

# Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 24

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

No. 16

## Better Schools Campaign

The People Urged To Study Conditions in State and Nation.

Governor Sleeper has designated this week as Better Schools Week and has asked to have this week used for a study of the conditions today regarding our schools.

### A NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN EDUCATION

A recent report of the National Education Association reveals startling conditions which are certain to become worse unless the public is aroused to the need for more liberal financial support of public education. There are more than five million persons in the United States over ten years of age who can neither read nor write. About four million children are taught by teachers less than twenty-one years of age with little or no high school education, with no professional preparation for their work, and who are in a great majority of cases, products of the same schools in which they teach. The average number of years of two hundred days each attendance in public schools for each individual, as indicated by the school statistics for 1916, was only 5.96, or less than the completion of the sixth grade, for an average education for the citizens of the greatest democracy in the world.

The total high school enrollment for 1916 was only 84 per cent. of the elementary schools. Under ideal conditions enrollment in the high school should be 50 per cent. of the elementary schools, and yet of the men under 50 years of age who are prominent enough to have their names listed in the "Who's Who" in America, scarcely any have not had at least a high school education.

### SCARCITY OF TEACHERS

The shortage of teachers throughout the United States now totals one hundred thousand. The normal schools throughout the United States this year have in their graduating classes only 47 per cent. of the average annual number of graduates during the past ten years. This means that the teacher shortage for the coming year will be still greater than during the past year.

### TEACHERS' SALARIES

Teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the high cost of living, nor with the wages possible to earn in other fields of labor; consequently many teachers have left the profession and gone into other work of various kinds because they could make more money. Frequently the best teachers are the ones who have left the profession because they have been able to command exceptional salaries elsewhere. Since the biggest factor in good schools is teachers, it follows that the future condition of schools everywhere may become very serious.

### WHY GOOD SCHOOLS ARE NEEDED

The great difference between the United States and practically all of the other countries in the world lies in the system of free public education. A republic such as ours can not exist unless people are educated. It is largely because of ignorance that radicalism and spurious political doctrines make such headway. In America reforms can be brought about by the use of the ballot not by revolution, yet today there are many people in America who are too ignorant to know this. The schools constitute a defense against destruction of property, against lawlessness, against revolution and against anarchy. If the schools fall down in their attempt to train every boy and girl to be a good citizen, ignorance may cause the destruction of property worth many times what it will cost to build and maintain the very best of schools. The crisis is at hand; schools cost money. That is because they are so valuable they therefore will be cheap. The probabilities are that in the future it will cost more than ever. It is for this very reason that they should be encouraged and aided in every possible way. Better schools mean better, wiser, happier, more thrifty and progressive country.

### SCHOOLS AND TAXES

Unless the assessed valuation of property rises as the cost of maintaining the schools rises then the tax-rate must increase. Under present conditions some schools district in Michigan have a tax rate five times as high as other district in Michigan. It is to the interest of the entire state to have everybody educated and it is therefore to the interest of the entire state to have the rate of school taxes so adjusted as to make the entire rate in one locality about the same as it is in another locality. This is a question that

must confront the next state legislature and every citizen interested in schools; in fact every citizen who feels that he pays too great a school tax ought to see to it that the next session of the legislature takes this matter into consideration and works out a plan whereby school taxes in the state of Michigan will become equalized. This is the only possible solution of the serious tax problem in district where the taxes are too high.

## May Not Have Tax Sessions

Sleeper Holds Up Calls To Legislators Which Were To Go Out

Lansing, April 10.—Gov. Albert E. Sleeper has held up the call for the special session. The call was ready, signed and about to be sent out Thursday evening when the governor went back to the "off agin, on agin, Finnegan" policy and ordered that the call be not sent.

Friday it was reported he had said to several persons in the capitol that the special session would not be summoned and gave as his reason that it had been found to be a physical impossibility to obtain the data for an equalization of the valuations this summer.

This is not in accord with the ideas of members of the state board of tax commissioners who have already begun on the work and have said that with a little extra help they felt certain they could get ready for the meeting of the state board of equalization if the legislature paved the way by providing the necessary machinery.

There is no question that a movement already was on foot to go into the case of State Labor Commissioner Richard H. Fletcher. It had been promised, too, that the Newberry case would not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

Clerk Charles Pierce of the house and Secretary Dennis L. Alward of the senate had been asked and had supplied the governor with a mailing list of the members to be used in sending out the call. The call was issued and signed and was about to be mailed when the word was passed from the executive office to hold it up. The governor's own statement was that the call had been held up pending a decision today.

## FARM BUREAU NEWS

Mr. Ezra Levin, Specialist in Muck Soils, will spend the 16th and 17th of April with the County Agent looking up the possibilities of Charlevoix County's muck beds. Muck has been giving some wonderful results applied to uplands after having been composted with manure and we believe many of our muck beds can be turned into regular fertilizer mines. The schedule will be: the Charlevoix Community for the 16th; East Jordan Community for the 17th ending with a meeting at the Deer Lake Grand Hall, Saturday evening. If you need Mr. Levin's assistance get in touch with the County Agent at once and he can tell you where you can meet him.

Those interested in sheep will take notice that Mr. Williams, Sheep Specialist, will be in the County April 29th and 30th. Demonstrations in castrating and docking will be given at various places through the county. The exact dates and time to be announced later. Remember the dates and plan to take advantage of Mr. Williams' assistance.

We are pleased to note that some seven or eight carloads of acid phosphate has been brought into the county and sold this spring. It certainly has been giving the results on our soils.

The amount of Grimm alfalfa seed being bought by our farmers this spring shows that they appreciate the value of the hardy varieties.

The high price of potatoes this spring will be an inducement to plant poor seed. But at any price, we cannot recommend anything but the best Petoskey Golden Russet seed for the main crop.

This variety of potatoes is making a reputation for itself on the potato market and we believe in another year it will command a nice premium over common stock.

C. W. WING,  
County Agent.

Everything is going up but the spring rains and they're coming down. Who remembers when potatoes were so cheap that no housewife was ever expected to pay back any that she borrowed?

## Eight Great Reasons Why

Churches Must Co-Operate To Impress Their Great Program On The Conscience of the World.

There are eight great reasons for the Interchurch World Financial Campaign, April 25 to May 2, as follows:

"FIRST: The Church will be able to challenge the attention of the world by projecting the whole program of the whole church.

"SECOND: The world needs every evidence of the oneness in aim and effort of the Christian church.

"THIRD: It will make available for the whole church the experience and wisdom of all co-operating bodies.

"FOURTH: It will serve to eliminate many competing appeals.

"FIFTH: The very greatness of the task will serve to increase interest.

"SIXTH: It will enlist the co-operation of the millions of people who, though not members of the church, are sympathetic with its program.

"SEVENTH: It will effect economy in campaign expenses through common efforts in publicity, conferences, etc.

"EIGHTH: It will facilitate the solution of two of the largest, most important problems before the churches, viz., the entrance of unoccupied fields at home and abroad, and the adequate provision for many projects of special concern to some or all of the co-operating bodies."

## UNSPRAYED ORCHARDS SHOW PRODUCTION LOSS

Apple Scab and Other Diseases Rob Growers of Profits

East Lansing, April 12.—"Unsprayed apple trees often fail to bear, and if they do produce a crop it is small in quantity and low in quality," say L. R. Taft, state inspector of orchards, Michigan Agricultural College. "Michigan growers are getting from 15 to 50 bushels per tree from unsprayed orchards, and the apples are bringing from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a bushel. This chance for profits under the present high prices is lost to the man who does not spray his trees."

The difference in production is said to be due to the fact that spraying keeps the leaves healthy, enables the tree to form large fruit spurs, and prevents the attack of apple scab and other diseases.

Apple scab is most prevalent in wet seasons, according to Mr. Taft, as the spores require water for germination. Serious losses from this disease often occur even when the trees are sprayed, due to the fact that at some time during the season too long a period has been allowed between sprayings. There is danger from the attack of

the fungi (according to the condition of the weather) from the time the first leaf buds open until the fruit has been harvested, and even after the fruit is in the barrels the scab spots may enlarge. Inasmuch as in ordinary seasons a thorough application of lime-sulphur solution to the leaves and fruit will protect them from attack for only two weeks or possibly three or four weeks if the weather is dry it is necessary that the first application be made as soon as any green growth shows on the trees, and that the treatment be repeated every two or three weeks until the first of August, or even the middle of August in wet seasons. This treatment will hold the apple scab in check. Pear scab is a nearly related disease, and the same treatment holds good.

What is known as the pre-pink spray or early cluster spray, should not be omitted. Use one gallon of lime-sulphur for forty gallons of water and repeat in ten or twelve days if the buds have not opened.

Some country residents are "green" when in the large cities, of course, but if there is anything "greener" than a life-long city dweller upon a farm, it's never been found.

Also the longer they've been bachelors the harder they fall—when they fall.

## Disagreeable Facts

Michigan Stands Thirtieth In Educational Costs

Michigan is first of all the states in the manufacture of automobiles, in the production of peppermint and white beans; second in the annual production of iron ore, potatoes, sugar beets, and rye; third in the annual production of copper; sixth in apples, tenth in winter wheat; seventeenth in corn; THIRTIETH in the amount spent daily for each child in school.

Michigan spends \$49 for every child educated, Ohio spends \$56.

Michigan pays \$843 for salary of teachers, California pays \$1000.

Michigan pays \$1400 for salary of commissioner of schools, Ohio pays \$2000.

The child educated in a graded district has \$57.04 spent on his education each year, the child in the ungraded district has \$30.57 spent on him.

### WHAT SALARY SHOULD TEACHERS RECEIVE?

Superintendents and school boards are sometimes at a loss to know what is a just salary for teachers. Here is a method for determining an answer to the question suggested by the Salary Committee of the M. S. T.

Determine the cost in your town of board and rooms for twelve months. To this add a liberal amount for clothing, laundry, car fare, etc. Add to this \$300 for savings, care of dependents, professional growth, sickness, etc. The final sum represents the minimum wage that a teacher should receive.

### CONSERVING OUR RESOURCES

The courts of Michigan have held that a boy's feet are worth \$30,000, one eye is worth \$7,000, a hand is worth \$5,500, an arm is worth \$3,800, a leg is worth \$5,000.

On this basis one may estimate roughly the value of a boy physically. In Michigan there are 920,000 boys and girls of school age. Their value far exceeds that of any other single interest. Yet we are expending only \$35 a child for educating them! Is that economy?

### Commission Proceedings.

Regular annual meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Thursday evening, Apr. 13, 1920.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Wilson. Present—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell. Absent—None.

The clerk was instructed to dispense with the reading of the minutes and the regular order of business was taken up.

