

Pinckney Dispatch.

Vol. XXXIV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, July 19th, 1917

No 29

JUSTICE COURT DOINGS

J. F. and Louis Broas Convicted of Assault and Battery

Last Friday afternoon the case of Jacob F. Broas and Louis Broas, who were charged with assault and battery against Terry Brown, was tried in the Justice Court here, before Justice W. A. Carr. The Attorneys were R. D. Roche for the defendants and Prosecuting Attorney Willis Lyons for the complainant. The arrests were made by Fred Teeple of Hamburg, Deputy Sheriff. Witnesses for the complainants were, Wm. Eck, Harry Stole, Ed Wooster, Stapley Bell, Jas. Wheeler and Ray Howard. The defendants had no witnesses.

Both the complainant and the defendants live on the shores of Cordley Lake about five miles from here. On the 28th day of June, the six witnesses, all but one living in or near Dexter, rented two boats of Mr. Brown, and not knowing on whose portion of the lake they were on, rowed to Jacob Broas' side of the lake and began to fish. After awhile the defendants rowed out to the boat containing the Messers Eck, Stole and Wooster and asked them "who gave them permission to fish on that side of the lake?" They replied that no one had, but if they were trespassing they would leave. They were given permission to fish.

Mr. Bell testified that the defendants then rowed to the boat containing Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Howard and himself and demanded fifty cents for fishing there. Mr. Bell told them to come and get it. After which a short conflict ensued in which both parties were considerably beaten up.

Mr. Brown testified that the defendants then came toward his boat and he told them not to touch it. Mr. Broas Sr. had a stick in his hand which Mr. Brown seized and pulled away from him and began to use the same upon Mr. Broas, breaking it in several pieces. Louis Broas then struck Mr. Brown with the oar breaking the same, and cutting Mr. Brown's hat. As the defendants rowed away, Louis threw the oar at Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown had both the hat and the oar as evidence.

Both J. F. Broas and Louis Broas testified that the evidence given above was correct. The jury having been addressed by the attorneys, were closeted about an hour, after which they rendered a verdict of guilty.

The defendants were each sentenced to pay a fine of Ten Dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment of said fine and costs to be confined in the County Jail for the period of Thirty Days. Defendants appealed the case to the Circuit Court.

One of the Fallacies.

Clerk—As I am about to get married, I came to ask if you would not give me an increase of salary. Employer—My dear sir, that is not necessary. You know, a young man always saves money by marrying.

Why Worry?

We are in receipt of the following "philosophy of a soldier" which is said to have been written by a French journalist at the front and which has been widely distributed in the trenches:

"You face one of two conditions—either you are mobilized or you are not. If not, you have nothing to worry about. If you are mobilized, you face one of two conditions—you are in camp or at the front. If you are in camp you have nothing to worry about. If you are at the front you face one of two conditions—either you are in reserve or in the fighting line. If you are in reserve you have nothing to worry about. If you are on the fighting line, you face one of two conditions—either you get hurt or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about. If you get hurt you face one of two conditions—either you get slightly hurt or you get badly hurt. If you get hurt slightly you have nothing to worry about; if badly you face one of two conditions—either you recover or you don't. If you recover, you have nothing to worry about, and if you don't you can't know if you want to see what's the matter."

Mrs. H. W. Newkirk Gives New Club House To Camp Birkett

Camp Birkett is to have a new club house and dining lodge upon the camp site. The new structure is to be constructed at once and will be completed before the camping season opens this year. The building will consist of a large club room, a dining room, Kitchen and screen porches. There will be sleeping apartments also but they will be used only in case of sickness and stormy weather, and winter camping.

The building is the gift of Mrs. H. Wirt Newkirk of Ann Arbor, who is the daughter of Thos. Birkett, donor of fifteen acres of land on the camp site. The structure will be built upon the high knoll in the woods at the south end of the camp ridge. When the building is completed Camp Birkett will be the best equipped camp in southern Michigan.

The camp dates for this year are from July 31 to Aug. 10. Any boy between the ages of 12 and 16 inclusive may attend. The expense for the camping trip is \$7.50 for each camper. Information will be gladly furnished by Bernard Mason, City Y. M. C. A., Ann Arbor.—Dexter Leader.

11,000 Acres of Wheat

Will be harvested in Livingston County this season. According to the best figures available, the average yield of wheat in Michigan for the past three years has been 16 bushels per acre. Applying this average to Livingston County, the total harvest will amount to 176,000 bushels.

There is a variety of wheat called "Red Rock" which has yielded during these same three years, an average of 30 bushels per acre. This variety has been developed by the Experiment Station of the Michigan Agriculture College and has proven to be the best all around wheat for Michigan in tests with several thousand other kinds. Starting from a single kernel planted in the fall of 1908, "Red Rock" has increased until it is estimated that there will be 80,000 to 100,000 bushels of this variety threshed this season throughout Michigan. It is a bearded, red wheat, exceptionally winter hardy, with extra stiff straw and possesses those characteristics which yield a flour far superior to that usually produced from Michigan grown wheat. During the past three years it has yielded 30 bushels per acre on an average from all parts of the state where it is grown and the best growers averaged 40 bushels. It frequently yields 45 bushels per acre.

Now, if the yield in Livingston County could be raised to average 30 bushels per acre for three years instead of 16, it would mean that this year we would harvest 330,000 bushels instead of 176,000, an increase of 154,000 bushels or more than \$200,000 worth at \$2.00 per bushel. The cost of fitting the land would be no greater, harvesting would be only slightly increased and returns would be practically doubled.

Why not try some of this "Red Rock" this fall, a few acres at least, as a check on the old varieties? Seeding time will soon be here, and more acres will be seeded to wheat this fall, weather permitting, than in many years past. For information regarding Red Rock Seed Wheat, write County Agricultural Agent, Howell, Mich.

ONE WHOLE DAY.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Those, therefore, that dare less a day are dangerously prodigal, those that dare mispend it desperate.—Bishop Hall.

J. Church, Optometrist

Will be at the Pinckney hotel Saturday, July 28. Examination Free. Eyes properly fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Caraca.

MUST WATCH PAPERS

Men Will be Responsible for Learning if They are Drafted

Washington, July 7.—America's men of draft age will be responsible for ascertaining whether they are drawn in the big human lottery. Hence the war department today asked that in the next few weeks they be on the alert, follow the newspaper announcements of the draft requirements and when in doubt seek their local exemption boards.

The following is a list of the boys registered in Putnam Township, with revised numbers:

16—Floyd J. Amos
640—Floyd Boyce
641—John Burley
256—Amos Wm. Clinton
255—George Arthur Crane
254—Asel Carpenter
978—Clyde Darrow
977—Gregory Devereaux
258—Casimir James Clinton
975—Myron Dunning
257—Ora Campbell
976—Seth Darrow
974—Kenneth Earl Darrow
1206—Albert Harry Frost
1190—Christopher Fitzsimmons, Andrew
1205—Raymond Fick
1138—Louis Edward Eisle
1142—Fred A. Evers
1140—Wilbur Francis Eisle
1203—Christopher Fitzsimmons
1188—George Thomas Fiske
87—Louis Fred Gehringer
89—Glen Gurden
86—Joseph Greiner
88—Joseph Gehringer
425—George Holton
426—Lynn Hendee
424—Alger J. Hall
427—Henry Harris
1213—Charles M. Ingerson
1126—Wm. Jeffreys
1127—Wm. T. Jones
245—Paul O. Klick
247—Claude Henry Kennedy
246—Otto Kellenberger
162—Leo Charles Lavey
164—Harrison Alger Lee
163—Liam Ledwidge
165—Adrian T. Lavey
160—John Lee Lavey
159—George William Lavey
161—Michael Leo Lavey
945—Michael Aloysius McClellan
941—Lucien Morris McClellan
944—Leo A. Monk
943—Louis Monks
942—Percy Mortenson
1055—Franklin A. Powers
1052—Arthur Duncan Parsons
1053—David R. Peck
1054—Floyd A. Pace
764—George G. Roche
765—Walter James Reason
500—Clyde Sibley
559—Rex Smith
558—Fred H. Swarthout
940—Mark Edmond McClellan
501—Phillip Delmar Sprout
562—Harold Swarthout
589—Ward W. Swarthout
50—Lee James Tiplady

Mules and Warm Springs.

