memorial diploma, in the name of the French Government to the nearest of kin of Americans who died in the service of their country in the World War, and has asked the American Legion to distribute these diplomas on Washington's Birthday. The diploma, representing one of the bas-reliefs of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, will bear the name of the deceased soldier, with a recognition from the French people signed by the President of the French Republic.

Will the nearest of kin to any soldier, sailor or marine in this vicinity, or Ellsworth, please send the name of any one killed in action, to A. B. Dickie, East Jordan, Mich. Please give name as follows:—

Jones, Robert A.
As these diplomas are to be given out in the near future, will the above information be please sent in at once, so that the engraving may be done.

FOREIGN SERVICE MEN TO RECEIVE MEMORIAL FROM FRENCH GOVT

The French Government has published a memorial booklet to be issued to all officers and men who served with the A. E. F. in France. This memorial will be distributed through the American Legion.

In an eloquent introduction, appears this high tribute to American Soldiers: "At the most critical moment of the struggle which had lasted for three years against German imperialism, you came as strong youths into a country where the young had perished. To the weeping, you brought a smile, to those who had been despoiled your generosity restored hope, to the fatherless children you offered joy. The summing up of these recollections must remain an inspiration to you, and those that follow you, in all future efforts."

The memorial, in fact is a history in tabloid form of America's participation in the War, beginning with Cantigny where the gallant 1st Division made history, to the attack on the heights of Sedan, just before the Armistice was granted.

Will all ex-members of the A. E. F. please send their names and addresses at once to A. B. DICKIE, of East Jordan.

GERMANY SHORT OF RUBBER

Articles of All Kinds Scarce on Markets of Former Empire.

Germany's industrial situation continues to be a paramount problem for public discussion. Almost every newspaper in the country has been devoting one or two columns daily to suggestions and criticisms of the industrial policies adopted by the national assembly.

No relief is in sight so far as the editors have been able to foresee, owing to the coal shortage, lack of transportation and the scarcity of raw materials still to be faced.

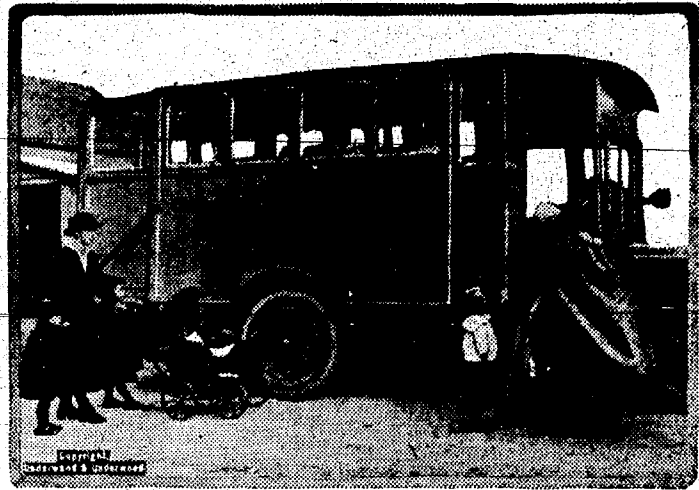
The demand for rubber and rubber products appears to be increasing, rubber articles of all kinds being particularly scarce on the market. Prohibitive prices have been paid recently in Cologne and other Rhineland cities by dealers from the interior of Germany for old automobile and bicycle tires. Millions of marks' worth of salvaged rubber goods have been sold by the American, French and British army authorities to the Germans, but this supply apparently has not relieved the demand in the least.

Three Marked Seasons in Philippine Islands

The climate of the Philippines is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5 degrees to 21 degrees north latitude, and Manila is in 14 degrees 35 minutes. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 70 or above 85. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61 to 97, and the annual mean 81. There are three well-marked seasons, temperate and dry from November to February, hot and dry from March to May, and temperate and wet from June to October. The rainy season reaches its maximum in July and August, when the rains are constant and very heavy. The total rainfall has been as high as 114 inches in one year.

Making America Safe for Babies

The Child Welfare Special. All Aboard for Healthy Towns.



This big automobile truck, equipped as an up-to-date "well-baby clinic," has been sent out by the U. S. Children's Bureau to test the value of a traveling health center for remote communities. No medical aid is given by the government doctor and nurse in charge, but babies are examined to see if they are growing as they should, and mothers are given advice and instruction in child care.

Inventions by Women Are on Increase—First Was by Connecticut Matron

The first patent taken out by a woman was for a process of weaving straw with silk by a Mrs. Mary Kiser of Connecticut in 1800, and she has had, as time went on, many followers in ingenuity, so that at Washington there is a woman's department, with the specifications of the patents arranged in chronological order, observes London Tit-Bits.

It was not till 1894 that the British comptroller general of patents thought it worth while to ascertain the number of woman inventors, and the war has naturally decreased their numbers, but whereas there were nearly 400 applications for patents from women in 1913, in 1914 there were 350, and in 1917 253, and in 1918, 286, so that the total is rising again.

During the war the outstanding invention was Mrs. Bertha Ayrton's fan for sending back gas and smoke fumes.

Other inventions of national importance of late years were Mrs. Ernest Hart's for waterproofing fabrics, a discovery of which use was made by the admiralty, war office, railway companies, etc., and Mrs. Cayley-Robinson's patent for a semi-gas furnace, which was intended to revolutionize heating, as it is said to reduce expenditure by one-sixth on fuel, consuming all waste products, such as cinder, soot, smoke and ashes.

THE TWO VILLAGES

Over the river, on the hill,
Lies a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lies still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Flies that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river shore,
And in the roads no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill
Never a sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers;
Never a clock to toll the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You can not enter in hall or hut.
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never again to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh;
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer,
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Lungs to sleep in the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And health, praying, this answer fall:
"Patience, that village shall hold ye all!"
—Rose Terry Cooke.

First Cremation of Human Body in America in 1792

The first cremation of a human body in America occurred on December 8, 1792. The body was that of Henry Laurens, a leading statesman of the colonies and one of the commissioners who signed the treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary war. Colonel Laurens died at his plantation near Charleston, S. C., on December 8, 1792, and there he was cremated. In his will he provided for

Follow-up of Country Clubs

Extension Worker Comes To County Next Monday.

Miss Margaret Hutty of East Lansing who is connected with the federal employees, as an extension worker, comes to the County, Monday, Jan. 12th. She will spend Monday and Tuesday in lecturing to the County Normal students on the M. A. C. plan of club organization. This is a plan which the Agricultural College took up last year and which they find works very well in preparing for future club leaders.

She has written the Commissioner of Schools that she will go with her Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to visit the clubs in the county. The boys and girls already know Miss Hutty since she visited them in November and encouraged them in the work they were undertaking. She promised at that time to come again, to see the garments made by the sewing clubs, to find out how the book-keepers were getting along in their new lunch records, and what the boys could make in the newly improvised work-rooms.

The itinerary, includes, this time, the Ranney School, Rock Elm, Walker School, Ironton, Johnson School, Burgess and Bay Shore. At each place the clubs organized will be assisted in every way and a few new ideas left behind.

We are especially fortunate in having an expert like Miss Hutty come to us in our work. Since she is paid from the federal appropriation, she comes to us without additional expense, but gives us the benefit of her years of training and of her enthusiasm for her work.

Basel Sample Fair Will Have Permanent Building; America May Have Exhibit

Basel, Switzerland, grows toward being commercially one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Into stations come the railway lines from London, Paris, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Christiania, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Berlin to the north and west; and to the south and east from Italy, Poland, Austria, and the Balkan states. Thus Basel sits conveniently at the center of the newly arranged commercial map of Europe, and becomes its natural market place. One may date this state of affairs from the beginning of the annual sample fair at Basel two years ago, and the increasing number of firms that see the advantage of bringing their samples show that the exhibition has a more and more important place in the business life of the contributing nations. The state government of the Canton thinks so well of the sample fair that some 12,000,000 francs have been expended to erect a permanent building for it; and manufacturers in England have gone farther and are projecting a permanent exhibition in Basel of English-made goods. Although no mention is yet made of the United States, it is hardly likely, in the awakening of American exporters and manufacturers to the possibilities of European trade, that the sample fair will go on indefinitely without an American section.

Who May Become Members of the American Legion

The constitution of the American Legion reads: All persons shall be eligible to membership in this organization who were in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and all persons who were in the military or naval service of any of the governments associated with the United States during the world war, provided that they were citizens of the United States at the time of their enlistment in such foreign service, and are again citizens at the time of making application to become a member of this organization, and providing that any person or persons making application for membership shall prove their eligibility; that no person or persons shall be eligible to membership who were separated from the service under terms amounting to a dishonorable discharge or who refused to perform their military duties on the grounds of conscientious objections or were discharged on account of being an alien, whether friendly or enemy, or guilty of self-inflicted wounds, and that either or any of such causes shall bar the person from the right to become a member of this organization.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Monday evening, Jan. 5, 1920.

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

Bills were presented for payment as follows:

Mrs. St. Charles cleaning library	\$ 2.50
Henry Cook, salary	85.00
E. R. Kleinhaus, selling cemetery lots	3.00
Elec. Light Co., lighting and pumping	864.10
People's Bank, ins. on town hall	15.90
James Gidley, salary	25.00
Anna Sundstedt, sal. as librarian	41.67
Elec. Light Co., lighting library Nov. and Dec.	11.90
E. J. Hose Co., fires and false alarms	75.50
A. J. Malone, wood	3.00
R. Barnett, snow-plowing etc.	12.25
Geo. Hayes, removing brush	1.00
O. J. Smith, salary and postage	25.61
Mrs. John Severance, rental for typewriter	7.50
C. B. Crowell, salary	25.00
Reid-Graff Plumb. Co., labor and material	108.13
Geo. Carr, mdse	.70
D. L. Wilson, salary	33.33
E. J. Co-operative Ass'n., coal	23.64
Burroughs Add. Machine Co. mdse	75
Elec. Light Co., circuit breaker	46.26
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	39.65
Grace E. Boswell, sal. & telephone	42.67
Standard Oil Co., mdse	.85
C. J. Malpass, piston rings	1.50
Mich. State Tel. Co., rentals	7.00

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

Ayes—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell.

Nays—None.

In the matter of hiring a fire team for the winter, it was moved and supported to refer same to the fire chief with full power to act. Motion was carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell.

Nays—None.

On motion by Gidley, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

Delay Return of U. S. Dead

Bodies of Americans May Not Be Sent Home Until 1922.

The 65,000 American dead in France must be left in the graves they now occupy until the French are ready to exhume their own dead, which may not be before January 1, 1922.

The foreign office had promised to consider the formal request of the American government for the return of its fallen soldiers, but later the following official announcement was made:

"It has been definitely decided that the allies who fell together for the same cause should remain together until circumstances permit of the returning of the bodies to the families for whom they sacrificed themselves."

The proposed law forbidding the exhumation of the soldier dead for three years did not pass at the last session of the chamber of deputies, but the foreign office expects that it will be adopted soon.

French families also want their dead, but there are so many thousands unidentified among the dead and transportation is inadequate to move the 1,500,000 bodies in the various cemeteries. The British and Belgian governments are urging the return of their dead, but France considers it only fair to treat all countries alike.

Winter of Starvation Now Facing People of Germany

Germany faces a winter of starvation even worse than the black winter of 1916-17, according to government statistics. The decreased percentage of foodstuffs is thus rated: Potatoes, 12; cabbage, 14; beet fodder, 17; sugar beets, 31. The prewar hog supply was 27,000,000 and has been reduced to 7,000,000. Officials are pessimistic that the decreased food production has weakened German workers.

Average Size of Milady's Shoe is Now 5 or 5 1/2, Due To Walking and Athletics

The fairy prince would have a harder time than ever fitting his Cinderella today, because women's feet are growing larger year by year. This fact is made known by the managing director of one of the largest London shoe factories.

"During the last fifty years," he said, "Englishwomen's feet have increased enormously in length. A No. 5 shoe was worn by the average woman in the middle of the last century, whereas the average now worn is a 5 or 5 1/2. We find that sizes, and even larger shoes, can hardly be kept in stock, they are so much in demand."

"The cause of this growth of women's feet can be attributed to the amount of walking they do and the number of games they play from their earliest childhood."

Women's feet are much larger than they used to be, but this does not mean that they are no longer beautiful. Public taste has changed with the size of feet, and a small foot is no longer considered necessary for beauty. Indeed, the shoe manufacturer explained that a long, slender foot is considered more desirable than a short, inelegant one.

"Long lines are the thing nowadays," he said. "There is a clamor for long, graceful footwear, and fashionable women buy shoes more than an inch too long rather than wear short, stumpy shoes."

MOTHERS' COOK BOOK

The family must be fed, whatever food costs, and the wise mother will study how to get the greatest return on her investment by the careful selection of foods. Having purchased the foodstuffs, still further economy can be effected by proper preparation and cooking.

Wholesome Puddings.

With sugar at the price at present as well as all syrups, the housewife who has honey made by her own bees is fortunate. There are many desserts which are just as good as those made with sugar.

Oatmeal Pudding.

Take one-fourth cupful of pinhead oatmeal or rolled oats, one cupful of boiling water, one and one-fourth cupfuls of hot milk, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, four tablespoonfuls of strained honey, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of vanilla and salt to taste. Cook the oats in water twenty minutes. Add the remaining ingredients and turn the mixture into a greased baking dish. Bake the pudding in a moderate oven for one hour. Serve with cream.

Baked Rice and Apples.

Remove the cores from tart apples, place the apples on a layer of boiled rice about an inch thick in a baking dish. Fill the cavity of each apple with rice, add one teaspoonful of butter and half a tablespoonful of honey for each apple and a little nutmeg for flavoring. Cover the dish and bake the pudding slowly until the apples are well cooked.

Coconut and Marmalade Jelly.

Take two and one-half tablespoonfuls of gelatin, one-half cupful of water, one cupful of hot milk, one-fourth cupful of orange marmalade, one cupful of canned coconut and one-half cupful of cold milk. Honey to sweeten. Soak the gelatin in the cold water, then dissolve it in the hot milk. Beat it smooth with an egg-beater, add the marmalade and honey with the coconut and the cold milk. Pour into a mold and chill. The marmalade may be used to garnish the pudding instead of being molded in it.

Junket.

Take three and one-half cupfuls of milk, heat until lukewarm, add half a cup of honey and one dissolved junket tablet. Stir until well mixed, and add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into sherbet glasses and let stand in a warm room until firm, then chill. Add one tablespoonful of cold water to the junket tablet to dissolve it. Serve with whipped cream.

Maple Toast.

Beat two egg yolks until thick add one-half cupful of maple syrup, one cupful of milk, and a pinch of salt. Dip slices of bread in the mixture and fry until brown in a little fat in a frying pan. Serve with or without maple syrup.

Nellie Maxwell
CLOVER AT WHOLESALE
We save you money, because we sell direct from the grower. We export all kinds of clover seed. Do not buy cheap seed of any kind until you see our samples and our prices. We guarantee quality. Write today for our special prices. A free copy of the Address Book, American Mutual Seed Co., Dept. 17, Chicago, Ill.

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.

BROWN POPULAR STYLE COLOR FOR NEXT SPRING

Demand for Various Shades Keep Manufacturers and Dyers Hustling.

