

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. XXXV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, April 4, 1918

No. 1+

CUSTER BOYS GIVE DRILL

Exhibition and Band Entertains

At Pontiac

Clyde Sibley With Them

Last Saturday was a gala day in a military sense for Pontiac, 338th regiment from Camp Custer having been entertained by that city.

Long before the train arrived bearing the troops the streets were thronged by a concourse composed of thousands of men, women, and children, waiting patiently for the soldiers, many of whom had friends in the large crowd.

About noon the escort, consisting of a detachment of home guards, Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias, Oddfellows, Woodmen, Knights of Columbus, all in their uniforms and headed by the Pontiac Commercial band received the soldiers and marched and countermarched through the streets. After a fine dinner, served by the board of commerce in their hall, the boys rested and at 3:30 gave an exhibition of real soldiery at the opera house.

This exhibition consisted of the various evolutions, setting up exercises, signal drills, with buzzers, flags, waving arms, etc. accompanied by a lecture by one of the officers. Then a demonstration of machine gun drill, setting up and taking down, loading and firing was accomplished, and commanded the most intense interest of the large audience. At its close the machine gun company went through their whole drill blindfolded, showing that they could be efficient on the darkest night, and elicited cheer after from the audience.

Not the least part of the entertainment was the music rendered by the 338th regimental band composed of a band master, C. Sibley, proprietor of the Pinckney Dispatch, and about fifty other good musicians.

They interspersed their fine music with the various drills and exercises and were encored many times by the delighted audience.

In the evening the drills and exhibitions were repeated after which "Sib" had a short leave of absence which opportunity he improved by taking the first car to Flint where he had a very pressing engagement. He did not have much time to waste (no pun intended) as his leave of absence expired at reveille Monday morning. Oh you soldier boy!

Card of Thanks

We wish to sincerely thank the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement. The ministers for their kind words, the O. E. S. and W. C. T. U. for their many acts of kindness: Mrs. Fick for her beautiful solos, and the men who so kindly used their automobiles. Again we thank you.
Mrs. Grace Gilchrist.
Winston Gilchrist.

PINCKNEY BOY PROMINENT

Samuel Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilson, is in Mexico City in the employ of the Commission for the re-organization of Carranza's Government, for a survey of commercial and labor conditions of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Wilson was born and raised in Putnam township, graduated from Pinckney High School and U of M. He has made quite a career for himself. Built one of the first railroads that were finished in Cuba after the Spanish war. He invented a gasoline engine when those machines were in their infancy and is nationally prominent in civic circles.

PUTNAM DEMOCRATIC

Putnam Township is again in the Democratic column. After two years of vicissitude the party has united and the whole ticket with good substantial majorities was elected. Except for one lapse the day passed quietly and long before dark the results were announced and the victorious candidates passed around a bountiful supply of cigars.

More Livingston Co Soldiers

Sent to Fight For Our Nation

Thirty-three young men from Livingston county left this week for the training camps. They are all fine fellows and will make this county feel proud that they are so well represented. Those who went from this section are Kenneth Darrow, William Brogan, Guy H. Kuhn, Carl Asseltine, S. J. Russell.

Resolutions

Pinckney Chapter No. 145 of the Order of the Eastern Star passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our circle our beloved sister, Charlotte Gilchrist, thereby severing the fraternal chain that bound us together; She has completed her pilgrimage here and a brighter world has opened to her, where, beyond the cares and sorrows of this life there is peace and rest. Therefore be it

RESOLVED: That our Chapter be draped in mourning for thirty days, also that these resolutions be spread on the records of our chapter; that a copy of them be printed in our village newspaper.

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the
North Wind's breath.
The stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine
own, O Death."

Nettie M. Vaughn
Vills Richards
Mary F. Read
Committee.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence on this 6th day of December A. D. 1886. A. W. Gleason,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and act through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation

INSURE your property in the old reliable, the Michigan Mutual Tornado Cyclone and Wind Storm Co. of Hastings Mich. C. V. Van Winkle, agent.

FENCE BUILDING—I am now prepared to take contracts for building wire fence. First class work guaranteed. M. Chalker.

REAL ESTATE—Buy for cash. Sell trade for city property in Detroit Lansing, or Pontiac. James F. White Real Estate Co.

FOR SALE—Horse corn of bean planter. Two-row bean cultivator, New Oliver riding cultivator, Nice bright seed oats Eugene McIntyre.

NOTARY PUBLIC—At the Pinckney Exchange Bank. E. G. Lambertson

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 acre farm 1 1/2 miles north of Hamburg or will rent by fields. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—One good young work horse Also one stock and hay rack nearly new. E. Farnum

State of Michigan, the Probate Court for the County of Livingston. At a session of said Court, held at the probate office in the City of Howell, in said county, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1918.

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

OLIVE MCKINDER, Mentally incompetent. Mrs. Millie Bates having filed in said court her petition alleging that said Olive McKinder is a mentally incompetent person and praying that George Teeple or some other suitable person be appointed as guardian of her person and estate,

It is ordered that the 19th day of April, A. D. 1918, 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 notice thereof be given by personal service of a copy of this order upon said Olive McKinder and upon each of her nearest relatives and presumptive heirs-at-law as to be side within said county, at least fourteen days previous to said day of hearing;

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all others of her nearest relatives and presumptive heirs-at-law by a 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

Let Monks Bros

Shoe Your Feet

We carry the famous Star brand Dress Shoes and Work Shoes.