It is an interesting fact that the mule is not mentioned in the Bible until the time of David, just at the time when the Israelites were becoming well acquainted with horses. The Hebrew word in Genesis xxxvi, 24, translated as mules in the authorized version, is believed to have been a blunder and that the term should have been as the Vulgate has it, "warm springs."

When to Quit Advertising

When the grasshopper ceases to hop and the cow quits bawling,
When the fishes no longer flop
And the baby stops squaling,
When the dunce no longer duns
And the hoot owl quits hooting,
When the river ceases to run
And the burglar stops looting,
When the vine no longer twines
And the sky lark stops larking,
When the sun no longer shines
The young man quits sparkling,
When the heavens begin to drop
And the old maid stops advising
Then its time to shut up shop
And quit your advertising.

For Bargains-

Go To

MURPHY & JACKSON'S

Largest Stock

Lowest Prices

Saturday,

We offer Ladies' Muslin Underwear at Cost.

Mens' Work Socks, 3 pr for 25c.

Mens' 75c Work Shirts. 10 |doz go at 59c each.

Mens' \$1.25 Overalls, 10 doz go at \$1.10 per pair.

Special Prices throughout our large Shoe Stock.

Odds and Ends in Shoes are moving fast on the low prices we make.

Groceries-

For the Lowest Price on Groceries, for Cash—We are known from coast to coast.

Our Prices Lead

Get our Saturday prices on Flour and Sugar.

Monks Bros.

Are Headquarters for Shoes, Gent's Furnishings and the most complete line of Groceries obtainable at the present time. Brand new line of Gent's and Children's Straw Hats both in work and dress styles. Latest cuts in Gent's shoes. Are prepared to meet all competitive prices.

Save your Cream Coupons, they are valuable. Premium catalogues furnished on request. Our Cream Day is Tuesday.

Yours for business,

Monks Bros.

GREECE JOINS ENTENTE ALLIES

FORMAL DECLARATION WAS MADE IN PARIS BY GREEK MINISTER.

WILL MOBILIZE ARMY AT ONCE

If Munitions Are Provided for Will Put 300,000 Men in Field.

Washington—Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away upon the receipt of official information that the Greek government not only has severed relations with all four of the Central powers, but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the state department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French government Greece considers herself a full belligerent, and will act accordingly. He said it was not necessary to issue a formal declaration of war, as the government feels it is bound by the declarations previously issued at Saloniki by Premier Venizelos, who took with him to Athens all the responsibilities and commitments of the temporary Saloniki government.

As a belligerent Greece is expected to lose no time in mobilizing her war resources and joining effectively in the common allied operations in the Balkans. The strength of the Venizelos army is placed at about 60,000 men, and the remnants of the former regular army, while not over 30,000 now, has at times been mobilized to a total of 200,000 men and is capable of reaching 300,000 if munitions are provided.

The regulars practically were demobilized by the Allies when former King Constantine held the organization as a threat to the Allies' rear, but can quickly be called to the colors again.

WRANGLE OVER FOOD BILL

Considerable Progress Was Made On Compromise Amendments.

Washington—A wrangle over President Wilson's appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator took up considerable time in debates in the senate on the food control bill, but meantime considerable progress on compromise amendments was made by the leaders in bi-partisan conferences.

Among the agreements made at the bi-partisan conference were these:

Elimination of cotton, steel, wool, lumber, copper, farming implements, fertilizer, hemp, jute, sisal and various other commodities from the controlled list, leaving only food and fuel.

Retention, with some modifications, of the committee amendment, forbidding members of the national council of defense and advisory committee from buying for the government from concerns in which they are financially interested.

Provision of a food board of three instead of a sole food "dictator."

Modification of the licensing section, somewhat limiting the powers of the administration as originally proposed.

The liquor question, having been disposed through the elimination of whisky, but with no prohibition of beer and light wines, was left undisturbed by the compromise.

640 MILLION PLANE BILL PASSED

House Also Passes Bill to Take Over North Island for Aviation Purposes.

Washington—The war department bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for construction of 22,000 airplanes was passed by the house without a roll call and without a dissenting vote. It was amended only in minor details. At the same time the senate passed the house bill permitting the government to take over the whole of North Island, in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., for aviation purposes. An appropriation has been made of \$500,000, with which to reimburse property owners.

Amendments to the aviation bill adopted by the house included one by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, limiting the broad authorities granted the executive for the present war emergency, and one by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, providing that enlisted men drafted for the aviation corps shall be within the ages of 21 to 35 inclusive.

Pined—Mrs. Fred Shanahan, 25 years old, shot and killed her husband, 28 years old, and then killed herself because he "wouldn't mind his ways." Shanahan was manager of a local cigar store for several years.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Richmond—Though women spent the entire winter studying school conditions here, they did not vote at the school election.

Calumet—Arthur Smith and Joseph Bullock, privates of Co. A, engineers, killed by a train in Detroit, were buried here with full military honors.

Croswell—Confession of several ringleaders led to the uncovering of a band of boy thieves here, many of whom were from prominent families.

Grand Ledge—When the family with which he lived, returned from a two weeks' absence, they discovered Jas. Wilson, 47 years old, dead in a chair in his room.

Holland—Thirteen hundred chicks and 350 old birds, all pedigreed, were burned when fire destroyed one of Dr. L. E. Heasley's poultry buildings at Jenison Park. The loss is \$3,000.

Port Huron—Miss Josephine Bower, 23 years old, St. Louis, while swimming in Gratiot Beach, stepped from a sand bar into deep water, was so frightened she became unconscious and died a few hours later.

Benzonia—Harlow McConaughay, Pittsburgh, now in Russia representing the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., has been named successor to Rev. George R. Catton, who resigned from the presidency of the Benzonia academy.

Traverse City—Alfred Gross, who has been in a Minnesota lumber camp the last six months, didn't know there had been a registration for selective draft June 5, until he applied to enlist here. None at his camp, he said, knew of the registration. He registered and then enlisted.

Jackson—Walter C. Miller, bugler of Co. L, Thirty-first Michigan infantry, who was reported dead on the Mexican border last fall and is so registered on the war books, appeared in his uniform and reported for service. He explains the false report as arising from the fact that a soldier of the same name, but a member of Co. G, died in Detroit last fall. The records at Lansing and Washington will be changed.

Flint—Protection against bomb plots and fires of incendiary origin aimed at food supplies is planned here.

Greenville—When the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miers died in her arms, Mrs. Senora Collins was struck with paralysis.

Port Huron—Capt. Deneau, who rescued several in the Eastland disaster, jumped into Black river from the Military street bridge to demonstrate a life preserver he just invented.

Owosso—Baxter Brown, local insurance and real estate dealer, and former local option speaker and organizer, was adjudged insane and taken to Ann Arbor for treatment.

Holland—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Van Eyck, of South Dakota, visiting at the home of Thos. Vanhuizen, crawled under a porch and ate poison. First aid treatment saved the child.

Flint—Howard De Frenn, a machinist at the Packard Motor Co. plant here, wiped his hands on a flag and he had to lock himself in the cashier's cage to escape injury from fellow-workmen. He was arrested.

Charlevoix—Asa Mahoney, who escaped from the Ionia reformatory, fired 10 shots at Sheriff Mowack and his deputies when they met him on the road near here, while searching for him. None of the shots took effect. Mahoney escaped.

Redford—A company of state troops will be organized here.

Traverse City—Burglars are believed to have accidentally started a fire in the plant of the Gifford Electric Manufacturing Co. which did \$3,000 damage.

Cadillac—Toddling to a tub of water in the kitchen, the infant daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Sherman, lost her balance and plunged into the water. She was discovered by her father, who saved her life by artificial respiration.

Traverse City—Local capital has been subscribed to erect a 125-room hotel at a cost of \$100,000. It will be planned so that the top three stories may be isolated in the winter, leaving the first and second floor to care for the winter transient business.

Flint—Jerry and Quad Gilmore and Emma Werner, Detroit Negroes, held for larceny, picked the turnkey's pocket at the county jail, obtained keys for the cell block in which were 26 prisoners, many waiting trial on murder charges, and escaped.

Richmond—Charles Lindke, a business man of this place and Detroit, vice president of the Macomb County Savings bank at Lenox, and his wife and three children have been stricken with typhoid fever. The household went home ill of the same disease.

REICHSTAG LABORS FOR LASTING PEACE

ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTION FOR INTRODUCTION UPON REASSEMBLING OF REICHSTAG.

FAVOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Rejects All Plans for Economic Blockade and Stirring Up of Enmity of People's After the War.

