

Pinckney Dispatch.

Vol. XXXIV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, June 14th, 1917

No 2

WILLIAM BELL

Killed By An Electric Car at Ann Arbor, Monday

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 11.—Fred C. Weinberg and William Bell were both instantly killed this noon when they drove their automobile on to a D. U. R. track in front of a fast approaching car.

The automobile was reduced to splinters. The body of Weinberg was carried 50 yards and that of Bell was rolled under the car for a like distance. Both bodies were horribly mutilated, that of Bell having the head, arms and upper part of the trunk literally ground to pieces. Julius Weinberg, a son of the dead man, had gotten out of the automobile less than two minutes before the accident.

The two had been out to Mr. Weinberg's garden plot, a mile and a half in the country, where Mr. Weinberg had planted beans. Bell, who was unmarried, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bell, of Pinckney. Mr. Weinberg leaves a widow and three children. The car which hit the two men was No. 7793, in charge of Motorman Fred Rock and Conductor Carl Miller, both of Detroit. — Free Press.

School Notes

Final examinations begin to-day. Misses Gail Treadway and Florence Tupper visited school Tuesday.

Most of the High School classes have been reviewing, in preparation for examinations.

There were a good many disappointed faces in High School Wednesday noon when Prof. Doyle announced that no one would be excused from finals.

The Junior reception for the Seniors was well attended and much enjoyed by all.

The Freshies and Sophies will give a picnic for the Seniors at Portage Lake on Thursday, June 21.

The English X and History IX subscribed \$3 to the Red Cross this week.

Commencement week begins Sunday. The drawing class finished their first years course Tuesday.

Several ladies visited school last Friday expecting to be present at the last Literary Club program of the year but learned that it had been postponed.

Tennis furnishes sport among the students these warm days, a court having been installed on the schoolground.

Notice!

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Pinckney Cemetery Association, it is earnestly requested that dues for 1917 be paid to treasurer.

P. H. Swarthout, Pres.

Last Literary Program

The Literary Society of the Pinckney High School has had a very successful year. Several programs have been put on during the year by students of the school. Through the efforts of these people several copies of rare paintings have been placed in the school.

Next Tuesday afternoon a short program will be given, at which time promotion cards will be given out throughout the school. Supt. Doyle will also give a short talk, "The part the High School Students play in the War".

Nights and days on the moon are each about 336 hours long.

Public Services of the Congregational Church

SUNDAY SERVICES

Morning Worship, 10 a. m.

Sunday School, 11 a. m.

Sermon Topic for Sunday morning, June

Evening—Baccalaureate Address.

NORTH HAMBURG CHURCH

Services will be held Suprav, June 17

at 2 p. m. local time.

17th Morning—"The Priceless Treasure"

Topic "The Highest Definition of Man."

COMMENCEMENT

Exercises Will Be Held At Pinckney Opera House, Wed'sday Eve., June 20

The final exercises of the Class of '17 of the Pinckney High School, will be given at the Pinckney opera house next Wednesday evening, June 20th. The Baccalaureate Address will be given by Rev. T. H. Jones, at the Cong'l church, Sunday evening, June 17th.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

March Miss Sadie Harris
Invocation Rev. A. T. Camburn
Salutatory Thelma Campbell
Instrumental Duet H. Isham & Son
Oration Louis Stackable
Orchestra Snyder-Isham
Prophecy Beatrice Hinckley
Song Mrs. Earl Baughn
President's Address Curtis Brown
Orchestra Snyder-Isham
Instrumental Duet,
Arla Gardner and Cordelia Dinkel
Valedictory Pearl Hanes
Presentation of Diplomas, Supt. Doyle
Benediction Father Coyle

Pinckney Forms Branch of Red Cross Society

Last Monday evening a mass meeting was held in the opera house for the purpose of forming a branch of the Red Cross Society in Pinckney. The principle speaker of the evening was unable to be present, however officers of the organization from Howell were present and thoroughly explained the workings of the society. Patriotic and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. Camburn, Rev. Jones and Father Coyle.

These speeches, representing the various churches of the community, brought out very clearly, the duty of every Christian American citizen in regards to this great organization.

The people of Pinckney are to be congratulated upon their entrance into this great work, but in order to make it a success it is very necessary for every individual to co-operate and take an active part in the organization. Pinckney in the near future should have at least 200 active members doing all in their power to push the interests of such a cause.

It costs but one dollar to join the Red Cross and considering this small amount no one can well afford to shirk their duty. The money collected will be spent in the interest of humanity much of it going at present, for the purpose of caring for the sick and wounded in the present war.

The following people were selected as a committee to appoint officers and further the interests of the Red Cross work:

Mrs. Jas. Green, Chairman
Mrs. Jos. Doyle, Sec.
Mrs. Thos. Read
Mrs. H. Fick
Mrs. W. Crofoot
Norma Curlett
Nellie Gardner
Rev. Camburn
Father Coyle
J. P. Doyle

States Dryest Man Has Liquor District

The office of the internal revenue at Lexington, Ky., center of the wettest territory in the Bluegrass state, has gone dry, and very dry at that. Unless as this may seem, it is literally true, and in this way:

General Perry Haly, leading prohibitionist of Kentucky and close personal and political friend of Senator J. C. W. Beckham of that state, has been appointed collector for the Lexington district, and his nomination was promptly confirmed.

General Haly's name went into the Senate as William P. D. Haly. As a result he has been dubbed William "Perfectly Dry" Haly, collector of internal revenue. It is needless to say the dregs of Kentucky are happy and the wets very unhappy as a result. — M. E. S.

MRS. E. CLINTON

Former Resident of Pinckney Dies at Van Tassel, Wyo.

One of the most beautiful souls that ever graced this world for seventy-five years went back to its maker, Thursday morning June 7th, when Mrs. Elizabeth Clinton, beloved mother of Mrs. Alex McCabe and Mrs. W. B. Watts, suddenly died at the residence of the former.

She had pleaded for a year to be brought on a visit to Wyoming, and she was so happy because her wish had been granted. She came with Mrs. Watts on June 4th. In so short a time she endeared herself to many in Van Tassel.

She leaves six daughters and ten grand-children to mourn her as a loving mother and an ideal woman, who, above all else, trusted them. Almost her last words, spoken just before God called her, were, "My girls would never do a wrong or dishonorable deed."

Two of her daughters and two of her grand-daughters are well known in Van Tassel—Mrs. Alex McCabe and daughter Genevieve, Mrs. W. B. Watts and daughter Janett. Her other daughters are Mrs. Clarence Conklin, N. Y. City, Mrs. Wm. Kearns, Chicago, Mrs. Wm. Devereaux, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. James Kavanaugh, Jackson, Mich.—The Van Tassel Pioneer.

Mrs. Clinton was an old resident of this place and well known here. The funeral services were held at St. Mary's church, Tuesday morning June 12th, burial at Pinckney cemetery.

One Hundred Sixty Five Graduates

A fine class of eighth graders received their county diploma at Howell last week. The attendance was good and all report the annual graduating exercises a fine thing. Just a few words to the boys and girls. If you haven't heard from your examination, whether you wrote seventh or eighth grade work, please let me know. In sending letters to so many boys and girls, some always fail to reach their destination. If you passed and did not receive your diploma in good condition, send to the office and get another. About twenty eight per cent of those writing failed to pass. Some had not had all the work, some had not worked hard enough and probably many other reasons. I hope if such is your case that you will work hard next year and be able to pass your examination with good standing. Do work that will be satisfactory to you and a credit to your teacher and to your school.

Mugh G. Aldrich, Commissioner.

'Hardly any man puts off until tomorrow the foolish thing he wishes to do today.—Chicago Herald.

A Privilege; not a Requirement

Some confusion has arisen relative to the privilege granted to subscribers for one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond to pay the full amount at once, with the assurance of immediate allotment in full and delivery of an interim certificate at the earliest possible moment.

It should be clearly understood that this is a privilege and not a requirement. The subscriber for one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond may avail himself of this privilege of full payment, or he may pay 2 per cent upon application and the balance as provided for other bonds; that is 18 per cent on June 28th, 20 per cent on July 30th, 30 per cent on August 15th, and 30 per cent on August 30th.

The subscriber, therefore, for a \$50 bond or a \$100 bond has the assured certainty of obtaining a bond either by the cash payment in full or the payment in the stated instalments. Subscribers for larger amounts will have to await the allotment when all the subscriptions are in and may not obtain the full amount of bonds subscribed for.

MURPHY & JACKSON

Shoes -

Shoes are advancing in price. Buy of us and save money.

Over 70 pairs shoes were sold from our stock last week.

This goes to show that the public are taking advantage of our low prices.

Come to our store Saturday and get in on the low prices.

Flour-

Wheat has taken a turn 20c per bushel higher—this means an advance at the mills. Our prices cannot be duplicated at wholesale.

Grocery Specials

Our prices on sugar will surprise you.

Table Talk Coffee 22c 40c Tea 37c
Spring Hill 24c Soda 5c
Crackers 14c Ladies Hose 14c
Bring your cream to us Wednesday.

Star Brand Shoes Are Better

The very latest in Men's Shoes can now be seen on display at our store and we will be only too glad to show you anything in our line, as our shoes are guaranteed.

All New Shoes! No Shelf-worn Stock! Let Us Show You To-day!

In Groceries we aim to carry a most complete line at all times despite the ever-changing conditions and prices, and will be pleased to fill any and all special orders for goods not carried in regular stock.

For Saturday we will sell for Cash only. No Credit.

Best Crackers 13c per lb.
Blue Ribbon Raisins, 2 for 25c
15c Salmon. (2 cans to one customer) 25c
25 lbs Sugar \$2.15

We Would Like Your Cream

Monks Bros.

FOR NEW REGIMENT

FORESTERS ARE TO BE RECRUITED AND SENT ACROSS TO HELP FRANCE.

THEIR WORK IS IMPORTANT

Will Give Vital Aid to the Engineers in Rebuilding and Maintaining the Lines of Communication—Part of Regular Army.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Uncle Sam will send a regiment of foresters to France, men hardened to the service of field and flood and representing the best of Mother Nature's breed.

It is wholly within the range of possibilities that these trained woodsmen of the United States may turn the scale in some of the important operations of the war. It will be the duty of these experts of the forest service of the United States to "get out" material necessary for trenches, bridges, railroads and other construction work of vital importance not only to the fighting line, but to the means of keeping it supplied. The foresters will be as much a part of the military force of the United States as any other unit that we send save only that the men will be armed with the implements of their calling. They will not fight, but they must at times run the dangers of those who do fight.

Some of the foresters who will go are engineers, but the actual work of rebuilding the railroads which feed the fighting lines and the bridges which make the advances over rapid running streams possible will be the duty of the engineering detachments of the United States army. The foresters, however, will get out and supply the tested material for the use of their engineer brethren. The foresters who go into a wood like that of Bois le Pretre on the west front, which daily is shell-pounded, will know what it is to risk their lives for the cause of democracy.

French Railroads Have Suffered.
Concerning the condition of the means of rail communication in France at the present time this was written today:

"The French railroads, like those of Germany, have suffered terribly from the neglect imposed by the use of men on the firing lines. The German railroads have suffered most, perhaps, because of the lack of lubricating oils, a want of which has played havoc with their rolling stock.

"However this may be, the French cannot properly care for their railways without taking men who are vitally necessary for the defense of the country. The railroads which provide important avenues of communication between the base and the front for the movement of troops and supplies cannot be neglected without seriously endangering operations against the enemy. The engineers, the railway men and the foresters who will be sent to France by Uncle Sam will solve the gravest problem which has confronted the battling republic."