We have your size and can fit your feet. They are easy and stand the test of service.

Try one of those Khaki Motor Suits. We have your size.

Overalls, Jackets, Work-Shoes, Hats and Gaps, Gloves and Mittens. Let us rig you out for spring work.

Look over our line of samples and we will take your order for a perfect fitting suit.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Fresh Groceries always in stock.

Vegetables and Meats every Saturday.

Highest Price and Test on cream brought to us on Tuesday.

MONKS BROS.

WE NEED

MONEY

Having bought too liberally we are overstocked Jobbers WILL NOT WAIT for their pay. With bills fast falling due we are compelled to sacrifice for CASH.

Saturday Specials

60 Pairs Men's Overalls to close at 1.19
50 Pairs Ladie's Hose, Light Blue, Pink and Gray, 20 cent values 14c

Special prices on Flour Coffee and Canned Goods
Saturday April 6

Do Not Ask For Credit

MURPHY and JACKSON.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today ease the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1898 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

He Did Not Know.

It was in an Indianapolis court a few weeks ago. A colored fellow was before the judge on a charge of bootlegging.

"Were you ever arrested before?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir, once."

"How long were you in jail then?"

"I was not put in jail."

"How is it you were arrested and yet did not go to jail?"

"Well, I was fined \$1 and costs and I paid the costs."

"How much was that?"

"Eleven dollars."

"I suppose the judge got \$5 and the rest went to the jury, didn't it?"

"I don't know, judge. I wasn't there when they divided it."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Didn't Get It.

As a result of a baby having been left on his front porch a few days ago, Homer D. Basset, druggist at 904 Massachusetts avenue, has been the brunt of many attempted jokes. Two young women of the neighborhood entered his store the other day, and hoping to have a little fun, smiled and said to Mr. Basset: "Well, how's pop?"

"Five cents a bottle," was Mr. Basset's reply, after which the girls gave up.—Indianapolis News.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. C. Little* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Scarcely of cyanide is restricting the production of silver, particularly in Mexico.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

Clothes Economy Fashion's Problem

New York.—Women are of many minds concerning clothes. Some insist that they will have everything made in the house, giving the seamstresses a chance to live; that they will study the best fashions for inspirational work in their own sewing rooms.

Others insist that they will spend this spring altering clothes that are almost as good as new, while others say that it is "patriotic to spend."

It is quite well, observes a prominent fashion writer, that there are segments of differing thought. The continent is so full of women that they can group themselves into thousands of units, each with but a single purpose, and everybody will be benefited.

Every woman does not see economy in the same way. It would be foolish therefore, to preach the same sermon to the mass. There is no doubt that several thousands of women are debating, with intelligence and with a stimulating effort at sacrifice, this question of spring costumery; but, as far as the prophet can see into the future, business will not suffer by this discussion.

Skirts Very Narrow.

Skirts, for instance: The slightest flare at any seam makes even a conservative woman wearing such a garment wish she had stayed at home or remodeled her gown before she went



Surplice bodice for evening. It belongs to an oriental gown, which has a net tunic caught at one side and embroidered in gold. The satin skirt is edged with monkey-fur fringe. The scarf is of currant-colored tulle.

Fortunately, the alteration from a wide to a narrow silhouette is mastered even by those who do not claim to be experts. The seams of a tailored skirt, for instance, are merely ripped upward from the bottom and taken in as a continuation of the straight line from the hips.

The hem of frocks cannot be handled in so simple a way; but, fortunately for the economical woman, or the one whose patriotism has made her think that she should be economical in this question of apparel, the French have handed us out in a generous manner two of three very clever tricks that will turn the old into the new.

One of them is the holding in of a slightly full skirt by a loose hand be-

BEAUTY OF ORGANDIE BLOUSE

Garment is Usually Trimmed With Picoté Ruffles of Self Material, Finished with Touch of Ribbon.

The organdie blouses of the smock variety are lovely enough to have stepped from the porticoes and leafy veranda of a Southern home. They are feminine, indeed, as Dickens' heroines, and perhaps a little bit less infirm. As a rule they are trimmed with picoté ruffles of self material and are finished with a touch of ribbon. Among those noted recently was one in a peach shade of organdie with a rolling collar of the same material bordered by picoté ruffles, tiny, and perhaps six in number. The sleeves, which were rather tight, terminated in a bell-shaped cuff, also bordered by the picoté ruffles, and at the top of these cuffs fluttered out a bit of narrow grosgrain ribbon in French blue, a note repeated in the tie of the collar.

Another organdie blouse comes in delicate blue and here the picoté ruffles offer an opportunity for color. These are of orchid, which deepens in

low the knees, finishing in a bow at the side.

Another trick is the gathering in of the fullness at the side of a skirt to a straight, embroidered band, which is strongly reminiscent of the first hobble skirts.

The women in the sewing room find delight in the fact that fullness is not taboo. She realizes that she can have whatever material she desires in a skirt if it does not flare away from the hips or the knees.

What the French call the "jupe tonneau" has a certain popularity, and the woman who owns a skirt of this kind (with its paunier effect at the sides, achieved through umbrella folds, and its close, narrow hem) may leave it as it is. It satisfies the appetite of fashion today.