TEUTON CHANGES NOW DEVELOPING

- Majority of reichstag, composed of centrists, radicals and Socialists, adopt a peace resolution for introduction upon reassembling of that body, in which is enunciated a reaffirmation of policy, excluding territorial addition as a result of war.
- Austrian reichstag is thrown into an uproar by former Czech minister, who asserts the hate of the world is centering on Germany, and urges the dual monarchy to withdraw from the Teutonic alliance before it is too late.

Copenhagen—The reichstag's proposed peace resolution which, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the center, radicals and socialists, decided to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the reichstag, reads as follows:

"As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—"we are driven by no lust of conquest."

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The reichstag labors for peace and mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations.

"Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such peace."

"The reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"The reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations."

"So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace; so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable."

"The reichstag knows that in this announcement, it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

DETROIT MAY BUILD AIRPLANES

Secretary Daniels to Ask Congress for Money to Build Huge Factory.

Washington—A million dollar airplane factory for Detroit is in the mind of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy. The secretary, like the war department, says he recognizes the superior advantages of an automobile center like Detroit in the manufacture of flying machines. The secretary has not yet the means to build his factory, but says he will ask congress for the money.

It is now the navy department policy to equip the fleet with airplanes and never to send it to sea without this adjunct. This applies not alone to the battleship fleet, but also to the light flotillas of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarine chasers. Secretary Daniels is convinced that the airplane will be one of the most effective weapons with which to meet a submarine attack, and especially should submarines attempt aggressive action on this side of the Atlantic.

U-BOAT SUNK BY U.S. SCHOONER

The News of Victory Was Given Out By the Vessel's Captain.

An Atlantic Port—A submarine was sunk by an American schooner which sailed from this port for a European port, according to advice received here by the owners of the vessel from its captain. The naval gun crew aboard the schooner was composed of six gunners and a petty officer.

MAY SEND MISSION TO U. S. TO NEGOTIATE SUPPLIES FOR ARMY



DR. GEO. MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS HOLLWEG

WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF FINANCE FOR PRUSSIA AND PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

WHOLE HOLLWEG CABINET FALLS

Kaiser Also Accepts Resignation of Gen. von Stein, Prussian Minister of War.

London—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the resignation of his imperial chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, under secretary of finance for Prussia and a privy councillor, in his place. An official German wireless dispatch with this information was announced by the British admiralty.

No further details were given. Undoubtedly, however, the whole Hollweg cabinet had fallen. Official confirmation was had earlier that the Prussian minister of war, General von Stein, had resigned and that his retirement had been approved by the Kaiser. The resignations of all the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered to the kaiser several days ago, when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance dispatches from Berlin mentioned that neither Minister of the Interior Helfferich, nor Minister of Instruction Solz, of the Prussian ministry, had been in attendance at recent meetings of that body, indicating their imperial master had dropped them from his official list of councillors.

Germany's censorship has concealed the full story of the political strife which has now culminated in the downfall of the empire's most astute statesman and the most powerful politician.

London—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, under date of July 13, says the Bavarian Kurier publishes what the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung calls "an almost incredible and sensational revelation," to the effect that Professor Harnack, June 30, wrote, in a letter which he sent to Munich, an account of an interview he had had a few days previously with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial German chancellor.

According to this account, the chancellor informed Professor Harnack that his views closely approximated those of Philip Scheidemann, Dr. Eduard David, Socialists, and Dr. Karl Heine, Social-Democrat, but he could not free himself entirely from the influences of the Conservatives, who must first be divided before he obtained a free hand for action.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said the great danger was from Germans who continued to believe in victory and added: "In the best case, it can only be a draw."

The reformists who precipitated the crisis originally marked Hollweg for destruction purely because of his individual refusal to acquiesce in their demands for wide electoral reforms and for a pledge that Germany's peace aims do not contemplate annexations. Then later dispatches reported that the Center party revolutionaries and the radicals who joined with them to assume control in the reichstag were opposed to Hollweg's retirement, being fearful that his successor would be even less amenable to reform influences than Hollweg.

Dispatches received from Berlin, having been delayed by censor, emphasized that if Hollweg yielded to the reichstag's demands for parliamentary reform, there was no reason for him to resign on account of inability to agree with the parliament on the question of peace aims.

This would seem to indicate that Hollweg has flatly refused the parliamentary reform program.

Before receipt of the official confirmation of Hollweg's retirement the newspaper Germania was quoted in dispatches here as asserting his fall "was inevitable, since the Junkers, headed by the crown prince, were gaining the upper hand in the situation."

The Germania is the Center party's official organ. In this connection it was pointed out that the crown prince has been actively conferring for two or three days in Berlin, and that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General Ludendorff, the two arch-experts of militarism, had been recalled to Berlin from the front, for the second time in a week.

Of collateral interest were dispatches from Switzerland indicating great unrest and uneasiness in Austria-Hungary due to the German internal strife coming at a time when Russia is powerfully smashing the Austrian front.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

KRESO DIP
(STANDARDIZED)
For All Live Stock
EASY AND SAFE TO USE.
KILLS LICE, TICKS, FLEAS, MITES. FOR MANGE, SCAB,
RINGWORM, SCRATCHES, ETC. DESTROYS DIS-
EASE GERMS AND DRIVES AWAY FLIES.
NON-IRRITATING. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.

YOU can't afford to let lice, ticks, fleas and mites eat your stock alive. Get a supply of KRESO DIP and follow directions. It will put an end to the parasites and give the stock a chance to thrive and put on flesh. Use it in barns, hog pens, chicken houses and dog kennels--any place where there are vermin.

KRESO DIP is a coal tar product. It mixes readily with water. It does not burn or irritate like carbolic acid. It does not blister or take the hair off like kerosene. It costs less and does more than any of these. You can't make a better investment than to buy some Kres Dip to kill lice, ticks, mites and fleas and prevent disease by destroying the germs.

One gallon of KRESO DIP makes 60 to 75 gallons when mixed with water. Each lot is STANDARDIZED by the manufacturers, therefore always the same.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

FOR SALE BY
Chas. M. Ingersoll
DRUGGIST
ASK FOR FREE BOOKLETS.

\$12.00 a Ton for Old Iron
Delivered on Thursdays and Fridays
at Teeple's Hdw. Store

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

Sam Hartman
Gregory, Mich.

Does Your Roof Leak?

If so, let CHAS. CROWE Reshingle it. Work Guaranteed.
\$1.50 per thousand, and board.

Address—Pinckney, Mich.

The Pinckney Flour Mill
Will grind feed on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY
Each Week Till After Harvest

Rich and Poor.
The present position which we, the educated and well to do classes, occupy is that of the Old Man of the Sea riding on the poor man's back, only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry, and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We will not only supply him with food sufficient to keep him on his legs, but we will teach him and instruct him and point out to him the beauties of the landscape. We will discourse sweet music to him and give him abundance of good advice.

Yes, we will do almost anything for the poor man, anything but get off his back.—Tolstoy.

It does beat all how we are doing away with old customs. You seldom see a man beat a carpet any more in this day of rugs and mattinga.—Florida Times-Union.

The Burden of Age.
I know of little better worth remembering as we grow old than what pleased us while we were young. With the memory of the kind words once spoken come back the still kinder looks of those who spoke them; and, better than all, that early feeling of budding manhood, when there was neither fear nor distrust. Alas, these are the things, and not weak eyes and tottering limbs, which form the burden of old age. Oh, if we could only go on believing, go on trusting, go on hoping to the last, who would shed tears for the bygone feats of his youthful days when the spirit that evoked them lived young and vivid as before!—Charles Lever.

It is estimated that there are probably 1,500,000,000 cents and 500,000,000 five cent pieces afloat in the United States, or an average of twelve pennies and five nickels for each person.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE

Gregory

Mr. L. E. Howlett of Howell visited his mother, Mrs. Charlotte Howlett last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fewlass of Detroit spent several days this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Buhl.

Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Howlett and family of Pontiac visited his mother Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Joe Bowen has been on the sick list the past week but is better now.

The Ladies Aid Society last Thursday at Mrs. Fred Howlett's was very well attended, about 100 were present. The table receipts were about \$13.00.

Mrs. Caroline Farnham visited her son, Dr. L. A. Farnham of Pontiac the first part of last week.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Sellers and little daughters Gertrude and Elizabeth of Hartford City, Ind., are making an extended visit with Mrs. Seller's sister, Mrs. Wilmer Crossman.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Ostrander and little son visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. Arthur Bullis last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Bowen of Detroit are visiting Mrs. Bettie Marshall.