The new forestry regiment will be commanded probably by a colonel of the regular army, or by a junior of the service promoted temporarily to the rank of colonel who will have with him a few other officers of the regular establishment to keep the organization in military trim and charged with the military spirit. The men of the regiment will act in co-operation with the French foresters.

"Cold Steel" in Warfare.
A day or two ago an order was issued, or an intimation was given that it was to be issued, that the recruits of the new American army would be taught the British bayonet drill instead of that which has been in use in the American armies for a good many years. The reason is quite plain.

The lessons of the present war, in which there has been an immense amount of hand-to-hand fighting, have taught the British that new feints and cuts and thrusts with the bayonet-tipped rifle are an essential to success. The war has brought a good many changes in fighting methods, and the change in the use of the bayonet has not been the least of them.

"Field guns and the bayonet will win the war for America and for its allies."

This is the word frequently spoken by army men in Washington. Of course, it takes no thought of the possibility of success of the German submarine campaign, nor of the possibility of a great German naval victory, for these two results, vital from the German point of view, are considered as remote of accomplishment that they do not enter into the military man's calculations.

Bayonet by No Means Obsolete.
It was only a few years ago that the military authorities of the world came to think that the bayonet as a weapon of offense was becoming obsolete. There has been a complete reversal of opinion. The British and the French

have won many a trench and many a hand-to-hand conflict in the open by the use of the bayonet. Bayonets are gruesome weapons, but they quickly put an end to an opponent's ambition to fight if he finds that he is out-pointed by his adversary in the use of this particular implement of warfare.

When the present war began an American who had seen service in the regular army, and who during the time had been instructor of recruits, said that soon reports would begin to come in that the German troops did not "like the bayonet." The German army drove its way into France and there was comparatively little opportunity for a few weeks to judge of the comparative merits of the men of the opposing armies as bayonet fighters. After the battle of the Marne hand-to-hand fighting became more common, and as the British and the French advanced the bayonet came more and more into use. The prediction of the American soldier was borne out. Frequent cable messages said: "The Germans do not like the bayonet."

It is only due to an enemy to say that the German is just as brave as any other fighting man. The reason for his dislike of the bayonet is that he has been trained to fight, not as an individual, but as part of a machine.

Why Germans Dislike It.
The man who in the American army had instructed recruits in the bayonet exercise gave his reasons for saying that the German would be found to be "shy" when bayonet met bayonet. He said that in the day that he taught recruits in the American army there were no restrictions on enlistments except physical restrictions, and that among men entering the service were many recently landed Germans who had served their time in the army of the empire.

It was found that it was difficult to teach the German recruits the use of the bayonet so that they could handle the weapon with the lightning-like speed that the man of virtually every other nation could handle it. The German was always a fraction of a second late. He came to "a guard" without any of the litheness of the men of other nationalities, and while he feinted and thrust and lunged perfectly so far as movement was concerned, there was an appreciable slowness about the thing which would be deadly in conflict.

France's Call for Men.
From the instant that war was declared between the United States and Germany, American officers of the younger and more active ranks have urged the necessity of sending troops quickly to France. It is believed that if the original plan of high army officers had been adhered to, American troops except for some few engineer detachments would not have been sent to Europe for many months.

The view of the younger officers of the American service, indorsed as it was by General Joffre and unquestionably also by the president, brought a change in plan, although of course it is not known definitely, nor will it be published when it is known, just how quickly large forces of American soldiers will be sent to the fighting line.

Here is a copyrighted and authorized cable in the New York Times from Wythe Williams:
"France always has kept the number of her losses to herself. She now says quite openly that she needs men. The Germans are still terribly strong, and it is therefore to America that she is looking to help her strike harder than ever at the Teuton's battle line and smash it."

Relies on America.
This indirect appeal for men which has just come from France seemingly is indorsed by General Petain. The disclosure of the French army's need for men to drive home victory probably would not be made unless it was thought that the appeal would be answered by the American army authorities. France never has allowed it to be known prior to this time that her armies stand in need of re-enforcements to enable the republic to carry home the blows which it has been delivering for months.

The situation in France, it is held in Washington, makes it imperative that there be speeding up in the training of our overseas forces. It seems certain that the early predictions made that regulars and National Guardsmen would be sent to the front much more quickly than anyone had supposed will be borne out, but the main proposition concerns itself with the great national army which early in September in detachments will go into the training camps.

It is only necessary to go to Fort Myer to learn that the speeding-up process is in operation. It is not known definitely here how things are going on at the other officers' reserve training camps, but at Fort Myer what would be called in any college in the country "the cramming system" is in daily service. The young men across the Potomac who are trying to learn how to become officers of the American army will be given in three months instructions and drill which ordinarily would be spread over half a year. Young officers are in charge at Fort Myer.

GERMANS UNABLE TO STOP FOE'S ADVANCE

Enemy Disorganized by Fierce Attack of Allies.

DRIVEN IN DISORDER FROM MESSINES RIDGE.

Mine Explosion Begins Work Completed by Artillery Fire and Brilliant Infantry Advance—Old Score Made Even.

With the British Armies in France, June 7, via London, June 8.—The British armies struck today on a new front and won a victory which supplements the successes at Arras during the last two months.

The Germans, though apparently aware that the blow was coming and seemingly prepared to meet it, were driven from their nearly three years' hold on Messines ridge, opposite "poor old" Ypres. Ypres in a sense was avenged today, for Messines ridge has been the vantage point from which the Germans have poured torrents of shells into the stricken city. The British also wiped off an old score against the Germans, for they held the ridge in October, 1914, and with very thin forces, and virtually no artillery, fought bloodily but vainly to hold it when the Prussian troops massed their modern and overpowering weapons of war against it.

Prisoners taken declared that the bombardment of Vimy ridge was child's play compared with the gunfire turned upon Messines ridge.

Artillery Fire Devastating.
This fire reached its climax just as dawn was graying the eastern skies and while the full moon was still suspended high in the heavens.

The attack was accompanied by all the arts and devilities of latter-day war. The enemy guns and gun crews had been bathed for days in gas shells sent over by the long-range British guns.

The night was filled with red incendiary flames. Shells that spurted lead in streams crashed in appalling numbers about the heads of the defending soldiers. High-explosive and shrapnel fire was carried out with such rapidity that the earth writhed under the force of the attack.

Mines that had taken two years to dig and fill with an overwhelming explosive broke into an avalanche of flaming destruction in the half light of dawn. This was indeed an Ypres day of retaliation and victory for the vicious sufferings of two years and eight months.

Superfluous Clothing Discarded.
It was a day of intense heat, and the gunners worked stripped to the waist. The attack went forward with clock-like regularity.

The British casualties were slight. Three out of four of the casualties were reported to be walking cases, who would return to duty in a few days.

The attack began at dawn, and the setting was as picturesque as can well be imaginable. The day before had been hot and sultry. Toward evening there was a series of thunder storms which extended well into the night, the lightning mingling with the flashes of the guns, but the thunder being virtually unnoticed amid the din of the cannon. A full moon struggled continuously to break through the clouds.

Sing on Way to Fight.

On the way to the front were all the familiar pictures of the war—endless trains of motor trucks; all varieties of horse transport, the British soldiers marching to battle light of heart and singing songs familiar in every American community.

From the German line the same lazy, looping rocket signals were ascending to illuminate the treacherous bit of ground between the trenches known as No Man's Land. This nightly "strafing" had been going on so long that the enemy considered it entirely normal and took no alarm. Occasionally blue and yellow rockets would be flung into the air by Germans holding the front line.

Like Volcanoes in Eruption.
Day was scarcely breaking when from the dimly visible ridge a score of fiery volcanoes seemed suddenly to spring from the earth. The night had been filled with strange noises and still stranger sights, but these masses of flame, leaping from the ground, had a meaning all their own. They were the spectacles of more than a million pounds of high explosives which had been buried deep in mines below the enemy's positions for months.

All the world appeared lurid and horrible under the sinister glow. The earth shook as if torn by a great seismic disturbance. It was not a single shock. The force of the explosion actually set the earth rocking to and fro, and under the influence of the giant guns, which immediately began to roar from far and near, the trembling continued indefinitely.

It has seemed that the battle of the Somme attained the ultimate in the close assembly of war weapons, but this sudden outpouring on Messines ridge was beyond all calculation. The lighter field guns far forward set up a perfect curtain fire, under which the assaulting troops trudged confidently to their allotted goals. Farther back the deep-throated heavies began to pour out torrents of high explosive shells on the German trenches and communications, while still other guns—enough to win any ordinary battle—confined themselves solely to the task of deluging German guns and gunners in baths of gas fired in shells of every conceivable caliber.

The effect of this counter battery work was not appreciated until later in the day, when the infantry sent back word that their progress had not been hampered by the enemy artillery and that their casualties amounted to virtually nothing.

Enemy Signals for Help.
Great black observation balloons had stolen skyward during the din of the newly begun battle. In the wood back of the windmill spring birds, awakened by the deafening clamor, had begun to sing joyously. Like so many children who have come into the consciousness of being in the midst of the war, these birds regarded the appalling noise of the battle as a normal condition of life.

The smoke of the giant mines exploded along the battle front meantime rose in great, curling plumes toward the sky and was punctuated by red signals for help from the stricken Germans in the front and support lines. Never was the air filled with more frantic notices of danger. The entire horizon glowed with red balls of fire sent up by the nervous Germans.

More and more British airplanes began to make their appearance. One flew over the lines, the flashes of the guns being reflected brilliantly on its highly glazed wings.

Under this appalling fire trudged forward on the ten-mile front General Plumer's army. At many places the men found German troops utterly dazed by the mine explosion and the ordeal of the artillery fire.

Get Idea of Real Warfare.
Many of these troops had but recently come from Russia, where they had spent 18 months and knew nothing of what actual warfare was like on the western front. They had bolted at the first mine explosion and had only been gathered together in groups by their noncommissioned officers when the British appeared out of the smoke and shells and made them prisoner.

They said they had been given to understand by their officers that the British always killed their prisoners. It was really pitiful in some instances to see the manner in which these prisoners cringed to their captors.

As a matter of fact, the British soldier, when the fighting is done, is inclined almost too strongly to treat the German prisoners as pals. Some of the prisoners taken today had only gone into the German lines last night and had made their way forward under a galling fire and had lost heavily. But the troops already in the line were calling for relief in such a manner that their appeals could not be denied.

German Commanders at Fault.
In view of the fact that the attack had been expected the German commanders were endeavoring to get their best units actually into the fighting front, but had underestimated when the British would strike. The troops in a strange line were utterly bewildered when the attack began and fell easy prey to the advancing British.

The battle was far more visible during the first uncertain moments than later when the sun gradually burned its way through the eastern banks of clouds. By that time the smoke of exploding shells and the vapors from the blinding barrage, which had been part of the artillery duty, obscured the more distant landscape to such an extent that the roaring guns could not be seen at all, although the firing was almost at one's feet. The brilliantly leaping shrapnel shells, breaking far above ground, appeared through a thick mist only as brief and brilliant electric sparks.

German Airships Outclassed.
For a month past, but especially since June 1, the airplanes on this front have been indefatigably at work during every possible flying hour. They had brought down nearly 50 machines in six days as a means of blinding the enemy. Lately the Germans have endeavored valiantly to obtain airplane observations for their artillery, but their observing machines have seldom been able to direct more than one or two shots before the British fighting scouts had pounced upon them and either sent them crashing to the earth or had driven them to cover at breakneck speed.

Today the British planes flew far and long over the enemy's retreating lines and were only challenged by some very bad-shooting anti-aircraft batteries. All through the day British planes ruled the air. They co-operated actively with the British artillery and infantry in maintaining the success of this brilliant episode in modern warfare.

MICHIGAN EXPORTS ESTABLISH RECORD

TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS SENT OUT IN ONE MONTH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY \$30,000,000.