The leading color for spring is brown, a rich golden shade being the one in most demand, although various shades are wanted. Manufacturers and dyers find it difficult to keep up with the demand for the brown shades.

The next favorite color is a green which is not a jade, but something a little less strong, or it might be said somewhat lighter than jade. All silks in this shade are in big demand and buyers are searching the market for goods in this shade of green with little to be had.

While these two shades are leaders now a growing demand is noted for high colors. Not pastel shades, but real high colors in which bright shades of the popular colors riot for leadership. Reds, blues, greens, pinks, yellow and all the rest are wanted in brilliant shades, and buyers say that their customers insist upon having a certain proportion of these colors in their preparation for spring.

Black seems to have disappeared from its place near the top of the list of sellers. Dark shades are still wanted, but not black.

Navy is still wanted and is used in substantially every weave offered. Other dark blues are in demand. A few reds, chiefly in the darker shades, are taken. Rose is to be moderately popular. Grays are strong, some of them going out faster than they did earlier in the season.

GAME TO THE LAST

Ex-Soldier Told by Doctors That He Cannot Live Long.

Physicians at Baltimore told James Woodburn, late of the 6th Machine Gun battalion, 2d division, that he could not live more than three years unless he submitted to a long chance operation.

Woodburn, who was gassed in France, and also blinded, is still game, and has left this city for Washington, where he will have a sheep's lung substituted for his own. If he survives, he may live 10 years—or longer.

Woodburn served in the navy 10 years before he joined the machine gun unit. He was hit by shrapnel while dressing an officer's wounds at Soissons. His gas mask was torn away, and when he came to his senses in a hospital he was blind. He recovered his sight in a month, and after receiving the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre, came to Baltimore, where he rejoined the navy as chief pharmacist's mate.

The gas destroyed the major portion of Woodburn's lung which the animal's organ will replace. He desires to live five years longer so that he will be entitled to a navy pension.

RECRUITS BURST CLOTHES

Marines Grow Husky After Few Months' Training.

Marine corps recruits become so husky after their training at the recruit depot here that they literally burst out of their clothes.

Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole, commandant of the depot at Parris Island, S. C., has been obliged to issue a special order dealing with the problem of clothing these young giants.

Recently the general inspected a detail of recruits about to leave for foreign duty. He found that many coats would not hook at the neck and that buttons were strained to the bursting point. Even the sleeves, in many instances, were too tight for the well-muscled arms. In the future uniforms issued to new arrivals will be just a little large for them, leaving room for expansion.

"In issuing clothing at the receiving barracks," says the order, "particular attention must be paid to the physique of each man, in order that clothing actually issued upon his entry into the service will probably fit him after he has completed his training."

Coalless Farmers Burning Corn.

For the first time in a quarter of a century, Nebraska farmers are burning corn, notwithstanding the fact that the grain is worth \$1.35 a bushel. The farmers say they are compelled to use the corn for fuel, having no coal.

Stole Pennies From Poor Box.

Caught in the act of stealing 28 pennies from the poor box of a church in New York city, John Perino was arrested by the police. Perino, it is alleged, was using a corset steel, tipped with adhesive gum, to fish the pennies from the box.

Answer Those Perplexing Questions.

That perplexing task of selecting Christmas gifts will be materially aided by reading the advertising columns of Grit this week. If you send your order now you will have plenty of time to secure the goods before Christmas.

Plane Killed Two Spectators.

Two persons were killed and a score injured when an aeroplane swerved into a crowd of spectators at a landing field in Chattanooga, Tenn. The pilot was unable to manage the plane because of a broken steering gear.

TAIL OF RAMON'S DOG BLOODY SIGN

Feud With Porto Ricans Deadly In San Domingo.

LETTER "R" THEIR SHIBBOLETH

Porto Ricans Are Distinguished From Dominicans by Tact Sentence Which Means Instant Death if They Swallow Their "R's" Instead of Rolling Them—An American Marine Now and Then Falls Victim to Dominican Bullets.

San Jose, Porto Rico.—In the last few weeks upward of a dozen Porto Ricans, resident or transients in eastern Santo Domingo, have been murdered by frenzied Santo Dominicans after a fashion that by its method and barbaric romance parallels the famed "Sicilian Vespers" that were the terror of Frenchmen in times gone. Travelers arriving here tell of the method being pursued by the Santo Dominicans, who, in spite of the efforts of American marines, continue their assassinations.

"For, be it known, the latest addition to the Latin American 'gayety of nations' is a vendetta between the Santo Dominicans and the Porto Ricans. This seems to have as its basis a Dominican hatred of Americans. The Porto Ricans in their support of the American administration and in their activity in the war in raising troops and helping float the Liberty loans have gained the admiration of the Yankees but lost the respect of the Dominicans, who hate the American occupation with as much fire, it seems, as did the Filipinos in the days of Aguinaldo.

Marines Are Victims.—An American marine, now and then, falls a victim to Dominican bullets or machetes, if the marine be alone and beset by a dozen enemies. But the many Porto Ricans who have visited the Dominican end of the island are easier prey and are suffering for their loyalty to the United States.

Naturally, since the Dominican and the Porto Rican are of Spanish speech, a seemingly possible evasion presents itself. Why cannot the Porto Rican, if captured by Dominican bandits, pose as a native? He does, and that is where the Dominican Vespers come in.

There is even more difference between the dialects of the races in the West Indies than there is on the continent—sometimes as much as between a Georgian and a native of Maine. So, when the suspected Porto Rican is captured he is commanded to declaim a sentence, always the same, and on his pronunciation depends his fate. The sentence is thus:

"El perro de Ramon no tiene rabo, porque Rafael se lo ha robado."

If this has any local or political significance, the Porto Ricans have not discovered it—but they have discovered it has much importance. It means—almost a nursery text—"Ramon's dog has no tail because Rafael has stolen it."

All in the "R."

It is all in the "R"—just as the chief difference between southern and northern dialect in the United States is in the pronunciation of that letter. The Dominican rolls the "R," a little and the double "R" a great deal with almost Castilian perfection, but the Porto Rican swallows his "R's," not as the American southerner does by mere omission, but with a guttural swallow. Even if the captive Porto Rican knows the meaning of the text, he may roll an "R" or two to begin with, but there are so many in the sentence he is sure to swallow a few. If he does, down come the machetes. He is quartered as deftly as a master butcher cuts a spring lamb.

Perhaps this worthy custom is original with the Dominican, and perhaps some learned bandit got the idea from Italian history. In the Sicilian Vespers, the demand put to the luckless Frenchmen on that famous Christmas eve was, "Dica 'ciceri.'" When he pronounced it 'seeseri,' he died, just as the Porto Rican today dies when he gulps an "R." The native Sicilian pronounced it "checheri."

The meaning of "ciceri" is known—it merely is the Chic pea that is grown in Mexico and a staple food in Sicily known in America as the "garbanzo" and sometimes encountered in the soup of an Italian table d'hote in New York.

FARMER SUCKED 72 EGGS

Even Declared He Quit the Job Hungry When Supply Gave Out.

When George W. Berlin, who lives in a suburb of Chicago, made his name locally imperishable by eating half a dozen big pies at one sitting, the news filtered through to Duquoin, a nearby hamlet, where lives Roy Webb, a husky farmer lad, noted for his eating ability.

Webb decided he could do better than his neighbor. To prove his claim he sucked, 72 raw eggs, and probably would have cleaned up a score more had not the supply failed.

Two Months' Fire Cost \$1,000,000.

A mine fire, which had burned in the famous Homestake mine, near Lead, S. D., since Sept. 25, has finally been extinguished by flooding the mine with water. It is estimated the fire loss is nearly \$1,000,000.

CHARLEVOIX CO. HERALD

G. A. LISK, Publisher
Subscription Rate, \$1.50 per year.

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

Presbyterian Church Notes

Sunday, Jan. 11, 1920.
10:30 a. m.—Morning Worship. Services conducted by Rev. A. D. Grigsby.
12 Noon—Sunday School.
At the close of the service the congregation will be asked to vote on the budget for 1920.

St. Joseph's Church.

G. Bierens, Pastor.

Masses on 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month at 8:00 and High Mass at 10:30. Mass on 2nd Sunday of each month at 8:00 o'clock.
High Mass on 4th Sunday of each month at 10:30.
On 5th Sundays Masses at 8:00 and 10:30.
Masses on Holy days and Devotions will be announced.

St. John's Church.

Bohemian Settlement.
High Mass on 2nd Sunday of each month at 10:30.
High Mass on 4th Sunday of each month at 8:00 o'clock.

Church of God

J. W. Ruehie, Pastor.

Sunday, Jan. 11, 1920.
10:00 a. m. Sunday School.
11:00 a. m. Morning Worship.
7:30 p. m. Evening Worship.
Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer Service.
Friday 7:30 p. m. Cottage Meeting.
All services begin on mill time.

We will pay 5 cents per pound for clean Rags, white or colored, suitable for wiping rags in our finishing room. EAST JORDAN CABINET CO.

The High Cost of Living

The problems of peace, as did the problems of war, involve heavy expenditures by the Telephone Company.

There is much reconstruction and even more advance construction work to do before the former position of Readiness to Serve is regained.

Little or no construction work for two years, a vast increase in demand for service and a vast increase in the population to be served, presents a stunning problem to the telephone management.

A dollar will not buy as much service or as much material as heretofore, which further complicates the problem.

In the circumstances the Telephone Company must adopt the policy so uniform among merchants in every line of business and sell its service at higher prices.

The higher rates are a protection to a service that is in the interest and for the convenience of every subscriber.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY



1921 CALENDAR SAMPLES

Now on Display at The Herald Office. We invite the Business Men to call and look them over.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

New Gingham
FOR SPRING SEWING

Stormy weather is a good time to get Spring Sewing done. We are fortunate to have received a few new Gingham patterns, colors and qualities.

Get your Wash Dresses made for summer before the busy season begins.

We sell the WHITE Sewing Machine which surely makes sewing a pleasure.

"J. N." Green Premium Stamps Given with all cash purchases.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

EAST JORDAN, MICH., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

Annual Tax Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
County of Charlevoix,
The Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix in Chancery.
In the matter of the petition of ORAMEL B. FULLER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each such parcel of land, and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition be brought on for hearing and decree at the February term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Charlevoix in the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, on the Second day of February A. D. 1920, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such taxes interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said court, and file with the clerk thereof their objections thereto on or before the first day of the term of this Court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest and charges thereon as determined by said decree, on the first Tuesday in May thereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said lands and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the County of Charlevoix State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale, and each parcel described in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the sale shall be made to the person paying the full amount charged against such parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest undivided fee simple interest therein; or, if no person will pay the taxes and charges and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold. If any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being, and shall, on the succeeding day, or before the close of the sale, be reoffered, and if, on such second day, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall bid off the same in the name of the State.

Witness the Hon. Frederick W. Mayne, Circuit Judge, and the seal of said Circuit Court of Charlevoix County this 6th day of December A. D. 1919.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Circuit Judge.

(Seal)
Countersigned,
RICHARD LEWIS, Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix in Chancery:
The petition of ORAMEL B. FULLER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all the lands in said County of Charlevoix upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses, as provided by law, extended against each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General under the provisions of Act 205 of the Public Acts of 1893, as delinquent for non-payment of said taxes for said years, respectively, and that said taxes remain unpaid; except that lands included in said "Schedule A" for taxes of 1890 or prior years were returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for said taxes under the provision of the general tax laws in force prior to the passage of Act 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, and which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows that in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for taxes of 1890 or of any prior year, said lands have not been sold for said taxes or have been heretofore sold for said delinquent taxes and the sale or sales so made have been set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, or have been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as set forth in said "Schedule A," are a valid lien on the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on the said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent, and the said taxes not having been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.
Dated December 1, 1919.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General of the State of Michigan,
for and in behalf of said State.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1915. CITY OF BOYNE CITY

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
Hiram B. Chapman and Russell M. Cadwell's Addition (to Spring Harbor). Block						
Lot 2.....2		1.67	.84	.07	1.00	3.58

Part of Lots 1 and 2 commencing at a point on south side of Division street said line being on north line of lot 1, 55 feet east of northwest corner of lot 1, thence south parallel with Pleasant Avenue 8 rods to south line of lot 2, east on south line 46 feet, north across lots 1 and 2 to Division street west 46 feet 9 inches to place of beginning.....
13.31 6.66 .53 1.00 21.50

TAXES OF 1916. TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
nw 1/4 of sw 1/4.....16 40		3.79	1.44	.15	1.00	6.38

Part of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 commencing at southwest corner, east on 1/2 line 17 89-100 chains to 1 post, north on 1/2 line 15 53-100 chains to Charlevoix road, northwest along road to 1 line, west on 1/2 line to north 1/2 post on west side of section, south 20 chains to beginning.....
27 30 17.12 6.51 .68 1.00 25.31

Part of lot 3 commencing 36 rods west of southeast corner of section, north 0 degrees 35 minutes east parallel to N. and S. 1/2 line 719 feet to Pine Lake, northwest along Pine Lake about 291 feet, south 0 degrees 35 minutes west 336 feet to township line, east 16 rods to beginning.....
39 8.56 3.25 .34 1.00 13.15

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 16 rods east of southeast corner of lot 44 Beardley's Second Addition to Village of Boyne, east on north side of State Street 3 rods, north 8 rods, west 3 rods, south 8 rods to beginning.....
35 39.61 15.05 1.58 1.00 57.24

Russell M. Cadwell's Addition (to Spring Harbor).
Block
Lot 14.....1
1.72 .65 .07 1.00 3.44

TAXES OF 1917. TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4.....17 40		18.00	4.18	.64	1.00	21.80
se 1/4 of ne 1/4.....17 40		28.08	6.78	1.04	1.00	34.88

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
nw 1/4 of nw 1/4.....5 40		3.96	1.03	.16	1.00	6.15
n 1/2 of n 1/2 of nw 1/4.....14 40		14.84	3.86	.59	1.00	20.29
se 1/4 of ne 1/4.....19 40		8.97	2.33	.36	1.00	12.66
sf of ne 1/4 of se 1/4.....24 15		1.28	.33	.02	1.00	2.63
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....26 40		20.00	5.36	.82	1.00	27.18
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4.....29 40		25.14	6.80	1.06	1.00	34.99
ne 1/4 of se 1/4.....30 40		26.15	6.80	1.06	1.00	35.00