Mrs. O. B. Arnold was a Lansing visitor last Saturday and Sunday.

The Woman's Literary and Civic Club met at the home of Mrs. Daisie Placeway last Thursday. There were 21 present. A good program was rendered. Mrs. O. B. Arnold had a special paper on Jane Adams. Twenty housewives were fitted and made ready to send to Company M. National Guard at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Chipman attended the funeral of Thos. Westmorland at Fowler last Saturday.

Mrs. Caroline Farnham and her daughter Francis left last week for Stoneboro, Penn., to camp for the summer at the cottage of her son, T. Farnham.

Mrs. E. Hill very much appreciated the flowers the W. C. T. U. and other friends sent her during her illness.

John Marlatt and family were weekend visitors at Lansing.

Mrs. Perey Palmer and Levi Palmer of Jackson and James Palmer of Grass Lake visited at E. Hill's last Thursday.

Mr. Messenger is staying with his sister, Mrs. Jane Wright.

Mrs. F. Montague who has been seriously ill for some days is somewhat better.

Mrs. Buhl's Bible Class gave a surprise last Thursday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hammond, honoring Vere F. Worden who left Saturday to join his company at Jackson.

Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Farnham of Pontiac recently visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Williams.

Services at Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. Bible school at 11:45 a. m. Young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Miss Nettie Whitacre will lead. We are glad to note the growing of our Bible School and also the good attendance at the preaching service last Sunday. Come again all are welcome.

Plainfield

Lloyd and Leda Miller of Marion visited their brother here Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Stimson of Ann Arbor visited at the home of E. L. Topping's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lantis spent Sunday at Fred Hoffmeyer's.

Miss Irma Reeves spent a few days the past week with Hazel VanSickle.

Gertrude and Marjorie Mapes of Detroit are visiting relatives here.

Harold and Mable Sawdy of Howell visited relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. R. W. Caskey and daughter visited at Will Caskey's Thursday and Friday.

Anderson

Mrs. W. A. Cuffman and son of Romeo are guests of Mrs. Eunice Crane.

Miss Anna McClellan of Detroit is spending a couple of weeks at the home of her parents.

Chas. Huff and family of Howell were entertained at the home of Alice Hoff Sunday.

Miss Clare Ledwidge and Mr. and Mrs. Max Ledwidge spent Friday in Detroit.

Birney Ostrander and wife of Stockbridge visited at Arthur Bullock's Saturday and Sunday.

G. M. Greiner is in Detroit this week.

Mrs. Glenn Guerdon and son visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McMullen Saturday.

R. E. Grover of Fowlerville and W. J. Larkin of Howell have purchased Maxwell's of Max Ledwidge.

West Marion

W. R. Miller and family visited at Walter Miller's Sunday.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. John Clements this week Thursday for supper. Everyone invited.

Miss Ruth Collins and Myrtle Wellman called on Mrs. Ray Miller last Saturday.

Miss Lucile Brown of near North Lake was a weekend visitor at Phil Smith's.

The Star Class will give an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith Friday night.

Mrs. H. W. Smith is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bruff of Clio.

YOURSELF.

Man's greatest enemy is himself. If every man in the world should be as careful of deserving an honest opinion of himself as he is of getting the good opinion of others there would be a vast difference in the standing of the majority of mankind. Look carefully into yourself and discover your own flaws.



The Reason Why We Sell G & B PEARL

WE want business. Consequently we must make satisfied customers who come back again and again. The best way we know to make satisfied trade is to sell satisfactory merchandise. That's why we handle G & B PEARL Wire Cloth for screening doors, windows and porches.

G & B PEARL Wire Cloth outwears painted and galvanized cloth by years, simply because it is more rust proof by far than any similar cloth. And you know rust, not wear ruins screens. From every standpoint—wear—economy—looks or cleanliness—G & B PEARL Wire Cloth is the one best buy for screening.

We sell the genuine article with the G & B Round Tag on the roll and 2 Copper Wires in the Selvage.

TEEPLE HDW. CO., Pinckney, Mich.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

HEART OF THE SUNSET

By REX BEACH

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

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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

—18—

Years of experience had taught him to be always alert, even during his moments of deepest preoccupation, and so, from force of habit, when he came to the pumphouse road he carefully scanned it. In the dust were fresh hoof-prints leading toward the river. Now he knew this road to be seldom used, and therefore he wondered who could be riding it at a gallop in this blistering midday heat. A few rods farther on and his quick eye detected something else—some tiny object that brought him from his saddle. Out of the rut he picked a cigarette butt, the fire of which was cold but the paper of which was still wet from the smoker's lips. He examined it carefully; then he remounted and rode on, pondering its significance.

Dave loped out of the thicket and straight across the clearing to the Morales house. Leaving Montrosa's reins hanging, he opened the door and entered without knocking. Rosa appeared in the opening to another room, her eyes wide with fright at this apparition, and Dave saw that she was dressed in her finest, as if for a holiday or for a journey.

"Where's your father?" he demanded. "He's gone to Sangre de Cristo. What do you want?"

"When did he go?"

"This morning, early. He—"

"Who's been here since he left?"

Rosa was recovering from her first surprise, and now her black brows drew together in anger. "No one has come. You are the first. And have you no manners to stride into a respectable house—?"

Dave broke in harshly: "Rosa, you're lying. Jose Sanchez has been here within an hour. Where is he?" When the girl only grew whiter and raised a hand to her breast, he stepped toward her, crying, "Answer me!"

Rosa recoiled, and the breath caught in her throat like a sob. "I'll tell you nothing," she said in a thin voice. Then she began to tremble. "Why do you want Jose?"

"You know why. He killed Don Eduardo, and then he rode here. Come! I know everything."

"Lies! Lies!" Rosa's voice grew shrill. "Out of this house! I know you. It was you who betrayed Panfilo, and his blood is on your hands, assassin!" With the last word she made as if to retreat, but Dave was too quick; he seized her, and for an instant they struggled breathlessly.

Dave had reasoned beforehand that his only chance of discovering anything from this girl lay in utterly terrorizing her and in profiting by her first panic; therefore he pressed his advantage. He succeeded better than he had dared to hope.

"You know who killed Senor Ed," he cried, fiercely. "The fortune-teller read your plans, and there is no use to deny it."

Rosa screamed again; she writhed; she tried to sink her teeth into her captor's flesh. In her body was the strength of a full-grown man, and Dave could hardly hold her. But suddenly, as the two scuffled, from the back room of the house came a sound which caused Dave to release the girl as abruptly as he had seized her—it was the clink and tinkle of Mexican spurs upon a wooden floor.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Water-Cure.

Without an instant's hesitation Dave flung himself past Rosa and through the inner door.

Jose Sanchez met him with a shout; the shock of their collision overbore the lighter man, and the two went down together, arms and legs intertwined. The horse-breaker fired his revolver blindly—a deafening explosion inside those four walls—but he was powerless against his antagonist's strength and ferocity. It required but a moment for Law to master him, to wrench the weapon from his grasp, and then, with the aid of Jose's silk neck-scarf, to bind his wrists tightly.

From the front of the little house came the crash of a door violently slammed as Rosa profitably by the diversion to save herself.

When finally Jose stood, panting and marking his back to the wall, Dave regarded him with a sinister contraction of the lips that was almost a grin.

"Well," he said, drawing a deep breath. "I see you didn't go to the east pasture this morning."

"What do you want of me?" Jose managed to gasp.

There was a somewhat prolonged silence, during which Dave continued to stare at his prisoner with that same disquieting expression. "Why did you kill Don Eduardo?" he asked.

"I? Bah! Who says I killed him?" Jose glared defiance. "Why are you looking at me? Come! Take me to jail, if you think that will do any good."

"It's lucky I rode to Las Palmas this morning. In another hour you would have been across the Rio Grande—with Rosa and all her fine clothes, eh? Now you will be hanged. Well, that is how fortune goes."

The horse-breaker tossed his head and shrugged with a brave assumption of indifference; he laughed shortly. "You can prove nothing."

"Yes," continued Dave, "and Ross will go to prison, too. Now—suppose I should let you go? Would you help me? In ten minutes you could be safe." He inclined his head toward the muddy, silent river outside. "Would you be willing to help me?"

Jose's brows lifted. "What's this you are saying?" he inquired, eagerly. "I would only ask you a few questions."

"What questions?"