The advent of the short sleeve in frocks, blouses, jackets and even top coats is startling to the American mind. We invented the elbow sleeve and forced it upon Paris. The word "invent" is, of course, a bad one to use in fashions, because everything has been, and therefore, everything is merely "revived."

When the elbow sleeve was considered by Paris as an American fashion projected through the demand for convenience, it was looked upon by the ultra-smart French designer as part and parcel of that work-a-day costumery which the Americans demanded and with which the European elegant would have nothing to do. We were called a working people.

After a while Europe as well as America adopted the short sleeve, and those in this country who were fastidious began to side with the French in their belief that the fashion was in elegant. For three years we witnessed streets filled with girls who wore elbow sleeves in separate white blouses, with Dutch necks, no collars, no gloves, and separate skirts. That was an ugly day in costumery. Let us hope that it will not be revived, although there is every evidence that the seeds of this evil have already been sown.

But these short sleeves, which were worn in the Directorate with every kind of gown and which were practically covered by rare old cashmere shawls, are not the only short ones that this spring has produced. We are evidently in for a reign of abbreviated arm coverings, inspiration for which has been gotten from all the centuries.

The Surplice Movement Wins.

Another change in the direction of fabrics across the body has been made by the French, and to follow it will require ingenious alterations on the part of the American woman. Evidently there is an idea that the fewer the buttons the better the frock. We have gone back to the time when strings held fabrics together and the cloth was cut in such a way that it remained where it was placed on the body.

Possibly it would be more comprehensive to put the whole thing into the statement that the more we are wrapped across the body the better dressed we are today.

This movement of fabric finds its most commonplace exploitation in the surplice bodice or jacket. Afternoon gowns and the most elaborate evening frocks have bodices that are merely elongated scarfs with armholes. They wrap around the figure at the waistline and the back, front or sides.

Separate surplice bodices are not considered too ignoble to be attached to a brilliant evening skirt. When the latter is of diaphanous and frivolous fabric the bodice may be of satin, brocade or tissue, and when it finishes its bias movement about the figure it is held at the side with a great gold rose.

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When it is used for neck ribbons and for the wide zouave sash of satin.

Buttoned Gaiters.

It is lucky for the shoe dealers that buttoned gaiters have been established, for pretty pumps go right on being popular and left-over summer pumps do not go back into the stockroom to make way for boots and shoes of more traditional winter type. Women love the gaiter and pump combination, for not only are the slim, dainty pumps most becoming to the feet, but it is easy to slip off the buttoned gaiter when one comes indoors, leaving the foot comfortably and appropriately clothed in a high-heeled pump.

Novelties in Gloves.

Some recently arrived gloves from Paris are of gray suede with plings of white suede and embroidery in mauve and white. Another pair is of white glace kid with purple embroidery on the backs and a turned down purple velvet cuff reaching almost to the fingers. Even more lively are tan suede gloves with embroidery and piping in red.

CHANGE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE

"Making a Living" Idea Has Developed Into a "Money Making Fact."

A few years ago—and not so many at that—most farmers were satisfied if they saw ahead of them the opportunity to make a fair living, a reasonable competence in their falling years, and an assurance of an existence for their families. They worked hard, and tilled their acres with this end in view. Honest struggle, earnest effort and a true conception of upright manhood, together with the increasing knowledge that upon the fruits of their endeavor rested the structure of the world, whose people had to be fed and maintained. Economy in method, improved conditions of working, have added to the farmer's possibilities, and today instead of being a plodder for an existence, which his early training had bred into him, he has become the bulwark of the nation, and, as such, has become elevated to a position where his word and his work are recognized as the factors it was always intended they should be. He is now the man of business—of big business. He has forced an appreciation of his work, and the true value has been placed upon it. The big men of the country today are the farmers, who, with business acumen and forensic forethought are able to tell you—from their books—what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool.

All of which is intended to prove that farming is a business, as much as banking or selling a suit of clothes. It is an industrial business, with more certain profits than accompany any other line of trade. It is a manufacturing enterprise, devoid of any of the dangers that the frills of fashion's follies and desires force upon ordinary pursuits. Food is something that all must have and the farmer produces it. The cheaper it can be produced the less will be the cost to the consumer. And this is one of the chief thoughts of the farmer. Within the memory of the ten-year-old boy there have been improvements in machinery, changes in methods, scientific discoveries of chemicals as adapted to agriculture, all of which have lessened cost of production and made possible the cultivation of increased acres. In some parts these things have brought about more intensified agriculture, growing heavier crops on less acres. Improved machinery and demand for greater production have led another class in search of larger areas, where their ability may cope with the growing of a greater number of bushels. That is one of the reasons why Western Canada lands have recently come into such demand. These, at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, and producing the prodigious crops that are claimed for them, have attracted thousands of American settlers, while other thousands have gone out into the lands in the Western states. But, as to the Canada lands, there is this to say of them; today they are cheap, and if they will yield sufficient in one year to pay the cost of the entire purchase, why should not there be a demand. The country is well settled, and settlement is increasing. As evidence of the growth of the three Western Provinces into whose territories the Canadian Government invites settlers, recent reports show the following increases from 1913 to 1917 inclusive:

	Value of Field Crops 1913	1917
Manitoba	\$4,557,000	\$137,470,550
Saskatchewan	129,376,000	349,488,200
Alberta	46,712,000	176,965,800
Total	\$240,645,000	\$663,924,550

The total value of field crops for 1917 was \$663,924,550, produced on less than 59,000,000 acres of land.