Bills were presented for payment as follows:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Harry Simmons, fire team                         | \$ 40.00 |
| Mrs. St. Charles, cleaning library               | 2.50     |
| Wm. Supernaw, book-cases for library             | 136.75   |
| City Treasurer, payment of labor                 | 135.10   |
| Argo Milling Co., coal                           | 16.00    |
| Dwight L. Wilson, salary                         | 33.33    |
| Otis J. Smith, salary and postage                | 27.26    |
| City Treasurer, payment of election boards       | 69.00    |
| Reid-Graff Plumbing Co., labor and material      | 397.38   |
| J. H. Shults Co., election outfits               | 9.08     |
| East Jordan Lumber Co., mdse.                    | 14.15    |
| C. B. Crowell, salary in full                    | 100.00   |
| C. J. Malpass, installing sewer lateral etc.     | 13.25    |
| A. K. Hill, charging battery                     | 1.00     |
| Anna Sundstedt, salary librarian                 | 41.67    |
| Stroebel Bros., mdse.                            | 13.36    |
| Geo. A. Bell, broom                              | .80      |
| Electric Light Co., lighting streets and pumping | 641.35   |
| James Gidley, salary                             | 25.00    |
| Grace E. Boswell, salary, tel. and expense       | 53.67    |
| G. A. Lisk, printing                             | 22.80    |
| City Treasurer, reg. and ins. fee on bonds       | 2.42     |
| Bert Lorraine, printing                          | 31.03    |
| Elec. Light Co., lighting library                | 4.15     |
| A. L. A. Pub. Co., sub. to book list             | 1.50     |
| J. A. Nickless, street labor                     | 4.40     |

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

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

The City Commission of the City of East Jordan, having met for the purpose of determining the result of the annual city election, held April 5th, 1920, does hereby declare the result of said election to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast on the proposition of amending the city charter was 301, of which 205 were for, and

96 against said amendment. A three-fifths majority having been cast in favor of said amendment, the same is hereby declared duly adopted.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of city commissioner was 310, of which Howard P. Porter received 211, and Charles B. Crowell 99. Howard P. Porter, having received the greater number of votes, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of city commissioner.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of supervisor of the first ward was 39, of which William F. Bashaw received 39. William F. Bashaw, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared elected to the office of supervisor of the first ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of supervisor of the second ward was 82, of which Horace B. Hipp received 79, W. R. Barnett 2, and Harriet Empey 1. Horace B. Hipp, having received the greatest number of votes is hereby declared elected to the office of supervisor of the second ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of supervisor of the third ward was 174, of which Charles H. Whittington received 174. Charles H. Whittington, having received the unanimous vote is hereby declared duly elected to the office of supervisor of the third ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of constable of the first ward was 40, of which Allen J. Malone received 40. Allen J. Malone, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of constable of the first ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of constable of the second ward was 69, of which John A. Nickless received 69. John A. Nickless, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of constable of the second ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of constable of the third ward was 160, of which Henry Cook received 160. Henry Cook, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of constable of the third ward. Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1920, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

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

Moved by Gidley, supported by Crowell, that the proposition of constructing a sewer from Garfield street north between Second and Third streets be taken from the table, and that the clerk be instructed to advertise for bids. Carried.

Moved by Gidley, supported by Crowell, that the balances of cash remaining in paying districts Nos. 1 and 2 funds be transferred to the general fund. Carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:

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

On motion by Crowell, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

## BANKERS SUPPORTING DAIRY CATTLE MEN

Berrien Co. Guernsey Breeders Plan Purchase of Purebreds

East Lansing, April 12th—Financial backing for dairy men who wish to build up their industry through the introduction of purebred foundation stock has been guaranteed in at least one Michigan county. At a recent meeting of Guernsey breeders in Berrien County the First National Bank of Watervliet went on record as ready to loan up to \$50,000 to men who want to purchase purebred Guernsey stock.

Berrien is already one of the leading Guernsey counties of the whole middle west, and the plans now call for the importation of at least 100 additional head of purebred females. This foundation stock is expected to give a tremendous boost to the industry in this section of the state.

"There is no better way to develop the livestock interests of the state than the cooperative community basis," says J. A. Waldron Dairy Extension Specialist at the Michigan Agricultural College. "Cooperative purchase of foundation stock (as the Berrien County breeders are planning at present); purchasing and interchanging of high-class tried sires; cooperative marketing of dairy products; and advertising and marketing of surplus cattle, are among the possibilities of community work.

"The outlook for purebred cattle breeders of the state is unusually bright at the present time. Present conditions in the dairy industry demand that producers use the most efficient 'machines' possible, and the demand for high class stock is certain to increase.



52¢

How would YOU like a raise like this?

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
Pay to the order of Rev. N.E. Pastor  
Only Fifty Five Cents  
52¢  
Each Church Member

— and for 34 Years Work

THAT is the kind of increase in salary the minister has received. His living expenses have risen just as fast and as far as yours.

But he is paid on the average just 52 cents more per church member than he was paid 34 years ago.

**The Minister Never Fails You**

Every officer of the Government with a war message to deliver appealed to the ministers first of all.

But 80% of the ministers receive less income than government economists figure as a minimum for the support of an average family.

When hospitals need money they enlist the support of the ministers—and receive it.

But when sickness visits the minister or the members of his family they must be treated in a charity ward. His pay is less than a day laborer's.

8 out of every 10 ministers receive less than \$20 a week—about half the pay of a mechanic.

**We Pay Him Half the Wages of a Mechanic**

And of these pitifully inadequate salaries, how much do you contribute? Nothing if you are outside the church; an average of less than 3c a day if you are a church member.

All of us share in the benefits of Christian ministers to the community. They marry us; bury us; baptize our children; visit us when we are sick. In their hands is the spiritual training of the youth.

**We Are All Profiteers at Their Expense**

Part of the Interchurch World program is this—a living wage for every minister of Jesus Christ; an efficient plant, and a chance to do a big man's job.

If you want better preachers, help to pay the preachers better. It's the best investment for your community—and for your children—that you can ever make.



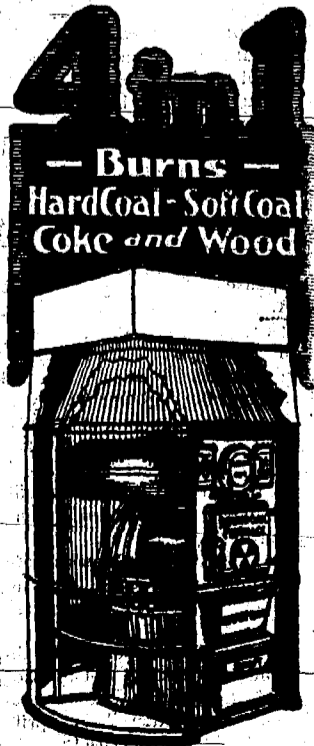
**INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT**

45 WEST 18th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The publication of this advertisement is made possible through the co-operation of 30 denominations.

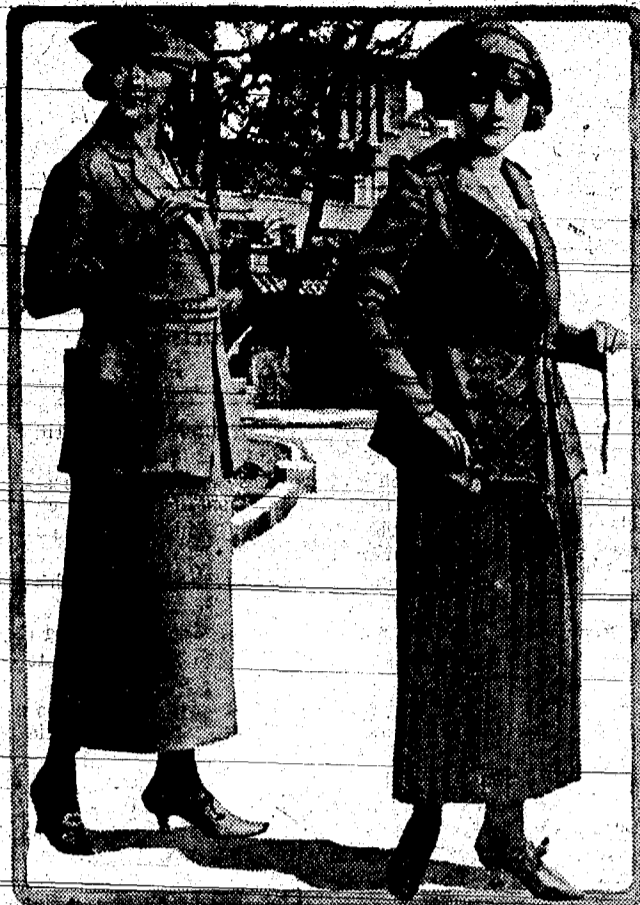
**Seven Things To Be Sure Of IN THE PURCHASE OF YOUR PIPELESS HEATING SYSTEM**

- 1 That the quality of heating service assures a comfortable, clean, healthful home in any weather.
- 2 That the convenience of simple operation, regulation, and quick heating compares favorably with much more expensive types of heating systems.
- 3 That the low first cost is due to economy of material and labor instead of cheapness of construction.
- 4 That the fuel bill can be reduced from 1.4 to 1.3—enough to save handsome dividends on the amount invested.
- 5 That the "upkeep," or expense for repairs, is positively less than any other types of heating systems.
- 6 That you are protected at this store, because of the manufacturer's refusal to authorize installation where their trained heating engineers cannot safely guarantee it to operate efficiently in your home, their decision being made after careful study of conditions in your home—no guess work—thus protecting all concerned.
- 7 That the purchase will increase the value of your property more than the amount invested.



All are true of the Round Oak  
That's why we sell and recommend it  
**REID-GRAFF PLUMBING CO.**

**Popular Types in Suits**



A LITTLE journey to the shops discloses an unending variety of suits to distract buyers who are out in pursuit of their "something new for Easter." She is a wise woman who gives her tailored suits her most serious and thoughtful attention, for her ability to achieve distinction in them is an acid test of her judgment. One gathers a few general impressions of things that govern the styles after all this running after strange gods, in methods of decorating and management of details. The strongest is that almost straight lines have established themselves in the favor of many women, and that suits have been swinging away from fanciful styles and toward ingenious construction and plainer effects.

Taking the two suits shown above as good average examples of the mode, it will be seen that coats are short, although there are exceptions to this rule. Skirts are nearly always plain and straight hanging, some of them with side plaits, and a few accordion plaited.

The suit at the left is a business-like affair that may be classed as severe, and is a type that always finds favor, except for accurate machine stitching and a few bone buttons, it is without embellishment. It fastens with a single button at the waist line, has a narrow belt that slips through slides at the sides and crosses the front, making a double belt there. The pockets at

the sides are odd and present something new for consideration. They are ingeniously cut in one with the coat and they fasten to it with a button at the middle. They widen the hips a little and are unusual enough to compel attention.