"Where is Senora Austin?"

Rosa's face became blank. "I don't know."

"Oh yes, you do. She started for La Feria. But—did she get there? Or did Longorio have other plans for her? You'd better tell me the truth, for your general can't help you now." Dave did his best to read the Mexican's expression, but failed. "Senor Ed's death means nothing to me," he went on, "but I must know where his wife is, and I'm willing to pay, with your liberty." In spite of himself his anxiety was plain.

Jose exclaimed: "Ho! I understand. He was in your way and you're glad to be rid of him. Well, we have no business fighting with each other." "Will you tell me—?"

"I'll tell you nothing, for I know nothing."

"Come! I must know."

Jose laughed insolently.

Law's face became black with sudden fury. His teeth bared themselves. He took a step forward, crying: "By heaven! You will tell me!" Seizing his prisoner by the throat, he pinned him to the wall; then with his free hand he cocked Longorio's revolver and thrust its muzzle against Jose's body. "Tell me!" he repeated. His countenance was so distorted, his expression so maniacal, that Jose felt his hour had come. The latter, being in all ways Mexican, did not struggle; instead, he squared his shoulders and, staring fearlessly into the face above him, cried:

"Shoot!"

For a moment the two men remained so; then Dave seemed to regain control of himself and the murderer light flickered out of his eyes. He flung his prisoner aside and cast the revolver into a corner of the room.

Jose picked himself up, cursing his captor eloquently. "You gringos don't know how to die," he said. "Death? Pah! We must die some time. And supposing I do know something about the senora, do you think you can force me to speak? Torture wouldn't open my lips."

Law did not trust himself to reply; and the horse-breaker went on with growing defiance:

"I am innocent of any crime; therefore I am brave. But you—the blood of innocent men means nothing to you—Panfilo's murder proves that—so complete your work. Make an end of me."

"Be still!" Dave commanded, thickly. But the fellow's hatred was out of bounds now, and by the bitterness of his vituperation he seemed to invite death. Dave interrupted his vitriolic curses to ask harshly:

"Will you tell me, or will you force me to wring the truth out of you?"

Jose answered by spitting at his captor; then he gritted an unspeakable epithet from between his teeth.

Dave addressed him with an air of finality. "You killed that man and your life is forfeit, so it doesn't make much difference whether I take it or whether the state takes it. You are brave enough to die—most of you Mexicans are—but the state can't force you to speak, and I can." Jose sneered.

"Oh yes, I can! I intend to know all that you know, and it will be better for you to tell me voluntarily. I must learn where Senora Austin is, and I must learn quickly, if I have to kill you by inches to get the truth."

"So! Torture, eh? Good. I can believe it of you. Well, a slow fire will not make me speak."

"No. A fire would be too easy, Jose."

"Eh?"

Without answer Dave strode out of the room. He was back before his prisoner could do more than wrench at his bonds, and with him he brought his lariat and his canteen.

"What are you going to do?" Jose inquired, backing away until he was once more at bay.

"I'm going to give you a drink."

"Whisky? You think you can make me drunk?" The horse-breaker laughed loudly but uneasily.

"Not whisky; water. I'm going to give you a drink of water."

"What capers!"

"When you've drunk enough you'll tell me why you killed your employer and where General Longorio has taken his wife. Yes, and everything else I want to know." Seizing the amazed Mexican, Dave flung him upon Morales' hard board bench, and in spite of the fellow's struggles deftly made him fast. When he had finished—and it was no easy job—Jose lay "spread-eagled" upon his back, his wrists and ankles firmly bound to the corners and foot posts, his body secured by a tight loop over his waist. The rope cut painfully and brought a curse from the prisoner when he strained at it. Law surveyed him with a face of stone.

"I don't want to do this," he declared, "but I know your kind. I give you one more chance. Will you tell me?"

Jose drew his lips back in a snarl of rage and pain, and Dave realized that further words were useless. He felt a certain pity for his victim and no little admiration for his courage, but such feelings were of small consequence as against his agonizing fears for Alaire's safety. Had he in the least doubted Jose's guilty knowledge of Longorio's intentions, Dave would have hesitated before employing the barbarous measures he had in mind, but—there was nothing else for it. He pulled the canteen cork and jammed the mouthpiece firmly to Jose's lips. Closing the fellow's nostrils with his free hand, he forced him to drink.

Jose clenched his teeth, he tried to roll his head, he held his breath until his face grew purple and his eyes bulged. He strained like a man upon the rack. The bench creaked to his muscular contortions; the rope tightened. It was terribly cruel, this crushing of a strong will bent on resistance to the uttermost; but never was an executioner more pitiless, never did a prisoner's agony receive less consideration. The warm water spilled over Jose's face, it drenched his neck and chest; his joints creaked as he strove for freedom and tried to twist his head out of Law's iron grasp. The seconds dragged; until finally nature asserted herself. The imprisoned breath burst forth; there sounded a loud gurgling cry and a choking inhalation. Jose's body writhed with the convulsions of drowning as the water and air were sucked into his lungs. Law was kneeling over his victim now, his weight and strength so applied that Jose had no liberty of action and could only drink, coughing and fighting for air. Somehow he managed to revive himself briefly and again shut his teeth; but a moment more and he was again writhing with the furious battle for air, more desperate now than before. After a while Law freed his victim's nostrils and allowed him a partial breath, then once more crushed the mouthpiece against his lips. By and by, to relieve his torture, Jose began to drink in great noisy gulps, striving to empty the vessel.

But the stomach's capacity is limited. In time Jose felt himself bursting; the liquid began to regurgitate. This was not mere pain that he suffered, but the ultimate nightmare horror of death more awful than anything he had ever imagined. Jose would have met a bullet, a knife, a lash, without flinching; flames would not have served to weaken his resolve; but this slow drowning was infinitely worse than the worst he had thought possible; he was suffocating by long, black, agonizing minutes. Every nerve and muscle of his body, every cell in his bursting lungs, fought against the outrage in a purely physical frenzy over which his will power had no control. Nor would insensibility come to his relief—Law watched him too carefully for that. He could not even voice his sufferings by shrieks; he could only writh and retch and gurgle while the ropes bit into his flesh and his captor knelt upon him like a monstrous stone weight.

But Jose had made a better fight than he knew. The canteen ran dry at last, and Law was forced to release his hold.

"Will you speak?" he demanded.

Thinking that he had come safely through the ordeal, Jose shook his head; he rolled his bulging, bloodshot eyes and vomited, then managed to call God to witness his innocence.

Dave went into the next room and refilled the canteen. When he reappeared with the dripping vessel in his hand, Jose tried to scream. But his throat was torn and strained; the sound of his own voice frightened him.

Once more the torment began. The tortured man was weaker now, and in consequence he resisted more feebly; but not until he was less than half conscious did Law spare him to recover.

"So! Torture, eh? Good. I can believe it of you. Well, a slow fire will not make me speak."

"No. A fire would be too easy, Jose."

"Eh?"

Without answer Dave strode out of the room. He was back before his prisoner could do more than wrench at his bonds, and with him he brought his lariat and his canteen.

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"I'm going to give you a drink."

"Whisky? You think you can make me drunk?" The horse-breaker laughed loudly but uneasily.

she said that Dave might be ruthless; and yet the man was by no means incapable of compassion. At the present moment, however, he considered himself simply as the instrument by which Alaire was to be saved. His own feelings had nothing to do with the matter; neither had the sufferings of this Mexican. Therefore he steeled himself to prolong the agony until the murderer's stubborn spirit was worn down. Once again he put his questions, and, again receiving defiance, jammed the canteen between Jose's teeth.

But human nature is weak. For the first time in his life Jose Sanchez felt terror—a terror too awful to be endured—and he made the sign.

He was no longer the insolent defier, the challenger, but an imploring wretch, whose last powers of resistance had been completely shattered. His frightened eyes were glued to that devilish vessel in which his manhood had dissolved, the fear of it made a woman of him.

Slowly, in sighs and whimpers, in agonies of reluctance, his story came; his words were rendered almost incomprehensible by his abysmal fright. When he had purged himself of his secret Dave promptly unbound him; then leaving him more than half dead, he went to the telephone which connected the pumping station with Las Palmas and called up the ranch.

He was surprised when Blaze Jones answered. Blaze, it seemed, had just arrived, summoned by news of the tragedy. The countryside had been alarmed and a search for Ed Austin's slayer was being organized.