IRON, STEEL AND MEAT LEAD

Value of Autos and Parts Amounts to About Twice the Value of Horses and Mules Shipped.

(By W. L. CALNON.)

Lansing.

According to figures just compiled the exports from Michigan for the month of April again established a high record. The total value was \$29,847,133, an increase of \$3,230,000 over the highest previous total and of \$12,300,000 over the total for April, 1916. Iron and steel and the manufactures thereof again lead with about 40 classes, representing a total of \$8,021,062. Meat products came next with a total of \$5,864,990, of which \$3,618,100 is in hog products and \$2,097,334 is beef in various forms.

There were 64 commercial automobiles sent abroad with an average value of \$1,314 each and 1,362 passenger cars with an average of \$693. The total value of automobiles and parts was \$2,156,057. This is about twice the value of the horses and mules shipped, there being 5,409, the former valued at \$949,503 and 635 of the latter figuring up to \$127,000.

Breadstuffs figured up to \$2,003,492, of which \$1,710,905 was in corn and cornmeal and \$168,991 in rye. Other food products were represented by \$448,931 in fruits, mostly from California and \$430,823 in vegetables, largely beans and peas.

Of metals and their manufactures other than iron and steel, there were the following, mostly, it is to be presumed, for war uses: Brass, \$1,271,416; copper, \$87,905, a much smaller amount than usual; lead, \$920,728 and zinc, \$396,110.

The other classes that have over half a million each are: Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, \$716,210; coal and coke, \$763,587; raw cotton and cotton goods, \$742,944; oils \$1,472,194, of which over half is cottonseed oil; wood and manufactures thereof \$793,456.

Food City Selected As Camp Site.

The cantonment camp site for the Michigan-Wisconsin division of the new national army will be at Battle Creek, according to a dispatch from Washington. General Barry, commander of the central department had forwarded the recommendation of this site to the war department.

Approximately 30,000 men will be called to service from the two states and put in training there September 1st.

An idea of what this means to Michigan and to Battle Creek in particular can be obtained from the fact that it requires 4,000 carloads of lumber and materials to build the cantonment. One and two-story barracks will be built.

After the first increment of soldiers is called into service and trained a second increment will be called out next March.

Bad Eggs Must Not Be Sold.

Notice has been served by state and federal officials on all producers and dealers in eggs that all the laws regulating the production and sale of this food will be strictly enforced this summer throughout the state.

Fred L. Woodworth, state food and dairy commissioner, will co-operate with the federal authorities in enforcing the federal law, which provides that no case may be placed on sale that contains more than 18 decayed eggs.

"The most important phase of the entire situation is the disposal of rotten eggs," said Mr. Woodworth. "In the past farmers have sold rotten eggs to the dealers, who have broken them all into one mass and sold them to bakers for use in wholesale baking operations after treatment with deodorants.

"This practice must be stopped. The only use for these rotten eggs should be in certain tanning processes. All farmers and egg dealers must be warned that the laws will be strictly enforced this year as they never have been before."

Specific Tax Nearly Collected.

Auditor General Fuller has collected \$4,241,570 of the specific tax for 1916. This represents all but 6 per cent of the total specific tax levied last year. The unpaid railroad tax amounts to \$265,000 of which the Ann Arbor owes \$122,000 and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, \$123,000.

HEART OF THE SUNSET

By REX BEACH

Author of "The Spellers," "The Iron Trail," "The Silver Horde," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

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Alaire drove as swiftly as she dared, following the blurred streak of gray that was the road, and taking the bumps with utter recklessness. Ahead loomed the dark ridge of the river thickets, a dense rampart of mesquite. But even before they were sheltered from the moonlight Paloma saw the lights of another automobile approaching along the main-traveled highway behind them—the lights, evidently, of Tad Lewis' machine. A moment later Alaire's car drove into the black shadows. It had been a short, swift, exciting ride. "Young Ed's" runabout could not be many minutes ahead of them.

The women got out, then breasted the high grass and brambles between their hiding place and the pumphouse road. A hundred yards away they could now see the ghostly Rio Grande, its saffron surface faintly silvered by the low moon; lights gleamed from the windows of Morales' house. In the distance the vague outlines of the Mexican shore were resolving themselves, and far beyond twinkled the evidence that some belated citizens of Romero were still awake.

Paloma had brought with her the long-barreled rifle, and this she clutched nervously as she and Alaire stood whispering. Conditions were favorable for an approach to the pumphouse itself. They had nearly reached their goal when out into the clearing behind them, with metallic rattle and clang, burst another automobile, and Paloma whispered excitedly.

"There's the Lewis outfit at last." In the Lewis car were several men. They descended hurriedly, and when one of them ran around the front of the car to turn off its lights, both women saw that he carried a rifle. Evidently Tad Lewis had come prepared for desperate measures.

A small door gave entrance to the pumphouse, and into the lock of this Mrs. Austin fitted a key; the next moment she and Paloma were safely inside. Dusty, cobwebbed windows let in a faint ghost-glow of moonlight, but prevented clear observation of anything outside; Alaire's fumbling fingers found the latch and began to lift a window, when someone spoke, just outside the building.

"What did you discover?" inquired a voice which neither woman recognized. Paloma clutched blindly for her companion; the two eavesdroppers stood rooted in their tracks. The pounding of their hearts sounded loudly. Since the building was little more than a wooden shell, they could plainly hear the answer:

"The house is full of greasers. I can't tell who they are." A third man spoke, this time in Spanish. "That was Tad Lewis who just came, señor."

There followed some whispered words indistinguishable to the listeners, then a rustle of bodies moving through the tall grass and weeds. Paloma placed her lips close to Alaire's ear. "Who are those people?" she breathed.

"I don't know. They must be the ones who came in that strange automobile."

Paloma chattered viciously: "Everybody in Texas is here. I wish we'd thought to scatter tacks behind us."

Cautiously they swung the door back and looked out. The open space along the river bank was leveled by the moonlight; from Morales' house, to their right, came the sound of voices. The women waited.

A few moments, then a number of men appeared. Paloma judged there were at least a dozen, but she was too excited to count them. As they came straggling toward the pumphouse one of them called back:

"Morales! Put out your lights." Both women recognized Tad Lewis as the speaker.

Alaire had stubbornly refused to charge her husband with any active share in this evil business, but her faith in Ed suddenly vanished when she heard him say:

"Hush! You're making too much noise. You'd better scatter out, too, for there's no telling where they'll land." Alaire leaned weakly against the door. "I'm going to leave, and let you-all attend to the rest," he was saying. But Tad Lewis halted him as he turned from the group.

"Where are you going, Ed? You left your car back yonder by the road. I almost ran into it."

FOLLOWING DISCOVERY BY ED AUSTIN AND GENERAL LONGORIO THAT DAVE LAW AND BLAZE JONES ARE RETURNING FROM MEXICO WITH GUZMAN'S BODY, CLASHING FORCES GO TO THE RIVER—PALOMA AND ALAIRE LOOK ON

SYNOPSIS—Mrs. Alaire Austin is the handsome young mistress of Las Palmas ranch in Texas and La Feria ranch in Mexico. She dislikes her husband, who is a brutal, profligate, lecherous drunkard, but she feels a strong sympathy for David Law, state ranger, when she discovers accidentally that he loves her hopelessly. There is trouble between Mexicans and Americans along the border. Law discovers that Austin is leagued with American horse thieves and Mexican rebels, among them Tad Lewis, who is under suspicion. Law kills a horse thief. When Law's friend, Ricardo Guzman, goes to the Mexican side to collect money due him, he is murdered by the Lewis gang because he can give incriminating testimony against them. Law and Blaze Jones go to the Mexican side to get Guzman's body secretly. Mrs. Austin and Paloma Jones, Blaze's daughter, are preparing to give them aid on their return to the American side when Gen. Luis Longorio, an odious admirer of Mrs. Austin, comes to call. Ed Austin and Longorio learn of the Jones-Law expedition. Tad Lewis is warned and his gang and Longorio's meet at the river to kill the friends of Guzman.

"Eh? What are you talking about? My car is over by Morales' house." "Señor Austin is in a great hurry," sneered someone in Spanish. "Once more he leaves all of the fighting to his friends."

"That's Adolfo Urbina," panted Paloma. "I know him." Stung by this open charge of cowardice, Austin began a voluble defense, but in the midst of it General Longorio addressed him sharply.

"You will stay here, señor. Nobody leaves this place."

"I told you I wouldn't be a party to the business," Ed declared hotly. "You forced me to come in the first place—"

"Yes! And now I force you to stay." Longorio's stand appeared to please Lewis, who chimed in with the words: "That's right, Ed. You've got to stick, for once in your life."

"What do you mean, you nearly ran into my car back yonder?" Austin asked after a moment.

"Ain't that your machine yonder by the thicket?" inquired Lewis. "If it ain't, whose is it?" As no one answered, he started in the direction he had indicated; but at that moment a man came running from the river bank, crying softly:

"Look out! They come."

A man passed swiftly by the crack of the half-open door and scarcely ten feet beyond. He was followed by three others.

The first of the newcomers, acting as spokesman for his party, stepped out into the moonlight and cried loudly: "Hello, men! What's goin' on here?" It was an American voice; it had a broad, slow Texas drawl.

The group of plotters turned; there was a startled murmur, then Tad Lewis answered:

"Hello! Who are you! What do you want?"

"I reckon we must have got off the road," announced the stranger. Then he peered out across the river. "Say! Ain't that a skiff yonder?" he inquired.

"Well, it don't look like a steamboat," Lewis laughed disagreeably. "We're havin' a little party of our own. I reckon you fellows had better beat it. Understand?"

The outposts that had been sent to cover the bank in both directions were now coming in. Through the stillness of the night there sounded the thump of oarlocks. Seeing that the stranger did not seem to take his hint, Lewis raised his voice menacingly:

"That's your road back yonder. It's a right good road, and I'd advise you to travel fast."

But this suggestion was also ignored; in fact, it appeared to amuse the man addressed, for he, too, laughed. He turned, and the women noticed that he carried a short saddle gun. They saw, also, that at least one of the men at his back was similarly armed.

"Now, what's the hurry?" The stranger was chuckling. Suddenly he raised his voice and called loudly: "Hello, Dave! Is that you-all?"

The answer floated promptly back: "Hello, Cap! Sure it's us."

"Have you got him?"

It was Blaze Jones' voice which answered this time: "You bet!"

Paloma Jones was trembling now. She clung to Alaire, crying, thankfully: "It's the Rangers! The Rangers!" Then she broke away and ran out into the moonlight, trailing her absurd firearm after her.

"Now, boys," the Ranger captain was saying. "I know 'most every one of you, and we ain't going to have the least bit of trouble over this thing, are we? I reckon you-all are friends of Ricardo Guzman, and you just couldn't wait to find out about him, eh?"

Alaire, who had followed Paloma, was close enough now to recognize the two Guzman boys as members of the Ranger party. Lewis and his men had drawn together at the first alarm; Longorio's Mexicans had gathered about their leader. The entire situation had changed in a moment, and the Ranger captain was in control of it.

Soon Dave Law and Blaze Jones came up over the river bank; they paused, stricken with surprise at finding a score of people where they had expected no more than four.

Blaze was the first to speak. "What's all this?" he cried. He peered near-sightedly from one to the other; then his huge bulk shook with laughter: "Say, do my glasses magnify, or is this an open lodge meetin'?"

"Dad! Oh, dad!" Paloma scurried to him and flung herself into his arms.

"What you doin' here, kid?" the father exclaimed. "Why, you'd ought to be home and abed, long ago. You'll catch your death of cold. Is that gun loaded?"