The second suit is cut on the same lines and arrives at the same silhouette by quite different methods. The short skirt of the coat is full at the sides, and panels at the front are covered with a checkerboard design in silk embroidery, that also appears on the collar. A silk cord serves for a belt and the skirt is plaited.

*Julia Bottomly*

**English Hats of Felt**

There are many flower turbans, fashioned from violet roses, varying in size, small blue blossoms, such as cornflower. A chic turban was made of small crushed roses of a yellowish salmon pink. Another equally charming, was made of lovely French violets. Directly at the front was a large American Beauty rose. Many of these turbans are draped in malines, or the turban may be carelessly draped with one of the lovely and, incidentally, costly velvets, brown, taupe, black or sand tone, with figured design.

**Novelties in Blouses**



THERE are a few really new departures in blouses and smocks and they are sure to interest every woman. Both must be reckoned with in assembling a wardrobe for summertime, for they divide honors now and the smock may be even gaining a little on its rival. They are made of the same materials and resort to the same means for embellishment. Georgette crepe, chiffon, crepe de chine, fine voile, batiste, fantasia, and other novel weaves in cotton and silk afford a variety that will meet any requirement.

For all-round usefulness voile, among the cottons, and crepe de chine in silks, have proved themselves most dependable. When sheerer materials are wanted, georgette and printed chiffon find themselves without rivals; there is nothing else to take the place of these refined and beautiful fabrics.

A smock made of printed chiffon, trimmed with bands of plain chiffon, shown above, pictures a novel way of combining the printed and plain goods and will suggest many color combinations. The plain chiffon is used in bands down each side of a front panel and in crosswise straps. Round buttons, covered with the satin, are placed at the intersection of the bands and on the sleeves where bands are

set at the base of the flaring cuffs. Of course such a filmy smock merely veils a dainty under-bodice and looks delightfully cool with its loose adjustment to the figure. A girle made of braided cord gives it graceful lines.

Two colors in georgette are used for the blouse pictured here. The over-blouse, in a dark color, is extended into a fitted girle and trimmed with silk braid couched on; this management of the over-blouse is new and very attractive.

*Julia Bottomly*

**Fixing Up the Bedroom,** adapting grandmother's prettiest patchwork to up-to-date bedrooms gives charming results. A creamy unbleached cotton sheeting is used for the center of pillow or bolster shams and also for spread. These have borders of green and white striped chambray. Pink chambray roses are applied in such a way as to cover the joining. A spot of yellow satin stitch circled by French knots forms the center of the flowers.



For rosy cheeks, happy smiles, white teeth, good appetites and digestions:

**WRIGLEY'S**

Its benefits are as GREAT as its price is SMALL!

It satisfies the desire for sweets, and is beneficial, too.

Sealed Tight Kept Right



"After Every Meal"

The Flavor Lasts

A12

**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. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acid-ester of Salicylic acid.

**THIS SHOULD INTEREST OTHER WOMEN.**

"My kidneys were giving me trouble for some time," writes Mrs. L. Gibson, 12th and Edison St., LaJunta, Colo. "I took Foley Kidney Pills and they helped me right away." Backache, pains in sides, sore muscles, are rheumatic twinges and "always tired feeling" are symptoms of kidney trouble. Hite's Drug Store.—adv.

**SAGE TEA BEAUTIFIES AND DARKENS HAIR**

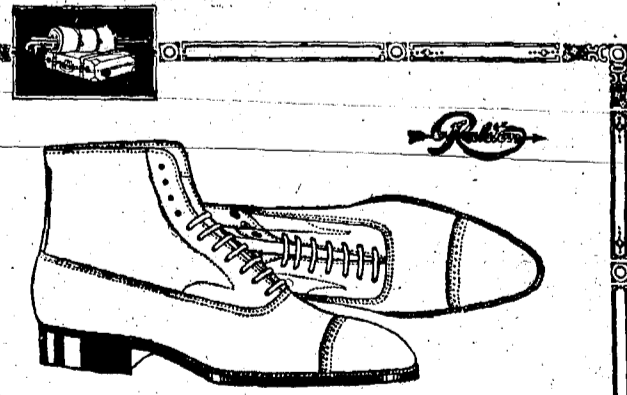
Don't Stay Gray! It Darkens So Naturally that Nobody can Tell.

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old famous Sage Tea Recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

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

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

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



There's sure to be one among our new RALSTONS that will give just the right keynote to your Fall outfit.

All are fresh in style, easy on the feet, durable. Whichever best serves your taste is yours.

**CHAS. A. HUDSON**







# Peoples' Wants

## MUNNIMAKERS

Notices of Lost, Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, etc., in this Column is 25 cents for one insertion for 25 words or less. Initials count as one word and compound words count as two words. Above this number of words a charge of one cent a word will be made for the first insertion and one-half cent for subsequent insertions, with a minimum charge of 15 cents.

WANTED—A Row Boat in good condition. J. E. SECORD. Phone 1623/216

## Help Wanted

SALESMEN WANTED—to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or Commission. Address THE TODD OIL & PAINT CO. Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Women between 18 and 40 years of age to work in packing, shipping and manufacturing departments. Experience unnecessary and work not difficult but applicant must be in good health and willing to learn. Give height, weight and age in your application. Pay beginners \$15.00 per week. Work 60 hours per week. Also have permanent places for experienced cut off sawyers and rip-sawyers. Sligh Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. 16-3

## For Sale—Real Estate

FOR SALE—The former Blaine Harrington residence on the West Side. For particulars see ROBERT PROCTOR, Licensed Real Estate Agent. 15-4.

FOR SALE—Six room house on Main St. Easy terms. It is now vacant and ready to occupy at once. For terms see H. A. GOODMAN, Licensed Real Estate Agent. 12tf.

FOR SALE—Forty acres land just outside city limits. About half under cultivation, balance good pasture land. Also five acres with Dwelling and Barn in city limits on Boyne Falls road. For information inquire of JAMES ROSS, East Jordan. 10-tf.

FARM FOR SALE—80 acres; 40 acres cleared; good house and out buildings; good orchard; located one mile from State Award road, four miles from East Jordan. Will accept small payment down, balance on easy terms. Apply to R. O. Bisbee, Peoples State Savings Bank Bldg., East Jordan, Michigan. 16-1f

FOR SALE—An ideal small fruit and poultry farm of about 25 acres, laying 4 miles south and west of East Jordan. Some orchard, and good buildings. Poultry and equipment to go with farm. Also seventy acres of pasture land, fenced, also for sale cheap. Will consider trade on city property. Inquire of E. R. TAYLOR, R. F. D. 5, East Jordan. 13-4.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE—An attractive home, good location, 8 room house, basement, woodshed, city and well water, barn, three lots are included with this. Price \$1300. Terms easy.

6 room house and three lots, a porch across the front and side, cement basement, water inside and out, stable, shade trees, near school house. Price \$800. Terms easy.

4 room house, porch, woodshed, electric lights, sewer, near new factory and school. Price \$400. Terms easy.

6 room house, stone foundation, cellar, drive well at door, 4 lots, chicken house and park, barn, eleven cherry trees, 3 apple trees, small fruit, strawberries and raspberries, near school. Price \$1200. Terms easy.

E. A. LEWIS, Dealer in Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Small House on easy terms. STROEBEL BROS. 15tf

FOR SALE—Five room house on West Side, with Four Lots. Now vacant. For terms see H. A. GOODMAN. 14tf

FOR SALE—My residence together with about eight acres of land. For price and terms apply to residence of JACOB QUICK. 14-6

FOR SALE—On Maple-st., East Jordan, Seven Acres Good Land with Good Buildings. Get price and terms of J. A. NICKLESS. Also Dray Wagon. 10-tf.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Five room House and two Lots, good location. Inquire of Mrs. Richard Barnett, Third Street. 9-6

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Used Car. Choice of two. Carl Stroebel. 16

FOR SALE—Eight Poland China Pigs, four weeks old. FRANK ZOULEK, Phone 40f3. 16-tf.

FOR SALE—Black Cow, 3-years-old, fresh April 12th. J. L. ZOULEK, East Jordan. 15-2

Singer Sewing Machines are the best in quality, the lightest to run, and the easiest to pay for. \$5.00 down and \$3.00 per month until paid for.—E. A. LEWIS.

FOR SALE—Pair of heavy work Horses, weight 3000 lbs. Work Harness, Blankets, etc.—CHAS. COYKEN-DALL. 13tf.

FOR SALE—Economy King Cream Separator, 5 Gal. Barrel Churn, in good repairs. Also a One Horse Wagon and Single Buggy. Inquire of JOHN LIGHT. 14-4

OVERLAND CAR—35 h. p. Overland 5-passenger Touring Car in good condition. Completely equipped with cord tires. Inquire at East Jordan Lumber Co. Office. 13-3

Bring Your Laundry Work to Monroe's Sagar Store.—Agency for Potoskey Laundry. 13

PASTURE FOR RENT—Can furnish pasture for about 100 head of cattle. Plenty of feed and water, salt furnished. Buy a bunch of Herford Steers, turn them in my pasture and leave the rest to Jim. For terms see or write JAMES DAVIS East Jordan, Route 4. 15

## STATE TO HEAR CHURCH TRUTHS

COUNTY CONFERENCES OF INTERCHURCH WORLD TO BE A GREAT SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

## COUNTIES TO LEARN WHERE THEY NEED AID

Michigan's church conditions will be brought out into the light, and the truth laid squarely before the people most interested, in a series of county conferences of the Interchurch World Movement, April 6, 7, 8 and 9.

These meetings of church workers will be held in a central point in practically every county of the state. Teams of well-known church workers—state and national leaders in their denominations—will address the conferences. Then will come the real matter of interest—each county will have described to it its own religious condition.

It will be, it is said, a very exceptional county that does not hear some more or less unpalatable truths concerning unchurched areas, or wasteful competition, or underpaid and absentee preachers. Not many counties, it is stated, are able to show an average ministerial salary higher than the average for Michigan, which is \$962, while barely one-third of the entire Protestant population of the United States, according to estimates made by the interchurch survey, has an opportunity for regular church attendance.

Besides a full consideration of local problems, the program at the county conferences will present the outstanding results of the world-wide survey of religious, social and economic conditions made by the Interchurch Movement, the material for which has been gathered from every corner of the earth. Special emphasis will also be laid on the place of prayer in Christian life, the importance of assisting young people in the right choice of their life work and the duty of laying aside a definite proportion of income for religious activities.

This series of conference presents a great campaign of intensive education in practical Christianity preparatory to the united appeal for missionary funds which will be held by the Protestant denominations co-operating in the Interchurch Movement between April 25 and May 2.