"Call it off," Dave told him. "I've got your man." Blaze stuttered his surprise and incredulity. "I mean it. It's Jose Sanchez, and he has confessed. I want you to come here, quick; and come alone, if you don't mind. I need your help."

Inside of ten minutes Jones piloted his automobile into the clearing beside the river, and leaving his motor running, leaped from the car.

Dave met him at the door of the Morales house and briefly told him the story of Jose's capture.

"Say! That's quick work," the rancher cried, admiringly. "Why, Ed ain't cold yet! You gave him the water-ure, eh? Now I reckon it would take more than water to make a Mexican talk."

"Jose was hired for the work; he laid for Ed Austin in the pecan grove and shot him as he passed."

"Hired! Why this hombre needs quick hangin', don't he? I told 'em at Las Palmas that you'd rounded up the guilty party, so I reckon they'll be here in a few minutes. We'll just stretch this horse-wrangler, and save the country some expense." Law shrugged. "Do what you like with him, but—it isn't necessary. He'll confess in regulation form, I'm sure. I had to work fast to learn what became of Mrs. Austin."

"Miz Austin? What's happened to her?"

Dave's voice changed; there was a sudden quickening of his words. "They've got her, Blaze. They waited until they had her safe before they killed Ed."

"They? Who are you talkin' about?"

"I mean Longorio and his outfit. He's got her over yonder." Dave flung out a trembling hand toward the river.

Seeing that his hearer failed to comprehend, he explained, swiftly: "He's crazy about her—got one of those Mexican infatuations—and you know what that means. He couldn't steal her from Las Palmas—she wouldn't have anything to do with him—so he used that old cattle deal as an excuse to get her across the border. Then he put Ed out of the way. She went of her own accord, and she didn't tell Austin, because they were having trouble. She's gone to La Feria, Blaze."

"La Feria! Then she's in it for."

Dave nodded his agreement; for the first time Blaze noted how white and set was his friend's face.

"Longorio must have foreseen what was coming," Dave went on. "That country's afame; Americans aren't safe over there. If war is declared, a good many of them will never hear from. He knows that. He's got her safe. She can't get out."

Blaze was very grave when next he spoke. "Dave, this is bad—bad. I can't understand what made her go. Why, she must have been out of her head. But we've got to do something. We've got to burn the wires to Washington—yes, and to Mexico City. We must get the government to send soldiers after her. What have we got 'em for, anyhow?"

"Washington won't do anything. What can be done when there are thousands of American women in the same danger? What steps can the government take with diplomatic relations suspended? Those greasers are filling their jails with our people—rounding 'em up for the day of the big break."

No, Longorio saw it all coming—he's no fool. He's got her; she's in there-trapped."

"There's a reason."

"To be continued."

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

COULDN'T LIFT SIX MONTHS OLD BABY

Mrs. Hawkins Was So Weak
Couldn't Move in Her Bed
Without Help.

HAD SUFFERED TORTURE

Well and Strong Again After Taking Tanlac and Weighs More Than She Has in Over Eighteen Years.

"I was down in bed and couldn't raise my head or move without help and now I'm able to do all my housework, even to my cooking and garden work and I weigh more than I have in eighteen years and have been taking Tanlac only about four weeks," said Mrs. Dolly Hawkins, 4906 Second avenue, South, Birmingham, Ala., recently.

"For years," continued Mrs. Hawkins, "I suffered with rheumatism and acute indigestion. The rheumatism got me down in bed and had me bound so hard and fast somebody had to move me about and the pain was terrible. I couldn't lift my six-months-old baby, and had to hire someone to wait on me and do my work. I was so nervous the least little thing dropping on the floor would startle me and my heart would almost stop beating. I couldn't eat any solid food at all and was in such run-down condition my baby fell off until it was just a little skeleton and fretted and cried all the time. No kind of medicine did me any good and I was getting worse all the time."

"If ever a medicine did wonders, Tanlac did it for me and my little baby. I felt better in just a few days after I began taking it. I have taken three bottles and I am not nervous in the least now and my sleep is fine and rests me. The awful rheumatic pains and misery is all gone. I can eat anything I want and my food not only gives me nourishment but my baby is as fat as a little pig and sits for hours at a time on a pallet and plays without a whimper. Tanlac has made a well woman of me and a fat, healthy baby out of my little sickly one, and I'm just so thankful for what Tanlac has done for us I want everybody to know about this great medicine."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town. Adv.

The Man's Part.
"Marriage is a life partnership!"
"And the man is the silent partner!"

Druggist's Experience With Kidney Medicine

I have handled and sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for some time and have heard customers claim that it had produced very satisfactory results in different ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder. I have nothing but favorable reports at hand and my personal opinion is that there is not anything on the market that will equal Swamp-Root for disease of the kidneys, liver and bladder and I know of a physician who is a very strong believer in the merits of Swamp-Root. Very truly yours,

THE J. M. WATTS MERC. STORE,
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Sept. 29, 1916. Watsville, Miss.
Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores—Adv.

The Assyrians are said to have been the first to introduce the heel for security and comfort in walking.

CUTICURA COMPLEXIONS

Are Usually Remarkably Soft and Clear—Trial Free.

Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet Soap, and assist it now and then as needed by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. Nothing better to make the complexion clear, scarp free from dandruff and hands soft and white.

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

Rejected cartridge shells have been bought up by a jewelry firm and made into flower vases.

The organizers of The Capitol Petroleum Company have now contracted for the drilling of the first well on their 557-acre oil tract in Kansas. Stock now only 2 cents a share while it lasts, one-half cash, balance for monthly payments, or 5% discount for oil cash. Make all remittances to The Securities Finance & Investment Co., Fiscal Agents, 200 Foster Bldg., Denver, Colo.—Adv.

Experience must be a high-school teacher.

QUOTA TO BE DRAFTED IN EACH STATE

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

	Gross Quota	Net Quota by Draft	National Guard Enlisted April 2-June 30	Regular Army April 2-June 30	Aggregate Guard and Reg. Army
United States	1,152,985	687,000	183,719	117,974	465,985
Alabama	21,300	13,612	2,238	1,232	7,851
Arizona	4,478	3,472	371	171	998
Arkansas	17,452	10,267	5,128	840	7,155
California	34,907	23,060	3,182	4,158	11,786
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,722	1,015	5,027
Connecticut	18,817	10,977	2,776	1,138	7,807
Delaware	2,669	1,202	639	180	1,363
D. C. of Columbia	3,796	929	704	223	2,860
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,859	954	3,788
Georgia	27,209	18,337	2,100	2,840	8,825
Idaho	4,833	2,287	865	711	2,538
Illinois	70,094	51,653	9,635	10,997	27,304
Indiana	29,971	17,510	2,494	5,940	12,409
Iowa	25,465	12,749	6,808	3,833	12,672
Kansas	17,795	6,439	6,998	2,588	11,325
Kentucky	22,152	14,236	3,622	2,276	7,878
Louisiana	18,481	13,582	1,979	1,198	4,867
Maine	7,076	1,821	2,722	553	5,243
Maryland	14,139	7,096	3,151	537	7,018
Massachusetts	43,109	20,586	7,511	4,965	32,448
Michigan	43,938	30,291	3,943	5,906	13,569
Minnesota	26,021	17,854	3,752	1,951	8,122
Mississippi	16,429	10,201	3,457	581	5,800
Missouri	36,461	18,660	7,738	3,984	16,740
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	982	2,533
Nebraska	18,900	8,185	2,538	1,853	5,691
Nevada	1,435	1,051	.....	382	382
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204	1,272	346	3,207
New Jersey	35,623	20,665	4,584	4,202	14,896
New Mexico	8,856	2,292	1,239	227	1,557
New York	122,424	69,241	16,888	12,588	52,971
North Carolina	28,486	15,974	3,345	1,003	7,471
North Dakota	7,737	5,606	1,488	353	2,118
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	6,020	27,586
Oklahoma	19,943	15,564	2,004	1,907	4,344
Oregon	7,387	717	2,259	1,974	6,657
Pennsylvania	98,277	60,859	9,732	13,388	37,248
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801	1,916	371	4,465
South Carolina	15,147	10,081	1,798	782	5,040
South Dakota	6,854	2,717	2,647	579	4,125
Tennessee	22,158	14,528	3,912	1,414	7,592
Texas	48,116	30,845	8,794	4,347	17,488
Utah	4,945	2,370	812	1,091	2,566
Vermont	3,243	1,049	1,111	205	2,188
Virginia	21,354	13,795	2,992	838	7,522
Washington	12,788	7,296	1,784	1,446	5,450
West Virginia	14,848	9,101	1,482	1,240	5,721
Wisconsin	28,199	12,878	9,029	1,586	15,274
Wyoming	2,683	810	1,180	304	1,868
Alaska	710	696	.....	13	13
Hawaii	2,403	.....	142	18	4,397
Porto Rico	13,480	12,833	.....	624	624

WILSON ISSUES FORMAL DRAFT ORDER

Washington.—The government has notified each state of the number of men it will be called upon to furnish in the draft. This notification was contained in the formal order issued by the president calling for 687,000 men under the selective conscription law to make up the national army.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard at war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

Total to Be 1,262,985.