Further evidence of prosperity and progress is found in the Government estimate of the value of farm lands, and increase in value since 1908:

	1908	1916
Manitoba	27.30	32.03
Saskatchewan	20.40	23.07
Alberta	18.20	22.18

It will be observed that the average price of lands has not kept pace with their producing value. It is therefore pointed out that the opportunities for the purchase of high-class land is still within the reach of those with limited means.

A good idea of advancement in a country's progress may be obtained by a knowledge of what has been done in the production of cattle, and when these figures are studied in connection with Western Canada, a country whose fame having been heralded as a grain-growing country, giving the idea that that was what it was mostly adapted to, it will be realized that there is there a vast storehouse of wealth awaiting those who choose to take advantage of it. In the three provinces in 1912 there were—horses, milch cows,

other cattle, sheep and swine, four million head, while in 1917 the number was seven million.

In 1901 the entire population was 419,512; in 1916 1,698,220.

One marvels at the rapid progress of the United States during the nineteenth century. But America's opportunities for growth at the beginning of that century were nothing compared to the opportunities which are Canada's at the present time.

The fact that Canada has as its next door neighbor a nation of over 100,000,000—the richest nation in the world—is bound to have a stimulating effect on its progress. Already one sees signs of it on every hand.

Canada not only has the largest area of unoccupied, but fertile, land of any country, but this land is already made available by a network of railways. Cost of production of grain is lower than elsewhere, while the prices are on a basis of those of the United States.—Advertisement.

In the Soup.

A rookie was home on a furlough. "What do you have to eat?" inquired his solicitous mother.

"Oh, a little of everything," he replied nonchalantly.

"But I want to know what 'a little of everything' is," persisted his mother.

"Well," answered the son, a mischievous smile lighting up his countenance. "There's soup, for instance."

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Burdened Down.

"Great Scott! Does your wife make you do all the marketing downtown?"

"No. I'm just trying to carry home the soap and the coffee and the ten-penny nails and the garden hose and the dried beef that we don't need that I had to buy in order to get the pound of sugar that we absolutely had to have."

THE GREAT WAR HAS MADE CIGARETTES A NECESSITY.

"Our boys must have their smokes. Send them cigarettes!" This is a familiar appeal now to all of us.

Among those most in demand is the now famous "toasted" cigarette—LUCKY STRIKE. Thousands of this favorite brand have been shipped to France. There is something homelike and friendly to the boys in the sight of the familiar green packages with the red circle.

This homelike, appetizing quality of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette is largely due to the fact that the Burley tobacco used in making it has been toasted. "It's toasted" was the "slogan" that made a great success of LUCKY STRIKE in less than a year. Now the American Tobacco Co. is making 15 million LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes a day.

A good part of this immense production is making its way across the water to cheer our boys.—Adv.

Ambiguous.

"Did they try the new play on the dog?"

"Yes; it was a howling success."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Montreal claims to have the largest flour mill in the British empire, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Michigan Case

Sam Willkie, stationery engineer, 406 Pleasant St., Ionia, Mich., says: "I suffered four or five years from sharp pains across my kidneys and right side. Nothing did me any good until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cleared up the kidney secretions, the pain left and I passed a gravel stone. When ever I have felt in need of a kidney medicine since, Doan's Kidney Pills have always proven beneficial."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HIGH SUGAR PRICES BOOM FOR SORGHUM

War is Bringing It Return of Old-Time Popularity.

EARLY AMBER IS THE BEST

Is Early Maturing Variety and So is Most Suited to Michigan Climatic Conditions.

From Department of Farm Crops Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—One of the many interesting minor effects of the war upon Michigan agriculture which in the southern and central counties of the state appears to be quite general, is a growing demand among farmers for sorghum seed. This demand has already assumed such unprecedented proportions that many seedmen are forecasting that if it continues, as now seems not unlikely, the visible (April) supply will all of it be melted away long before the planting season arrives.

Sorghum, as a crop both for forage and sirup-making is, however, by no means a new one in Michigan. There was a time not so long ago in fact when the sorghum press, where the juice was squeezed out of the cane, was just as common a feature in Michigan's rural communities as the cider mill—and for that matter there are still some sections where farmers raise sorghum to supply sweets for the family table.

But there will be many more farms upon which this will be done this season, for with sugar daily growing scarcer and commanding a price which compels the utmost economy, corn sorghum sirup will find a welcome place on the family table, and a ready sale on the market.

The seed corn shortage is at the same time causing many other farmers to consider the advisability of putting in sorghum as a forage crop—though the dearth of sorghum seed is almost as pronounced, if not more so, than is the seed corn shortage.

What and When to Plant.

Sorghums are planted from ten days to two weeks after corn, for the seeds are small, and if the ground is cold they do not germinate well and a poor stand results. Early amber, an early maturing variety, is probably the best adapted to Michigan conditions.

The land is prepared for sorghum in much the same way as for corn. The crop makes a slow growth at first and it is essential to get rid of as many weeds as possible before planting. For sirup the rows are drilled 36 to 42 inches apart with a corn planter, using 8 to 8 pounds of seed per acre.