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4.....1 40		6.21	1.61	.25	1.00	9.07
s 1/2 of sw 1/4.....1 80		13.98	3.63	.56	1.00	19.17
se 1/4 of sw 1/4.....1 60		24.87	6.47	.99	1.00	33.33
nw 1/4 of se 1/4.....3 40		6.48	1.68	.26	1.00	9.42
sw 1/4 of se 1/4.....8 40		14.26	3.71	.57	1.00	19.54
sw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....10 40		8.11	2.11	.32	1.00	11.54
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....25 100		46.50	12.09	1.86	1.00	61.45
nw 1/4 of se 1/4.....26 80		25.06	6.52	1.00	1.00	33.58
s 1/2 of se 1/4.....26 80		25.06	6.52	1.00	1.00	33.58
sw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....28 40		7.59	1.97	.30	1.00	10.86
se 1/4 of ne 1/4.....28 40		7.59	1.97	.30	1.00	10.86
ne 1/4 of se 1/4.....28 40		10.11	2.63	.40	1.00	14.14
n 1/2 of sw 1/4.....29 40		10.97	2.85	.44	1.00	15.26
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4.....29 40		5.47	1.42	.22	1.00	8.11
n 1/2 of ne 1/4.....30 80		68.53	17.82	2.74	1.00	90.09
se 1/4 of ne 1/4.....34 40		9.40	2.44	.38	1.00	13.22
se 1/4 of nw 1/4.....34 40		9.40	2.44	.38	1.00	13.22
e 1/2 of se 1/4.....34 80		20.18	5.25	.81	1.00	27.24
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4.....35 40		7.84	2.04	.31	1.00	11.19
s 1/2 of ne 1/4.....35 80		18.79	4.89	.75	1.00	25.43
ne 1/4 of nw 1/4.....35 40		12.54	3.26	.50	1.00	17.30
nw 1/4 of nw 1/4.....35 40		9.40	2.44	.38	1.00	13.22
n 1/2 of se 1/4.....35 80		21.94	5.70	.85	1.00	29.62
n 1/2 of ne 1/4.....36 80		18.79	4.89	.75	1.00	25.43

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Part of fr 1 section commencing 40 rods west of northeast corner, south 40 rods, east 40 rods to section line between sections 7 and 8, thence south on said section line to point where the northerly boundary line of the plat of Walloon Heights intersects said section line, thence northwesterly along north boundary of said plat to north section line of section, thence east on section line between sections 6 and 7 to beginning (being in Gov. Lot 1 as per County Atlas)

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
7 22.60		9.29	2.42	.37	1.00	13.08

A parcel of land commencing at southeast corner of sw 1/4 of sw 1/4, north 20 rods, west 40 rods, south 20 rods east 40 rods to beginning.....
Section 12 5 1.36 .35 .06 1.00 2.76

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
West part of n 1/2 of ne 1/4.....16 40		9.18	2.39	.37	1.00	12.94
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4.....19 60		11.46	2.98	.46	1.00	15.90
sw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....19 40		12.29	3.20	.49	1.00	18.98
s 1/2 of nw 1/4.....20 80		19.16	4.98	.77	1.00	25.91
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....24 40		6.64	1.73	.27	1.00	9.64
s 1/2 of ne 1/4.....24 80		13.27	3.45	.53	1.00	18.25
e 1/2 of se 1/4.....24 80		13.27	3.45	.53	1.00	18.25
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4.....25 40		15.88	4.13	.64	1.00	21.65
se 1/4 of nw 1/4.....25 40		13.89	3.61	.56	1.00	19.06
se 1/4 of sw 1/4.....25 80		19.84	5.16	.79	1.00	26.79
se 1/4 of se 1/4.....26 160		25.77	6.70	1.03	1.00	34.50
s 1/2 of sw 1/4 except west 20 acres.....28 60		19.24	5.00	.77	1.00	26.01
n 1/2 of nw 1/4.....30 80		42.08	10.94	1.68	1.00	55.70
n 1/2 of nw 1/4.....30 24		7.01	1.82	.28	1.00	10.11
se 1/4 of ne 1/4.....30 160		49.09	12.76	1.95	1.00	64.81
s 1/2 of s 1/2 of ne 1/4.....32 40		5.61	1.46	.22	1.00	8.29
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4.....33 40		8.66	2.25	.35	1.00	12.26
n 1/2 of s 1/2 of ne 1/4.....33 40		19.06	4.96	.76	1.00	25.78
n 1/2 of sw 1/4.....33 80		20.84	5.42	.83	1.00	28.09
n 1/2 of se 1/4.....33 40		6.94	1.80	.28	1.00	10.02
n 1/2 of se 1/4.....33 80		23.42	6.09	.94	1.00	31.45
e 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4.....36 40		9.92	2.58	.40	1.00	13.90
w 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4.....36 40		9.92	2.58	.40	1.00	13.90
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4.....36 40		13.89	3.61	.56	1.00	19.06
w 1/2 of se 1/4.....36 80		15.88	4.13	.64	1.00	21.65

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

s 1/2 of n 1/2 of a parcel of land commencing 20 rods east of southwest corner of s 1/2 of se 1/4, east on section line 80 rods, north 80 rods west 80 rods, south 80 rods to beginning.....
Section 10 9.33 2.43 .37 1.00 13.13

n 1/2 of n 1/2 of a parcel of land commencing at a point 20 rods east of southwest corner of s 1/2 of se 1/4, east on section line 80 rods, north 80 rods west 80 rods, south 80 rods to beginning.....
Section 2 10 9.34 2.43 .37 1.00 13.14

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
w 1/2 of ne 1/4 of sw 1/4.....2 10		20.63	5.36	.83	1.00	27.82
n 1/2 of ne fr 1/4.....4 82.27		47.12	12.25	1.88	1.00	62.25
n 1/2 of nw 1/4.....4		8.65	2.25	.35	1.00	12.25
fr 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ne.....5 22.15		4.92	1.28	.20	1.00	7.40
fr 1/4 of sw 1/4.....10 40		5.64	1.47	.23	1.00	8.34
w 1/2 of sw 1/4.....11 20		5.64	1.47	.23	1.00	8.34

A parcel of land commencing at a point 32 rods north of southeast corner of se 1/4 of nw 1/4, north 16 rods west 20 rods, north 16 rods west 60 rods, south 16 rods, east 40 rods, south 16 rods east 40 rods to beginning.....
Section 11 10 5.64 1.47 .23 1.00 8.34

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
ne 1/4 of se 1/4.....14 40		16.96	4.41	.68	1.00	23.05
Part of n 1/2 of sw fr 1/4 commencing at northwest corner, south 80 rods, east 8 rods, north 80 rods, west 8 rods to beginning.....		5.87	1.53	.23	1.00	8.63
ne 1/4 of sw fr 1/4.....30 40		10.66	2.77	.43	1.00	14.86
e 1/2 of se 1/4.....31 40		12.36	3.21	.49	1.00	17.06
e 1/2 of ne 1/4.....32 80		26.94	7.00	1.08	1.00	36.02
w 1/2 of e 1/2 of nw 1/4.....33 40		10.11	2.63	.40	1.00	14.14

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
Entire fr 1.....7 74		2.12	.55	.08	1.00	3.75
nw 1/4 of sw 1/4.....9 40		10.66	2.75	.42	1.00	14.73
s 1/2 of sw 1/4.....9 80		10.66	2.75	.42	1.00	14.73

Commencing at a stake 216 feet north of meander post between sections 12 and 13 tape measure, north 80 degrees 30 minutes west 711 feet to a stake, west 131 25-100 feet to a stake south 3 degrees 30 minutes east 702 feet to a stake, east 137 51-100 feet to beginning.....
Section 12 7.41 1.93 .30 1.00 10.64

Section	Acres 100ths	Amount Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
nw 1/4 of sw 1/4.....14 40		11.39	2.96	.46	1.00	15.81
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4.....16 40		6.00	1.56	.24	1.00	8.80
se 1/4 of sw 1/4.....16 40		10.40	2.70	.42	1.00	14.52
Lot 1.....19 60.97		137.52	35.76	5.50	1.00	179.78

Part of lot 2 commencing at west 1/2 post on east and west 1/2 lines, thence south on west 1/2 line 11 chains, east 12

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD, EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH OF RANGE 10 WEST.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	8 80	17.09	4.44	.68	1.00	23.21
s 1/2 of ne 1/4	8 80	2.45	.64	.10	1.00	4.19
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	8 40	7.33	1.91	.29	1.00	10.53
s 1/2 of sw 1/4	8 40	7.33	1.91	.29	1.00	10.53
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	10 80	9.77	2.54	.39	1.00	13.70
n 1/2 of nw 1/4	18 80	7.03	1.83	.28	1.00	10.14
w 1/2 of nw 1/4	21 40	2.36	.61	.09	1.00	4.06
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	21 40	3.02	.82	.14	1.00	5.58
s 1/2 of nw 1/4	26 80	9.37	2.44	.37	1.00	13.18
s 1/2 of sw 1/4	27 40	3.52	.92	.14	1.00	5.58
sw 1/4 of ne 1/4	27 40	7.03	1.83	.28	1.00	10.14
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	34 40	2.95	.77	.12	1.00	4.84
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	34 40	5.88	1.53	.24	1.00	8.65
se 1/4 of nw 1/4	36 40	3.52	.92	.14	1.00	5.58

TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH OF RANGE 10 WEST.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
Lot 1	2 34.30	3.69	.96	.15	1.00	5.80
Lot 2	2 17	6.13	1.59	.25	1.00	8.97
Lot 6	2 22.50	3.69	.96	.15	1.00	5.80
Lot 1	3 41.70	4.90	1.27	.20	1.00	7.37
Lot 4	3 27	3.69	.96	.15	1.00	5.80
n 1/2 of nw 1/4	12 40	2.45	.64	.10	1.00	4.19
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	12 40	2.45	.64	.10	1.00	4.19
se 1/4 of nw 1/4	12 40	2.45	.64	.10	1.00	4.19
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	12 40	2.45	.64	.10	1.00	4.19
Lot 2	21 57.50	8.91	2.32	.36	1.00	12.59

Part of lot 2 commencing at stake at northwest corner of lot 2 at high-water mark on the north shore of B. I. south 400 feet, east 200 feet, north 400 feet to shore of Lake Michigan thence westerly 200 feet along shore of Lake Michigan to beginning

Section 22 7.44 1.93 .30 1.00 10.67

Part of lot 4 commencing at a stake in southwest corner, north 240 feet, east 280 feet, south 240 feet to shore of B. H. at high water-mark, thence southwesterly to beginning

Section 23 2.97 .77 .12 1.00 4.86

TOWNSHIP 40 NORTH OF RANGE 10 WEST.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
Lot 1	34 51.85	6.13	1.59	.25	1.00	8.97
n 1/2 of se 1/4	35 40	2.45	.64	.10	1.00	4.19
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	36 80	4.90	1.27	.20	1.00	7.37
Lot 3	36 48.80	3.69	.96	.15	1.00	5.80

TOWNSHIP 37 NORTH OF RANGE 11 WEST.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
nw 1/4	12 160	9.77	2.54	.39	1.00	13.70

TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH OF RANGE 11 WEST.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
sw 1/2 of nw 1/4	28 40	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
sw 1/2 of se 1/4	28 40	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
Lot 2	28 59	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
sw 1/2 of ne 1/4	29 40	5.44	1.41	.22	1.00	8.07
se 1/2 of ne 1/4	29 40	5.44	1.41	.22	1.00	8.07
n 1/2 of se 1/4	29 40	5.44	1.41	.22	1.00	8.07
ne 1/2 of ne 1/4	33 40	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
nw 1/2 of sw 1/4	33 40	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
sw 1/2 of sw 1/4	33 40	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
se 1/2 of se 1/4	33 40	2.72	.71	.11	1.00	4.54
nw 1/2 of sw 1/4	34 40	5.44	1.41	.22	1.00	8.07

CITY OF BOYNE CITY.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
East 1/2 of lot 19	54.06	14.06	2.16	1.00	71.28	
Lot 26	107.07	27.84	4.28	1.00	140.19	
Lot 69	18.02	4.69	.72	1.00	24.43	
East 1/2 of lot 74	61.54	16.00	2.46	1.00	81.00	

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
w 1/2 of e 1/2 of ne 1/4	2 10.89	21.62	5.62	.86	1.00	29.10

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Commencing at southeast corner of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, north 16 3/4 chains to Bear Lake Road, thence southwest along road 80 rods or more to line on west side of section, south 26 1/2 rods to 1/4 post, east 80 rods to 1/2 post place of beginning

Section 26 18 83.15 21.62 3.33 1.00 109.10

Commencing on the west 1/2 line 28 rods north of southwest corner of se 1/4 of nw 1/4, east 9 rods 12 feet, north 8 rods, west 9 rods 2 feet south 8 rods to beginning

Section 26 74 .19 .03 1.00 1.96

Commencing on the west 1/2 line 4 rods north of southwest corner of se 1/4 of nw 1/4, east 9 rods 2 feet, north 66 feet, west 9 rods 2 feet, south 66 feet to beginning

Section 26 23 8.47 2.20 .34 1.00 12.01

ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 27 36 43.23 11.24 1.73 1.00 57.20

Commencing at southeast corner of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4, north 80 rods more or less to section line at 1/2 post, west 22 feet to center of Charlevoix Road, south along road 89 rods more or less to north 1/2 line, east 380 feet to beginning

Section 27 3 -2.72 -71 -11 -1.00 4.54

nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 also that part of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 lying north of Charlevoix Road and Ridge street of Chapman and Addis Addition to Spring Harbor

Section 27 36 34.66 9.01 1.39 1.00 46.06

Commencing at southwest corner of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, thence east on 1/2 line 17 89-100 chains to 1/2 post, north on 1/2 line 15 53-100 chains to Charlevoix Road, northwest along road to 1/2 post to north 1/2 post on west side of section, south 20 chains to beginning

Section 27 30 18.02 4.69 .72 1.00 24.43

Part of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 commencing at 1/2 post on west side of section, south 169 6-10 feet to Glennwood Beach Resort, south 62 degrees 10 minutes east 330 feet to Pine Lake, north on 1/2 line 370 feet to west 1/2 post on east and west 1/2 line, west 1179 3-10 feet to beginning

Section 27 10 7.21 1.87 .29 1.00 10.37

Commencing 594 feet west of southeast corner of section, north 35 minutes east 719 feet to Pine Lake, northwest along lake 291 feet more or less, south 35 minutes west parallel to 1/2 line 836 feet to township line east 264 feet to beginning

Section 33 12.35 3.21 .49 1.00 17.05

Part of E 1/2 of section commencing on northwest side of Front street 828 feet north 63 degrees 35 minutes east of northwest corner of Cobb's Addition, north 26 degrees 25 minutes west 171 feet to Pine Lake, south 63 degrees 35 minutes west 50 feet, south 26 degrees 25 minutes east 171 feet to Front street, north 63 degrees 35 minutes east 50 feet to beginning, except 40 feet R. R. Right of Way

Section 34 28.82 7.49 1.15 1.00 38.46

Commencing at northwest corner of Lot 13 of Cobb's Addition south 63 degrees 35 minutes west 293 1/2 feet, north 26 degrees 25 minutes east 149 1/2 feet, north 63 degrees 35 minutes east 293 1/2 feet, north 26 degrees 25 minutes, west 149 1/2 feet to beginning

Section 34 1 144.42 37.55 5.78 1.00 188.75

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 2 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 44 Beardsley's Second Addition to Village of Boyne, east on north line of State Street 2 rods, north 8 rods, west 2 rods, south 8 rods to beginning

Section 35 10.54 2.74 .42 1.00 14.70

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 10 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 44 Beardsley's Second Addition thence east on north side of State Street 3 rods, north 8 rods, west 3 rods, south 8 rods to beginning

Section 35 40.12 10.43 1.60 1.00 53.15

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 18 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 44 Beardsley's Second Addition, east on north side of State Street 3 rods, north 8 rods, west 3 rods, south 8 rods to beginning

Section 35 6.95 1.81 .28 1.00 10.04

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 25 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 44 Beardsley's Second Addition, thence east on north side of State Street 3 rods, north 8 rods, west 3 rods, south 8 rods to beginning