The teams that will address the county conferences were themselves trained as a "faculty" at a series of state and pastors' conferences. Similarly those who attend the county conferences will in turn form a "faculty" for interpreting the message of the Interchurch Movement to their local churches.

Thus it is expected that before April 20 the ideal of church co-operation advocated by the Interchurch World Movement, in place of church competition, and the program of evangelization that goes with it, will be familiar to every one of the fifty million Protestants in the United States.

Not many things are funnier than to observe two business rivals trying to be pleasant to one another at a party. A man in paying an old debt generally says, "I had forgotten all about this bill until just now"—but he hadn't.

## EAT LESS AND TAKE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts before breakfast if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

## 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.

## MICHIGAN SWINGS TO CHURCHES' HELP

OUT TO BEAT ITS WAR RECORDS IN FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN OF INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT.

## DENOMINATIONS JOIN IN FORWARD MOVEMENTS

Out to beat its wonderful war-activity records, Michigan is swinging to the support of the financial campaign of the Interchurch World Movement. Backed by 30 of the strongest Protestant denominations, this organization plans the greatest Forward Movement gathering which the churches involved have ever known.

It is expected that in the week of the campaign, which will be from April 25 to May 2, Michigan will raise about \$8,000,000 for the 30 churches. Nationally, a third of a billion dollars will be asked.

None of this money goes to the Interchurch World Movement itself. It is to be raised first of all by the churches which are co-operating in the campaign, and each of the denominations will retain all that it obtains from its own members. The money which is subscribed by non-members of any church is to be divided pro rata among them. The Interchurch World, in the financial campaign, is simply an organization which aids all the participating denominations in their Forward Movements.

In a spiritual sense this budget represents the first attempt of the churches to get together in a really great effort to solve the problems which have been pressing upon them for past generations, and it is only a beginning.

This combined budget, however, does not spell church or denominational union. It simply indicates the purpose of the denominations involved to follow the very obvious and practical method of combining their several campaigns and of raising their money at the same time. Such a "united-simultaneous" campaign is bound to affect great economies in the matter of meetings, publicity and the many other details related to the task of gathering funds.

The total amount to be paid this year is approximately one-half of the total campaign budget of \$336,777,572. The thirty denominations which are co-operating in the campaign represent approximately 60 per cent of the Protestant Church membership of the United States.

## CHURCHES MUST LEARN TO WORK TOGETHER

The Interchurch World Movement, now moving actively toward its goal of a more united Christian effort, has uncovered religious conditions which must shock the attention of laymen, as well as of the most conscientious church worker.

In one small town, there were discovered four little churches located on the four corners of a cross-roads intersection. Each was supported for a time by its own sincere little group. All struggled along, and all were more or less unsuccessful. Finally, the four groups reached an agreement by which a united service was held in each of the four buildings in weekly rotation. In winter, the common stove was moved from building to building. Three empty churches each Sunday, and one working!

One great denomination has forty per cent of its churches vacant each Sunday—mostly in rural communities.

These are economic wastes that challenge the common sense of every Christian, but they are not nearly so serious as the fact that other communities, in many cases closely adjoining, have no churches at all. It is true that many communities are over-churched, but it is also true that far more have no religious facilities at all.

## LENTEN TEAS ARE AID TO CHURCH CAMPAIGN

Lent with its restrictions upon social functions of all kinds has developed what in many city society circles is called the "Lenten at Home" or the "Evangelistic Afternoon Tea" at which the persons to whom the hostess is "at home" become a congregation and the speaker may or may not be a clergyman.

The idea of utilizing drawing rooms during the quiet Lenten period for definite evangelistic efforts has been developed by the Interchurch World Movement. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of Detroit, the national director of the campaign in a letter to women of 150 cities expressed the hope that no woman or group of women would attempt to camouflage these Lenten social functions.

Now is the time when the man who never does it himself, spurs his neighbors on to make spring gardens.

## First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. M. E. Hoyt, Pastor.

Sunday, April 18th, 1920.

10:30 a. m.—"Dedication."  
12:00 m.—Sunday School  
3:00 p. m.—Junior Church, "What a Child Can Do."  
7:30 p. m.—"The New Birth," closing night of special meetings.

## A MIGHTY CRUSADE FOR WORLD WELFARE

The public is weary of drives and the Interchurch World Movement is not going to make a drive for money. The United Simultaneous financial gathering from April 25th to May 2nd will be a mighty Christian CRUSADE for world redemption. Michigan put the price of World Freedom over the top. We cannot do less for this Crusade of world redemption.

America likes big things and the church has a big courageous world program to which men will lend their ears and open their purses.

## FEWER YOUNG MEN ENTERING MINISTRY

"If I were a pastor of a church and my salary had not been raised since the war, I would quit". So says a Baptist preacher.

Many ministers are quitting, and the serious thing is that fewer and fewer of our young men are going into the ministry as their life work. The stream is being dried at its source. These young men may love the ministry but they cannot go into it because they are unable to look the butcher and the grocer in the face on the salaries paid.

If you don't like the way your friends act, why not get new friends.

If the children of the neighborhood annoy you, it's the best sign in the world that you deserve it. Children can pick out worth-while and not worth-while people every shot.

Nine-tenths of the things you criticize in others are none of your business.

Just because a man has a big "bay window" is no sign he has a large outlook on life.

## Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. John Duncan, Pastor.

Sunday, April 18th, 1920.

10:30 a. m.—Morning Service.—Subject—"Has America Enough Moral Power to Save Herself in this Hour of Unrest?"

11:45—Sunday School.

11:45 a. m.—Every Man's Bible Class. Subject—"The Rapid Spread of the Christian Religion. C. J. Malpass, Leader.

6:30 p. m.—Young Peoples Christian Endeavor. Special business.

7:30 p. m.—Service will be adjourned because of the special meeting at the Methodist Church. The pastor requests that we all attend Sunday night's service.

Prof. M. R. Keyworth interested and fascinated "Every Man's Bible Class" for over an hour last Sunday on the subject—"The Decadence of the Non-Christian Religions." Prof. Keyworth made his hit-in-revealing the fact that the emphasis should be placed upon attaining the maximum of character in this life rather than expecting the gift of maximum of immortality in the next life. Does the supremacy of Christianity over the non-Christian religions partially fail because of this wrong emphasis, or where has the emphasis been and where should it be?

## 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.

High 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.

Life may not be always worth while but then neither is anything else always worth while.

## WATER TAX NOTICE

Water taxes for the quarter ending March 31st is now due and payable at my office over the Hite Daug Store and must be paid by May 1st. If paid by the first 10 per cent. discount will be allowed. If not paid by the first, 10 per cent. penalty will be added. G. E. BOSWELL, City Treasurer.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The City of East Jordan will receive sealed bids until 8:00 o'clock p. m. Monday, April 19th, 1920, for the laying of eight hundred feet, more or less, of sewer according to plans, plats, diagrams and specifications now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

OTIS J. SMITH, Clerk of Said City.

## NOTICE

State Examination for the teachers of Charlevoix County will be held in the Court-room in Charlevoix, April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1920, work beginning at 9:00 each morning, Eastern Standard time.

Certificates of all grades, issued; papers furnished. For particulars write Commissioner of Schools. MAY L. STEWART, Commissioner of Schools.

You probably are never going to be rich, and if you'd only make up your mind to it you'd be lots happier.

At forty, most men take business tragically; at sixty, tranquilly.

The trouble with the dead past is that even though it buries its dead, it digs them up every once in a while and displays the grinning skeletons.

The reason you have more trouble than anybody else is because others don't talk so much about theirs.

It's always irritating for other people to think their business is as important as our own.

A man who is in a cheerful mood shouldn't go into a barber shop. He is likely to come out feeling all cut up.

# New Coat and Suit styles That Breathe the Spirit of Spring

The season's prettiest styles finds fullest expression in this unusually attractive and complete assemblage of new styles, reasonably priced.

This premier showing adds another garland to our long established and enviable reputation for beautiful Spring Garments. In the display you will see the latest ideas of the reliable

## "THE PALMER GARMENT"

—styles and materials that are exceptionally attractive, superb in quality and exclusive in design.



## POLO COATS

The great rage—ready for your immediate selection. No wonder they are so popular for it has been many a day since there has been created a style more practical, so smart and extremely becoming.



# East Jordan Lumber Co.







# "The House of Whispers"

(Continued from Third Page)



"You're a Wonderful Liar, You Are," Was His Surly Greeting.

to the Granddeck and look over the apartment, and we did. The minute we got in he went to the wall safe and opened it up and—

Gorman stopped short and looked at me. It seemed to me that there were doubt and distrust in his expression.

"Go on," I cried, "what did you find?"

"We found," he said, speaking slowly and putting special emphasis on his third word, "two jewel boxes there, the one with the pearls and the other one."

"What," I cried, aghast at this incredible bit of news, "two jewel cases?"

"Sure we did," he announced triumphantly. "And the pearls were there as safe as when the old man went away. Now what have you got to say to that?"

"What could I say?"

I knew as positively as I knew that I was alive that on that Saturday when I had opened the wall safe to put away my money there had been but one of the jewel boxes there. I had taken it out and had examined its contents again. With the aid of a lighted match I had explored every corner of the steel-lined receptacle. The box containing the pearls and the rest of the valuables in the Gaston collection was gone. Now the pearls were safely back there again. How could that be explained? The mystery was too much for me.

There was not the slightest reason for me to believe that Gorman was lying to me now. I had found him in all our dealings straightforward and candid. If he said he had seen great-uncle Rufus find the pearls there it must be so, but how could they have got there? Could it be possible, I wondered, that subconsciously, burdened with the responsibility of the custody of such costly gems, I might have risen in my sleep and in a somnolent state removed the pearls to some other hiding place. No, I decided, that theory was too preposterous and absurd for even a moment's consideration. If I had done that in my sleep I must also have restored them to the safe again in my sleep. It was far more likely that the thief, becoming alarmed over the publicity brought to the Granddeck by the murder, had been afraid to attempt to dispose of gems so well-known as the Gaston pearls and had restored them in the same mysterious way that he had abstracted them. I suggested this theory to Gorman.

"Nothing doing," he sneered. "Any crook daring enough to steal those pearls, once he had got his hands on them, never would return them. Pearls are too easily disposed of. You've got to dig up a better explanation than that."

"What did Mr. Gaston think? What did he say when he found them there?"

"He had nothing to say. He was so tickled at finding them again that he hustled with them right away to the safe deposit vaults and did not rest until he had them safely locked up. He took both jewel cases with him and made me go along with him to protect them."

"Didn't you look at all for the secret passageway I told you about?"

"Still dreaming about that, are you?" scoffed Gorman. "No, we didn't. On the way up to the Granddeck the old man spoke about it and I told him that in my opinion there was nothing to it. After he recovered the pearls he was too excited to think about anything else. It seemed to break him all up, and I took him back to his hotel and left him there. He said he had some writing to do, and that he would meet me at my office at noon today."