The method of cultivation is the same as for corn. The first cultivation can be given with spike tooth harrow, and is quite effective in killing young weeds. The next cultivation should be with shovels or sweeps, deeply the first time, with two or three shallow cultivations following.

Harvesting For Sirup.

Sorghum increases in percentage of sugar as well as in total dry matter until it is mature. From the early dough stage until the hard dough stage is the right time for sirup making. If the seeds become hard there is danger of frost before all of the canes are made up, while if the seeds are in the milk stage an acid sirup with an unripe taste is produced. For best results the leaves are stripped while canes are standing. The seed head, with six or eight inches of the upper cane should be cut off, as this part contains many impurities. Suckers should be discarded for the same reason. Canes may be cut by hand, or with the corn binder.

In warm weather canes should not be cut more than two days before using as there is danger of fermentation. When a heavy frost occurs the sorghum should be cut and placed in large shocks at once. A heavy freeze will do but little damage provided the canes can be worked up at once upon thawing but after thawing they will spoil in a very short time. A ton of canes will yield 500 to 1,000 pounds of juice which will make 8 to 25 gallons of sirup. Four to eight tons of canes per acre is a good yield.

Making Sirup.

The sirup manufacturing process consists of three main stages—(1) Extraction of juice; (2) clarification of raw juice and (3) evaporation of juice. The extraction is done by passing the cane between rollers. Two-roller and three-roller mills can be purchased. Seventy to 80 per cent of the canes are water, but it is not possible to obtain all of this as juice. With a three-roller mill 50 per cent of the weight of the cane should be obtained unless the cane is very hard and dry. The canes after being passed through the mill can be used for roughage. Oftentimes they are put in the silo either with corn or alone. The juice as it

comes from the mill should be run through a strainer made of fine wire (the same as is used for straining milk) into a settling tank or barrel, also used for storage. There should be three tanks, one being filled, while one is being emptied and the third settling. Raw juice holds in solution a number of impurities, which on standing slowly settle out. These are good hog feed. Some makers provide special tanks and clarify by heating. The temperature of the juice is brought nearly to the boiling point and then the heat is turned off and the juice allowed to stand for a short time. The clear layer is then drawn off for evaporation. This process is to be preferred since heat hastens clarification.

Evaporation.

A patent pan evaporator can be bought on the market. Do not put too much sirup in the evaporator at once as a thin layer (about two inches) makes a quicker evaporation and allows the impurities to reach the surface more easily and less color is developed. If an ordinary gutter is placed alongside the pan when installed, the scum can be raked off into this. In starting a patent evaporator have water in all parts and heat this until the juice enters. The finished sirup upon cooling should have a moisture content of not over 90 per cent. One gallon should weigh not less than 11½ pounds. As the liquid thickens the boiling point is raised. Water at ordinary pressure boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, while a sugar solution containing not more than 30 per cent of water boils at about 224 degrees Fahrenheit. When the boiling point changes from 212 degrees to 224 degrees the product is ready to remove from the fire. If an accurate thermometer is placed in the boiling sirup a rough estimate of the density of the product can be made. In taking the temperature do not allow the bulb of the thermometer to touch the bottom or sides of the evaporator or be exposed above the surface of the liquid. When the sirup has reached the proper density it should be removed from the fire and rapidly cooled. If cooled it makes a lighter sirup and a better grade. The sirup can be placed in tin, glass or wooden containers but these should be well scalded before using.

Sorghum for Forage.

Since the foliage of sorghums remains green until the heads are mature, a fair quality of coarse forage is secured. The time of planting is the same as for sirup, that is, ten days to two weeks after corn planting time. Sorghum for forage is either sown thick in drill rows about 3 feet 6 inches apart at rate of 15 pounds seed per acre and cultivated, or sown with the grain drill or broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre. When cultivated in rows the best method of harvesting is with a corn binder and the bundles set up in small shocks may be set together in a large shock and tied near the top. When sown broadcast the crop is cut with a mower or grain binder and handled as coarse hay. When cut with a mower a stubble of six inches should be left as this facilitates drying and gathering the heavy fodder with a hay rake. Heavy sorghum hay dries very slowly and should be left for one or two weeks in swath before raking and cocking and should be thoroughly cured in cocks before stacking. The average yield carries from 4 to 8 tons per acre.

COUNTRY PASTORS TO MEET

Annual Conference Will Be Conducted at M. A. C.—Take Up War Problems.

East Lansing, Mich.—Country pastors of the state—and there are many hundred of them—will assemble at the Michigan Agricultural college on July 8 to 15 for their annual conference, it is announced by Prof. E. H. Ryder.

In this conference, which will be interdenominational in character, and an invitation to which is being sent out to every rural clergyman in the state, questions having to do with the work of the church in country communities will be taken up as was done in the assembly a year ago. A number of men of high reputation in church affairs of the country such as Dean E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin college; Dean Shaler Matthews of the University of Chicago, Dr. Warren H. Wilson of New York city, and Bishop T. S. Henderson of Detroit will cooperate with the faculty of the college in the week's sessions. The general theme of the conference will be "The Church in Time of Peace and War."