Section 35 63.21 13.83 2.13 1.00 70.17

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 28 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 44 of Beardsley's Second Addition, east 3 rods on north side of State Street, north 8 rods, west 3 rods, south 8 rods to beginning

Section 35 20.69 6.20 .95 1.00 31.90

Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 40 rods east and 18 rods south of north 1/2 post of section, east 8 rods, south 8 rods, west 8 rods, north 8 rods to beginning being Lots 29 and 30 Ward and Knowles Addition (unrecorded)

Section 36 18.02 4.69 .72 1.00 24.43

CITY OF BOYNE CITY TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST

Section	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 40 rods east and 26 rods south of north 1/2 post of section, east 8 rods, south 4 rods, west 8 rods, north 4 rods to beginning, being Lot 28 of Ward and Knowles Addition, (unrecorded)	Section 35 2.09 .54 .08 1.00 3.71					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 40 rods east and 30 rods south of north 1/2 post, east 8 rods, south 8 rods, west 8 rods, north 8 rods to beginning; being Lots 36 and 37 Ward and Knowles Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 9.51 2.47 .38 1.00 13.36					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 40 rods east and 38 rods south of north 1/2 post, east 8 rods, south 12 rods, west 8 rods, north 12 rods to beginning; being Lots 23, 24 and 25 Ward and Knowles Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 69.90 18.17 2.80 1.00 91.87					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 56 rods east and 2 rods south of north 1/2 post, east 4 rods, south 8 rods, west 4 rods, north 8 rods to beginning; being Lot 1 Ward and Knowles Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 1.45 .38 .06 1.00 2.89					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 52 rods east and 10 rods south of north 1/2 post, east 8 rods, south 4 rods, west 8 rods, north 4 rods to beginning; being Lot 3 Ward and Knowles Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 1.09 .28 .04 1.00 2.41					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 1164 feet south of north 1/2 post of section on north side of State street, north 8 rods, east 4 rods, south 8 rods, west 4 rods to beginning; being Lot 2 George A. Smith's Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 1.45 .38 .06 1.00 2.89					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 1032 feet south of north 1/2 post, 8 rods north of state street, east 8 rods, north 4 rods, west 8 rods, south 4 rods to beginning being lot 3, Geo. A. Smith's Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 1.09 .28 .04 1.00 2.41					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 966 feet south of north 1/2 post, 60 rods east of 1/2 line and 12 rods north of State street road east 8 rods, north 4 rods, west 8 rods south 4 rods to beginning; Lot 4 sold by Geo. A. Smith	Section 35 1.09 .28 .04 1.00 2.41					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 900 feet south of north 1/2 post, 60 rods east of 1/2 line and 16 rods north of State street road, east 8 rods, north 8 rods, west 8 rods, south 8 rods to beginning; being lots 5 and 6 sold by Geo. A. Smith	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 768 feet south of north 1/2 post, 60 rods east of 1/2 line and 24 rods north of State street road east 8 rods, north 4 rods, west 8 rods south 4 rods to beginning being lot 7, George A. Smith's Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 .93 .24 .04 1.00 2.21					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 702 feet south of north 1/2 post 28 rods north of State street and 60 rods east of 1/2 line, east 8 rods, north 8 rods, west 8 rods, south 8 rods to beginning; being lots 8 and 9, Geo. A. Smith's Addition (unrecorded)	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 60 rods east and 570 feet south of north 1/2 post 36 rods north of State street road 60 rods east of 1/2 line east 8 rods, north 8 rods, west 8 rods south 8 rods, lots 10 and 11, sold by Geo. A. Smith	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
Part of nw 1/4 commencing at southwest corner of lot 138 Beardsley's First Addition, east 120 feet, south 20 feet, west 120 feet, north 20 feet to beginning	Section 35 14.42 3.75 .58 1.00 19.75					
Part of nw 1/4 commencing at southwest corner of lot 141 Beardsley's First Addition, south 27 1/2 feet to 1/2 line, thence east on east and west 1/4 line 330 feet to E. street, north 23 7/8-100 feet to southeast corner of lot 144 west 330 feet on south side of lots 144, 143, 142 and 141 to beginning	Section 35 7.21 1.87 .29 1.00 10.37					
Part of ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 commencing at southwest corner of lot 1 Block A. of N. Morgans Addition, west 12 feet, north about 52 feet to Boyne Falls road, thence southeast about 15 feet to northwest corner of lot 1 above, south 48 5/8-100 feet to beginning	Section 35 .39 .10 .02 1.00 1.51					
Commencing on north side of Main street 198 7-10 feet south and 61 rods east of northwest corner of ne 1/4 of se 1/4, east 3 rods, north 8 rods, west 3 rods, south 8 rods to beginning	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
Part of nw 1/4 of se 1/4 commencing on northwest side of High street 12 rods south and 4 rods northwest of northwest corner of lot 1 Block G. N. Morgan's Addition, thence north parallel with Boyne Falls road 240 feet to Forest Lake, southwest along lake 9 rods, thence southeast to a line 8 rods northwest of High street, northeast 5 rods, southeast 8 rods, thence northeast along High street 4 rods to beginning	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
Part of ne 1/4 of se 1/4 commencing 114 1-100 feet east and south 45 degrees 45 minutes east 439 1-100 feet from 1/2 line at northeast corner of lot 161 Block X, Nicholls and Morgans 2nd Addition, south 44 degrees 45 minutes east 34 feet, south 44 degrees 15 minutes west 80 feet, northwest 34 feet, north 44 degrees 15 minutes east 80 feet to beginning	Section 35 18.02 4.69 .72 1.00 24.43					
A parcel of land commencing at southeast corner of section, north 6 99-100 chains, west parallel with 1/2 line 7 155-1000 chains, south 45 degrees 27 minutes east in latter of road 10 2-100 chains to place of beginning	Section 35 2.50 18.02 4.69 .72 1.00 24.43					
A parcel of land commencing 20 rods west of southeast corner of sw 1/4 of se 1/4, west 200 feet to Lewis Avenue, north 8 rods, east 200 feet south 8 rods to beginning; being Lots 1 and 2 of Mary Meltons land	Section 35 9.35 2.43 .37 1.00 13.15					
A parcel of land commencing 12 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 11, Block A, N. Morgans Addition east 4 rods, north 9 rods, west 4 rods south 9 rods to beginning	Section 35 10.82 2.81 .43 1.00 15.06					
A parcel of land commencing 24 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 11, Block A, N. Morgans Addition, east 4 rods, north 9 rods, west 4 rods south 9 rods to beginning	Section 35 3.62 .94 .14 1.00 5.70					
A parcel of land commencing 32 rods east of southeast corner of Lot 11, Block A, N. Morgans Addition east 4 rods, north 9 rods, west 4 rods south 9 rods to beginning	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
A parcel of land commencing 36 rods east of southeast corner of lot 11, Block A, N. Morgans Addition east 4 rods more or less, north 9 rods, west 4 rods more or less, south 9 rods to beginning	Section 35 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
Part of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 commencing 48 rods south of northwest corner of section, east 10 rods, south 4 rods, west 10 rods, north 4 rods to beginning being lot 13 of I. M. Call's Addition to Boyne (unrecorded)	Section 36 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					
A parcel of land commencing 20 rods west of southeast corner of se 1/4 of sw 1/4, north 80 rods, west 20 rods, south 80 rods, east 20 rods to beginning	Section 36 1.82 .47 .07 1.00 3.36					

William T. Addis Addition (to Spring Harbor)

Block	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
Entire block except west 641 feet	1	10.82	2.81	.43	1.00	15.06
Part of block commencing at northeast corner, west 8 rods, south 8 rods, east 8 rods, north 8 rods to beginning	Block 2 3.62 .94 .14 1.00 5.70					
South 1/2 of lot 2 and entire lots 3 and 4	3 14.42 3.75 .58 1.00 19.75					

CITY OF BOYNE CITY William T. Addis Addition (To Spring Harbor)

Block	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8	3	7.21	1.87	.29	1.00	10.37
Lot 9	3	6.82	1.72	.26	1.00	9.60
Lot 10	3	10.82	2.81	.43	1.00	15.06
Part of block commencing at southwest corner, north to northwest corner of block, east 60 feet, south to south side of block west 60 feet to beginning	4 22.73 5.81 .91 1.00 30.55					
Assessors Plat of Jersey's Addition						
Lot 27	18.02	4.69	.72	1.00	24.43	
Lot 28	25.23	6.56	1.01	1.00	33.80	
Lot 43	5.41	1.41	.22	1.00	8.04	
Lot 68	10.82	2.81	.43	1.00	15.06	
Lot 74	4.09	.28	.04	1.00	2.41	
Lot 86	11.02	2.87	.44	1.00	15.33	

Assessors Terrace Addition

Block	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
North 1/2 of lot 12	A 13.22	3.44	.53	1.00	18.19	
Lot 17	A 25.23	6.56	1.01	1.00	33.80	
Lot 18	A 7.21	1.87	.29	1.00	10.37	
Lot 27	B 26.09	6.78	1.04	1.00	34.91	

Commencing at south east corner of Lot 1, west 44 feet, north 132 feet, east 44 feet, south 132 feet to beginning

13.78 3.58 .55 1.00 18.91

Block	Acres	Amount	Interest	Collection	Charges	Total
East 33 feet of lots 4 and 5	4.33	1.13	.17	1.00	6.63	
Lot 24	.93	.				

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

CITY OF BOYNE CITY
Glenwood Beach Resort.

CITY OF BOYNE CITY
South Boyne.

CITY OF EAST JORDAN
Township 33 North of Range 7 West.

Table with columns: Section, Acres, Amount Taxes, Interest, Collection Fee, Charges, Total. Lists lots 43-60, Harris's Addition, E. S. Johnson's Addition, Lewis's Addition, C. G. Lewis's Addition, Mcintire's Addition, Miller's Addition, E. Y. Morgan's Addition, N. Morgan's Addition, Nicholls and Morgan's Second Addition, Nicholls and Morgan's Third Addition, Orchard Park Addition, Painter and McLean's Addition.

Table with columns: Section, Acres, Amount Taxes, Interest, Collection Fee, Charges, Total. Lists Block East 21 feet of lot 33, Village of Spring Harbor, Taylor's Addition to Boyne, Ware's Addition to Boyne, Wm. H. White & Co's Addition to the Village of Boyne, Township 34 North of Range 8 West, Lindsay Park Addition, Mason's Addition, Upright and Hurlbut's Addition, Wood's Addition.

Table with columns: Section, Acres, Amount Taxes, Interest, Collection Fee, Charges, Total. Lists Part of lot 3 commencing 32 feet north and 32 feet west of southeast corner, Bowen's Addition to the Village of South Lake, Bowen's Second Addition to the Village of South Lake, Bush's Addition to the Village of South Arm, Empey's Addition to the Village of South Lake, S. G. Isaman's Addition to the Village of South Arm, Martin and Keats Addition to South Arm, Nettletons Addition to Village of South Arm, Nicholls' Third Addition to the Village of South Lake, John R. Vance's Addition to the Village of South Arm, VILLAGE OF ADVANCE, VILLAGE OF BAYSHORE, VILLAGE OF BAYSIDE, VILLAGE OF BOYNE FALLS, VILLAGE OF CLARION, VILLAGE OF NORWOOD, VILLAGE OF TALCOTT.

CROP VALUES TRIPLED

Production for Year 1919 Broke All Records.

Worth Almost Three Times as Much as Average for Five-Year Period.

Washington.—The value of crops produced in the United States this year is nearly three times greater than the average annual value during the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war, according to the report of the secretary of agriculture.

The value of crops produced in 1919 is \$15,578,000,000, compared with \$14,222,000,000 for 1918; \$13,479,000,000 for 1917; \$9,054,000,000 for 1916; \$6,112,000,000 for 1915; and \$5,829,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914.

LABOR OUSTED BELA KUN

Magyar Workmen Found Bolshevism a Failure, Captain Gregory Says.

San Francisco.—Capt. T. C. C. Gregory, who, as representative of the United States food administration in central Europe, was credited with being partly responsible for the overthrow of Bela Kun, bolshevik dictator in Budapest, said in a statement made public that labor itself in Hungary "cast out the curse of bolshevism."

Captain Gregory returned to his home here the other day. "Labor was deceived into the movement by propaganda," Captain Gregory said. "The people were overawed by the troops of Bela Kun. Labor in the great manufacturing center of Budapest tried bolshevism. It failed. They learned it by their own experience and cast it forth."

Captain Gregory said the American committee simply showed the labor leaders that bolshevism was wrong and showed Bela Kun that the food situation was in the hands of the Americans.

"Labor saw what a hopeless thing bolshevism was and they turned to us," continued the statement, "and out went Bela Kun."

EUROPE IS SHORT ON HENS

Great Britain Alone Needs 22,000,000 Fowls to Fill the Gap.

London.—As a result of the war, says a poultry expert, there are 180,000,000 fewer hens in Europe than existed in 1913.

Great areas are war swept. In 1913, 60 per cent of imported eggs came into the United Kingdom from Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and 61.3 per cent of poultry was imported from Russia and Austria-Hungary.

The poultry population of Belgium has decreased by 80 per cent, of Holland by 75 per cent, of Denmark and France by 50 per cent.

The United Kingdom has been more fortunate. Probably, our poultry stocks are within 10 per cent of those of 1913.

WOMAN DIRECTS SWISS BANK

Mlle. Prodhom, 28 Years Old, First of Sex in Europe in Such Position.

Geneva.—Mlle. Marie Prodhom, twenty-eight years old, has been appointed director of the bank of Geneva and will sign the notes and scrip issued by the bank.

Mlle. Prodhom, who proved herself an excellent financier during the war, is the first woman in Europe to hold such an important position.

There are now two judges, nine barristers, three engineers and a number of university professors and doctors of the fair sex in Switzerland.

Man Tossed by Bull.

Newark, O.—Gord rolled and passed over the fence by an enraged bull was J. C. Stevenson's experience. The animal escaped from its pasture, attacked Stevenson at his farm west of Newark, rolled him toward the fence, Stevenson's arm was broken and his body gashed, but he will recover.

Prices of Snakes Are Also Going Up

Boise, Idaho.—Even the price for rattlesnakes has varied to keep company with the high cost of everything else.

Idaho is one of the greatest rattler states in the Union. The hot, rocky sections of the state are breeding places for thousands of the deadly reptiles.

A Cleveland concern which makes a specialty of snake oil, has written to state officials, asking for information regarding the crop of side-winders. The letter was turned over to various officials and finally the "buck" was passed to the state game warden. The letter stated that the concern was anxious to obtain a bumper supply of serpents, because the price for rattlesnake oil has leaped to \$2.50 an ounce.

DEAD WIFE AIDS HIM

Pastor Tells of Visitation From Spouse After Death.

Philadelphia.—A supposed visitation from his wife after her death, whether in a dream or in the spirit, related by Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, is causing much speculation among members of the Grace Baptist temple.

Dr. Conwell, founder and president of Temple university, related his experience at a recent Sunday morning service in the Baptist temple in which he told of the visitation. His wife died thirty years ago.

"I received three strange visits from my wife," he said. "On three successive nights she seemed to come and sit on the side of the bed which I occupied.