"How do you account for the return of the pearls?" I cried desperately. "What's your theory about them?"

"I haven't any," he replied. "It's up to you to explain it. Maybe by the time I come to see you tomorrow you'll have thought up a new yarn to spin."

"Please, please," I called after him as he turned away, "do look tomorrow and see if that secret passageway is not where I said it was."

He walked away without answering. Back once more in my cell, I stretched myself dependently on my little iron cot, and closing my eyes, tried to concentrate my thoughts on an at-

tempt to solve this new mystery, which I could plainly see had all but destroyed Gorman's faith in my honesty. I must solve it if I was to retain him in aiding me to get free, yet the whole thing seemed inexplicable. I could hardly blame him for doubting me. The great value of the pearls had been motive enough for their theft, but what possible motive could there have been for the thief returning them?

With a shock it came to me, too, that the restoration of the pearls practically upset the whole theory of my defense. If I could have established the fact of this theft, a jury might be persuaded to believe my tale of anonymous notes, mysterious whispers, and a secret passageway by which the thief had gained access to the apartment, but without the motive of theft, my story, unsupported by witnesses and uncorroborated by other evidence, surely would be incredible of belief.

I had just one hope left. Old Rufus must find that secret passageway and see whether it led. That, with our knowledge of the identity of the telephone girl and the possibility of proving Gorman's belief that Wick was an ex-convict, seemed likely to be my only salvation. Old Rufus must find that passageway. He must! He must!

For hours I lay there racking my brains over the unsolvable problems. My luncheon was brought in, but I waved it away untouched. Wearily I wondered whether the recovery of the pearls had destroyed my aged relative's faith in me, as it seemed to have destroyed Gorman's. I could hardly blame him if he doubted me after finding that my story of the disappearance of the pearls was apparently untrue. In my brief experience as a prisoner I had learned all too well the bitter fact that once a man is discredited, henceforth no one trusts him. If Rufus Gaston failed me at this juncture I did not see how I could possibly extricate myself unscathed from the web that unseen hands had so skillfully and maliciously woven around me. The only ray of comfort that I could find anywhere in the whole situation was in my firm belief that though old Rufus and Gorman and the whole world doubted me, Barbara Bradford—my Barbara, I ventured to call her in my innermost heart—would continue to believe in me. She would be sure, no matter how much appearances went against me, that I was telling the truth. Barbara and I knew. Even if she had not known that I could not possibly have fired the shot that killed Miss Lutan, I was certain that she still would have trusted me.

Thinking about Barbara I recalled that it was the day of her sister's wedding. I had one of the prison attendants get me the evening papers to see what they had to say about it, for I was fearful lest some breath of scandal at the last moment involving the Bradfords might bring about a postponement. Eagerly I was hoping that nothing had happened to prevent the marriage taking place. With the fortunes of her sister assured and her mother's future safe, I realized that the course of my relations with Barbara would be likely to be much smoother sailing, provided of course that I was acquitted. In the few chats I had had with her, I had realized that wealth and luxury and social position meant nothing to Barbara's happiness. She was the sort of girl who for a man she loved gladly would brave poverty, hardship, everything—a sincere, true-hearted woman with a clear vision of the real values of existence.

My messenger returned with the newspapers, and as I picked them up, everything went black. "Millionaire Gaston Found Murdered," was the

startling headline that flashed before me, right there in the column next to the account of the Bradford wedding. The sinister effect of this terrible news dawned on me instantly. With my great-uncle Rufus dead, without the possibility of his corroborating any part of my story, my case was hopeless, desperate. Unquestionably it would mean that I would be found guilty of murder and sentenced to death in the electric chair. As soon as I could sufficiently compose myself I read every word there was in the newspapers about this new tragedy, smiling grimly at the thought that at least they could not blame this murder on me.

Mr. Gaston, it appeared, had come to the Granddeck about ten o'clock in the morning and had gone at once to his apartment. On his arrival he had been greeted by the telephone girl and

had informed her that he was only in the city for a few days and was staying at a hotel. He had added that he would not be occupying the apartment for several weeks until his wife's return to the city. About half-past twelve there had come a telephone call for him. The girl had been unable to get any response from the apartment. Knowing that he had not gone out, and fearing that he might have had a sudden attack of illness, she had become alarmed and notified Mr. Wick, the superintendent.

The superintendent, the account continued, had summoned Mr. Henry Kent, the owner of the Granddeck apartments. Together they had gone to Mr. Gaston's rooms. Being unable to get any reply to repeated rings and knocks they had finally let themselves in with a pass key in possession of the owner of the building.

In his study in the rear of the apartment they were horrified to find old Rufus Gaston, fully clad, lying on the floor, face down, stone dead. A great wound on the back of his head showed that he had been killed, probably instantly, by a terrific blow from some sort of a blunt instrument. A search of the rooms failed to show any sort of a weapon.

The police theory was that the crime was undoubtedly the work of a burglar who had been trapped by the return of Mr. Gaston so unexpectedly to his apartment. How the murderer escaped after attacking Mr. Gaston was a puzzle to the detectives at work on the case. The superintendent of the building expressed the opinion that the murderer had gained access in the guise of a meter inspector. Attend-ants in the hall recalled that there had been such a man in the building that morning. As he wore the usual uniform and presented the customary credentials, he had been permitted to enter and leave the building unmolested.

There followed a long review of Rufus Gaston's business career and an estimate of some of his extensive holdings in stocks, bonds and real estate, from which it appeared that his fortune was likely to run to over ten million dollars. It was with some surprise that I learned that a score or more of years ago the old man apparently had been a powerful figure in the life of the metropolis, active both in its business and social life.

What interested me most was the attention paid to the remarkable coincidence that only a few weeks before a murder had taken place in the apartment just below, under practically the same circumstances. The police, the account stated, were inclined to believe that the murderer was one of the gang to which young Nelson, now in prison charged with the murder of Miss Lutan, undoubtedly belonged. Their theory was that a burglar gang succeeded in planting Nelson in the apartment as a caretaker, and that this enabled them to get their bearings in the building and provide themselves with false keys for ransacking the rooms at their leisure. The guilt of young Nelson, the police say, is established beyond question, and they are hopeful of being able to round up his associates.

There was also a brief interview with Wick, in which he was quoted as saying: "I was suspicious of Nelson from the start and tried to keep an eye on him. He was very secretive about his comings and goings and was always prying about trying to learn something about the other tenants. How Mr. Gaston came to employ him as caretaker I never learned, but it would be no hard matter for a slick young crook like him to impose on so old a man as Mr. Gaston with a cock and bull story."

I sniffed indignantly as I read this. I knew that Wick was deliberately trying to still further discredit me. I recalled that he himself had told me that Mr. Gaston had mentioned our relationship. It was obvious that he was deliberately withholding this information with a sinister purpose.

That Wick knew well who had killed Rufus Gaston, just as he knew who had shot Daisy Lutan, I was morally certain. I was inclined to agree with Gorman that Wick himself was not the murderer. The fact that he was of a cowardly and cringing nature seemed to argue against associating him actively with crimes of violence. Yet the virulent way in which he was adding to the evidence against me showed plainly that he was industriously engaged in masking the real murderer.

Who could the murderer be? I was confident that the same person who had killed Miss Lutan had killed my great-uncle. I could only conjecture as to the motive. The police theory that it was burglary seemed as logical as any. The more I pondered over the matter the more firmly I became convinced that there was a numerous criminal band at the back of it all. No one man or two men could carry out all the deviltry, even with the help of the telephone girl.

I recalled, too, how I had been skillfully shadowed, work that evidently required organization and employees. I was convinced that Wick and the telephone girl were only two—more than likely two minor members—of a powerful body of criminals. That it was this same sinister force that had caused my discharge from the office I was equally sure. This sort of thing took brains—far bigger brains than Wick gave any evidence of possessing.

A peculiar apathy came over me as I finished reading the account. Never before had I so fully understood how thoroughly an innocent man could be damned by circumstantial evidence. I knew—Barbara knew—that I was absolutely innocent. I doubted much if

we could get anyone else to believe it. The cunning web had been woven with such malicious thoroughness that escape seemed impossible. What was the use of my fighting further?

CHAPTER XIII.

Coming as it did as a dire climax to all my other troubles, the shock of old Rufus Gaston's murder sent me into an apathetic state from which it seemed impossible for me to arouse myself. Without hope and even without interest I dully awaited the approach of my trial for murder.

While there never had been an opportunity for any bond of affection to become established between my aged relative and myself—in fact, I had seen him only three or four times in my whole life, and then only for brief periods—still his unexpected and dreadful end had bereft me of practically every hope of being acquitted of the absurd charge against me. Wick, it was plain, intended to discredit all knowledge of my relationship to Mr. Gaston, and now there was no one else to explain how I happened to be living in the building at the time of Miss Lutan's murder. Unfortunately I had destroyed both Mr. Gaston's letter to me and the note from my mother which had first told me of the old man's intention. My great-uncle, I learned from the newspapers, had been completely prostrated by the tragedy and had been unable to come to the funeral. The shock of the news of her husband's violent end had left her in a very critical condition. It seemed to have wholly deranged her aged brain, and the physicians summoned to the Maine camp where she was refused to permit her to be removed from there or to let anyone talk with her, declaring that the least excitement of any sort would be apt to have fatal results.

To be sure there was my mother, who could prove my relationship, but I felt there was little use of dragging her into it. On reading of her uncle's death she had hastened on from the West to attend his funeral and had been puzzled and alarmed by not finding me there. All the time I had been in prison I had been writing her my usual weekly letter, affecting a cheerfulness I was far from feeling and telling her nothing of what had happened. Her letters to me, addressed to the Granddeck, had been forwarded by the post office, so that until after she arrived in the city she knew nothing of my plight. It had been my hope that I would be able to conceal everything from her until after I had been triumphantly acquitted. If I were not she would know the worst soon enough.

When she first learned, or from what source, of my predicament I was unaware. I did not even know of her presence in the city until the day after my great-uncle's funeral, when—just twenty-four hours before my trial was to begin—a keeper brought me word that she was waiting downstairs to see me.

I steeled myself for the interview with her. Naturally I expected that she would be terribly horror-stricken and shocked at my plight, but what her attitude toward me would be I could not conjecture. I fully expected nothing but reproaches from her. She had been so opposed to my coming to New York that I felt certain that she

would insist that my conduct must be responsible for my being where I now was. For years, it seemed to me, the relations between my mother and myself had been nothing but continuous misunderstandings. To my great amazement and bewilderment not an unkind word, nor the suggestion of a reproachful thought came from her lips.

"Oh, my boy, my boy," she had cried as she saw me, "I know you didn't do it."

"I know my boy is innocent! What can I do to help you?"