Dave Law was even more amazed than his companion. Recovering from his first surprise, he took a position beside his superior officer. Captain Evans did not seem at all troubled by the disparity in numbers. One Ranger, or two at the most, had always been sufficient to quell a Texan disturbance; now that there were three of them, he felt equal to an invasion of Mexican soil, if necessary. In consequence, he relaxed his watchful vigilance, and to Dave he drawled:

"We've got most of the leading citizens of the county, and I reckon somebody in the outfit will be able to identify Guzman."

"There's no trouble about that, sir. We found him. Pedro and Raoul can make sure." The sons of Ricardo Guzman stepped forward promptly, and Law waved them toward the boat landing, where the two helpers were waiting with Ricardo's remains.

Despite the Ranger captain's easy assumption of command, the strain of the situation had not subsided, and Longorio drew swift attention to himself when he said:

"It is fortunate that I chanced to learn of this matter. You have done me a great service, Señor Law, for I came to Romero purposely to examine into the death of this unfortunate man. But I could learn nothing; nobody knew anything whatever about the matter, and so I became convinced that it amounted to little. Now—behold! I discover that I was deceived. Or—perhaps there still may be a mistake."

Blaze Jones thrust his daughter aside and advanced toward the speaker. "There's no mistake," he declared belligerently. "I don't make mistakes when I go grave-robbin'. Don Ricardo was shot by your men. He had five thousand dollars on him, or he should have had, and he was an American citizen. Your Colonel Blanco covered the body, but he'll have a h—l of a job coverin' the facts. It's time we came to a showdown with your murderin' outfit, and I aim to see if you've got a government in your country."

"Heaven guided my hand," devoutly breathed the general. "It is regrettable that you used this means when a word to me would have served the purpose, for—it is no trivial matter to desecrate a Mexican graveyard. My country, it has a government. An officer of the state of Texas, under arms, has crossed the Rio Grande. What does that mean?"

Captain Evans had a sense of humor; Longorio's ominous words amused him. "Say, general, it ain't the first time," he chortled. "And you're an officer, too, ain't you? You're in Texas at this minute, and I'll bet if I frisked you I'd find that you was under arms." The Mexican understood English sufficiently well to grasp the significance of these words. After a moment's consideration, therefore, he modified his threatening tone.

"But my mission was friendly. I had no criminal purpose," he said mildly. "However—perhaps one offense condones the other. At any rate, we must have no international complications. There is a more practical side to the matter: If Don Ricardo Guzman met his death in Mexico, there will be a rigid investigation, I assure you."

Evans agreed. "That's fair! And I'll make a bargain with you: you keep still and so'll we. We never aimed for this affair to get out, anyhow. I reckon these men"—he indicated Lewis and his followers—"ain't liable to talk much."

The two Guzman boys, greatly moved, returned to announce that they had identified their father's body, and Longorio could not well refuse to accept their evidence.

"Very well," said he. "I am indebted to you. Since there is nothing more to be said, apparently, I will return to Romero." With a bow to Mrs. Austin, who had silently watched the play of these opposing motives, he turned away, and Tad Lewis followed him.

But Dave Law had recognized Adolfo Urbina in the crowd, and, stepping forward, disarmed him, saying:

"Adolfo, there's a warrant for you, so I'll just take you in."

For a moment Adolfo was inclined to resist, but, thinking better of it, he yielded with bad grace, bitterly regretting the curiosity which had prompted him to remain to the end of this interesting affair.

Tad Lewis gave him some comfort. "Never mind, Adolfo," he said. "They can't prove anything on you, and I'll go your bail. Ed Austin knows where you was the day that stock was stole." He and his two remaining men moved toward their automobile, and a moment later the vehicle went clattering away up the thicket road.

So ended the attempt to foil the return of Ricardo Guzman's body to Texas soil.

When Alaire came to look for her husband, he was gone.

CHAPTER XIV.

Superstitions and Certainties.

The sensation caused by Ricardo Guzman's disappearance was as nothing to that which followed the recovery of his body. Whatever the facts of the rescue, it was generally recognized that the result had been to bring on a crisis in the affairs of the two nations. Strong influences, however, were at work to prevent that very outcome for which the people of Texas prayed. During the delay there arose a report that Ricardo Guzman had borne an evil reputation, and that he had been so actively associated with the rebel cause as to warrant punishment by the federal government. Moreover, a legal question as to his American citizenship was raised—a question which seemed to have important bearing upon the case.

Public interest is short-lived; few living men can hold it more than a day or two, and it reckons no dead man worthy of more than an obituary notice. Thus in the course of time the Guzman incident was in a fair way of being officially forgotten and forgiven.

But there were several persons who felt intense relief at the course events had taken, and among these was Alaire Austin. In the days following that midnight expedition she had had ample time in which to meditate upon her husband's actions. It seemed probable that he had fled to San Antonio, there to remain until interest in the Guzman matter had abated.

Alaire telephoned Dave Law, arguing to herself that she must learn more about her husband's connection with the Lewis gang. Dave arrived even sooner than she had expected. She made him dine with her, and they spent the evening on the dim-lit gallery. In the course of their conversation Alaire discovered that Dave, too, had a hidden side of his nature; that he possessed an imagination, and with it a quaint, whimsical, exploratory turn of mind which enabled him to talk interestedly of many things and many places. On this particular evening he was anything but the man of iron she had known—until she ventured to speak of Ed. Then he closed up like a trap. He was almost gruff in his refusal to say a word about her husband.

Because of Ed's appropriation of the ranch cash, Alaire found it necessary a few days later to go to the bank, and, feeling the need of exercise, she rode her horse Montrose. When her errands had been attended to, she suddenly decided to call on Paloma Jones. It was years since she had voluntarily done such a thing; the very impulse surprised her.

Paloma, it happened, was undergoing that peculiar form of feminine torture known as "fitting"; but insecurely basted, pinned and tucked as she was, she came flying down to the gate to meet her visitor.

Alaire was introduced to Mrs. Strana, the dressmaker, a large, acidulous brunette, with a mouthful of pins; and then, when Paloma had given herself once more into the seamstress' hands, the two friends gasped.

"I don't know what dad will say when he gets the bill for these dresses," Paloma confessed.

"Your father is a mighty queer man," Mrs. Strana observed. "I haven't so much as laid eyes on him."

Paloma nodded. "Yes. And he's getting more peculiar all the time; I can't make out what ails him."

"Where is he now?" asked Alaire.

Tad Lewis and his gang determine that Dave Law is too dangerous to be alive—so the plotting takes a more sinister turn. Startling developments are described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CULTIVATE! CULTIVATE!

Produce More Food, But at the Lowest Cost.

A trip through most of the grain growing districts of Western Canada, and information received from authentic sources, reveals that the spring seeding of wheat, barley and oats is finished and the grain is having a most rapid growth. Men of farming experience here say that the conditions are similar to those years when there was an abundant harvest reaped. During the past year a number of new settlers came into the country, and they will undoubtedly have a good crop this year. This added to the normal acreage, made considerably less by the lack of labor owing to the number who have gone to the front, will give a fair general yield. It is surprising the growth that this country is capable of producing.

Wheat has this spring germinated and shown three or four inches growth in five or six days, and with anything like favorable weather, harvesting should commence about the 15th of August, or a little over one hundred days from first seeding. Hundreds of farmers throughout this vast country paid for their entire holdings out of one year's crop and it would not be surprising if the same experience met a great many more this year.

The best authorities on the wheat situation give it as their opinion that for many years to come, wheat prices will be high. They base their opinion on a scientific calculation and their reasoning seems to be sound. Anyway, it is quite evident that for some years to come, the producer of wheat will be amply rewarded for any effort he may make to develop this branch of agricultural industry. Money may be made on the high-priced lands of the wheat-growing districts of the United States, but it is a question if these high-priced lands would not be more profitably employed in other branches of farming than in growing the smaller grains, leaving it to lands just as productive for wheat, less expensive to operate, and with a much smaller initial price, to provide the world with this necessity of life. Here is where Western Canada, with its vast rich fertile plains, its low railway rates, its exceptionally good shipping privileges, its excellent climate, and its perfect social conditions, has a combination of advantages not possessed by any other portion of the continent.

Furthermore, these lands, of unexcelled quality, are extraordinarily cheap, while for the man who does not care to undertake farming on so extensive a scale there is the free homestead which offers him all the opportunity for which he is looking.

The prospective purchaser will have no difficulty at all in making a selection of a fine piece of land, well located and convenient to transportation, which may be had for from \$15 to \$25 an acre, and the railway companies or other holders of large tracts are always glad to sell on easy terms. Or if he desires a farm that is already under cultivation and improved, many such are to be had from farmers who already have made comfortable fortunes and are ready to retire.

It is not to the grain grower only that Western Canada offers great opportunities. If one wishes to go in for cattle raising, there are great stretches of range land both free and for lease; and in many sections of the country there are the finest of grazing lands that may be purchased at very low prices.

The appeal which has been sent out both by the United States and Canadian governments, for an unstinted, unlimited production of food stuffs to prevent what might otherwise be a famine throughout this great continent—and then consequently, throughout the world—should in itself arouse all the ambition and desire in the heart and soul of the man who is not fighting at the front, to produce all he can. In addition, there is the potent fact that no chances are being taken in answering the appeal. Take it from either standpoint you answer the country's call, although not fighting, and you are also insured against any loss by the high prices that are bound to exist for some time. Whether it be in the United States on its excellent grain lands or in Canada on its splendid grain lands, all should do their bit.—Advertisement.

This Difficult Age.

Gallant Major—It's glad I am to see ye about again, me dear lady; but what was it that was troubling ye?"

Convalescent—I was very, very ill, major, through ptomaine poisoning.

Major—Dear, dear, now! What with that an' delirium tremens you never know what to eat or drink nowadays.—Punch.

An Individual.

"What's your favorite animal?" "A golfish. It doesn't sing or have to be put out of the house at night."

Without a conductor the lightning express would thunder along till it struck something.

For Painless Dentistry, See —
Dr. W. T. Wright
 In The Doan Block
 PINCKNEY - MICHIGAN

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 Entered at the Postoffice at Pinckney, Mich., as Second Class Matter
 C. J. SIBLEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
 Subscription, \$1.25 a Year in Advance



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 Announcement of entertainments, etc., must be paid for at regular Local Notice rates.
 Obituary and marriage notices are published free of charge.
 Poetry must be paid for at the rate of five cents per line.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Mrs. H. F. Sigler is visiting in Detroit.
 G. W. Teeple was in Howell Monday.
 Thos. Read is driving a new six cylinder Paige.
 C. V. VanWinkle transacted business in Howell Saturday.
 Frank Bower of Detroit spent the week end with his mother near.
 Mrs. Frank Chaffee and children are visiting relatives at Cadillac Mich.
 Ambrose Fitzsimmons and Lorenzo Lavey spent Sunday in Ypsilanti.
 Harry Jackson attended the Junior Banquet at Howell Tuesday evening.
 Prof. Doyle and wife and F. G. Jackson and wife were in Ann Arbor Sunday.
 J. T. Eaman of Detroit visited H. A. Fick and other friends several days last week.
 The Pinckney Independents will play the Stockbridge team at that place next Saturday.
 Miss Mae Burghel of Walkerville spent the week end at the home of Ross Read.
 Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Moran spent the week end with with his mother Mrs. Emma Moran.
 Mrs. Minnie Doody and children spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Emmett Berry of Stockbridge.
 Frances Swarthout of Flint spent Sunday evening with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Swarthout.
 Mrs. F. L. Brown of Chicago, Mrs. Bert Hausa of Ann Arbor and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hodgeman of Oak Grove were visitors at the home of Mrs. Sarah Brown, this week and last.
 Mrs. Patrick Cunningham, Miss Rose Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Albertson are visiting Mrs. Bert Van Blaricum. They motored from New York through Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Ann Arbor.
 Those from out of town who were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Clinton were, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Clinton, Mrs. Jas. Lyman, Mrs. Jas. Timmons, Mrs. Arthur Forner, Mrs. Elizabeth Devereaux all of Jackson; Mrs. Jas. Hankerd and daughter Jobanah of North Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Melvin and daughter of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Staphish of Chelsea and Mr. and Mrs. Lou Coyle of Northfield.