"While sitting there she gave me valuable information relating to several important papers which I knew were in the house, but which I could not locate.

"It may have been a dream but I got out of bed immediately after receiving the instructions and found the papers just where she said they were."

Dr. Conwell said he did not know what to believe about the visitation. "It may have been thought transference," he added. "I have never been able to decide what it was, but I do know that I was unable to locate these papers until I received the messages from my wife."

STAY AT HOME, PARIS WARNS

World's Tavern, Overcrowded, Becomes Place for Millionaires Only.

Paris.—It is useless to ask for an apartment at less than 6,000 francs a year (about \$1,200) home hunters are informed by one of the largest renting agencies in Paris.

"Paris is full," says the Presse De Paris in warning people away from the city. "One sees this on all sides. It is impossible to find not only two rooms and a kitchen, but a place in the auto bus or a seat in a restaurant, theater or movie."

Officers ordered to Paris to follow certain technical training courses, the newspapers says, are considering pitching tents in the Champ de Mars and the writer adds:

"Unhappy are those compelled to install themselves in Paris. They may knock but no one will open to them unless, be it understood, they have at least 6,000 francs to spend for rent. As for remedy, I see none."

"And so," the writer concludes, "all you who think of coming to Paris stay at home. The world's tavern, now becomes a palace, receiving none but millionaires."

AMERICANS USE MORE COFFEE

Prohibition Increases Per Capita Consumption—Brazilian Imports Drop.

Washington.—Imports of coffee from Brazil, the source of 75 per cent of the commodity for the United States in 1914, dropped to 54.3 per cent in 1919, according to the department of commerce.

The loss was partly compensated by increases in imports from Central America and the West Indies.

The United States, the report said, is the largest coffee consuming country in the world in the aggregate, though not per capita.

"An increase in the per capita consumption has been noticed since nationwide prohibition became effective, the report added.

Ring Held Child in Air

Bowling Green, O.—Nine-year-old Ethel Gosnell, daughter of an oil worker living here, is suffering from a broken finger and nearly lost her life in a peculiar manner. She and other little girls had been locked in a shed at the schoolhouse by boys. All jumped out of the window. Ethel's ring caught on a nail and held fast. The weight of her body broke the finger bone and the ring cut deeply into the flesh. She had turned black in the face and her heart had nearly ceased beating before physicians arrived.

\$4,473,696,358 U. S. Expenses for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1921

The total estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, are \$4,473,696,358.02 as submitted to congress.

Total estimates, exclusive of sinking fund requirements for 1920, are \$4,896,410,031.62. Moneys payable from the postal service to the extent of \$391,713,673 are deducted, leaving a total, exclusive of sinking fund requirements for 1920, of \$4,473,696,358.62.

The estimates for 1921 by departments are as follows: Legislative establishment, \$9,025,297.25; executive, \$111,583,361.77; judicial, \$1,634,190; agriculture, \$37,528,102; foreign, \$11,243,250.91; military \$989,578,637.20; naval, \$542,031,804.80; Indian affairs, \$12,904,494.27; pensions, \$215,030,000; Panama canal, \$18,249,391; public works, \$205,079,419.17; postal service, \$391,713,673; miscellaneous, \$833,717,637.90; permanent annual appropriations, \$1,425,407,752.23.

Some of the estimates are as follows:

For expenses to enforce the national prohibition law, \$4,000,000. Development of foreign trade through motion pictures, department of commerce, \$99,000. Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, department of agriculture, \$1,000,000. Air service of the army, \$60,000,000. National Guard, \$45,448,000. Aviation, navy, \$35,000,000. Increases of the navy, construction and machinery, \$105,000,000. Increase of navy, torpedo boats, \$23,748,000. Increase of the navy, armor and armament, \$49,000,000. Increase of navy, ammunition, \$7,500,000. Army and navy pensions, \$215,000,000. Pay of letter carriers, \$46,190,000. Total for postal service, \$391,713,673. Total for shipping board, \$447,775,061.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

Naething comes fairer to light than what has been lang hidden. The fiddle makes the feast.—German Proverb. With the gospel men become heretics.—Italian Proverb. A hero is only known in time of misfortune.—Hebrew Proverb. A dinner lubricates business.—Lord Stowell. Fortitude is the mean between fear and rashness.

Naturalist Describes and Names Eighty-Six Species of Browns and Grizzlies

All the Alaskan brown bears look very much alike, says Dr. William T. Hornaday, in Boys' Life. To be more exact, they strongly show the distinguishing characteristics of their group. Some are light brown, some are dark brown, and some have dark legs and light bodies. If I should try to name even the best-known species, and give their characteristics, no one would remember them for two hours. It is not amiss, however, to give here the names and places of the species that are at this moment living in our zoological park collections; and in doing so I will begin with the most southerly species we have and work northward: Admiralty bear, Ursus eulophus, Admiralty island. Yakutat bear, Ursus dalli, Yakutat bay. Kodiak bear, Ursus middendorffi, Kodiak island. Peninsula bear, Ursus dalli gyas, Alaskan peninsula. Kobuk bear, Ursus innuitus, Kobuk river.

Last year a startling thing happened. For a full quarter of a century, Doctor Merriam has been collecting bear skulls and studying North American bears. And then, all of a sudden, out came from him an innocent-looking little pamphlet describing and naming 86 species of Alaskan brown bears and grizzly bears! And Doctor Merriam declares that the skulls before him left him nothing else to do.

Of course we cannot follow up the devoted 86 species, and become personally and permanently acquainted with each one. It is about all I can do to keep step with the five live species daily before me.

Lincoln's Wealth at Time of Death Was \$110,296.80

Do you know that Abraham Lincoln was a bit of a bloated bond holder in his day? He was. That is when you consider the purchasing power of a dollar in his time to that of the present. Old records in the county court at Springfield, Ill., list the martyred president's accumulated wealth at his death at \$110,296.80. That was a pretty good lump in 1865. President Lincoln left no will. The money was equally distributed among three relatives—Mrs. Lincoln, Robert T. Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, each receiving \$36,765.60. The money was in bonds and cash. Notes for money loaned approximating \$5,000 are listed in the administrator's papers as "worthless."

Lack of Water in Blood May Increase Temperature

A new theory as to what fever is caused by is propounded by the New York Medical Journal. Recent studies prove that a lack of water in the blood may bring about a rapid and high increase in temperature, even as high as 120 degree F. Other investigators had reported temperatures of this abnormal height in rare cases of hysteria, but these had not been accepted generally. It being believed that such temperatures were physically impossible. Their certification by later observers has aroused discussion of the question of the cause of fever.

Tidal Wave Has Nothing to Do With the Tides

Tidal wave has nothing to do with the tides. Any great onrush of the sea that overwhelms the land is called a tidal wave. Such waves may be due to various causes. They may represent a heaping up of masses of water by a hurricane of wind; or an earthquake under the sea may be the cause. Submarine volcanic eruptions are of not very infrequent occurrence, and earthquakes are liable to accompany them. Or a mere slipping of strata in the sea floor may cause earthquakes. If, incidentally to the volcanic or seismic disturbance, one part of the sea floor sinks or another part rises there must be a consequent rush of water, which may assume the proportions of what is called a tidal wave.

WINTER SMILES

Pure Curiosity. Hub—Why are you always borrowing silverware and dishes from the new neighbors? Haven't you got everything you need in the house? Wife—Yes, but I want to find out if theirs are as good as ours.

Dangerous Accomplishment.

"There was a magician here once," said Cactus Joe, "who could deal himself any kind of a poker hand you'd happen to mention."

"Did he get away with anything?" "He jes' barely did. He got away with his life."

The Quest.

"Jags told his wife if anyone asked after him to tell them he was going on a wild animal hunt."

"So he is. He's looking for a blind tiger."

Modest Apprehension.

"What is your objection to me as a son-in-law?" asked the young man.

"No objection to you," said Mr. Cumrox. "But you're a kind of a high stepper and I'm afraid that after you get better acquainted the family won't suit you."

A Clue.

"So the detective found his man sick when he caught him. How did he manage to get him?"

"Very easily. The man had spotted fever."

Evidence of Wisdom.

"Do you believe in the wisdom of the plain people?"

"S o m e t i m e s," replied Senator Sorghum; "when they happen to entertain the same opinions that I do."

A Dubious Blessing.

"I have never acted contrary to the dictates of my conscience," said a profane the other day.

"Well, some of us," said a bystander, "are not blessed with such easy-going consciences."

Invitation to the Dance.

"Shades of Chesterfield! What an invitation to the dance!" "What did the young man say to the girl, colonel?" "Come on, kid; let's jazz!"

Rain Needed for Tea

Tea requires a rainfall of 60 inches and irrigation will not serve in lieu thereof, as a somewhat humid atmosphere is needed.

EX-KINGS EYE DANUBE STATES

Federation Is Formed on Paper by Plotters in Switzerland.

DETAILS ARE NOT COMPLETE

Exiled Rulers, Seeing the Hopelessness of Their Cause, Now Center All Their Plotting on One Great Scheme.

Berne, Switzerland.—From "the playground of Europe" of before the war, Switzerland has become "the plotting ground of Europe" of after the war.

And all of this plotting may now be summarized in one general end of "the constitution of a Danubian confederation."

To the credit of the Swiss it must be said they resent in the extreme degree the abuse that is now being made of their country and their hospitality by the exiled rulers and statesmen of erstwhile empires and states, but they are as helpless in the matter as they are innocent.

Keeps Everybody Busy.

While they cannot keep their little country from being converted into an incubator, however, they can at least try to keep the plots being brooded therein from actually hatching, and the Swiss secret service, together with its gendarmes, its policemen, its detectives and its public officials generally, are putting in quite a few sleepless nights to this end.

Now that the gradual readjustment of Europe has left no doubts in the minds of certain exiled rulers, like ex-King Constantine of Greece and some of the former rulers of German states, of the hopelessness of their cause, all of the plotting in Switzerland has come slowly to center on one great scheme, a scheme that is not only considered possible, but that is considered by many of the great minds and authorities of Europe as being absolutely imperative and inevitable.

This is the constitution of a Danubian federation to replace the old dual monarchy, and which, according to its backers, is the only thing that can insure the life of the half-dozen or more states into which the old Austrian-Hungarian monarchy has been divided.

Vital and Imperative.

Whether this Danubian federation has its center north of the Danube with what is left of Hungary and Austria as a basis or whether it has its center south of the Danube with Serbia and Roumania playing the leading role, whether it be monarchical or republican in form, together with half a dozen other possibilities or ramifications, are generally considered unimportant. All that is regarded as vital and imperative is that such a confederation be constituted and that it be organized in full harmony with and support of the allies.

Hungary and German Austria as they will exist when the peace conference finishes its work, will be dead states—their own people and statesmen admit that. Poland and Czechoslovakia are merely gambling bets. But Serbia and Roumania are considered as the two big future bets of south central Europe.

On the other hand, there are just as many supporters and just as many plotters in Switzerland who would like to see Vienna regain some of its past glory as the center of the new Danubian confederacy; Budapest is equally well represented, while there are plenty of others who can demonstrate from a dozen standpoints, why Warsaw is inevitably destined as the future great center of middle European life.

Funeral Held for Cat, Pet of New York Woman

Lenox, Mass.—Funeral rites over a cat here were attended by all the employees on the summer estate of Mrs. Carlos de Herodias of New York, and the feline's "remains" were buried on the estate in a metal casket. Hyacinth, a Persian cat, said to have cost \$6,000, was greatly treasured by Mrs. de Herodias, and when it died at her home in New York the owner had the body borne here in a special automobile truck.

CALIFORNIA RICE DOES WELL

New Agricultural Industry Produces Crop Worth Millions of Dollars.

Washington.—In eight years the Sacramento valley of California has developed a new agricultural industry, rice growing, which this past season has resulted in a gross production estimated to be worth approximately twenty-one millions of dollars. This showing is the result of research carried on by the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture. Following experiments by the bureau covering three years, the first commercial rice crop as planted in 1912. The value of the 1919 rice crop in California will probably be seven millions greater than that of wheat and peas, both of which are commonly thought of as relatively large crops in that state.

48,000 Drug Stores Sell Five million people use it to KILL COLDS HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years... Good to Remember NR TO-NIGHT Paste in Your Hat

Use Black Silk Stove Polish "A Shine in Every Drop" Get a can today from your hardware or grocery dealer.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—Hite's Drug Store.

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

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer

Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism.

DRUGS EXCITE YOUR KIDNEYS, USE SALTS

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

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salt which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 600 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active. Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will not fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; to also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

NO RELIEF FROM H. C. L. FOR YEAR

Solentist Says Social and Industrial Unrest Must First Be Calmed.

PARTS OF WORLD ARE HUNGRY

Hardly Any Factor of Business That Is Stable—Production Has Been Crippled in Many Countries—Distribution Disorganized.

London.—The world can expect no relief from the present high cost of living and the shortage of commodities until the widespread social and industrial unrest has disappeared and the war-shattered economic machinery has been put in order, according to Charles A. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of food.

"We have bolshevism at one end of the world and widespread strikes at the other," said Mr. McCurdy, "and not until society resumes its normal course can we expect economic conditions."

"It is very difficult to prophesy regarding the food situation of the future in view of the fact that the whole economic structure of the world has been so badly dislocated. There is hardly any factor of business that is stable, and we do not know what wages are to be. As a result of these conditions the regular channels of distribution are disorganized, and until they are normal, it will be impossible to tell what effective supplies there are as compared with the world stocks."

Parts of World Hungry. "While it is true that America, England and some other countries are sufficiently supplied now so that there is no distress among the people, yet this comparative abundance is in reality a fictitious one and may not last. Great sections of the world are actually hungry because of the impossibility of distributing supplies properly. If the channels of distribution were open and the economic conditions were such that foodstuffs could be purchased by those countries which need them—we probably would find ourselves faced with a shortage in many things."

"For example, if the peoples of central Europe should be in a position next year to purchase the meat they need, there would be a world shortage of several million tons. It is improbable that they will be able to buy, but it is impossible to predict so far in advance. I believe that, a year from now, things will have been brought to a head and that the world will be facing its most critical time."

"There are those who tell me that I am wrong in my outlook and that there will be no shortage, but I can figure it no other way. There certainly are many countries now which are securing far below what they need in the way of foodstuffs, and when the time comes for them to buy it will be impossible to refuse them their fair share of what the world produces."

"There is another factor to be considered also. Where production has been stimulated during the war it must ultimately revert to normal. It is not natural as it stands. In the United States, for instance, the meat production has been artificially stimulated, and it is hard to estimate when this temporary condition will vanish. America next year may be an importer of meat, instead of a big exporter. See what that would mean to the rest of the world."

"On the other hand, production has been crippled in many countries."

Shortage in Europe. "In Europe as a whole, there is an actual shortage of 11 per cent in sheep and a larger shortage in pigs. Because of this Europe would have to import 3,500,000 tons of meat this coming year, if it were to return to its pre-war consumption."

"In regard to wheat the exportable surplus of the world is down compared with that before the war. Import requirements at the same time are up. The same thing is true of butter, and in some countries its consumption has been increased by the lack of margarine. There is also a sugar shortage. The best sugar production has dropped off 4,200,000 tons in Europe since 1914. The cane sugar production of the world meantime has increased only 1,800,000 tons."