"In that glorious, wonderful moment of retraction and resentment I had felt toward her forever vanished. I had one sacred, unforgettable glimpse of the eternal greatness of the Mother-heart, ever ready to forgive, ever quick to comprehend, ever prompt to aid. For one sweet hour we talked together, more understandingly than ever before in our lives. Freely and fully I told her everything, even to my wonderful but hopeless love for Barbara Bradford. She was willing, anxious, eager to aid me—but what was there that she could do?—what was there that anyone could do?"

It was hopeless for a lone woman of limited means, unacquainted with the big city and unused to its ways, to attempt to battle against such powerful and desperate criminals as were concerned in the far-reaching plot to make me the scapegoat of their heinous misdeeds. I could only advise her that she see McGregor and Gorman and be guided by what they suggested.

CHAPTER XIII.

Coming as it did as a dire climax to all my other troubles, the shock of old Rufus Gaston's murder sent me into an apathetic state from which it seemed impossible for me to arouse myself. Without hope and even without interest I dully awaited the approach of my trial for murder.

While there never had been an opportunity for any bond of affection to become established between my aged relative and myself—in fact, I had seen him only three or four times in my whole life, and then only for brief periods—still his unexpected and dreadful end had bereft me of practically every hope of being acquitted of the absurd charge against me. Wick, it was plain, intended to discredit all knowledge of my relationship to Mr. Gaston, and now there was no one else to explain how I happened to be living in the building at the time of Miss Lutan's murder. Unfortunately I had destroyed both Mr. Gaston's letter to me and the note from my mother which had first told me of the old man's intention. My great-uncle, I learned from the newspapers, had been completely prostrated by the tragedy and had been unable to come to the funeral. The shock of the news of her husband's violent end had left her in a very critical condition. It seemed to have wholly deranged her aged brain, and the physicians summoned to the Maine camp where she was refused to permit her to be removed from there or to let anyone talk with her, declaring that the least excitement of any sort would be apt to have fatal results.

To be sure there was my mother, who could prove my relationship, but I felt there was little use of dragging her into it. On reading of her uncle's death she had hastened on from the West to attend his funeral and had been puzzled and alarmed by not finding me there. All the time I had been in prison I had been writing her my usual weekly letter, affecting a cheerfulness I was far from feeling and telling her nothing of what had happened. Her letters to me, addressed to the Granddeck, had been forwarded by the post office, so that until after she arrived in the city she knew nothing of my plight. It had been my hope that I would be able to conceal everything from her until after I had been triumphantly acquitted. If I were not she would know the worst soon enough.

When she first learned, or from what source, of my predicament I was unaware. I did not even know of her presence in the city until the day after my great-uncle's funeral, when—just twenty-four hours before my trial was to begin—a keeper brought me word that she was waiting downstairs to see me.

I steeled myself for the interview with her. Naturally I expected that she would be terribly horror-stricken and shocked at my plight, but what her attitude toward me would be I could not conjecture. I fully expected nothing but reproaches from her. She had been so opposed to my coming to New York that I felt certain that she

would insist that my conduct must be responsible for my being where I now was. For years, it seemed to me, the relations between my mother and myself had been nothing but continuous misunderstandings. To my great amazement and bewilderment not an unkind word, nor the suggestion of a reproachful thought came from her lips.

"Oh, my boy, my boy," she had cried as she saw me, "I know you didn't do it."

"I know my boy is innocent! What can I do to help you?"

"In that glorious, wonderful moment of retraction and resentment I had felt toward her forever vanished. I had one sacred, unforgettable glimpse of the eternal greatness of the Mother-heart, ever ready to forgive, ever quick to comprehend, ever prompt to aid. For one sweet hour we talked together, more understandingly than ever before in our lives. Freely and fully I told her everything, even to my wonderful but hopeless love for Barbara Bradford. She was willing, anxious, eager to aid me—but what was there that she could do?—what was there that anyone could do?"

It was hopeless for a lone woman of limited means, unacquainted with the big city and unused to its ways, to attempt to battle against such powerful and desperate criminals as were concerned in the far-reaching plot to make me the scapegoat of their heinous misdeeds. I could only advise her that she see McGregor and Gorman and be guided by what they suggested.

(Continued Next Week)

Race suicide may be threatening the nation, but the birth statisticians have not found it out.

HAD A COLD ALL WINTER.

Colds that "hang on," coughs that rack your body and wear you down, the weakening that comes from loss of sleep—these are afflictions from which relief is a blessing. Nick J. Whores, Zahl, N. D., writes: "Had a cold all winter, but since taking Foley's Honey and Tar it has entirely disappeared." Hite's Drug Store.—adv

Edward Thorsen  
R. F. D. 3 East Jordan, Mich.  
BREEDER AND IMPORTER  
OF PURE BRED  
O. I. C. Swine.

PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH

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

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

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

DRINK HOT TEA FOR A BAD COLD

Get a small package of Hamburg Frost Tea at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of the tea; put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teacup full at any time during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion, also loosens the bowels, thus driving a cold from the system.

Try it the next time you suffer from a cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

RUB BACKACHE AND LUMBAGO RIGHT OUT

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

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer. Get a 30 cent bottle of old, honest St. Jacobs Liniment at any drug store, rub a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This 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 and lame back so fast.

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## No sir-ee, bob!

No premiums with Camels—all quality!

CAMEL quality plus Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos pass out the most wonderful cigarette smoke you ever drew into your mouth!

And, the way to prove that statement is to compare Camels puff-by-puff with any cigarette in the world!

Camels have a mild mellowness that is as new to you as it is delightful. Yet, that desirable "body" is all there! They are always refreshing—they never tire your taste.

Camels leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste nor unpleasant cigarette odor! Your say-so about Camels will be:

"My, but that's a great cigarette".

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

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

# Camel CIGARETTES

## TO "CONQUER AND DESTROY STATE," U. S. COMMUNISTS CALL FOR LABOR REVOLT

Revolutionary Pamphlet, Found in U. S. Department of Justice Investigations, Gives Message of Communists in Chicago to Russian Headquarters.

Extracts from "Manifesto and Program—Constitution—Report to the Communist International" by the Communist Party of America, Chicago, Ill.

Communism does not propose to 'capture' the bourgeois parliamentary state, but to conquer and destroy it. As long as the bourgeois state prevails, the capitalist class can baffly the will of the proletariat.

In those countries in which historical development has furnished the opportunity, the working class has utilized the regime of political democracy for its organization against Capitalism.

The older unionism was based on the craft divisions of small industry. The unions consisted primarily of skilled workers whose skill is itself a form of property. The unions were not organs of the militant class struggle. Today the dominant unionism is actually a bulwark of Capitalism, merging in Imperialism and accepting State Capitalism.

The proletarian revolution comes at the moment of crisis in Capitalism, of a collapse of the old order. Under the impulse of the crisis, the proletariat acts for the conquest of power, by means of mass action. Mass action concentrates and mobilizes the forces of the proletariat, organized and unorganized; it acts equally against the bourgeois state and the conservative organizations of the working class. Strikes of protest develop into general political strikes and then into revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the power of the state. Mass action becomes political in purpose while extra-parliamentary in form; it is equally a process of revolution and the revolution itself in operation.

The Communist Party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism and the destruction of the bourgeois state.

The Communist Party prepares itself for the revolution in the measure that it develops a program of immediate action, expressing the mass struggles of the proletariat. These struggles must be inspired with revolutionary spirit and purposes.

The Communist Party is fundamentally a party of action. It brings to the workers a consciousness of their oppression, of the impossibility of improving their conditions under capitalism. The Communist Party directs the workers' struggle against capitalism, developing fuller forms and purposes in this struggle, culminating in the mass action of the revolution.

The Communist Party shall make the great industrial struggles of the working class its major campaigns, in order to develop an understanding of the strike in relation to the overthrow of capitalism.

(a) The Communist Party shall participate in mass strikes, not only to achieve the immediate purposes of the strike, but to develop the revolutionary implications of the mass strike.

(b) Mass strikes are vital factors in the process out of which develops the workers' understanding and action for the conquest of power.

(c) In mass strikes under conditions of concentrated capitalism there is latent the tendency toward the general mass strike, which takes on a political character and manifests the impulse toward proletarian dictatorship.

In these general mass strikes the Communist Party shall emphasize the necessity of maintaining industry and the taking over of social functions usually discharged by the capitalists and the institutions of capitalism. The strike must cease being isolated and passive; it must become positive, general and aggressive, preparing the workers for the complete assumption of industrial and social control.

(a) Every local and district organization of the Party shall establish contact with industrial units in its territory; the shops, mills and mines—and direct its agitation accordingly.

(b) Shop Committees shall be organized wherever possible for the purpose of Communist agitation in a particular shop or industry by the workers employed there. These committees shall be united with each other and with the Communist Party, so that the party shall have actual contact with the workers and mobilize them for action against capitalism.

The Communist Party must engage actively in the struggle to revolutionize the trade unions. As against the unionism of the American Federation of Labor, the Communist Party propagandizes industrial unionism and industrial union organization, emphasizing their revolutionary implications. Industrial Unionism is not simply a means for the everyday struggle against capitalism; its ultimate purpose is revolutionary, implying the necessity of ending the capitalist parliamentary state. Industrial Unionism is a factor in the final mass action for the conquest of power, as it will constitute the basis for the industrial administration of the Communist Commonwealth.

(a) The Communist Party recognizes that the A. F. of L. is reactionary and a bulwark of capitalism.

(b) Councils of workers shall be organized in the shops as circumstances allow, for the purpose of carrying on the industrial union struggle in the old unions, uniting and mobilizing the militant elements; these councils to be unified in a Central Council wherever possible.

(c) It shall be a major task of the Communist Party to agitate for the construction of a general industrial union organization, embracing the I. W. W., W. I. L. U., independent and secession unions, militant unions of the A. F. of L., and the unorganized workers, on the basis of the revolutionary class struggle.

The Communist Party shall encourage movements of the workers in the shops seeking to realize workers' control of industry, while indicating their limitations under capitalism; concretely, any movement analogous to the Shop Stewards of England. These movements (equally directed against the union bureaucracy) should be related to the Communist Party.

The unorganized unskilled workers (including the agricultural proletariat) constitute the bulk of the working class. The Communist Party shall directly and systematically agitate among these workers, awakening them to industrial union organization and action.

**NR**  
**Nature's Remedy**  
Get 25¢ Box  
Your Druggist  
**Good to Remember**  
**NR TO-NIGHT-**  
**Tomorrow Alright**  
**Paste In Your Hat**  
GIDLEY & MAC, Druggists

### CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2335 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—adv.