C. J. Sibiey spent the week end in Springport.
 Dr. H. F. Sigler was a Webberville visitor Monday.
 Mrs. Arvilla Placeway is visiting relatives at Howell.
 Mrs. C. L. Darrow and son are visiting relatives in Jackson.
 Drs. R. G. and C. M. Sigler of Lansing visited here Sunday.
 Mrs. Delong of Kokomo is visiting at the home of C. H. Graves.
 Miss Gail Treadway of Kokomo Indiana is visiting relatives here.
 A. J. Snyder and family spent Sunday at the home of Henry Isham.
 Mrs. Emmett Berry of Stockbridge visited here the first of the week.
 Lee Bennett who has been working in Lansing, returned the first of the week.
 Ben Iskam of Chelsea spent Sunday with his parents, A. H. Isham and wife.
 Nellie Gardner, Cordeha Dinkel Walter Cook and Alger Hall were Ann Arbor callers Thursday.
 Quite a number from here visited the scene of the cyclone near Dexter and Ann Arbor, Sunday.
 Mrs. E. C. Montague of Gregory and Mrs. B. Jones of Edwardsburg were guests of Mrs. H. A. Fick Tuesday.
 Mrs. Wm. Suydam of Jackson spent Friday and Saturday at the home of her parents W. H. Swarthout and wife.
 Mr. and Mrs. Roshal Benhom, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Elliot and son Charles of near Ypsilanti spent Sunday with the Haze sisters.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Farnam attended the wedding of their cousin, Justin Wheeler of Chelsea to Miss Mary O'Connor of the same place. A very bountiful dinner was served at the home of the bride.
 Miss Eva E. Duby and Miss Gadya Brown accompanied by Mr. John Slann and Mr. Shirley Anderson of Detroit motored through, spending the day at the Markham farm.
 Max Ledwidge of Anderson has sold Maxwells to the following people this year: Walter Reason, Homer Wasson, Jas. Doyle, Bert Roche, E. T. McClear and Christopher Brogan.
 The June division of the M. E. Ladies Aid Society will hold a bake sale in their rooms under the Opera house Saturday, June 23, forenoon and afternoon. Anyone wishing to order bake goods ahead may do so of Mrs. Fred Bowman.
 The Livingston County O. E. S. meeting held at Fowlerville last Tuesday was one of the largest ever held in this County 266 being present. The following people attended from Pinckney: Fred Lake and wife, F. G. Jackson and wife, Henry Kice and wife, Fred Swarthout and wife, Ross Read and wife, John Chambers and wife, J. R. Martin and wife, M. J. Reason and wife, Miss Blanche Martin, Mrs. Earl Baughn, Mrs. Thos. Read, Mrs. Geo. Sigler, and Mrs. C. L. Sigler.
 It is quite proper for the government to place heavy tax on such industries as ammunition automobiles, iron, steel and others that have enjoyed unusual prosperity as a result of the war. But who was the boneheaded patriot who suggested a crushing burden on newspapers and magazines by increasing their postage rate, when they had already been dealt a staggering blow by the unprecedented rise of near 300 per cent in the cost of print paper. "Taxing misfortune" is a new link to the fairminded American people.

GLASGOW BROS.
 Noted For Selling Good Goods Cheap
 JACKSON, MICHIGAN

Astonishment Will Grip the Women of Pinckney

When they compare these goods with these prices on these special sale items of

Suits & Skirts

To Be Held

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

The values are literally amazing,
 The stylings are beautifully good
 The range of styles is wide

Suits--

This is an offering of 40 ladies' wool poplins, serges, gabardines, checks and corduroy suits—there are navies, blacks, checks and browns in sizes 36, 38, 40. That the prices are so low is due to the fact that room must be made for other goods.

**The Values are to \$25.00
 The Sale Price is \$10.00**

Skirts--

Thirty-five wool skirts—serges and poplins, navy blues
 Values to \$6.50. Special sale price—

\$3.00

A little word we cannot withdraw is often life's greatest thorn.

WELL! WELL!



The Bald-Headed Man—It used to flatter me when I was young for a barber to ask me if I wanted a shave.

The Tall Chap—Yes?
 The Bald-Headed Man—Now he flatters me when he asks if I want a hair cut.

Baffled.
 "I'd go to the end of the world for you," To his lass the lover swore;
 But fate was unkind, for he could not find Her in a department store.

Friendly Interest.
 "Here's a letter from Dubwaite. His chirography is improving."
 "That's good. What's he taking for it?"

Asked and Answered.
 Omar—Why do you call him a capital fellow, I'd like to know?
 Helme—Because he's a millionaire. I'm here to inform you.



How About Photographs?

For exchange with your classmates at graduation—and, enough too, to the members of the family.

Come in and let us show you the new ones.

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LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS

DO YOU know of anyone who is old enough to read, who has not seen that sign at a railroad crossing?

If everyone has seen it at some time or other, then why doesn't the railroad let the sign rot away? Why does the railroad company continue to keep those signs at every crossing?

Maybe you think, Mr. Merchant, "Most everybody knows my store, I don't have to advertise."

Your store and your goods need more advertising than the railroads need to warn people to "Look Out for the Cars."

Nothing is ever completed in the advertising world.

The Department Stores are a very good example—they are continually advertising—and they are continually doing a good business.

If it pays to run a few ads round about Christmas time, it certainly will pay you to run advertisements about all the time.

It's just business that's all, to **ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER**

Grand Trunk Time Table
 For the convenience of our readers
 Trains East Trains West
 No. 46—7:24 a. m. No. 46—7:47 p. m.
 No. 45—4:44 p. m. No. 53—9:53 a. m.

The Pinckney Exchange Bank

Does a Conservative Banking Business.

3 per cent paid on all Time Deposits

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 G. W. TEEPLE Prop

Remember the Graduates

We have some very beautiful and appropriate gifts including:

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| tionary | Perfume |
| Ivory Manicure Sets | Toilet Water |
| Ivory Toilet Sets | Fountain Pens |
| Brushes | Bibles |
| Collar Boxes | Jewel Cases |
| Books | And many others |

In Jewelry We Have

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Rings | Brooches | Stick Pins |
| Waist Sets | Fobs | Cuff Buttons |
| Bracelets | Rosaries | Bar Pins |
| Lavelieres | Coat Chains | Etc |

Chas. M. Ingersoll.
The Noyal Quality Drug STORE

1917 Special Notice!

Any one of our patrons that have not settled their accounts or notes, that get a statement from us will save costs by giving it prompt attention as this will be the last call by mail we shall make.

Respectfully yours,

Jan. 1st, '17. Teeple Hdw. Co.

Sell Old Iron

Now is the time of year to dispose of your Old Iron, as the profit is so small to bother with summer time.

Sam Hartman
Gregory, Mich.

North Hamburg

Children's Day will be observed at the North Hamburg church Sunday afternoon, June 17th. Everyone cordially invited.

Eugene Mercer was in Detroit a few days the past week on business.

Several from around here have been to see the work of the cyclone that passed over Washtenaw Co. last week.

Glenn VanHorn attended his class picnic which was held at Long Lake, Tuesday, June 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Stolliker of Detroit came Friday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Flint. Mrs. Flintoft returned to Detroit with them for a short visit.

Pay your subscription this month.

Sloan's Liniment for Rheumatism. The torture of rheumatism, the pains and aches that make life unbearable are relieved by Sloan's Liniment, a clean, clear liquid that is easy to apply and more effective than many plasters or ointments because it penetrates quickly without rubbing. For many pains and aches following exposure, strains, sprains and muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is promptly effective. Always have a bottle handy for gout, lumbago, toothache, headache, stiff neck and all external pains. At druggists 25c.

Worms Make Children Fretful

Children suffering from worms are dull and irritable, punny and weak, often grind their teeth and cry out in sleep, being a constant source of worry to their parents. Kickapoo Worm Killer is mild laxative remedy in candy tablet form that children like to take. Promptly effective, it kills and removes the worms from the system. Irrigates appetite and bowel movement, lack of interest in play are sure signs of worms. Relieve your child of this burden. At all druggists, 25c.

THE OLD PASTURE.
If the grass is thin in some places the disk harrow should be run over those places and some grass seed should be sown. In low places use a little red top and alsike clover along with the upland grasses. For uplands use twenty pounds of Kentucky blue grass, three pounds low white clover, one pound meadow fescue and three pounds of timothy. This mixture may be sown in September on newly plowed or disked land. It is well to follow with the smoothing harrow after sowing the seed.
Top dressing of pastures with some lime and commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen is very advisable. This should be done on all parts of the pasture, particularly where the new seed is sown.

Gregory

Mrs. Roy Placeway went to Quincy, Mich., last Wednesday to attend the funeral of her niece, little Eleanor Williams.

Mrs. Laura Blakely returned to her home at Mason last Saturday.

O. B. Arnold and family, and Lloyd Boyce were Howell visitors last Thursday.

Miss Imo Douglas of Jackson is visiting with Miss Dorothy Budd.

Elmer Jacox visited relatives and friends at Holt last Thursday.

Miss Daisy Howlett returned from Cleveland last Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Whited and little daughter, Harriet left for Rising Sun, Ind., last week, where they will make their home for the present.

Several weeks ago Mrs. R. A. Williams and little daughter Eleanor came here to visit Mrs. Williams sister, Mrs. Roy Placeway. On Saturday, May 19, they went to Detroit to see relatives and friends, and while there little Eleanor was taken seriously ill and passed away Monday, June 4th. Mr. Williams came from California too late to see his little one alive. She was taken to Quincy for burial. The friends in this community all sympathize with them in this hour of deep sorrow and commend them to God, who alone can give comfort at a time of such trials.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook visited her son James Cook of Stockbridge last Thursday.

Miss Jennie Bowdish of Stockbridge called on Gregory friends last week.

A. J. Brearly was a Detroit visitor last Thursday.

Harry Singleton made a visit to Ann Arbor last week Thursday.

Miss Frankie Placeway's S. S. Class will give an ice cream social at the Placeway home Friday evening, June 15th.

Ray Hill, C. M. Titus, Verne Stevens of Rochester, and Wm. Hemmer of Pinckney were visitors at E. Hill's last Sunday.

Henry Howlett was a Detroit visitor last Wednesday to meet his daughter, Daisy on her return from Cleveland, where she was attending school.

Walter Wilson of Detroit spent a few days last week with Russel Livermore.

Three surprise parties among the members of the Young People's Bible Class occurred this past week. On Monday night they met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Waters and on Wednesday night at the home of Miss Katie Worden, where they spent a short time, then went on to the home of Lynn Parrish. A most enjoyable time was spent at each place.

Two sons of Kirk Drown have enlisted in the U. S. Navy.

Plainfield

Chas. Walker is home from California to spend the summer with his father.

Miss McClure Hinchey and Mina King attended the funeral of their cousin at Howell Friday.

Fred Jaidorfer was calling on friends in this vicinity Saturday and Sunday.

Children's Day Exercises will be held in the M. P. church Sunday morning, June 17th.

A good crowd attended the poverty social Friday night. Nearly everyone came dressed in appropriate garb and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

A Shower will be given Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lillywhite, Wednesday evening at the home of his parents.

Mildred Peterson underwent a second operation at the Jackson hospital recently.