"In discussing prices we must consider the meaning of the phenomenon in the United States, where there is no food shortage but an exportable surplus. The food supply is above normal, and yet the prices have advanced almost proportionately with the increase in Great Britain, which is largely an importing country. This curious situation makes one realize that in estimating food prices the economic effects peculiar to foodstuffs are not the determining factor, but economic conditions as a whole."

"There seems to be a tendency in many countries to expand war wages and profits on consumption—goods, food, clothing, etc.—to a greater extent than on the purchase of raw materials for the extension of industry. It may be partly due to this consumption that goods on the whole have such an upward trend since the armistice."

DISCOVERS NEW STEEL

Inventor of Vanadium Steel Perfects New Process.

New Product Far in Advance of Any High Speed Steel Hitherto Made.

London.—The invention of a new steel, far in advance of any high speed steel hitherto made, is ascribed by the Daily Mail to John Oliver Arnold, professor of metallurgy at Sheffield university. Professor Arnold, who is said to have been the discoverer of vanadium steel, claims, according to the Daily Mail, that the new steel possesses far more commercial possibilities, that it is unrivaled in hardness, that in tool form it will remove a greater weight than any other steel, and that it possesses comparatively longer life.

The Daily Mail indicates that Professor Arnold uses molybdenum instead of tungsten, and says:

"If large quantities of molybdenum (a hard silver white metallic element) can be found and the price reduced, tungsten will take a back seat, because 6 per cent molybdenum will achieve more than 18 per cent tungsten."

LOST GOLD MINE IS FOUND

Object of Twenty Years' Fruitless Search at Last Has Been Rediscovered.

Spokane, Wash.—The "lost" gold mine of the upper Salmon river district of Idaho, source for years of mysterious wealth for its original discoverers and cause of the death of one of them, and the object of a 20 years' fruitless search by their "legatee," has been rediscovered, according to a report reaching here.

For many years two prospectors, Hughes and Swan, went every spring on a mysterious journey into the hills of central Idaho, and every fall returned with quantities of raw gold, which made them the envy of every miner to whose ears word of their great good fortune had come.

Then one fall Hughes fell sick, and Swan, his partner, was waylaid and robbed of his summer's toil in the hidden mine and murdered. Hughes died at length in poverty in this city.

The mine has been located, according to a report from Lewistown, Idaho, by two Jonson brothers of that city. It is declared to be on a tributary canyon of Ramsey creek in the upper Salmon river district of central Idaho. The ledge proper is declared to be from four to six feet wide, with a rich streak of quartz, in which the gold is easily visible to the naked eye, four to six inches in width.

REBUILD NOTED GLASS PLANT

French Start Work on Soissons Factory for Champagne Containers—Destroyed in War.

Soissons.—Structural steel is rising out of the ruins at Cuffies, just outside of Soissons, where the Vauxsot champagne bottle works employed 1,200 workers before the war.

The frame work for the first three units is up and by September, the owners say, the production of champagne bottles will begin again. A year later a second furnace is expected to be fired and in another year a third will be operating.

There was nothing else at Cuffies besides the glass works. There remain of the old construction only a few foundations and here and there a bit of solid masonry. The walls of the plant were pierced and tunnels leading to the German trenches blasted through the foundations and huge melting pots by the Germans. The loss is estimated by the owners at from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 francs.

Eight to nine million champagne bottles, more than a tenth of the French production, were made at Cuffies. It was the second largest factory of its kind in France. There were ten in all, and eight of these were destroyed. This destruction contributed to the increase of the price of champagne bottles from 6 to 24 cents during the war.

Prehistoric Tree Trunk Found in Iron Mine

St. Paul, Minn.—Discovery has just been made in the Holman iron mine, near Tonconite, Itasca county, Minnesota, not far from the source of the Mississippi river, of the trunk and branches of a prehistoric pine tree in an excellent state of preservation and with pine cones about it. The tree is not petrified. The wood is as sound in the main as though it had been felled only a few years ago and the pine cones are still pliable. The wood with exposure to air has not softened or crumbled, and the find is the first of its kind on record so far as geologists of the great iron ranges can learn.

Dime Chick Gets Prize. Crookston, Minn.—Several weeks ago Arthur Kirsch of Crookston bought a tiny chicken at a local five and ten cent store for a dime. Recently he entered the chicken at the Pennington county poultry show. It was adjudged to be a full-blooded white Leghorn and carried off a blue ribbon with a score of 92 points.

35 Million to Wage War on Styles

Consumers' Union, Comprised of Women, to Battle Against High Cost of Living

The Consumers' union, 35,000,000 members strong, will soon be in action, according to a Washington correspondent.

It will call nation-wide strikes. One of the first will be against styles. Every one of the 35,000,000 women belonging to the union will pledge herself to wear last year's hats and last year's gowns.

"Of course they will do it," said Miss Edith S. Strauss, appointed by Attorney General Palmer as a marshal of the army of women to be mobilized by the government in a gigantic offensive against the high cost of living. "Every woman is willing to wear last year's hat if she knows every other woman is doing it. I've already gone on a strike against high prices. I have taken a vow to buy no more clothes until those I am wearing can be no longer clothes."

"Everyone is organizing in America except the poor consumer. Until the consumers unite and stand solidly behind the government in an intensive campaign against high prices we might as well sit with folded arms and watch the profiteer flourish."

"The women must carry on about nine-tenths of this warfare against high prices and with 35,000,000 of them organized and working as a solid unit with the government, in six months we can get the cost of living back to normal levels."

"In every city and village there must be a league of consumers who pledge themselves to do without rather than pay excessive prices. When milk is raised to a price beyond reason, like against the people of New York, they will call a milk strike and on certain days of the week do without milk until the law of supply and demand forces a cut in the price."

"One of the reasons for excessive prices is that the American public is drunk with money; people have more money than ever before and they are spending it recklessly."

"One of the first things we must do is to cut out senseless luxuries, another is to increase production."

Miss Strauss is a pretty, energetic, wholly confident young woman. Her official title is director of woman's activities: High cost of living, department of justice.

"Do you know that there are 16,000 men and women earning their living by traveling through the country telling people how unhappy they should be and how they should go out from under and overthrow existing conditions?" she concluded.

CHICKENS NEED HEAT AND LIGHT

Fowls that are wintered in cold parts of the country, where the temperature runs below freezing to 20 degrees or more below zero, need considerable protection. When the cold is so intense that the fowl is uncomfortable, a certain part of the heat and energy from the food eaten is used to combat this low temperature and the food which is required for that purpose cannot, of course, be used to manufacture eggs. Therefore, the construction of the house varies with the temperature or part of country in which it is to be used. A thin and partly open house is best for warmer climates, but must have reasonably thick walls and be capable of being closed quite tightly on severe nights in cold sections. It is comparatively cheap to make a house warm by using several thicknesses of inexpensive paper, and if a better looking structure is wanted, other methods can be employed. In any event, the house must be made comfortable.

A dark poultry house is unhealthy and uncomfortable. There should be plenty of windows to let in light so that the house is bright and they should be kept clean so that the sun can shine in to warm and brighten the interior. The direct rays of the sun will kill every germ of disease that it touches and that in itself is important. Too much glass is a disadvantage, because the house warms up too much in the daytime when the fowls are busy and cools down too rapidly at night when they are on the roosts. Windows should have both upper and lower sash so that they can be lowered and raised to let in little or much air according to the outside temperature. If there is too much window space reduce it; if there is too little increase it.

A WISH

When the world to thee is new,
When its dazzling dreams deceive thee,
Ere they pass like morning dew—
Faith retrieve thee!

When the glory fades away,
When of light the clouds bereave thee,
When the shadows mar the day,
Hope relieve thee!

When despair's destroying breath
Comes at eventide to grieve thee,
With the bitterness of death—
Love relieve thee!

When the bells at Curfew toll,
When the lingering sunbeams leave thee,
When the night o'erwhelms thy soul—
God receive thee!

SAYINGS OF NOTABLES

Napoleon Bonaparte: How doth the little busy B improve each shining hour!
Eye: A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
Darwin: I could a tall thing!
Lillian Russell: A thing of beauty is a joy forever!
Achilles: Don't put your foot in it!
Samson: The most unkindest cut of all!
Tiffany: There are sermons in stones!
Grimald: Laugh and the world laughs with you!

Canadian, 104 Years Old, Dead.

Charles Joseph Leroy, age one hundred and four, credited with being the oldest man in Canada, is dead at Vancouver, British Columbia. Born in Versailles, the son of one of Napoleon's soldiers, he fought for the North in the American Civil war.

Macaroni as Flesh-Builders.

According to a British scientist, weight for weight, macaroni is as valuable a flesh-building food as beef or mutton.

UNIQUE CEMETERY TEACHES LESSON

Exhibit at Montana State Fair Sent People Away Thinking.

EPITAPHS DRIVE HOME TRUTH

Greater Convenience and a Larger Measure of Comfort in the Farm Home the Big Lesson Conveyed by Miniature Graveyard.

Washington.—It was a neat little country cemetery, much like most little country cemeteries, yet there was something queer about it. There was the arched gateway and the customary weeping willows by it. The clipped hedge was like most cemetery hedges. The tombstones were about the average type of tombstones. But, withal, there was something queer—even shocking. Then you discovered what it was. These were truthful tombstones. Consoling platitudes—"Too pure for earth," and that like—found no place. Instead, there were such epitaphs as these: "Mother—walked to death in her kitchen." "Sacred to the memory of Jane—she scrubbed herself into eternity." "Grandma—washed herself away." "Bessie—swept out of life with too heavy a broom."

Made People Think.

The people who saw that cemetery—and there were thousands of them—may have been shocked for the instant, but they came away with the thought that one might be better for seeing such a cemetery. For, you see, it was a miniature cemetery, three feet square, and it was part of an exhibit at the Montana state fair. Such levity with the most solemn thing that mankind knows could not be justified merely on the theory that the things said were true—but those who saw it came away with the belief that it was justified by way of keeping just those things from being true. And that was the purpose of the exhibit, placed there by the agricultural extension department of the State Agricultural college of Montana. It was meant to emphasize the need for home conveniences, for lack of which many a farm woman has gone to her grave before her time.

Drive Truth Home.

There were other exhibits designed to drive home the same hard truth. One was a model showing a bleak farmhouse on a bare hill. At the bottom of the hill ran a little stream, and by the stream were bars and cattle. Struggling up the hill toward the house, with two heavy pails of water was a bent old woman. And the legend was: "Convenient for the cattle—but not for mother." Then there was a farmhouse with the water supply as it should be, the woman in the yard sprinkling her flower beds with a hose. And the inscription read: "Convenient for mother—and the cattle, too." Another model showed a kitchen as it should be, and another, a kitchen as it should not be. And there was the legend: "A long-distance kitchen shortens life."

The lesson taught by the exhibit is one that the state agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture are trying to teach by every means at their command—greater convenience and a larger measure of comfort in the farm home.

PROFIT IN MINTING BUSINESS

Demand for Small Coins Brings in Good Returns for Uncle Sam.

Washington.—The minting business is a profitable one to be in, according to the annual report of Ray Baker, director of the United States mint, made public by the treasury department. During the 1919 fiscal year, the report shows, the government made \$8,389,971 on its minting operations. Of this amount \$4,136,700 was made through the manufacture of nickel and bronze coins.

Never before in the history of the country has the demand for small coins been as large as it was during the last fiscal year. Pennies minted alone total 468,889,000, or about 8,200,000 pounds.

First Electric Fire Alarm Sounded in Boston in 1852

The first fire alarm ever given by electricity was by the Boston system, from Box 7 of District 1, on the old Cooper Street church, Boston, at 8:25 p. m., April 29, 1852. It was sent in by G. H. Goodale and received at the headquarters of the system in Police Station 2, Court square, by Charles Carlton Coffin, who afterward became famous as a war correspondent and writer of Civil war books, who was one of the first operators of the system.

Angels Could Do No More.

Who does the best his circumstances allow, does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.—Young.

HAVE ROSY CHEEKS AND FEEL FRESH AS A DAISY—TRY THIS!

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

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleans, sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation; bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.

OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

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

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

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

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

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

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides, beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft, satiny appearance of abundance which is so attractive.

This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

DRINK HOT TEA FOR A BAD COLD

Get a small package of Hamburg Teat Tea at any pharmacy. Take a teaspoonful of the tea, put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teaspoon full at any one during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion, so loosens the bowels, thus driving a nail from the system. Try it the next time you suffer from cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

TUB BACKACHE AND LUMBAGO RIGHT OUT

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

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has so stiffened you, don't suffer! Get a 50-cent bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" at any drug store, your little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the ache and pain right out of your back and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly!

Briefs of the Week

Mrs. E. O. Bisbee went to Battle Creek, Monday.

Mrs. J. P. Kenny was a Grand Rapids visitor this week.

Miss Eva King left Monday for Saginaw, where she has a position.

Roderick Davis went to Copemish, Thursday, for a few days' visit.

Miss Florine Hudkins left last Friday for Flint, where she has a position.

John Porter left Tuesday on a business trip through southern Michigan.

Francis Bashaw returned to his work at Lansing, Monday, after a visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Howell were called to Detroit, Monday, by the death of Mrs. Howell's sister.

Miss Audrey Guscott of Charlevoix was guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carr over Sunday.

H. A. Kimball returned home Monday from Hart, where he was called by the death of his brother-in-law.

Mrs. Peter Stephan returned to her home at Lansing, Monday, after a visit here with friends and relatives.

The New Metropole Orchestra will give a dance at the Armory next Friday night, Jan. 16th. Everybody invited.

F. S. Hockley, special agent of the U. S. Department of Justice, was in our city first of the week on investigation work connected with the Newberry Senatorial Case.

Several headstones for deceased civil war veterans were received here last Saturday and will be placed at the cemetery in the spring. The headstones are from the Government, and were shipped on order from the local G. A. R. Post through their adjutant, H. C. Swafford. They are for the following deceased veterans: James F. Handy, Joseph H. Lanway, George H. Youens, Henry Hagerman and Loren C. Madison.

Temple Theatre

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES.

PROGRAM

From Jan. 13th to Jan. 18th

TUESDAY, Jan. 13th.

Mae Murray in "The Big Little Person." A Universal special attraction. 10c and 15c

WEDNESDAY

12th Chapter of "Smashing Barriers." "Explosive Bullets." "Merry Jail Birds" Comedy and Ford Weekly. 10c and 15c

THURSDAY

Hale Hamilton in "That's Good." A Romantic Comedy of laughs and a Tear or Two. 10c and 15c

FRIDAY

Bert Lytell in "Blind Man's Eyes." Metro Drama of great power and human appeal. 10c and 15c

SATURDAY, Jan. 17th

Last Chapter of "The Great Gamble." Pearl White in "The Black Secret." Mutt and Jeff Comedy, & News Weekly. One grand extra big program for 10c and 15c

SUNDAY, Jan. 18th.

Shirley Mason and Mait Moore in "The Unwritten Code." Two more new stars in a peach of a picture. 10c and 15c

Coming—Jan. 20th, Bert Lytell in his first big special—"Lombardi Ltd."

Mrs. Lottie Webb left Tuesday for Grand Rapids.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kowalski, a son, Jan. 9th.