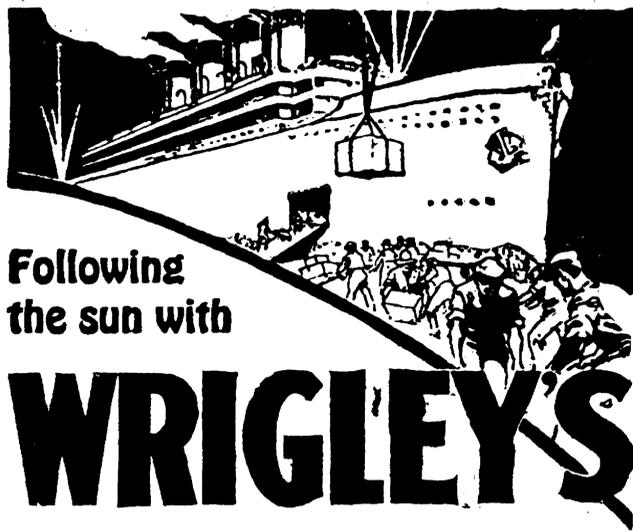
A new feature of the conference this year will be a short course for rural ministers, running from July 8 to 20.

BITS OF INFORMATION

A company in Japan has begun the production of soda by an electrical process.

Traveling men state that it costs them \$500 a month to travel in South America. This includes all expenses.

An adding machine, small enough to be easily moved from place to place, has been invented which completes its work without it being necessary to pull down a handle at one side.



Following the sun with

WRIGLEYS

Vision for a moment, those far off ports beyond the trackless seas—

From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands beneath the Southern Cross—

From towns tucked in the mountains, to the busy river's mouth—

WRIGLEYS is there!

There, because men find comfort and refreshment in its continued use.

Because of its benefits and because

The Flavor Lasts

"After every meal"



Put a .. Stop to all Distemper

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, \$5 and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Truth and Poetry.
"Why do you object to spring poets?"
"They're such unreliable weather prophets!"

Pimplly Rashly Skins
Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Signs Fall.
"March came in like a lamb."
"Not this year. It came in like a meatless day."

Sinuk Mary is the richest native woman in Alaska and catches her fish supply.

PREVENT ABORTION IN COWS!
If any of your cows, before or the herd are to have an unnatural discharge wash them out with Dr. David Roberts' Antiseptic and Flushing Ointment. Price 51 each. Thousands of dollars and many calves can be saved by this simple remedy.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian book for free booklet on abortion in cows. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waterloo, Wa.

WHEN YOU THINK FLAGS
Think of Factory Price
Same price as before the war.
Then write us for catalogue.
AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Easton, Pa.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 14-1918.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY
TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DETROIT, MICH.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.; PORT HURON, MICH.



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.



A neglected cold in a child's head often leads to chronic catarrh and catarrhal deafness—stunting children's mental growth, making them appear stupid.

Try Kondon's for the baby's cold (at no charge to you)

50,000,000 have used this 25-year-old remedy. For chronic catarrh, sore nose, coughs, colds, sneezing, nose-bleeds, etc. It is a relief for children's colds, or buy in bulk at drug stores. It will benefit you FOUR times more than if you buy at drug stores. For trial can free write to—

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.
Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN you are "wide awake as an owl" at night, and can't "keep your eyes open" in the daytime you certainly need BEECHAM'S PILLS

Self-poisoning by imperfectly eliminated food-poisons is a very common ailment. Beecham's Pills correct it. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opium. You can get such a remedy by asking for PISO'S

For Sale
WARRNESS, wagon, steel roller, horse corn planter, cultivator, drag, plow oak lumber and other articles.
 H. G. Gauss.

FINE HEIFER—will be year old June 7th, also Poland China sow 8 months old. Edw. S. Service, Base Lake, Rt. 2

H. F. SIGLER, M. D. C. L. SIGLER, M. D.

Drs. Sigler & Sigler

Physicians and Surgeons

All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office on Main St.

PINCKNEY MICHIGAN

RICHARD D. ROCHE

Attorney at Law

HOWELL, MICH.

Grand Trunk Time Table

For the convenience of our readers

Trains East	Trains West
No. 46—7:24 a. m.	No. 47—7:57 p. m.
No. 45—4:44 p. m.	No. 48—10:53 a. m.

The Pinckney Exchange Bank

Does a Conservative Banking Business.

percent
 all Time Deposits

Pinckney Mich.

G. W. TEEPLE Prop



The Parting Gift

is always room in the kit for portraits of the folks.

portrait—the ideal gift.

DAISIE B. CHAPPELL

Stockbridge Michigan

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Jessie Green spent a few days last week at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Monks spent Friday at Jackson.

Mrs. J. M. Harris and daughter Zita were Jackson visitors last week.

Maude Montry of Dundee spent the past week at Ed Brenningstal's.

Mrs. Wm. Ledwidge and daughter Clare were Detroit callers last week.

Frank Traver of Albion spent a few days last week at John Chambers'.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Schneider of Walkerville Ontario spent a few days the past week at Ross Read's.

Mrs. F. E. Moran and daughter of Grand Rapids are visiting at S. E. Swarthout's.

Mrs. A. H. Gilchrist and son spent the past week at Elmer Book's of near Gregory.

Miss Ellen Fitzsimmons spent the last week with friends in Detroit.

Mrs. W. A. Haslaw and children of Windsor Ont. are visiting at the home of Wm. Kennedy Sr.

Miss Ethol Doyle of Jackson spent the week end at the home of her father James Doyle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Randall left last week for St. Louis Mo. where they will make their home.