The W. C. T. U. meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church Wednesday, June 20th. Red Cross work will be discussed and officers elected for another year.

Effect of Plant Foods.

Potash aids in the formation of starch in the grain, strengthens the stalk and encourages healthy growth.

Nitrogen hastens stalk and leaf growth, lengthens the season of growth and gives the plant a quick start.

Phosphoric acid helps fill the grain, improves the quality and hastens maturity.—New York Sun.

Miss Ruth Waters of Parker's Corners visited for some time at the home of her brother, Milton Waters.

The Literary and Civic Club will meet with Mrs. H. E. Marshall Wednesday afternoon, June 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall and son Donald made several days visit at the home of her brother, Dr. R. B. Howlett of Caro.

Services at the Baptist Church next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. The pastor's subject will be "Education, Its Value in Life's Walk." Bible School at 11:45 a. m. Come and join our Young Peoples class. It is growing, there is still room for you. B. Y. P. U. at 7:30 p. m. Maryleen Swarhout will lead. You and your friends are cordially invited to any of our services.

Mrs. S. A. Denton was sick several days the past week but is better and able to be up again.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—A girl or woman by the day or week. Mrs. Thos. Rea.

FOR SALE—Riding Cultivator, bean attachment, light single harness and two pigs, at the Markham Farm.

FOR SALE—Good new milch cow, coming 6 years old. W. B. Darrow.

FOR SALE—A few No. 1 Seed Beans that averaged twelve bushels per acre last year. Lawrence Spears.

FOR SALE—Oliver Riding Cultivator. John Dinkie.

FOR SALE—Good house, barn and lot cheap. Inquire of W. B. Darrow.

FOR SALE—Jersey cow, 3 yrs. old, fresh; Jersey heifer, due soon; Durham heifer, 8 mo old; Holstein heifer, 2 yrs old in May, also a good two-seated open buggy with thills and rubber tires. Fred J. Teeple. Phone 20 F 14 Pinckney, Mich.

FOR SALE—Good, young work horse, safe for women to drive, inquire of W. B. Darrow.

FOR SALE—15 head good seasoned horses, wt 11-1500, some matched pairs, one 6-yr-old mare, wt 1100. Also 5 head good second hand horses, wt 12-1300. Price \$40 to \$75. Mercer's Horse Market, Pottysville.

WANTED—100 head of young cattle also some cows E. F. Mercer.

Gleaners to Have County Meeting

The Livingston County Federation will meet with Inoco Arbor, at 6 miles south and 2 1/2 miles west of Fowlerville, on Friday, June 22nd, starting at 10 o'clock a. m. A basket dinner will be had at noon, and the County Lecturer will have a literary program for the afternoon session. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marvin, Detroit, will be present and help make the meeting successful.

J. Church, Optometrist

Will be at the Pinckney hotel Saturday, June 30. Examination Free. Eyes properly fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. CHURCH.

You Need A Spring Laxative.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will remove the accumulated wastes of winter from your intestines, the burden of the blood. Get that sluggish spring fever feeling out of your system, brighten your eye, clear your complexion. Get that vim and snap of good purified healthy blood. Dr. King's New Life Pills are non-gripping laxative that aids nature's process, try them to-night. At all druggists, 25c.

Willis-Overland Motor Cars

A ride in any of the Willys-Overland models will enable you to understand the luxurious riding qualities of these cars.

All details having bearing on the comfort of these cars have been harmoniously balanced.

- ample wheel base and large tires
- shock-absorbing cantilever rear springs
- deep, soft upholstery
- roomy body with wide seats
- proper balance in construction

Each one of these features does its important part in absorbing the jolts of rough roads. You ride smoothly in solid comfort.

Every model in the comprehensive Willys-Overland line is built to a rigid standard of performance, appearance and comfort. Each car is, we believe, the dominant value among cars of its kind.

LIGHT FOURS Touring --- \$695 Roadster --- \$680 Country Club, \$795	BIG FOURS Touring --- \$895 Roadster, \$880	LIGHT SIXES Touring --- \$1025 Roadster, \$1010	WILLIS-KNIGHTS Four Touring --- \$1395
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Before Buying, Call

ALGER SOULE, Howell

Phones—Res. 16-3 Office 2

**PETERSON'S OINTMENT
BEST FOR ECZEMA**

First Application Stops Itching of
Eczema, Salt Rheum and Piles.

"Live and let live is my motto," says Peterson. "Druggists all over America sell PETERSON'S OINTMENT for 25 cents a large box and I say to these druggists, if anyone buys my ointment for any of the diseases or ailments for which I recommend it and are not benefited give them their money back."

"I've got a safe full of thankful letters testifying to the mighty healing power of Peterson's Ointment for old and running sores, eczema, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breast, itching scalp and skin, blind, bleeding and itching piles."

John Scott, 283 Virginia St., Buffalo, writes, "Peterson's Ointment is simply wonderful. It cured me of eczema and also piles, and did it so quickly that I was astonished." Adv.

The Smile of Fortune.

His Wife (in intense excitement)—Albert, did you know the Nabors' home burned to the ground this morning? Isn't that perfectly terrible?

Hub (who speaks and then thinks)—Now, that was pure luck.

His Wife—Why, Albert, I'm surprised at you; what do you mean?

But Albert had just disappeared around the corner of the shed with the parlor rug over his arm and a beating utensil in his hand, muttering something under his breath which sounded suspiciously like "housecleaning."

She's Found a Place to Start.

"Now that we are at war we shall have to practice rigid economy."

"All right, my dear. I looked at your last year's straw hat this morning and I am sure it will do again for this summer."

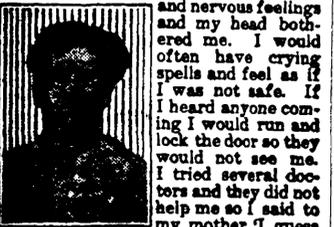
When pleasure comes before duty it is a safe bet that duty will lose out.

Many an ambitious public movement should be classified as lost motion.

**SICK WOMAN HAD
CRYING SPELLS**

Restored to Health by Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.



Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?
If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ASTHMA
DR. J. C. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY
See the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for 25 cents and sample bottle free. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Kellogg & Lyman Co., Inc., Boston, N.Y.

**A. J. KELLOGG'S
ASTHMA REMEDY**

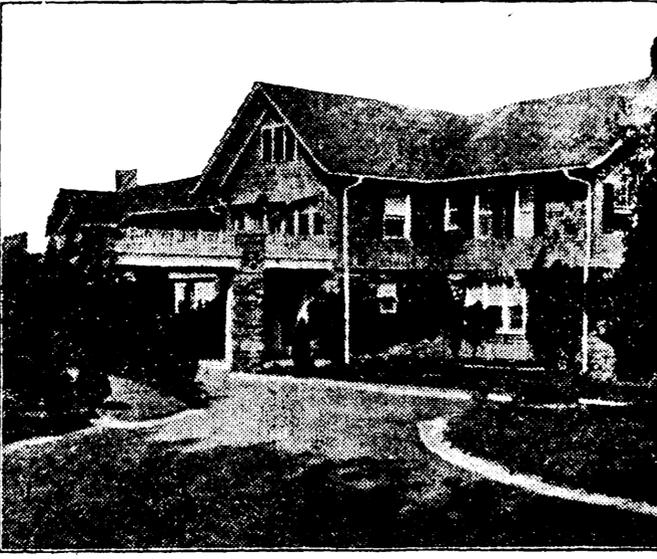
Good Health
good appetite, good spirits—mean no discord in the body. To keep the organs in harmony—when there is need—use

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c, 50c.

SWAMP-ROOT
Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the medicine you need. At druggists in 25-cent and dollar packages. For any remedy a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Furool Root, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mailing this paper.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL
Flowers and Shrubbery—
Their Care and Cultivation



Attractive Home Grounds Showing Thought and Careful study.

**PRETTY COMBINATIONS FOR
THE FLOWER GARDEN**

By BETTY PAKE.

A particularly brilliant bed is made up of scarlet salvia, golden yellow and brown calliopsis and scarlet and yellow coleus.

Make the center of scarlet salvia. Surround this with the rich golden yellow and brown calliopsis and border the bed with scarlet and yellow coleus, using a row of each or alternating the plants. This makes a blaze of color in midsummer.

Some lovely combinations come from the annual phlox.

The use of the pale pink, the pure white and the delicate yellow planted in masses or arranged in circles is beautiful enough to suit the taste of the most aesthetic gardener.

A brilliant bed can be made of petunias. Arrange your colors, as the juxtaposition of purples and red forms too bizarre an effect. Fill the center with red or purple petunias and surround them with white. This is a good way to heighten the effect of each color by the contrast.

Narcissi are hardy. They live in almost any climate or soil and may be left alone for several years after once being planted. A rather deep and somewhat stiff soil is preferred; and if the position is one particularly shaded from lots of sunshine in the spring the flowers of some of the species retain their beauty for a much longer period than they would if exposed to all the light and sunshine possible.

The usual mode of propagation is by off-sets, which should be collected from the parent bulbs and planted out separately for a year in order that they may grow sufficiently large for flowering.

The majority of the species increase somewhat freely by this method and permanent clumps may be lifted, and their offsets removed, should there be a danger of injury caused by the flowering bulbs being overcrowded, ensuing from their multiplying.

The process of raising plants from seeds is a slow one, but is practiced for raising new varieties.

Seeds should be sown soon after being collected, in pans of sandy and rather loamy soil.

Young bulbs should be planted in a prepared border, and do not require more than one inch of space.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEONY

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

The peony can be planted in spring or late fall. I consider the best time, all things taken into account, is the fall. The ground is then in better condition and the work can be done to better advantage than at any other time.

Do not wait longer than October, the early part of the month, preferably. The bed can be got ready earlier in the season. See that the soil is thoroughly mixed with the manure used, and spade deeply—not less than a foot and a half.

Purchase strong plants. These will cost considerably more than the usual size sent out by florists, but they are well worth the difference in price. By all means have them sent by express, and put them into the ground as soon as received. Do not depend upon your neighbors for a supply, as so many do. No one likes to injure his or her plants by dividing them, though few of us have courage to say no to an applicant for a "toe or two," but that is just what the peony owner ought to do, and must do, if he or she would have fine specimen plants.

If the amateur gardener fully under-

stood the slowness of this plant in establishing itself, and the resentment it always manifests to any disturbance of its roots, few persons would be selfish enough to ask anyone to mutilate his or her plants in order to enable them to save the expenditure of the little money.

While large beds of peonies are extremely effective, especially in extensive grounds, where they can have the advantage of sufficient distance, and a good background against which to display their magnificence of color, I am inclined to the belief that more pleasure is afforded by scattering the plants about in a mixed border.

Here they come out strongly during their period of bloom, and after that they are not as noticeable as they must be when planted in beds. No one will claim for the plant much merit in the way of attractive foliage when it is not seen in the companionship of flowers.

In this respect the peony is very much like the rose, which would never be extensively planted if it had nothing but its foliage to commend it to general attention.

This is not saying that the foliage of the rose is without beauty, but rather that it does not make the plant a shrub worth planting as a shrub, when considered apart from its flowers.

There are many beautiful varieties to select from, superior sorts, representing the most distinct colors, and covering the entire season of peony bloom.

NEW TYPE OF NOSEGAY



Freesia, African Daisy, Purple Wind-flower, Bachelor's Button and Blue Sweet Pea.

GARDEN NOTES.

If you wish to get specimen cannas and dahlias start a few in the house early in the season. Remove roots, stocks and unnecessary fiber and cut into single eyes.

Then put in four-inch pots in rich soil; shift when the pots are full of roots. The canna, like corn, needs moisture and heat to develop properly.