### SULPHUR IS BEST TO CLEAR UP UGLY SKIN

Irritation and Breaking Out Often Healed Over Night, Says Skin Specialist

Any breaking out or skin irritation on face, neck or body is overcome quickest by applying Mentho-Sulphur, says a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation that instantly brings ease from the itching, burning and irritation.

Mentho-Sulphur heals eczema right up, leaving the skin clear and smooth. It never fails to relieve the torment or disfigurement. A little jar of Mentho-Sulphur may be obtained at any drug store. It is used like cold cream.

## Gifts of Destiny

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

DESTINY plays a varied little game in this brief Life Span of yours. To you she hands Opportunities and Responsibilities that if used and assumed, breed other Responsibilities and Opportunities, certain to sweep you on and up—though you see not the value nor the Purpose.

Destiny gives her Gifts to those who give to Destiny.

Every earnest effort you make changes the history of all events as far as you are concerned. And the very moment each new event knocks at your door you are handed the Gifts of Destiny allotted to you. But not all the Gifts of Destiny are pleasant Gifts. Some come in the shape of great Disappointments, while others come as great Opportunities. Each is contributory. So that—

You must ACCEPT the Gifts of Destiny and USE them as they were intended.

You are a man or woman of Destiny. Every one is. But the measure of your Success or Greatness depends wholly on your ability to take things—the Gifts of Destiny—as they come, without whining and without complaining, and make the very most of every happening, knowing full well that every happening happens so that you the better may make things happen. The total and final results from Gifts of Destiny lie within you and you alone.

### RESTFUL RESULTS FOR HER.

Only a person who has experienced that awful "all night" cough that sometimes follows influenza can appreciate what a good night's sleep can be. Mrs. Annie Davison, 2080 Myrtle St., Long Beach, Cal., had such a cough. She writes: "The result of using Foley's Honey and Tar was a restful one for me." Hite's Drug Store—adv.



### It Can't Be Done

You don't have to be told that you can't put out a real fire with a tin cup of water. You know it can't be done, and it seems ridiculous to mention it.

We agree with you, yet it is no more ridiculous than to attempt to operate your telephone company on rates that will not pay operating expenses.

### WE MUST HAVE YOUR SUPPORT IF YOU ARE TO HAVE THE TELEPHONE

Also, the amount of money required to operate the telephone even a year ago is not enough to pay for present day operation.

Wages have been increased, the cost of everything that goes into telephone construction has been increased. To meet these increases the telephone company must have rates which correspond with all the other increases.

The telephone is operated for your service. We want to make it serve you in the best possible manner. This can't be done without fair rates.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

For Quick Returns Use  
The Herald's Classified Column.

# ANOTHER BIG ANNUAL SALE

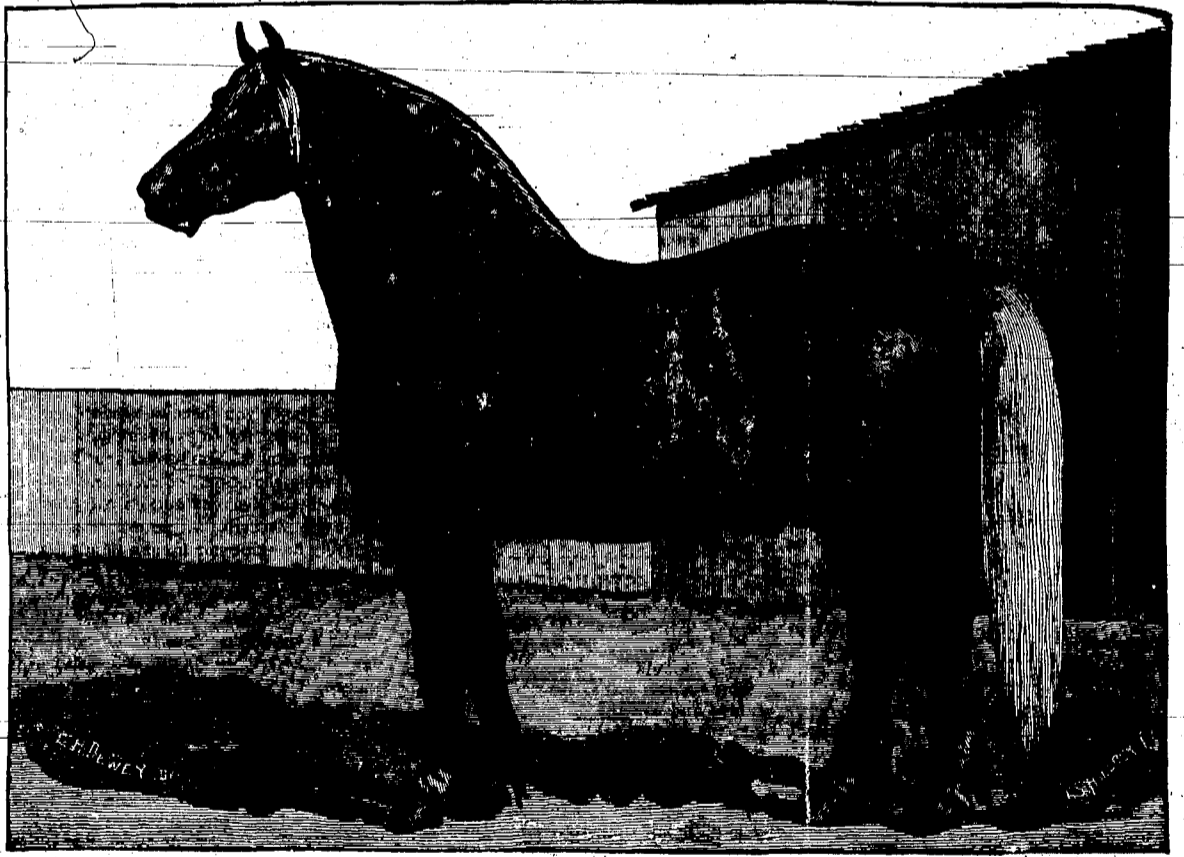
at Crowell's Livery Barn, East Jordan

Commencing at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Saturday,

April

24



- |                                    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Grey Gelding, 7 yrs. weight 1500 | 1 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs. weight 1200              | 1 Single Harness   |
| 1 Grey Gelding, 8 yrs. weight 1500 | 1 Bay Gelding, 8 yrs. weight 1300              | 1 Single Top Buggy   |
| 1 Bay Gelding, 10 yrs. weight 1500 | 1 Grey Mare, 5 yrs. weight 1200                | 1 Single Buggy   |
| 1 Bay Mare, 11 yrs. weight 1450    | 1 Bay Mare, 5 yrs. weight 1000                 | 1 Two-seated Surrey  |
| 1 Bay Mare, 7 yrs. weight 1400     | 1 Sorrell Gelding, 6 yrs. weight 1000          | 1 Brisco Touring Car   |
| 1 Bay Gelding, 8 yrs. weight 1350  | 1 Bay Mare, 8 yrs. weight 1000                 | 1 1919 Ford Touring Car  |
| 1 Black Mare, 4 yrs. weight 1400   | 1 Bay Gelding, 5 yrs. weight 1100              | 1 1918 Ford Touring Car  |
| 1 Bay Mare, 8 yrs. weight 1300     | 1 Grey Gelding, 10 yrs. weight 900             | 1 Blue Bell Cream Separator, nearly new, 900 lb. capacity.                                   |
| 1 Grey Gelding, 5 yrs. weight 1300 | 1 Gurnsey Cow, 5 yrs. to freshen last of June. | 1 8-gal. Milk Can  |
| 1 Black Mare, 4 yrs. weight 1250   | 1 Set new heavy Harness, hand-made             | 1 Barrel Churn   |
| 1 Bay Mare, 4 yrs. weight 1200     | 1 Set of 2nd-hand Heavy Harness                | Every Horse Guaranteed as represented. If not as represented, bring back and get your money. |
| 1 Grey Mare, 5 yrs. weight 1100    | 1 Set of light double Harness                  |  |
| 1 Roan Mare, 4 yrs. weight 1200    | 1 Set of light work Harness                    |  |
| 1 Black Mare, 3 yrs. weight 1100   |  |  |

TERMS:—One Year's Time On Approved Bankable Paper.

# CROWELL & KLING, Prop's

T. E. NILES, AUCTIONEER

## GIVE THE AMERICAN BLUEGRASS A SHOW



—Reproduced by permission New York Tribune, Copyright, 1919.



## 5,000,000 WORK IN CHURCH DRIVE

RELIGION'S "LIBERTY LOAN"  
WILL COME IN WEEK OF  
APRIL 25-MAY 2

### INTERCHURCH WORLD IN GREAT FORWARD MOVE

Five million workers, a million more people than the United States had under arms at the end of the war, will be engaged during the week, April 25 to May 2, in putting across the great united financial campaign in which thirty united denominations are joining in the Interchurch World Movement to raise \$336,777,572.

In Michigan, there will be raised \$7,623,408, of this.

This budget represents the first attempt of the churches to get together in a really great effort to solve the problems which have been pressing upon them for past generations, and it is only a beginning.

The budget is based upon a world-wide survey which has been conducted by the Interchurch World Movement during the past year. The budget as presented is a conservative statement of what is now imperatively needed to maintain and develop the work of the church.

The total amount to be paid this year is approximately one-half of the total campaign budget, or about \$176,000,000.

The thirty denominations which are co-operating in the campaign represent approximately 60% of the Protestant Church membership of the United States.

The vast national army of five million will be, in an overwhelming proportion, a voluntary army. At the head comes the National Campaign Cabinet, made up of representatives of each denomination. Then come the regional united campaign directors, and then the state united campaign directors, the county united campaign directors, and so on to the local church, where teams will canvass the individual.

All in all, this will be the greatest aggregation of loyal, voluntary workers since the Liberty loans, and the Interchurch World financial campaign is often called "The Liberty Loan of the Churches."

## CHURCHES GRIND THEIR WORKERS

NO TRUST WOULD DARE PAY  
SUCH LOW WAGES—INTER-  
CHURCH WORLD HELPING

FOUR CENTS A WEEK  
WOULD REMEDY EVIL

Conviction on the charge of being "the most heartless employer in the world" faces the Church unless it remedies the financial conditions which now oppress its workers.

Its only rival in this sad competition is the United States government. If any great trust paid its employees as do these agencies, it would be crucified by public opinion.

Here are the figures:  
General increased cost of living since 1916, 87.4 per cent; increased pay for church workers, 17 per cent.

Really few ministers or professors in Christian colleges receive what is a living wage.

In sixteen denominations there are 4,829 ministers who received less than \$500 in 1918; 14,423 others received between \$500 and \$1000 and 12,873 more received between \$1,000 and \$1,500. Almost any skilled mechanic, carpenter, bricklayer, printer, paper-hanger blacksmith could be sure of a better living than the average of these clergymen.