The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is Secretary of War Baker's announcement of the order:

"By virtue of the authority vested

in him by an act of congress entitled

'An Act to Authorize the President

to Increase Temporarily the Military

Establishment of the United States,'

approved May 13, 1917, the president

of the United States has ordered the

aggregates of 687,000 men to be

raised by draft for the military

service of the United States in order

to bring to full strength the organiza-

tions of the regular army and the

organizations embodying the mem-

bers of the National Guard drafted

into the military service of the United

States and to create the national army,

and has caused said aggregate

number to be apportioned to the sev-

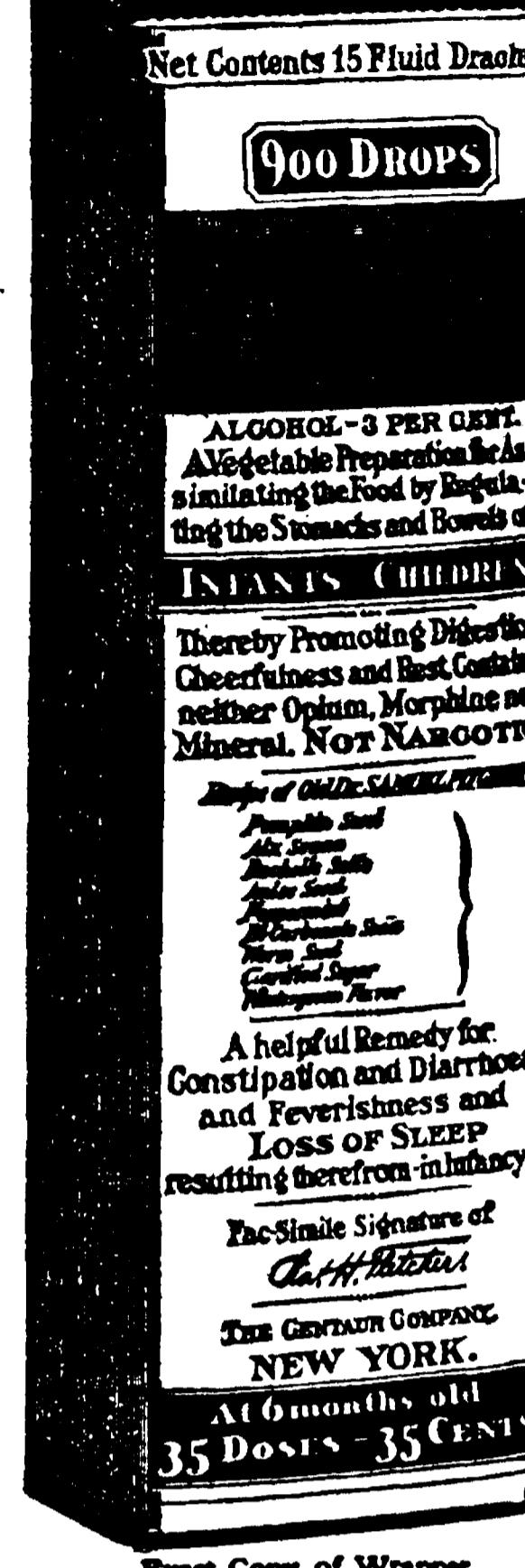
eral states and territories and the

District of Columbia as set forth in

the schedule hereto appended.

Must Apportion Quotas.

The governor of each state and territory and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the president and in accordance with said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, shall apportion the quota so apportioned to such state, territory or district and shall communicate



CASTORIA

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Genuine Castoria

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For Over

Thirty Years

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

UNITY NEEDED TO HOLD TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Labor Must Join In Effort to Meet New Competitive Spirit in Europe.

"Employers and workers must unite to meet the conditions that the restoration of peace in Europe will bring," says Eugene H. Outerbridge, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. "I think there is no single element in industry before this country today of such vast importance as the matter of bringing these two constituents into mutual confidence and understanding in a real spirit of co-operation."

"In the world conditions now prevailing the peoples of the belligerent nations have, under the stress of a compelling necessity, developed a degree of co-operation and efficiency in production of which they never before knew themselves capable and which has never been approached anywhere else in the world."

"The war has produced many unprecedented conditions. This is only one of them. After it is over there will be many we shall have to meet and many changes to which we shall have to adapt ourselves. Some cannot be foretold or foreseen, but it appears to me inevitable that the consciousness of the efficiency and productive power that has been developed in the European peoples will lead them not to turn to previous methods or lives of indolence and ease, but that they will turn their newly developed powers to production in peaceful pursuits and that we then shall have to meet in foreign fields, and perhaps in domestic trade, the force of a competitive production organized on a degree of efficiency which we have never before had to combat"—*Industrial Conservation, N. Y.*

Don't Rock the Industrial Boat.

After the European war is over the prosperity of the country will depend on the willingness of labor to co-operate with capital in fighting destructive competition from abroad. This is the consensus of opinion among men of affairs who have made a close study of conditions in the industrial and economic world.

During the reconstruction period that must follow the termination of the war, these men say, labor and capital will be shipmates, and if there is going to be any mutiny among the members of the crew the result will affect the wage earners' income. In this connection George Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, says:

"I cannot get rid of the conviction that there will have to be a period of readjustment for the general business situation soon after the war. There is only one way to maintain high wages, and that is by increasing the efficiency of industry. We have to convince our own people of the advantages of large scale, economical production, and we have to satisfy our wage-earners that they are interested not in restricting production, but in increasing production. They must be brought to see not only that wages are dependent upon production, but that an increasing supply of all the comforts of life for the masses of the people is dependent upon it."—*Industrial Conservation, N. Y.*

WITHOUT AGITATORS INDUSTRY FLOURISHES

Figures Show Big Increase in Wages and Factories in Queens.

Wherever labor agitators are few, there industry flourishes and workers are prosperous. This is the lesson to be gleaned from the remarkable industrial growth in the Borough of Queens, New York City, as shown by the figures recently compiled by the Bureau of Census for the year 1914.

The figures record a decided gain not only in the number of new factories, capital invested in manufacturing, and the value of manufactured products, but also in the sum total of salaries and wages and the number of salaried employees and wage earners since the taking of the last census in 1905. From a percentage standpoint, the increase over the several items was as follows:

Salaried employees, 62.7 per cent; salaries, 50.8 per cent; wages, 35 per cent; wage earners, 30.7 per cent; capital invested, 29 per cent; number of factories, 26.6 per cent; value of products, 25 per cent.

While complete figures have not been published as yet for all the cities and towns, still from the figures that are now available it is evident that the Borough of Queens for the year 1914 exceeded in the value of its manufactured products many States of the Union, such as Vermont, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, and Wyoming; it exceeded, also, in this respect every city in New York State, with the exception of Buffalo. In fact, there were not more than fifteen or sixteen cities in



VARIOUS SOUP.

SCOTCH BROTH.—Two pounds of mutton (neck preferred), a quart of water, two carrots, two onions, a turnip, a tablespoonful of barley, a large potato, salt, pepper. Soak the mutton (cut in small pieces), in a quart of water for an hour. Put meat and water in pot on stove and bring water to boil, then let simmer for an hour and a half. Add more water if needed. At the end of this time add vegetables cut in small pieces, also barley, and season. Cook all for three hours. Simmer slowly. When done add a little chopped parsley.

Clam Bouillon. Wash clams, add to two quarts, a cupful of cornmeal or oatmeal, a tablespoonful of salt, cold water just to cover. In twenty four hours wash, put in lettuce with half a cupful of water, steam until shells open, remove clams from shells and black membranes, put in liquor. Boil and skin ten minutes. Strain through double cheesecloth. Add water if too salty, pepper, mace or extract of celery and onion to taste. Serve hot in cups with a tablespoonful of whipped cream on top.