When planting trees in clay or other heavy soils not well drained follow this method: Dig holes three feet wide and 20 inches deep; place in them 8 or 10 inches of drainage, rocks, bricks or cinders well packed. Upon this put three or four inches of sod—grass side down, then plant the tree as usual.

When ants appear upon a plant examine it carefully, for you may find it affected with a louse-scale or other insects. If infested, sponge the leaves clean with hot tobacco tea, to which has been added enough soap to make suds. To get rid of the ants place a layer of chopped tobacco stems around the plant, and sprinkle with borax.

**Temperance
Notes**

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE W. C. T. U. "PREPARED."

The Woman's Christian Temperance union, like other patriotic woman's societies, has made quick response to the country's call. As an organization it is in a permanent state of "preparedness"—its machinery splendidly equipped for national crises. Every state and territory is thoroughly organized. Twenty thousand local units, aggregating near half a million women, spring to action at the touch of the button at national headquarters.

For 35 years the W. C. T. U. has had a department of work among soldiers and sailors which has been in close touch with the federal war department. Its superintendent, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, Washington, D. C., through her associates in the state and local unions, already has emergency plans well under way. These include welfare work at training camps and mobilization centers, the supplying of electric fans and delicacies to army hospitals, the serving of coffee and doughnuts or cake and lemonade to soldiers and marines as they entrain, etc. Another department—that of general relief work—is ready to extend its services and, if demand comes, will issue detailed plans. Both these departments are to be standardized by Red Cross rules.

"The W. C. T. U. members who will most promptly and enthusiastically respond to the official plans for emergency service will be those who for many years have ardently advocated international peace," said Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, national president. "They believe it is now our duty to suffering humanity to unite with the nation in defending the principles of Christian civilization, and thus to answer patriotism's call."

It goes without saying that the Woman's Christian Temperance union will use all its influence to secure the enactment of a nationwide prohibition law as a war measure.

LOOKING PROHIBITIONWARD.

The government of Peru is planning for nationwide prohibition. "Strict laws are to be passed forbidding the making or the importation of drinks containing more than one and one-half of one per cent of alcohol," says Mr. Porfirio Adan of Lima, as quoted by the Christian Science Monitor. "Eventually these also will be eliminated, and the government is even now experimenting with the production of non-alcoholic drinks which gradually can be substituted for the harmful drinks. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of the adult population of the republic, both men and women, are addicted to alcoholic drinks."

One step in the movement was an offer by the government of \$500 for the best temperance text-book to be used in the public schools.

FREE FROM SALOON DOMINANCE.

Mr. Otto F. Thum, first president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, says that prohibition has strengthened organized labor in that state, and it is in better condition than ever before.

"In Denver," said Mr. Thum, "we have been for many years trying to get the boys to build a labor temple, but were always thrown down by a sinister influence—the saloons. We have 108 unions in Denver and they meet in twenty-eight different buildings. The saloons saw to it that we were not bunched in a labor temple. But now that we are well rid of the saloons we are able to get together, and in a very short time we will have a labor temple to cost about \$25,000."

A DANGEROUS CHEMICAL.

If a sagon of alcohol were offered to a student of pharmacology to test as a curiosity, and he applied the standard methods of physiological experiment to it, he could but come to the conclusion that he was dealing with a more dangerous chemical than any now available in the whole range of materia medica, not second to opium or its derivatives as a destroyer of character, a disturber of function and a degenerator of tissue, and he would be quite justified in advising the prohibition of its manufacture and use as a beverage.—Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, New York City.

WHICH SHALL WE HEED?

Cry of the wets: S. O. S.—"Save Our Saloons."
Drys reply: S. O. S.—"Save Our Soas."
Wets: S. O. D.—"Save Our Dollars."
Drys: S. O. D.—"Save Our Daughters."
Wets (sobbingly): S. O. B.—"Save Our Business."
Drys: S. O. B.—"Save Our Baites."

**EAT
SKINNER'S
THE BEST
MACARONI**



MADE FROM THE PUREST GRADE DURUM WHEAT
COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE
SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A.
Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

Your Fruit Was't Spoil If You Use
GOOD LUCK
RED RUBBERS
They Fit All Standard Jars

Specially recommended for cold pack canning. Send 2c stamp for new book on preserving or 10c in stamps for one dozen rings if you cannot get them at your dealer's. Address Department 54 BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO. Cambridge, Mass.

**DEVELOPING
ANY
SIZE ROLL 10¢
BLACK'S 65 WARDEN ST. DETROIT**

Helping the Laundress.

"I declare to goodness, I have got the backache so today I just can't lift that tub," said the laundress, as she looked at it on the bench in the laundry.

"Why lift it?" asked John.

"And how do you suppose I am going to get it emptied?" asked the laundress, sarcastically.

"Siphon it out," said John.

Then he went to a closet where odds and ends were kept, found a piece of rubber tubing, filled it with water, and then, holding both ends, placed one in the tub and trailed the other off to the sewer opening in the floor. In a moment the water was running out nicely, while the laundress stood with her mouth open, watching how easy it was.

Off With the Old Love.

A photographer had taken a portrait of a young woman. After an examination she took a dozen of them. A few days later the same young woman entered the photographer's studio with the dozen cabinet photos that had been made of her about a week before.

"What!" exclaimed the photographer in dismay. "Bring them all back? Why, I thought they were very successful."

"Oh, yes," she said, with a smile. "they are successful. I only want you to touch out the ring. I have a new young man."

How He Did It.

"Jubbs tells me they are raising their own potatoes now. I didn't know he knew anything about gardening."
"Neither does he. If he raised potatoes, he did it by pawing his wife's diamonds."

It is the woman with the latest gown who is generally latest at church.

If you would succeed in life, learn to know what you can't do.

**Grape-Nuts
for Lunch
Puts 'PEP'
into the
afternoon's
work**
That's a Lesson!

NOTED PHILANTHROPIST TO VISIT THIS SECTION

L. T. Cooper, Millionaire Manufacturer, Gives Large Part of Income to Charity—Sprang Into Fame Through His New Health Theories, Based on What Is Known As the Tanlac Treatment.

NOT in recent years, perhaps, has the coming of any public character aroused such widespread interest as has the proposed visit to Detroit and other Michigan cities of L. T. Cooper, the Millionaire Philanthropist. Mr. Cooper is described as one of America's foremost leaders of advanced thought, and sprang into fame and fortune through his new health theories based on what is known as the Tanlac treatment. He never ceases to surprise you with the infinite variety of his knowledge, and its absolute correctness and thoroughness. In several of the larger cities—especially throughout the South and West—he has done a great deal of relief work among the poor.

Mr. Cooper is a firm believer in practical philanthropy and his relief work is familiar to charity workers over the country. His Southern representative while in Houston, Texas, a few weeks ago distributed, under the personal direction of leading charity workers, one thousand dresses of excellent quality to the poor women and children. In San Antonio the following week, he donated another thousand dresses to the poor of that city and a few days later four hundred of the garments were provided by him for the poor women and children of Galveston. Ladies prominent in social life and many prominent citizens of these places assisted and co-operated with Mr. Cooper's representatives in this worthy cause.

Gives 50,000 Loaves of Bread.

Similar service was also performed by Mr. Cooper in Cincinnati, Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Little Rock, Shreveport, Vicksburg, Jackson, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Macon, Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile and Augusta, and his establishment of the famous free bread line at Louisville, where he distributed fifty thousand loaves of bread absolutely free and without question to those in want, proved a revelation to charity workers there. In fact, in practically every city Mr. Cooper has visited he has always shown his great sympathy for the poor and unfortunate by performing some unique act of charity.

Mr. Cooper contends that nine-tenths of the diseases and ill health of the present day American is due to faulty digestion and improper assimilation of the food, which finally produces a stuffed up condition of the vital organs.

It has been said that Tanlac, his celebrated medicine which is now accomplishing such remarkable results throughout the country, not only quickly overcomes all catarrhal inflammations of the mucous membrane, but acts directly in the correction of stomach, liver, kidney and intestinal disorders.

Tanlac as has been so convincingly proven by the thousands upon thousands who have indorsed it, is also a reconstructive tonic of great power.

Quite Evident.

His Friend (appearing unexpectedly)—Hello, old fellow; fishing without a license, ain't you?
The Fisherman—Yes; but how on earth did you know?
His Friend—By the nice string of fish you have.

One rich lawyer is a monument to many fools and obstinate men.

Nerves All On Edge?

Just as nerve wear is a case of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. Anyone who has backache, nervousness, "blues," headaches, dizzy spells, urinary ills and a tired, worn feeling, would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. This safe, reliable remedy is recommended by thousands who have had relief from just such troubles.

A Michigan Case

Mrs. J. A. Moore, 609 E. Franklin Ave., Lansing, Mich., says: "I felt as though I couldn't keep up on account of general weakness. When I stepped on the scale I weighed 125 lbs. I was all right as a board. I doctored a lot, but without success until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They fixed me up all right and I have had no kidney trouble since."



Get Doan's Kidney Pills at the
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
ROSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman
U. S. Patents
W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 24-1917.

Michigan News Tersely Told

Flint—Six hundred dollars was raised here for tornado sufferers at Charleston and Mattoon, Ill.

Grand Rapids—The traverse jury for the June term of the United States district court here was dismissed to work on farms.

Traverse City—Grand Traverse will hold its annual fair this year, it was decided after it was planned to abandon it because of the war.

Flint—Joseph Schmidt, 24 years old, got blood poison as the result of a cut in his shoulder caused by a chisel dropped by a fellow workman from the floor above the one on which he worked.

Grand Rapids—Janitors in public schools must undergo a physical examination, the board of education decided, following the death of Michael McDonald, janitor, who was killed in a fall while cleaning windows.

Manistee—Capt. John Hanson, 61 years old, for 30 years keeper of the local coast guard station, is dead. He experienced three shipwrecks on the ocean. He also figured in numerous rescues of crews and passengers near this port.

Holland—Simon Slink, who disappeared after the auto accident in which his car was smashed and his three companions injured, returned to his home after wandering about the woods near the scene of the accident for two days. His mind was dazed by the accident.

St. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shong, pioneer residents of Gratiot county, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Vanderbeck, in Pine River township. Ninety-four relatives attended the celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Elias Sutphin, pioneer residents of this city, also celebrated their golden wedding.

Houghton—Walter Utrecht, 6 years old, fell in an abandoned cistern and was drowned.

St. Louis—Jas. B. Kelly, 70 years old, who was married two months ago, feared being drafted and killed himself.

Marshall—Ernest Owens, age 30, married, residing in Fredonia township, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Charlotte—Misses Iva Clay and Olga Dean, of this city, were seriously hurt when an automobile crashed into the buggy in which they were riding.

Cadillac—More than 200 delegates from practically every denomination in the state were here for the annual convention of Michigan churches of Christ.

Owosso—Charles Lawrence, 82, pioneer resident and former postmaster, died a few hours after dreaming that he had been called to a strange land of beautiful trees and flowers.

Grand Rapids—Mrs. Julia M. Krapewnicka poured kerosene oil on the fire in a kitchen store. The can exploded and covered her with the burning fluid. She died. The residence was damaged.

Battle Creek—Charles Hayward, farmer, struck a loose board on the Verona bridge while riding in his car and was hurled through the railing into Battle creek, 50 feet below, but was unhurt.

Port Huron—James P. Gates, manager of the Morton Salt Co., has been chosen as president of the Chamber of Commerce, recently organized. The chamber secured 900 members in a five days' campaign recently.

Cheboygan—The United States court decided that 300 acres of land, valued at \$20,000, left by John W. McGinn, should not be turned back to the Indians, but given to his heirs. The case has been pending six years.