Geo. Reason and family of Detroit spent the week end here.

Mr. Geo. Greinner of Detroit spent the week end with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Greiner.

Steve Jeffries of Detroit spent the week end at the home of his parents John Jeffries and wife.

Victor Johnson of Detroit is visiting at the home of his parents Frank Johnson and wife.

Walter Snyder spent Sunday with friends at Pontiac and Birmingham.

Maurice Darrow of Lansing spent the week end at the home of his parents W. B. Darrow and wife.

Fred Catrell and wife of Detroit are visiting relatives here.

Harry Leavey of Detroit, Leigho of Jackson and John White and wife of Howell spent Sunday at P. Leavey's. Nellie Gardner spent Mouday at Jackson.

C. Lynch spent Monday in Jackson. The Misses Lucille and Nellie Fisk at the home of their aunt Mrs. John Chalker the past week.

Mrs. F. N. Burgess and daughter Florence were Jackson visitors.

Leo Leavey of Jackson has enlisted in the Navy and leaves for Detroit Wednesday morning.

Word has been received that Percy Mortenson has arrived safely in France.

Mrs. Clyde Darrow and son of Lansing are spending a couple of weeks at the home of W. B. Darrow.

Miss Arla Gardner of the Ypsilanti normal school spent her Easter vacation at the home of H. B. Gardner.

Jas. White was in Lansing Tuesday. Dick Jeffries of Ann Arbor was in town Monday.

Fred Catrell of Detroit underwent an operation at the Pinckney Sanitarium Sunday.

Mrs. Robt. Grice of Chelsea called on Pinckney friends Monday evening.

Dr. H. F. Sigler and grandson Donald were in Ann Arbor Saturday

Mrs. Leo Gleason of Howell was a visitor at the home of Geo. Clark the first of the week.

Burr Fitch of Pontiac spent the week end at the home of James Fitch.

Miss Jane Moore and Paul Curlett of Detroit were week end visitors at the home of Will Curlett.

Mrs. Ernest Frost was in Ann Arbor Friday.

Mrs. John McManus of Jackson and Mrs. Henry Montry of Petersburg are visiting at the home of Ed Brenningstal.

Miss Genevieve Alley of Dexter spent several days this week with Miss Norma Curlett.

Mr. J. Schwikert will work for E. W. Daniels this year and began work Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Glenn and family spent Friday evening with Edward Daniels and family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Johnson and Mrs. E. Daniels and daughter Mildred were callers at the home of Mrs. O. P. Noah one day last week.

Miss Mildred Daniels of River Rouge spent her vacation with her parents here.

Mrs. Patrick Leavey is visiting relatives at Jackson Michigan.

Mrs. R. A. Kisby of Hamburg spent Monday with her mother Mrs. N. Vaughn.

Private Louis J. Harris of Camp Merritt N. J. is spending a few days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Harris.

War Preparedness Board

A few weeks ago the Governor appointed a county war preparedness board with three associate members in each township of the county. The associate members of Putnam and adjoining townships are as follows:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Putnam | Marion J. Reason
G. W. Teeple
James Harris |
| Marion | Rex Gordon
August Smith
Frank G. Knight |
| Unadilla | Fred Ayrault
F. A. Howlett
M. E. Kuhn |
| Hamburg | J. R. Damman
Arthur Shehan
Geo. Van Horn |

The Third Liberty Loan will be the next home activity and each township will in its own way assume the responsibility of providing for its portion thereof.

Boys' Working Reserve

The Governor has appointed Horace W. Norton County director of the U.S. Boy's Working Reserve. Any one wishing a boy or further information on the subject, apply to either Horace W. Norton or F. S. Dunks, County Agent.

These boys are from sixteen to twenty years of age and will be available for work from April, May and June first until November first, if needed.

"And for your country boy, and for that Flag, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, even though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another Flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that Flag. Remember boy, that behind the officers and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself; your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your own mother."—Edward Everett Hale.

The Methodist and Congregational churches of Pinckney unanimously decided to hold their services in conformity with the time fixed by the government. The A.M. services will begin at 10:00 new time; the evening service will begin at 7:30 new time.

The Pastors

Glasgow Brothers

NOTED FOR SELLING GOODS CHEAP
 129 to 135 W. Main, Jackson, Mich.

Featured this Week

Perfectly Lovely Spring Suits

\$16.50 ; ; ; \$25.00

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

Materials include choice of French serge, Gabardine serge, wool poplin, Oxford mixtures. All fashionable colors are shown. New Tan shades, Battleship Grey, Pekin blue and the old reliable Navy blue. Many have the waistcoat of contrasting material. Many varied styles to choose from in pretty models with silk braidings, novel embroidered designs and odd buttons.

New Shipments—Just In
Novelty wool or silk Skirts
Lovely Suit Blouses

LOOK US OVER

We have on hand several slightly used cars in the following kinds and models, which we will sell at right prices:

Fords, Chevrolets, Maxwells, in touring cars and roadsters; used and new Ford trucks,

These cars are all good values. If you are in the market for a used car, don't fail to see us.

First Class Repairing
Tires and Accessories

W. G. REEVES

Stockbridge

Mich

NOTICE

Cash and highest price paid for eggs and poultry delivered at my poultry plant. Will take in eggs and poultry on Wednesdays. Soliciting your patronage.