Charles Bishaw left Tuesday for a visit at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Hiatt were at Traverse City, Tuesday.

H. Rosenthal went to Traverse City on business, Friday.

Miss Ruby Grant is spending the week-end at Petoskey.

Mrs. John Tooley returned home Monday from Muskegon.

Miss Lydia Blount returned to her studies at the U. of M., Monday.

A Duplisea returned Monday from a visit at Flint and Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter were at Traverse City on business, Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kadrovich, a son—Daniel Xavier—Jan. 8th.

Mrs. Lewis Dalton and daughter went to Mancelona, Thursday for a visit.

The Methodist Ladies Aid will meet at the Parsonage next Wednesday, Jan. 14th.

Miss Leonore Kenny returned Monday to her studies at the M. A. C., Lansing.

J. L. Bradford of Bear Lake is visiting at the home of his son, Ed. Bradford.

Clarence Murphy left Monday, for Lansing, where he will seek employment.

Mrs. Allan Bolser and Mrs. Wm. Vanderver were at Petoskey this week.

Mrs. J. E. Secord left Tuesday for a two week's visit with friends at Traverse City.

Carl and Douglas Shepard left Monday for Flint, where they will seek employment.

Charles Danto, Donald Porter, Reo Bockes returned to their studies at the U. of M., Monday.

Mrs. Harris Barkovitz and children were here this week from Detroit, for a visit with her husband.

Miss Clarabelle Atkins returned to Bay City, Thursday, after a visit with her mother, Mrs. David Staley.

Mrs. Maude Andrus and children returned to Traverse City, Monday, after a visit with her father, Geo. Anderson.

Mrs. Harry Dodt returned to her home at Copemish, Thursday, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis.

The Friendship L. and T. Circle meets at the home of Mrs. Chas. Alexander, Friday, Jan. 16th. Everybody welcome. Election of officers.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby is in our city to act as pastor of the Presbyterian Church until the arrival of the new pastor who expects to be here latter part of this month. Anyone wishing to consult Mr. Grigsby can find him at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Gidley.

Special communication of East Jordan Lodge No. 379 F. & A. M. Saturday evening, Jan. 17th. Work in the M. M. degree.

Fred E. Palmier left Tuesday for Detroit.

Fred Lanway was a Detroit visitor this week.

Thomas Wiggins was a Detroit visitor this week.

Ray Rugg was a Cadillac business visitor this week.

Frank Clugg returned to his work at Muskegon, Monday.

Miss Thelma Milford of Springvale is here visiting friends.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey left Tuesday on a business trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Xelle Miles returned Monday from a visit at Atlanta.

Will Nachazel returned to Sandwich, Ont., Monday, after a visit here.

Some White Leghorn Roosters for sale or trade.—L. C. MONROE.

Anthony Nachazel was home last week from his work at Detroit.

Mrs. Sarah Dalton left Thursday for a visit with friends at Mancelona.

Wallace Merchant returned to Detroit, Monday, after a visit here.

Miss Gertrude Hockstad returned home Monday from a visit at Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newkirk left Tuesday on a business trip to Detroit.

Miss Ruth Malpass left last Friday to attend the M. A. C. at East Lansing.

Miss Beryl Milford returned to Detroit, Monday, after a visit with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Roy returned to Flint, Monday, after a visit here with his parents.

Leonard Dudley and Warren Perkins left Tuesday for Lansing, where they will seek employment.

Miss Buelah Stradley of Petoskey was in the city, Monday, on business at the local telephone office.

Mrs. H. A. Carr returned to Charlevoix, Wednesday, after a visit at the home of her son, George Carr.

Albert Lohr and daughter, Vera, of Charlevoix are visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Glenn Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jordan returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, Tuesday, after a visit with her brother, Jim Moore.

Harold Symonds returned to Grand Rapids, Tuesday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

George Jackson returned to Kalamazoo, Monday, after a week's visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heath.

Miss Marjorie LeMieux came up from Flint, Monday, and has resumed her position at the State Bank of East Jordan.

Lillian and Lindon Spurlock left Thursday for Detroit, where they will join their parents and make their home.

Wallace Kemp of Alma and Neil Kemp of Bay City returned Monday after a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kemp.

Mrs. G. C. Edwards, of Ohio, who has been visiting at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Secord, left Tuesday for a visit at Reed City.

Burton Lamb arrived here first of the week from Manchester, Mass. Mr. Lamb owns a home at Cherryvale and is here on business and visiting friends.

A supplement to The Charlevoix County Herald appears with this issue which contains the Annual Tax Sales for Charlevoix County. Additional copies may be obtained at this office.

Mrs. Mary A. Bartholomew passed away at her home in Echo township Wednesday, Jan. 7th, of mitral insufficiency.—Deceased was 78 years of age. Funeral services were held from her late home Friday afternoon conducted by Rev. M. E. Hoyt. Interment at Morehouse cemetery.

Production is the cure for the High Cost of Living. Secure a farm and help produce. I have a fine line of farms listed for sale. Small and large improved and unimproved, also partly improved, having enough wood on them to pay for them. Good roads to good markets. Now is the time to start. You can get your wood out this winter, and be ready to put in crops in the spring. If you want to sell your farm, come in and list it with me. I will place it before the public. If I don't sell it costs you nothing.—E. A. LEWIS, Dealer in Real Estate & Singer Sewing Machines.

Fatal Duel Fought in Street. Peter Cecare of Waterbury and Joseph Catadore of Bridgeport, Conn., met on the main business street of Waterbury and each opened fire on the other. When the smoke lifted both duelists were dead.

Had Five Wives, Gets Four Years. Frank H. Gibson of Ossining, N. Y., has been sentenced to serve four years in prison for bigamy. Gibson was convicted of having married five women, all of whom are living and none divorced.

Waste Their Energy. "Some men," remarked Senator Borah, "make a great demonstration without getting anything done. They get in their entire lives flustering."

AGRICULTURE AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Foreign People in This Country Being Taught American Ways.

Earliest effort to acquaint foreign people in this country with American ways of thought and living is being made this year by various agencies, including the extension service of the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. Within the territory of nearly every county or home demonstration agent are to be found a greater or less number of people, living quite to themselves and speaking their native language almost entirely. These people from other lands are usually very appreciative of any effort made to teach them American ways, and they welcome instruction in the cooking of American foods, the making of American clothes, and even the growing of vegetables that thrive here.

In Lake Charles, La., is a community, as typically Mexican as if it were located in Mexico. The home demonstration agent in that parish has been endeavoring this year to bring about a change in living conditions. A sewing class has been organized and garden work encouraged. Previously, only two people in this Mexican community had ever had a garden. Among the things the mothers wished to learn was how to make American cookies. One of the women offered to teach the home economics worker how to make the finest of Mexican hot tamales if she would in turn teach her how to make American pastry. While they learn American cooking and sewing it is hoped that incidentally they will learn not only the American language but American ideas of living as well.

FOUGHT CHICKEN HAWK

An Unusually Large Bird and It Had Lots of Spunk.

John Fox of Junction City, Kan., received a number of bad cuts in one hand as the result of a fight with a monster chicken hawk.

The hawk, an unusually large black bird, had been killing farmers' chickens in the Millford neighborhood for years, but has always proved gunshy and too wary for the hunters who laid for him. Recently Fox and Joseph Moritz, one of the farmers who had lost many chickens through the hawk, were driving along the road in the latter's car and saw the big hawk ahead of them.

They chased him in the machine, but he kept out of range until the machine was put at full speed. Running abreast with the flying hawk, Moritz brought his car to a sudden halt and Fox jumped out, shooting the hawk through the wing. When Fox attempted to pick him up the big bird put up a fight, and finally had to be killed before he could be touched with safety. He had a wing spread of four feet.

HUSBAND IS WIFE'S DEPUTY

Woman Elected Clerk of Orangetown to Succeed Her Husband.

Mrs. Helen Essex, recently elected town clerk of Orangetown, N. Y., has announced that she will appoint her husband as deputy.

"To tell the truth, he's a pretty good fellow," Mrs. Essex informed other town officials when she sat for the first time with the town board.

Mr. Essex was town clerk in Orangetown for a number of years. His wife served as his deputy. Now the tables have turned.

Welsh Coal.

Welsh coal wasn't used outside of Wales a century ago. The first shipment bought for London cost \$1 a ton and was sold for \$4.50.

TAX NOTICE.

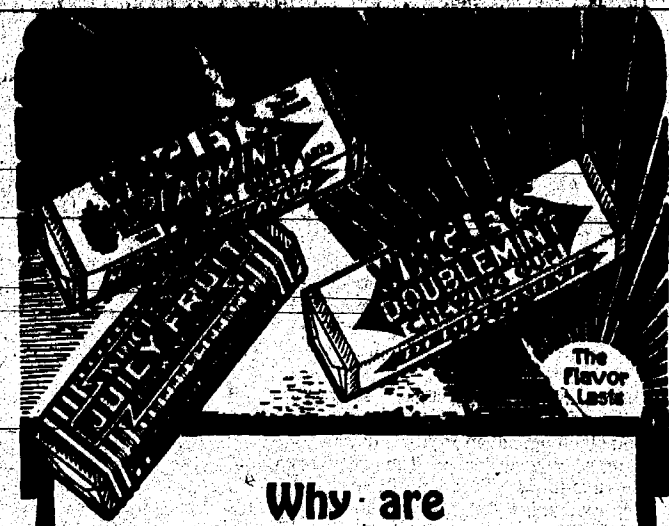
Taxes of the City of East Jordan, levied for State, County, County Road and School purposes, are due and payable at my office over Hite's Drug Store, on and after December 10th 1919. If paid on or before January 10, 1920, no collection fee will be added. Thereafter a charge of four per cent. will be added.

G. E. BOSWELL,
City Treasurer.

Suppose

Through some miraculous way your eyes were allowed to converse with you. You would probably be amazed at the story of abuse they are forced to submit to. Have your eyes fitted with proper glasses and your headache and eye strain will be relieved.

C. Hunsberger
Optician and Jeweler



Why are

WRIGLEY'S

flavors like the pyramids of Egypt? Because they are long-lasting.

And WRIGLEY'S is a beneficial as well as long-lasting treat.

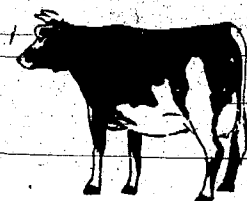
It helps appetite and digestion, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, allays thirst.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

Sealed Tight—Kept Right



A10



UNTHOUGHT-OF PRICES ARE BEING PAID FOR GRADES AND PURE-BRED DAIRY COWS.

The big economy in using prepared Dairy Foods offers you an opportunity for greatly increasing your out-put and your profits.

SUCH ATTRACTIVE PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR COWS THAT MORE CALVES WILL BE RAISED. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO FEED THESE CALVES MILK. THEREFORE USE BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.

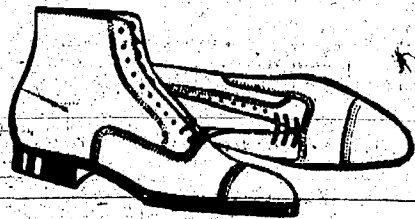
Dairy Feeds and Calf Meal for sale at our mill.

ARGO
MILLING COMPANY

United States Food Directors License 017748.

Ralston
Shoes for Men

"Comfortable as an old shoe" is an outworn phrase. Happy experience has taught wise buyers to say, "Comfortable as a new RALSTON." Style, too. And wear aplenty.



CHAS. A. HUDSON

Coming To East Jordan, Michigan, Russell Hotel, Tuesday, January 20th. For One Day Only Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. United Doctors Specialist Brings the knowledge of their organization and experience in their successful Treatment of Thousands of Cases Offers Services Free of Charge.

The United Doctors is an organization of reputable, licensed physicians. They are all specialists in the treatment of certain diseases. They treat without surgical operations diseases of all internal organs, stomach, intestines, constipation, piles, liver, spleen, heart, nerves, skin, rheumatism, sciatica, goitre, tape-worm, leg ulcers and all long standing, deep seated diseases. Many years experience. The complete record of thousands of cases successfully treated prove that their methods are right. They were among the first to earn the name.

"Bloodless Surgeons" Each staff member has at his command the knowledge and resources of the organization. Many people suffer from diseases that can be alleviated just because they cannot afford to go to high priced specialists and Hospitals. A long distance from their home. No community has a sufficient number suffering from these diseases to support special Hospitals for their treatment and cure. The United Doctors have solved the problem. Their highly trained Specialists go to each community and will advise a proper course of treatment for the sufferers and instruct them how to take care of themselves at home. No matter what you have been told or the experience you had with other physicians, consult him on this visit. It costs nothing. If your case is incurable he will give you advice as may stay and relieve the disease. Married ladies must come with their husbands and minors with their parents or guardians. Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GRASS SEED FREE SAMPLES Wonderful Value Wholesale Prices Highest Quality Guaranteed. Don't fail to investigate these bargains. Rejected Treated Timothy \$1.50 Bu. Sweet Clover \$2.40 Bu. Alfalfa Clover and Timothy \$1.10 Bu. Sudan Grass \$1.10 Bu. Globe and other Grass & Field Seeds at low prices. All sold subject to State or Government Test under an absolute money-back guarantee. We are specialists in grass and field seeds. Located so as to save you money and give quick service. Read today for our money-saving Seed Guide which explains all free. We expect higher prices—Buy now and save big money. American Mutual Seed Co. Dept. 67 Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW TASKS FOR WEATHER BUREAU

Problems of Serious Character Must Be Faced.

VALUE OF SERVICES GROWS

Passing of Wartime Conditions Finds the Bureau Up Against Problems More Serious Than Difficulties Imposed by War—Plans to Make Serbia Useful in Aeronautics—Value in Military Operations Demonstrated in Late War.

With the close of the fiscal year and the passing of war conditions the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture finds itself face to face with post-war conditions of more serious character even than the difficulties imposed by the war, says the annual report of the chief of the bureau, an extract of which is given below. Applied meteorology as never before in history has come to be recognized as a highly important factor and guide in the conduct of almost every activity of any consequence of the nation. Never before in any previous war did the science of meteorology play any important part or have a place in the program of military and naval organizations and operations. Now it is regarded as indispensable and is destined to become a permanent feature of each arm of the service. Created in 1870 as a part of the signal corps of the United States army by a joint resolution of congress "to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent and at other points in the States and territories of the United States and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the seacoast, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms," its network of stations soon embraced the entire United States.

Designation Changed. Subsequently the designation of the service was changed to the weather bureau, which by act of congress approved October 1, 1890, was transferred from the war department to the department of agriculture and its functions extended to cover the entire domain of meteorology, including the duty of preparation and issue of forecasts and warnings of weather, storms, cold waves, heavy snows, floods, and the stages of rivers, all in the interest of commerce, agriculture, and navigation.