Cadillac—Mrs. C. E. Darrow, 21 years old, Garret, Ind., was seriously injured and her husband and two small children had narrow escapes, when the auto in which they were being taken to the railroad station crashed into an engine.

Battle Creek—Three hundred students of the junior high school, all under 15 years of age, pooled their small change to raise \$100 for a Liberty bond. The bond will be put in the students' treasury and handed on to forthcoming classes.

Frankfort—Three local fishermen on the tug Alf nearly met their doom when their boat was struck by lightning while near shore. The bolt struck the corner of the boat, crashing through the front, breaking all the windows and wrecking the front of the boat.

Muskegon—Plans for a big automobile pilgrimage, to be made by West Michigan Pike backers to Cass City, Mich., September 15, when a monument will be erected in honor of Horatio S. Harris, the father of good roads in Michigan, completed at a meeting of Pike delegates from all parts of western Michigan.

Stenographer Too Radiant.
The elder Swift, founder of one of the great Chicago beef concerns, hated to see women working in bright clothes, according to a man who once labored for the Swift concern. There happened to be a stenographer at the works, however, who bought all the loud raiment she could, and looked like a combination of a merry-go-round and a rainbow when she walked through the yards.

One day the elder Swift caught sight of her. He called his assistant.

"Who is that?" he asked.

"Why, that's Mr. Blank's stenographer."

"How much does she get?"

"Twenty-five a week."

"Dock her."

"I'm afraid she'll leave."

Swift shot a glance at his assistant before he answered:

"If she don't," he said, "dock her again."—Earl Godwin, in Washington Star.

A Needful Precaution.
Mike—Begorra, an' I had to go through the woods the other night where Casey was murdered last fall, an' that they say is haunted, an', be day, I walked backward the whole way.

Pat—An' what for wuz ye after doin' that?

Mike—Faith, man, so that I could see if anything wuz comin' up behind me.—Princeton Tiger.

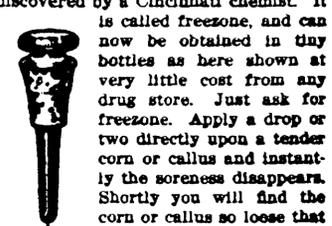
SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Used by the British and French troops at the front. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

One Way to Find Out.
"What would you do if I should try to kiss you?"

"What would you expect me to do?"

PAIN? NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF
No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm! For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.—adv.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

METZ Le Veque-Baston Motor Sales Co.
86 Jeff Ave. STATE DISTRIBUTORS Detroit
CARS \$685 WRITE FOR CATALOG D.

Fond of Animals.

Barnum and Bailey's success in rearing rare animals of the Orient while in captivity is principally due to the extraordinary magnetism and affection of one called Andrew—no one ever heard his last name—the graffe man. He has traveled all over Africa. Animals love him. A few years ago when a monkey was maimed in the circus and was to be killed, Andrew interceded, saved the monkey's life and nursed him back to health. The monkey is now Andrew's shadow. Among his other small pets, each of which has some special cause of gratitude to the kindly trainer, are a blind dog, a house cat, a parrot, a chicken and a white rat. Wherever he sits they take possession of his lap, shoulders and knees, and talk to him—and Andrew talks back. They all seem to understand him perfectly.

WATCH YOUR SKIN IMPROVE

When You Use Cuticura—The Soap to Purify and Ointment to Heal.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue this treatment for ten days and note the change in your skin. No better toilet preparations exist.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

He Put It Back.
The decorator and his apprentice were lime-washing the bakery.

They were about half way through their task when the master decorator came to look round.

The apprentice was splashing the lime wash about. The master, not relishing this waste, said: "Mind your eyes, lad."

The lad said: "It's all right, sir, I have just had one eye full, but I didn't waste it. I put it back in the bucket."

Malverton North of the Rio Grande. Courtier—Texas is harvesting wheat. Kaiser—Hummel! That's the crop I gave to Mexico.

After a woman reaches the age of forty it is impossible to convince her that the good all die young.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Rats and Mice Carry Disease
KILL THEM by using
Stearns' Electric Paste
Full directions in 13 languages
Sold everywhere—25c and \$1.00

U. S. GOVERNMENT BUYS IT
Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Small, portable, killing fly paper attracts and kills flies, mosquitos, gnats, house flies, and other insects. Kills them before they can breed. Sold everywhere.

PARROT BRAND BALM
A potent preparation of purest medicinal herbs, used by the U. S. Army and Navy. It is a certain relief for all kinds of aches and pains, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other forms of pain. Sold everywhere.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee on Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House was estimated to yield \$1,500,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent., that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.
2. Excessive taxes on industry will discourage business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.
3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.
4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep her budget going at top notch. During the second year she raised by

new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42 1/2 per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$532,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent. or at most to 40 per cent., and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

- (1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.
- (2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.
- (3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.
- (4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.
- (5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.
- (6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.
- (7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.
- (8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up herewith:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.

A TALENTED PERSON.

"As we grow older our ideas of amusement undergo a radical change," remarked the philosophic man.

"Unquestionably."

"For instance, when I was a small boy, I was chiefly interested in the exhibits that composed a 'Congress of Wonders,' but now the amazing volubility of the speaker fascinates me far more than any feature of the show."

Learned by Experience.

"Just because we have different political views is no reason why we shouldn't be friends."

"You are wrong there," answered the contentious man. "As a casus belli there is positively nothing more productive of results than a difference of political opinion."

Sounded Interesting.

"How about the sermon?"

"The minister preached on the sinfulness of cheating at bridge."

"You don't say! Did he mention any names?"

TIT FOR TAT.



The Englishman (on railroad train)—You chaps over here are ruled by a lot of vulgar fellows whom you'd never dream of meeting socially.

The American—And in England you are ruled by a lot of people who would never dream of meeting you socially.

The Searchful Office. The office sometimes seeks the man. Yet when its search is done, it starts as quickly as it can to seek another one.

Willing to Try It.

"The man who has a great deal of money is seldom satisfied," remarked the commonplace philosopher.

"That may be true," replied the citizen toiler, "but quite often he is merely dissatisfied with his servants, or his motor cars or his game of golf, and I believe I could stand that sort of discontent for awhile."

Looking Forward.

"Have you any watches with waterproof cases?" asked the young man.

"No," replied the jeweler. "What is your object in wanting a waterproof watch?"

"Oh," answered the y. m., "I may have occasion to 'soak' it occasionally."

Playing Safe.

"Are you going to send Gratileigh back to congress this fall?" asked the reporter.

"That's what," replied the rural politician. "We realize that it will be safer for us to have him there than at home."

Days and Nights.

"I suppose," said the literary young man, "that you have read 'The Last Days of Pompeii?'"

"No, I haven't," admitted the fair maid from the back township, "but I've read nearly all of the 'Arabian Nights.'"

Take Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets as constipation. They will help you.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extreme of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

STANDARD BRED FOWLS THE MOST PROFITABLE

Who ever heard of a fancy price for a mongrel fowl? She is invariably offered at so much per pound, according to current market prices, writes G. R. Smith in the Washington Star. One would be laughed at if he were to offer mongrel fowls for sale on any other terms. They are simply "hens," to be sold at from 50 cents to \$1 apiece, according to weight.

On the other hand, pure bred birds are "hens" plus the best breeding skill in the world for fifty or possibly a thousand years. The type has been fixed, the color has been bred to a standard, the temperament has become established and well understood—in fact, the fowls have been bred to a purpose generation after generation.

This is of great value to the poultryman, whether he be in the business purely as a "fancier" or wholly as a commercial proposition. The prices he can command and expect for his stock will be determined by the standard quality of his strain. Single birds of such standard bred stock are frequently sold for hundreds of dollars apiece.

Like begets like. White Leghorns produce White Leghorns invariably.



The Dominique fowl is one of the oldest in America. It is much like the Leghorn in style, is longer in the back than the Wyandotte, but resembles it in full round breast and compact yellow tinged carcass. The hens are prolific layers of eggs. The cock shown is a Dominique.

You can count as certainly on what you will get as though you were purchasing the stock under your own eye. Light Brahmas will be just as true. There is no lottery in this business. So with all the breeds that are well established. They are dependable in everything that you undertake to do with them. This is of supreme value to the poultryman. He must know what he will get from his birds every season and every day.

The quality and quantity of meat can be reckoned with almost unflinching exactness when standard bred stock is handled. The skin color is a matter of certainty. The size of the carcass can be counted on weeks or months before the chick is hatched. The plumpness of the poultry meat and the percent age of fat may be foretold almost with the certainty of an eclipse or the rising of the sun. Do you doubt the value of this to the poultryman? If you do consult any proprietor of a city poultry market that is worthy of your patronage.

Standard bred stock will produce eggs of uniform color and size. The dark egg is in demand in certain markets, the pure white egg is in demand in other markets. Whatever color your market demands, that you should aim to supply. The mongrel is utterly undependable in this respect. This one fact should instantly put the mongrel out of consideration.

Premature Jubilancy. Willy—I found mother the other day crying over your book of poems.

His Sister's Fiance (delighted)—Oh, is that so? (Aside) Ah, what glory! What fame awaits me! For a man to bring tears to the eyes of such a flint hearted woman as that is certainly a great achievement. (To Willy) She was really weeping, Willy?

Willy—Yes; she said it nearly broke her heart to think that a daughter of hers was going to marry an idiot who could write such rot as that.—London Tit-Bits.

Buttermilk For Erysipelas. A communication by Arnold in the Practitioner recommends buttermilk highly as an application for erysipelas. Whatever the stage of the disease, he says, the spread of the infection is immediately checked, the pain disappears and the whole morbid process is immediately checked when buttermilk is used locally.

Legal Advertising

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Livingston In said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Howell in said County, on the 31st day of May A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate

ERASTUS W. KENNEDY, Deceased.

Ellen A. Kennedy having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to G. W. Teeple or to some other suitable person,

It is ordered, That the 29th day of June A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and 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 Pinckney Dispatch, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

EUGENE A. STOWE, Judge of Probate.

For Tired Women With Aching Heads

"They help me so much and I find relief as soon as I begin taking your Foley Kidney Pills." Mrs. Frank H. Wood, Merrill, Maine, U. S. A. "Sometimes it seems as if you can't stand the pain across your back. It is just making your life miserable and robbing you of all energy and strength. When you are constantly tired, head always aching, nerves 'on edge,' kidney action painful and burning, then is the time to start in at once on Foley Kidney Pills.

They strengthen the weak, ailing kidneys, improve their action, enable them to throw off the poisons that cause your trouble. Your nerves grow peaceful, sleep becomes easier, nervous headaches disappear. As Mrs. Wood says: "I find relief as soon as I begin to take your Foley Kidney Pills." Be sure you get the genuine Foley Kidney Pills, for they are purely medicinal and contain no harmful drugs.

(For Sale Everywhere)

E. W. DANIELS North Lake Auctioneer

Arrangements made at the Dispatch office, or address, Gregory, Mich. R. F. D. No. 2. Phone connection. Auction bills and tin cups furnished free

R. CLINTON

Pinckney's Auctioneery

Always on hand with the knowledge and experience of business. His having a friendly and business acquaintance with the people will guarantee you satisfaction. Tin cups for lunch furnished. Charges reasonable. Phone 29 f 2.

Spring Colds Are Dangerous.

Sudden changes of temperature and underwear bring spring colds with stuffed up head, sore throat and general cold symptoms. A dose of Dr. King's New Discovery is sure relief, this happy combination of antiseptic balsams cleans the head, soothes irritated membranes and what might have been a lingering cold is broken up. Don't stop treatment when relief is first felt as half cured colds are dangerous. Take Dr. King's New Discovery till your cold is gone.

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—also he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopters.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages—that is catarrh. Catarrh being influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c.