The remarkable thing about the situation, as revealed by the Interchurch World investigations, is that this is entirely unnecessary and easily remediable. Additional contributions of four cents a week by each communicant would make possible a minimum of \$1,500 a year for each of the 32,000 pastors now getting less than that amount, and there would be \$3,000,000 left over for other purposes.

Only 13 per cent of church members give fifty cents a week. If those who give nothing at all would give even five cents a week for increased ministerial support, it would be enough to insure each minister at least \$1,500 a year.

A proposal that local churches accept the principle that the pastor's salary must receive prior consideration in all matters of budget and finance, it is thought, would go far toward solving the matter.

The Interchurch World Movement, which has its financial program April 25th to May 2nd, is determined to correct this situation.

You can't tell much about a man by what he says about himself nor by what his friends or enemies say about him, for all of them are prejudiced one way or another, but you can tell all about him by observing the way he treats others.

## JOHN D. JR., OUT FOR INTERCHURCH

WORLD'S RICHEST YOUNG MAN  
DODGES NO QUESTIONS—  
SURPRISES DETROIT

### SAYS CHURCHES MUST WORK IN HARMONY

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he recently visited Detroit in the interests of the Interchurch World Movement, astounded the residents of the state metropolis by the frankness of his views. No matter what the question, he spoke his views right out.

Among other things, he said: "Some people charge that capitalists use the church to keep working men contented. They say that poor people do not attend church.

"Do you"—addressing the reporters—"notice whether or not the rich attend them? I have seen no evidence that the poor desert the church any more than the rich.

"There may be individual ministers who fear to offend some rich parishioner. I do not know personally of any such case. It is absurd to say that there is any such general subservience.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

"Some 'wet' New York newspapers charged recently that my father and I have spent \$30,000,000.00 to get prohibition so as to get more work out of our employees.

"I found by investigation that my father and I together have given \$320,000 for prohibition. We have done it because we believe it is a great moral improvement for this country.

"Profiteering? Yes, there is profiteering. The man who charges \$100 for a \$50 article is a profiteer. And the working man who charges \$1 for 50 cents worth of work is a profiteer.

"Neither I nor my father have had anything to do for twenty years with the price of gasoline.

"The Interchurch World Movement is imperative because the time has come when churches and Christian must cease fighting and competing with one another, and join in a united battle against organized unbelief and sin. Seventy per cent of the Protestants of America have joined in this great movement. I believe it will be the greatest force for righteousness in the history of the world.

"I said the other day that the sum sought was to be \$330,000,000; a man interrupted me and said that it was \$336,000,000. I asked him, 'What does six million dollars amount to?' I will take care of that myself."

### A FEW QUESTIONS ON THE PAY OF MINISTERS

Why should ministers be forced to cry for better pay? Why not turn the tables and ask the churches their reason for paying pastors less than they earn and even less than the cost of living.

An industrial corporation is roundly condemned if it pays poor wages. What, then, shall be said of the churches still paying the salary of five years ago with a dollar worth less than half what it was then?

### FIND FACTS ON ALL CHURCHES, IS PLANNED

The object of the Interchurch World Movement is not to eliminate or close any church. It is a co-operative movement of denominations and it has no authority to close churches or to plant them. But its survey is seeking out the facts as to where churches may have been unwisely placed and where they have ceased to be useful. Then it will inform the general church bodies and they may do what they please with the facts.

#### Interchurch Pamphlets Offered

"What It Is" is the title of a recent pamphlet outlining the organization and program of the Interchurch World Movement. A booklet giving a somewhat more extended discussion is called "The Interchurch World Movement of North America: Its Origin, Purposes and Plans." Both are distributed free from Interchurch state headquarters in Detroit.

## A PHILIPPINE TRAVELOGUE



The Zigzag on the Way to Bagulo, Summer Capital of the Philippines.

All aboard! Let's go! We're starting from Manila, the great picturesque, Americanized Oriental city, and will travel by automobile 200 miles to the north to Bagulo, the summer capital of the Philippines. The trip can also be made by train.

We have ahead of us one of the most scenic, spectacular and thrilling automobile trips in the world. We will have excellent roads all the way. The Philippines are, in fact, a paradise for autoists, possessing 3,500 miles of fine macadamized roads.

The first part of the trip is through typical small towns and then across the central plain of Luzon and through several rich and fertile provinces, where tropical vegetation is seen at its best. Here one is impressed with the great agricultural wealth of the Philippines, which represents one of the East's greatest producing areas, with the advantage of immense natural resources for the development of further production. It is regrettably true that even in the United States there is far from any real understanding of the potentialities of the islands.

At some points rice fields, looking in the distance like the greenest of green lawns, stretch away as far as the eye can see. If you want color, if you want to feel the romance and mystery of an Oriental twilight, pass this way as the red eyed sun at the end of the dying day is slowly sinking behind the unending expanse of green fields. At first you cry out in ecstasy at the gorgeous scene. But as you ride along, your eyes fastened on the panorama of tints and colors, and with the impenetrably black Oriental night coming on fast, you become enthralled. You no longer try to express your feelings. You cannot. You realize that those now fast changing, colorful masterpieces in the heavens and on the landscape are pictures that no man can adequately describe nor human hands duplicate. So what's the use of trying!

True, these are but impressions, but the travelogue considers himself justified in mentioning them, for they are a part of the trip to Bagulo and return. Indeed, the gorgeous sunsets in all parts of the Philippines leave an impression on the mind of the tourist that is everlasting.

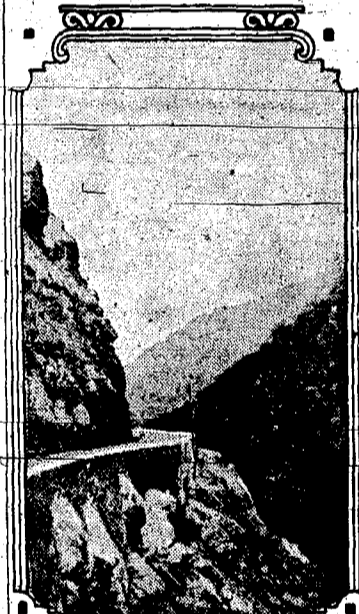
We leave the palms and tropical foliage and enter the zone of rugged pine. We pass from the soft, incense laden air of the warm lowlands to the crisp, invigorating ozone of the temperate zone, all within a few hours' time.

For mile after mile the road now follows the tortuous course of a river, the road lying in the bottom or on the rocky sides of a granite canyon.

The Philippines are rich in hydro-electric possibilities. This power is the cheapest power on earth. And it is everlasting. Your travelogue is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but he predicts that one day there will be innumerable Philippine government owned hydro-electric plants in this canyon we are now passing through. Think of the possibilities of such a project! Today the trip from Manila to Bagulo is too expensive for the average Manila worker and his family, many of whom may live and die without beholding the wondrous beauties of their own island of Luzon. Think of what a blessing it would be to Filipino mothers and children to feel upon their fevered brows the cool, invigorating breezes of the mountain tops, now so near and yet so far! With the Philippine government owning its own electric railways and hydro-electric plants it would be possible to bring

the trip to Bagulo within the means of hundreds of thousands of Filipinos. Not only is there sufficient power in this river to electricity a line from Manila to Bagulo, but to operate the street railways of Manila, light the city and furnish power for manufacturing concerns.

But we have now arrived at Camp One. From this point the scenery rapidly changes as the elevation increases. We are traveling over the famous Benguet road, the construction of which through the mountains is a most remarkable engineering triumph. At places the road is blasted out of the solid granite. Riding on the edge of a 100 foot precipice makes one feel like



"At times we seemed perilously near the jumping off place."

he is on the rim of the world. Some of the turns are so sharp it is impossible to see 20 feet ahead, and we seem to be perilously near the jumping off place. We wonder if it is safe to fear out and peer into the canyon far below and when we do we are perfectly satisfied we are flirting with death. Yet the trip is a safe one, providing our driver has better nerves than our own.

All too soon we reach the outskirts of Bagulo, a city among the clouds, and are rather surprised at the modern city we find it to be. In ten years Bagulo has grown from a village of huts to the now justly famed mountain resort of the Philippines, sometimes called the Philippine Simla. It is undoubtedly destined some day to become a large city.

Bagulo ranges in elevation from 4,500 to 5,500 feet and is surrounded practically on all sides by high mountain ridges and "hogbacks" towering into the skies at a height of almost 8,000 feet.

Aside from the scenery, which is noteworthy, the great blessing of Bagulo is its temperate climate, which is indeed a godsend to those impoverished by the tropical temperatures of the lowlands. Not only is the mountain air rich in ozone, but it has been demonstrated to be extraordinarily free from germs of all kinds.

Each year during the hot season the school teachers of the entire archipelago are enabled by the government to spend a month at the teachers' camp in Bagulo for recreation and conference on school work. American army officers and their families also go to Bagulo for the hot months.

And now that your travelogue has you in Bagulo, he believes he will leave you there, for there are many interesting side trips to take, and, besides, Bagulo is the most delightful place for a vacation in the entire Orient.

### LIBERAL PROGRAM IS CREED OF CHURCHES

The creed of the churches adopted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, spikes the report that the church is losing its sympathy for the worker. Among its demands are:

Abolition of child labor; protection of workers from dangerous machinery; protection of workers from enforced unemployment; suitable provision for workers in old age; for the right of employes and employers alike to organize, and an adequate means of labor conciliation; at least one day's rest in seven; a gradual and reasonable reduction in the hours of labor to the lowest practical point, and for that degree of leisure which is the difference of the highest human right.

### GOSPEL MUST HELP IMMIGRANTS IN U. S.

A minister must have three things—a college education, a library and a Prince Albert coat. A wife is a decided asset and children are desirable. How can he get and keep these necessities on the salary he receives?—New York Journal.

Immigrants who come to the United States change rapidly. The United States Immigration Commission reports that even the shape of the immigrant's head undergoes a change. Are the churches up to their opportunity and do they see that there are intellectual and spiritual changes within the head?

The Gospel must help immigrants in the new world.

People who talk most about the value of saving money never have had to do it.

### COSTS MORE BUT PRICE IS SAME.

Foley's Honey and Tar is the original and genuine honey and tar cough medicine. It costs Foley & Co. more to make than it costs others to make mixtures of cheaper ingredients, but it costs you no more than the cheap mixture. Contains no opiates. Children like it. For coughs, colds, croup. Hite's Drug Store.—adv.

### 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 3rd day of April A. D. 1920.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Maggie Barkley, Deceased, Marion Barkley Walters having filed in said court her petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of her death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered, that the twenty-seventh day of April A. D. 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

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

Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate.

### Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

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

Men sometimes make critical remarks about women who wear rouge, but if they'd tell the truth they'd say some women ought to use it.

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If you never have used Goodyear tires—you have some new tire satisfaction in wait for you.

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