At present it maintains over two hundred fully equipped meteorological stations, and about 1,400 substations classified as special meteorological, river, storm-warnings, hurricane, marine, cotton region, corn-and-wheat region, fruit, cranberry, and fire-weather warning stations. In addition to these the bureau maintains, in connection with its climatological work, about 4,500 stations known as co-operative stations, the equipment being furnished by the bureau and the observations being taken by public-spirited citizens who render gratuitous service. Its co-operative work extends to practically every ocean of the globe, and the masters of many vessels (the number was greatly reduced by the war, but is now on the increase) fill out forms of daily meteorological observations on every voyage, to be forwarded on arrival in port. Before the war daily observations received by cable and otherwise from selected stations over the entire northern hemisphere were collected and published. Negotiations to restore this exchange are under way. A highly trained, efficient, and experienced personnel of over 800 commissioned employees, helped by about 1,400 who receive a small compensation for the regular performance of specific duties, conducts the work of the bureau, and in addition the marine and co-operative observers constitute a host of nearly 6,000 public-spirited individuals who serve gratuitously. Such, in brief, is the machinery and organization of the weather bureau. Its Greatest Value.

While the bureau is best known to the public through the issue of its daily forecasts, maps, and bulletins, no doubt its greatest value in an economic sense consists in the immense saving effected by its special warnings, as of storms and hurricanes for the benefit of marine interests, warnings of floods that occur on the principal rivers, warnings of cold waves which accomplish protection to property and foodstuffs liable to damage by injuriously low temperatures, and warnings of frost and freezing weather for the benefit of the fruit, sugar, tobacco, cranberry, market gardening, and other interests. Its duties and authorities by law are broad and comprehensive, and post-war conditions bring it new and important obligations and responsibilities. With the experience and traditions of nearly fifty years to its credit, the bureau is in a position to render practically every service of a meteorological nature which may be required of such an agency. A few only of the post-war problems and demands in the administration of the affairs of the weather bureau are mentioned here.

Meteorology and Aeronautics. From a phenomenal development under the stimulus of war necessities the navigation of the air is rapidly

extending to its civil and commercial or industrial stage. Flying in ignorance or disregard of meteorological conditions and warnings is at times suicidal and destructive of costly property. Even before flying increased so greatly within the United States that the weather bureau inaugurated a service of flying forecasts, effective December 1, 1918, which is conducted in co-operation with the chief signal officer of the army and for the benefit at first of the army training posts and the aerial mail service of the post office department, and later destined to be extended to all flying in general. Much development work is needed to make this service the most effective possible, all of which may be accomplished, as flying develops, through existing agencies and channels of co-operation between the public and the branches of the government concerned.

Meteorology for Military Operations. Closely allied to meteorology for aeronautics, the experiences of the war have created a demand for a service to supply information for artillery, gas warfare, and other kinds of military operations, each in its way different. The influence of winds upon the flight of projectiles has long been recognized, but in the past methods of observing the actual motions of the frog air in the various altitudes were little known and less used, consequently the allowance for wind in the older formulae of the artillery was largely academic or mere approximations, whereas nowadays the ballistic wind is not a matter of guess or estimation, but of definite and direct observations by meteorologists employed for the purpose and using pilot balloons or other aerial apparatus which meteorologists have developed and employed in the advancement of their own science.

On a peace-time basis these needs are being met by co-operative work and arrangements existing between the chief signal officer of the army, as a result of which a limited number of stations are maintained by the army, while others constituting a useful co-ordination of points are established and maintained by the weather bureau. Observations at these stations consist chiefly of the flight of small rubber pilot balloons. The results are used locally as required and telegraphed to the central office of the weather bureau for the use of the official forecasters in the issue of flying advices and other information. Marine Meteorological Observations. The submarine menace brought on with the war soon terminated the program of observations which merchant vessels plying the several oceans of the globe were long accustomed to furnish with the object of supplying data and information concerning the climate and meteorology of the oceans for publication as aids to navigation (marine) on the pilot charts of the hydrographic office. This service is being restored gradually, and its importance is enhanced on account of the policy of extending the merchant marine of the United States, and also extensive navigation of the air over the oceans, which the future is sure to see accomplished.

AVOIDS BOSS AND WORK Pennsylvania Man Accomplishes It by "Burying" Self Alive. When you desire to avoid the boss during working hours all you have to do is to bury yourself alive. This brilliant idea was recently conceived by a workman at Middletown, Pa., and it worked until a fellow workman gave him away.

The workman (his employer refused to divulge his name) was much needed for a certain job one afternoon and his foreman searched everywhere through the plant, but the search proved fruitless. At the end of the day's work he was still missing, and it was believed he had been taken ill and had to go to his home. Next morning the missing workman reported for duty with a plausible explanation for his absence on the preceding day. All was well until his pal began to squeal. He declared that the workman buried himself in a heap of shavings, head and all, and used a straw as a breathing tube.

WOULD DIE FOR "DADDY" Chicago Girl Gave Blood to Save the Life of Her Parent. When Mildred Pratt, 15 years old, learned that her father, a Chicago policeman, was fighting for his life in a hospital in that city, after having been shot by a negro, she hurried to the hospital where the doctors had begun to operate on the wounded man. "Blood transfusion will be necessary to save his life," they said. "Take me," pleaded Mildred. The girl was found fit for the test. A pint and a half of her blood was allowed to flow into her father's veins. "I am so glad I was able to help," she said later at her home, where she was taken. "I would give my life for daddy."

England Has a Woman Grave Digger. Any woman grave diggers who can beat Miss Janie Beeching? She says she is the only one in England, and can dig the earth up to the surface from a depth of seven feet. In the busy season she works by candle light.

Fewer Go Insane in Scotland. There was a decrease of 561 insane persons in Scotland last year, due, according to the board of control, to higher wages, almost total disappearance of unemployment and the number of men in the army.

TRADITIONS 1,000 YEARS OLD UPSET

Ancient City of Pressburg Changes Character With Coming of New Rulers.

RESULT OF PEACE PARLEY

Resentment Shown Over the Employment of Czechs in Government Positions Formerly Occupied by Hungarians—Many Are Expelled.

Bratislava, Slovakia.—It is only on Czechoslovakian maps that this ancient Hungarian city of Pressburg can be located by its new name. Ruled by Hungary for a thousand years, it passed under the control of the new Czechoslovakian republic by the decision of the peace conference, and a large part of its inhabitants do not take kindly to the new order of things. Its people are dominantly Germanic or Hungarian.

The street signs are in German and Hungarian characters, and now to them is being added Czech. The old postal and telephone employees have been replaced by Czechs and Czech high officers installed in the government. Slovak regiments on duty here have been replaced by purely Czech soldiers. In a city as old and conservative and routine as this, drifting through the centuries undisturbed in its social customs, these things have made feeling run rather high in certain social strata. Many Are Expelled.

Persons, regardless of sex, who have not acquired legal residence are being expelled. One man who told the Associated Press he had lived and done business here for forty years was expelled a few days ago. The list of those cited for expulsion is said to contain names of dead persons.

Some Hungarians do not hesitate to express their resentment over the employment of Czechs in government positions here formerly occupied by the Hungarians. Czechs and many Slovaks of the educated classes who hold office under the government say this feeling is due to Hungarian and German propaganda, and has no real strength or extent. Also they admit the necessity of Czech officialdom, as Slovakia has little or no educated class from which to draw executives of ability.

Hard to Upset Tradition. It is hard to upset rudely the traditions of ten centuries, and talks with many persons, both in official and unofficial circles, would indicate that the antagonism displayed toward the Czechs is a natural condition of this period of transition and is not deeply rooted. Probably it is stronger here in Pressburg than in the other parts of Slovakia, where the change is not so apparent.

The school question plays a very prominent part in the situation here. The government has abolished the German and Hungarian languages in the schools, and this means a general ousting of teachers and a reaction in households.

POLICE SCRUB BOY'S TEETH

Six Officers Called in to Silence Protests of Unruly Pennsylvania Youngster.

Reading, Pa.—Yells that sounded like "murder" led dwellers in the exclusive apartment house at Ninth and Penn streets to summon the police. In a room on the third floor of the building six policemen found a five-year-old boy from whom the screams emanated. His distress was due to the fact that his mother was brushing his teeth. The policeman took a hand in the performance. While four of them formed a hollow square, the fifth seized the youngster and held him while the sixth administered a thorough dental scrub. The policemen then made the boy promise to submit to the operation in quiet in the future.

HOUSEMAID FOR PARLIAMENT

Hatless English Lass Plans to Seek Election to Commons on Labor Ticket.

London, England.—Jessie Stephens, a housemaid with a mass of dark hair, and who generally goes about hatless, has signified her intention of entering the race for parliament on the labor ticket. She is endeavoring to get a seat in the local borough council of Bermondsey and will then stand as a parliamentary candidate. She has been employed as a cook, housemaid, cook-general, boss of a large common lodging house in Glasgow, porter in a chemical warehouse and driver of a three ton lorry.

Dehydrated Beefsteaks.

Wichita, Kan.—A. E. Smoll, a chemist with a packing company here, is experimenting with a view to reducing the high cost of living. His latest experiment is with beefsteak. By a process of dehydration—drawing all the water out of the meat—the steak is in a good state of preservation and is capable of being kept almost indefinitely. When it is desired to bring the steak back to a condition of freshness all that is necessary, Mr. Smoll says, is to soak it in water. The meat is said never to lose its odor of fresh meat and it is as tough as sole leather when dehydrated.

PROTECT CROPS FROM THE BIRDS

Biological Survey Finds Necessity for Action.

FARMER SUFFERS BIG LOSS

Policy of Bird Conservation That Will Best Serve Interests of Farmers Involves Not Only Appreciation of the Beneficial Species, but Adequate Attention to Control of Troublesome Ones—Bobolinks Cause Damage in Rice Fields.

Now that the beneficial species of birds are fortified by ample protective legislation, the importance becomes apparent of perfecting methods for protecting crops against damage by birds, says the chief of the bureau of biological survey, United States department of agriculture. A policy of bird conservation that will best serve the interests of the farmer, he says, involves not only a thorough appreciation of the value of beneficial species, but adequate attention to the control of troublesome ones. Following out that line of endeavor, investigations have been made of a number of species complained of as troublesome, and in some cases special rulings have been made under the migratory bird treaty act to permit control measures. Bobolinks Are Destructive. It has been determined that bobolinks, protected under the migratory bird treaty act, are as destructive as ever to rice when opportunity offers, and in order to control them an open season has been declared on bobolinks in Pennsylvania and the Atlantic coast states from New Jersey southward to and including Florida. Certain species of wild ducks, also protected under the act, were found to be destructive in the rice fields of California, and a special order was issued permitting rice growers to kill them out of season. In the Arkansas rice fields a special order had to be issued permitting the shooting of ducks at night. Meadowlarks in South Carolina were found to be inflicting severe damage to sprouting corn and oats. In order to afford proper relief, says the chief of the survey, permission has been given farmers to drive the birds from the fields with shotguns, if necessary. Complaints were received from Louisiana that night herons were a menace to the frogging industry, and it was suggested to the bureau that permission be granted to shoot them. Investigation, however, showed that about 90 per cent of the food of night herons is crawfish; not a single frog was found in any of the stomachs examined.

Inflict Severe Damage. Other birds not protected under the migratory bird treaty act, were also reported to be inflicting severe damage in some instances. Red-winged blackbirds in Ohio were found to be very destructive of sweet corn and even of field corn. Poisoning methods, effective for small fields, were devised, but it is necessary to discover more economical measures for large fields. Complaints of depredations by eagles were investigated. "It is evident," says the report of the chief, "that these powerful birds are seriously destructive at times and their unlimited protection is probably not warranted." This applies to both the golden and the bald eagle. Charges came from the South Atlantic coast that the brown pelican was responsible for reduction in the number of mullet and other food fishes. Examination of a quantity of regurgitated material showed that of 814 fish eaten only 9 were of species valuable as human food.

AIRPLANE CATCHES GEESE Latest Method of Hunting in the Country. There may be nothing new under the sun, but there are new ways of doing things. The following amply bears out this statement: John Pruess, who lives up in the Devil's Nest country, along the old Missouri, was in Bloomfield, Neb., recently, and brought with him the news that hunting geese via the airplane method is the latest thing up in that region. The aviators who have been putting off this stunt had from across the line in South Dakota. They came swooping along in their machine, fire a volley at any stray flock of geese that may be breasting the waters of the Big Muddy, and as the geese rise into the air and start to make their getaway, the airplane swoops down upon them and they are caught in a big net, which is a part of the machine's equipment. Whole flocks are pursued until the last lone member of the flock falls a victim to the birdmen.

MANY SHIPS BEING BUILT American Yards Have More Than 550,000 Tons Under Construction. More than 550,000 gross tons of shipping are now under construction in American shipyards, according to a statement issued from New York city by the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' association. "With the addition of contracts placed, but upon which work has not been begun," continues the statement, "it is probable that the shipyards of the country have in hand orders for nearly 1,000,000 gross tons of ocean-going vessels."

PROBATE ORDER. State of Michigan, the Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the city of Charlevoix in said County, on the 26th day of December A. D. 1919.

Present: Hon. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Frances Taylor Stokes et al. minors. Rose Steffen having filed in said court her petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described. It is Ordered, That the 17th day of January, A. D. 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 20th day of April, A. D. 1917, made by John Hollinshead and Marian F. Hollinshead, his wife, she contracting in bar of dower, both of South Arm Township, Charlevoix County, Michigan, to Peoples State Savings Bank of East Jordan, Michigan, a Michigan corporation, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, in Liber 40 of Mortgages, on page 275, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1917, on which mortgage there is due at the date hereof for principal, interest and taxes paid, the sum of six hundred eighty-seven and ninety-seven hundredths (\$687.97) dollars, and an Attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided by law, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the outer, easterly front door of the Court House at the City of Charlevoix, in said County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within the said County, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; the description of said premises contained in said mortgage is as follows:

The East one-half (1/2) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township thirty-two (32) North, Range seven (7) West, containing eighty acres of land more or less, being in the Township of South Arm, Charlevoix County, Michigan. DATED October 10th, 1919. PEOPLES STATE SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

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

CHANCERY ORDER

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix.—In Chancery. Herman Behling, Plaintiff, vs. John Divish, Bessie Divish-Holmes, Joseph Divish, Irene Margaret Holmes, and their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns, Defendants.

At a session of the said Court held at the Court House in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 11th day of December, 1919. Present, Hon. Frederick W. Mayne, Circuit Judge.

In this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the Bill of Complaint on file in said cause, that John Divish and Bessie Divish-Holmes are deceased and it further appearing that they are necessary and proper parties to the above entitled cause and it further appearing that the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns of them have heirs, devisees, legatees or assigns. On motion of Dwight L. Wilson, Attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns of the said John Divish and the said Bessie Divish-Holmes or either of them, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order and that in case of their appearance or the appearance of any of them, they respectfully cause their answer or answers or the answer or answers of such of them as have appeared, to the Bill of Complaint in this cause, to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the plaintiff's attorney within fifteen days after service on them, or such of them as have appeared, of a copy of the Bill of Complaint and notice of this order, and that in default thereof the said bill be taken as confessed by them, the said defendants before named, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be published in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County of Charlevoix, and that such publication be continued once in each week, for six successive weeks, or that a copy of this order be personally served upon each of the said defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearances.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Circuit Judge.

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

Countersigned: RICHARD LEWIS, County Clerk.

The foregoing action is brought to quiet the title to the following described realty, viz: The northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of section sixteen (16), township thirty-two (32) north of range six (6) west, Charlevoix County, Michigan. DWIGHT L. WILSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, Business Address, East Jordan, Michigan.