Cheese Soup.—Three onions, a large tablespoonful of butter, a quart of water or milk, salt and pepper to taste, also pinch of thyme and a cupful of grated Swiss cheese. Take three large onions cut fine and fry to a dark brown in the butter. Remove all burnt pieces of onion to prevent bitter taste in the soup. Put onions in a saucepan and add a quart of water or milk, salt and pepper to taste and a pinch of thyme. Boil half an hour, pass through a fine strainer, place on fire and bring to a boil, adding a cupful of grated Swiss cheese and boiling a few seconds. Serve with fried cubes of bread.

Mother's Chicken Soup.—Place the frame of a cold chicken, with the remnants of dressing and gravy, in a kettle and cover with cold water, simmer gently for three hours and let it stand till next day. Remove the fat, skin off all the bits and bones. Put the soup on to heat until it boils, then thicken slightly with flour wet with water to a smooth paste and season to taste. Serve with baked potatoes as a gravy or as a soup as preferred. Chicken that has been baked may be used in the same manner.

A Fighting Bishop.

On one occasion Bishop Selwyn was going down the river Waikato with a Maori when the latter, who was very lazy, left off paddling the canoe, at the same time muttering that if Selwyn were not a bishop he would—well, "go for him."

In a moment the bishop told the man to turn the canoe ashore, where, stripping himself of everything episcopal, he said, pointing to his robes, etc.: "The bishop lies there; the man is here. I am quite ready. Come on."

The Maori did not "come on," however, but quietly resumed his work without another murmur.—London *Tit-Bits*.

The Original Fruit Canners.

We are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canned fruit. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found in what had been the pantry of a house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year fruit canning was introduced into the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue at Pompeii twenty centuries ago.

Snow in the Bible.

The historical books of the Bible contain only two notices of snow actually falling, II Samuel xxiii, 20, and I Macabees xiii, 22, but the allusions to snow are numerous in the poetical books. At Jerusalem snow often falls to the depth of a foot or more in January and February, but it seldom lies. At Nazareth it falls more frequently and deeper.

A tree that is 100 feet high is used as a wireless station mast in a Central American city.

the United States which produced manufactured products greater in value than those made in Queens for the year 1914.—*Industrial Conservation, N. Y.*

Beat Your Own Record.

Don't gauge your own efforts by the activity or output of your fellow workers. Never mind how little the man next to you does. That is his own funeral, and he will be chief mourner some day. Compete with yourself each day, striving to beat your record of the day before.

COW NEEDS RESTING PERIOD

Some Animals Maintain Good Milk Flow Right Up to Calving Time—Rest Is Important.

The dairying department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station recommends that the dairy farmer should remember to give his cows a rest of six weeks, or more before they freshen. Some cows may maintain a good flow of milk right up to calving time, and in such cases the dairyman hesitates to dry them off for a rest period of several weeks. This should be done, however, and the cow well fed so that she will be in good flesh when she freshens.

The work of producing a heavy yield of milk for ten months or a year is a severe drain upon the cow's strength and vitality, and a period of rest should be given her to recuperate and prepare for another lactation period. If she finishes her milking-period quite thin in flesh, she should be given a longer dry period and more liberally fed. The loss of what milk the cow might produce during the dry period will be made up several times over by an increased yield during the following lactation period. A good rest and liberal feeding preceding the date of calving helps largely to bring about a good yield during the following year.

RECORD OF LEADING BREEDS

JERSEY, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Have 16,155 Animals Registered.

The following are the records of the four leading breeds of dairy cattle for the last year:

Jersey—6,146 cows registered; average yield, 7,816 pounds; average butterfat, 418 pounds; average per cent, 5.35.

Guernsey—5,081 cows registered;

Ayrshire—2,186 cows registered; average yield, 9,447 pounds; average butterfat, 372.9 pounds; average per cent, 3.94.

Holstein-Friesian—2,742 cows registered; average yield, 14,619 pounds; average butterfat, 504 pounds; average per cent, 3.4.

MILK AND BUTTERFAT FEEDS

Utilize Every Possible Morsel of Food—Teeth and Stomach Wear Out First in Cow.

Every possible morsel of food fed to dairy cows should be utilized for the production of milk and butterfat. The teeth and the stomach are the two organs of a cow which wear out first, especially the former. This is caused in great part by the cow having to eat hard dry unground grain. There is an old saying, "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." With the dairy cow also this holds true. When one organ of digestion wears out, then the whole cow is useless.

A good dairy cow should be kept as long as possible, and if she is properly fed and cared for, she will be useful for about fifteen years. Some give a nice mess of milk at the age of twenty years.

CLEANLINESS OF CALF PENS

Use Abundance of Nice Straw and Dig Out All Manure Frequently—Calves Are Frisky.

The calf pen must be kept clean. Use lots of nice straw, not putting it upon a lot of fermented filth, but dig out all manure very frequently and add fresh straw almost daily. Calves are so frisky that they tramp the straw into the manure to beat everything.

Separate milk, tender clover or alfalfa hay, bran, oil meal, silage, shelled corn, such feeds are the stuff good calves are made of.

Music the Mood-Maker.

Music is so restful that it is used to still rioting and cure lunacy. It is so stirring that battle is not attempted without it, and armies become "wrought to an edge of steel" under the strange call. It is so refining that all schools teach it. It is so uplifting that every church and every religious service employs it. The history of epochal battles of great revivals and of mighty movements might almost be written as the history of music. Music is the great mood maker.—Henry M. Edmonds in *Birmingham Age-Herald*.

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DAIRY FACTS

GIVE COW NUTRITIOUS FEEDS

Pennsylvania Experiment Station Recommends Decrease in Silage in Drying-Off Process.

For a considerable period before the dairy cow is due to freshen it is best to feed highly nutritious feeds. About 60 days before the time for parturition the cow should be dried off. It is necessary that this be done carefully. If old milk left in the udder may lead to garget or other ills.

For the drying-off process the Pennsylvania experiment station recommends decreasing the stage to about 20 pounds and the grain to four pounds daily. No change is necessary in the amount of hay fed. After the cow is dry the grain ration is reduced and the amount of grain increased gradually until the week just previous to freshening.

The grain ration ought to be laxative in character, highly nutritious and palatable. During the last week the cow should be placed in a box stall and her grain lessened. Equal parts of wheat bran and ground oats or chop with alfalfa hay and mangels is recommended as a good ration to feed at this time.

After parturition the cow should not be milked until the second day, except by the calf, unless, as is the practice of some dairymen, the calf is removed at once. For several days the cow should be allowed only tepid water. For feed, good clover hay, mangels and bran and oats are probably best until her system becomes normal again. By the third day the cow may be returned to her stall.

KEEP DAIRY PRODUCTS COLD

Special Precautions Should Be Taken to Cool Milk After Being Drawn and Then Kept So.

Milk and cream are perishable products and every possible precaution should be taken at the farm and in the home to keep these products whole. Come. In the fall with the cooler weather, there exists an opinion that ice or other methods of cooling milk and cream is unnecessary to have these products remain sweet in cold weather, says Prof. V. R. Jones of the South Dakota department of dairy husbandry. This is a false assumption. Special precautions to see that these dairy products are cooled immediately after drawn and kept cold until delivery are important.

Milk and cream will contain germs or (lactic acid) bacteria no matter how careful we are in its production. The bacteria that cause milk to sour multiply very rapidly at moderately high temperatures (70-80 degrees F.). If the milk or cream is cooled to 50 degrees F. or less, the growth of these germs is held in check and these food products remain sweet for a longer period.

If the dairy farmer does his duty in properly cooling milk and cream at the farm, either with ice or cold running water, and the same precautions are taken in the home, there will be less trouble with sour milk and cream.

REMOVE CREAM FROM BOTTLE

Simple Utensil With Which Cream May Be Taken From Milk Bottle Without Mixing Milk.

A utensil for removing cream from a milk bottle consists of a cylinder about half the length of a quart bottle and of a diameter slightly less than that of the mouth of the ordinary milk container. The device is held in one hand, the index finger passing through a small looped handle at the upper end. Projecting from the otherwise closed

upper end of the cylinder is a small tube. A screen extends across the cylinder's lower end. After inserting the separator into the bottle to the depth of the cream, the thumb is placed over the end of the tube. The separator may now be lifted from the bottle filled with cream, the screen and suction combining to keep the fluid from flowing downward.—*Popstar Mechanics Magazine*.

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