E. FARNAM.

Our Spring Rugs Are Here

You will find a larger selection of rugs now than we have ever had before.

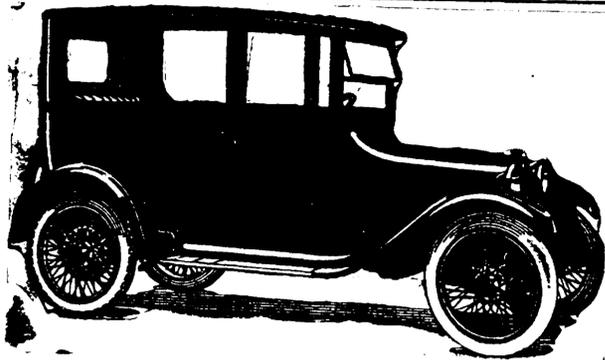
Although rugs are very high and very hard to get today, we have made extra large purchases from time to time until we have an unequaled showing in beauty of designs and quality of weaves and low prices. You will find exquisite patterns and designs in Wiltons, Axminster, body and tapestry Brussels, Fibre and Crex rugs at prices surprisingly low. When you actually see these rugs on the floor and feel of their soft, silky texture, examine the back of the rugs to see how closely woven they are, feel of the extra heavy pile. You will have a still higher appreciation of what a remarkable value they are. They are all of the celebrated Smith and Bigelow, Hartford brand. These are the best known brands of rugs on the market today. They have a national reputation for high quality. An extra large showing in extra sizes such as 11 ft 3 in by 12 ft, 10 ft 6 in by 13 ft 6 in, 11 ft 3 in by 15 ft, 12 ft by 13 ft 6 in, 11 ft 3 in by 13 ft 6 in, 12 ft x 15 ft. May we expect you to call and look these values over?

Your Carfare will be paid both ways on every \$15 purchase

W. J. DANCER & CO

STOCKBRIDGE

MICH



DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

In less than three years more than Two Hundred Thousand Dodge Bros. Motor Cars have been placed on the market.

That means 200,000 well satisfied motorists, many of whom live near you.

Ask any Dodge owner how he likes his car—HE KNOWS how smoothly and how economically it runs and is so well satisfied that he likes to tell about it. Touring \$335.

A. H. FLINTOFT PINCKNEY GARAGE

Announcement

Beginning Saturday April 6th I will be in Pinckney every Saturday and Tuesday forenoon with fresh meats during the absence of any local market. Please phone your orders the day before.

A. J. BREARLEY

FUN FUN FUN! Masquerade Social.

Opera House, Friday Even'g, April 5

PROGRAM

Part One

Drill Young Ladies
This drill is given in the quaint old style and costumes of long ago and is one of the finest numbers on the program.
March of the Red White and Blue Class of Girls
Camouflage Men

GRAND MARCH

All who are masked will be asked to join in this march and at its conclusion will unmask, so that all will know who is who.

Part Two

Solo Mrs. Fred Teeple

A SPELL OF BUSINESS

This laughable, side-splitting farce will be given by the following cast of characters:

Geo Whiz J. R. Martin
Spicy Pepperson Mrs. H. Gauss
Col. Pepperson W. Vince
Madam Leo Shyhighsky Blanch Martin
Mr. Higgins Emil Lambertson

Hear this number and forget your blues

Solo Dan Denton
Quartette Fick-Sykes

Everyone is cordially invited to be present and have a good time of your life. If you don't mask, see those that do. A good time is assured for everybody.
Admission 25c Child 15c Refreshments 10c

LIBERTY BONDS

We will buy or sell for cash. For prices write or wire Securities department.

MC CUE-REYNOLDS CO.

Capital and Surplus, \$300,000.00

178 West Main St. Jackson, Michigan

Pinckney Dispatch

Entered at the Postoffice at Pinckney, Mich., as Second Class Matter

C. J. SIBLEY, PROPRIETOR

Subscription, \$1.25 a Year in Advance

Advertising rates made known on application.

Cards of Thanks, fifty cents.
Resolutions of Condolence, one dollar.
Local Notices, in Local columns, five cents per line per each insertion.

All matter intended to benefit the personal or business interest of any individual will be published at regular advertising rates.

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.

Gregory

Mrs. Minnie Bradshaw who has been visiting for some time in Fowlerville returned here Sunday.

Miss Florence Collins returned to her school at Pontiac Friday.

Geo. Mason and family of Pinckney visited at the Wm. Williard home last Sunday.

G. A. Reed and family of Stockbridge were Gregory callers Sunday afternoon.

John Bowman of Roscommon came last week and will work on a farm six miles north of Gregory.

Miss Elizabeth Dower returned to her school at Ypsilanti on Monday.

South Isco.

The friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Andersen gave them a farewell surprise Wednesday night. They are moving on Fred Howlett's north of Anderson. We all wish them success in their new home.

Mrs. Joe Roberts spent Saturday and Sunday at Webberville.

John Rutman and wife visited at Will Rutman's in Marion Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Miller and daughter called at L. T. Lamborn's Sunday afternoon.

Burnie Roberts returned to Ypsilanti Monday to begin his school work after spending his vacation at home.

The Waters sisters are entertaining their sister from.

North Lake

Mr. and Mrs. W.S. Baird were Ann Arbor visitors one day last week.

Mrs. Edward Colling is spending some time at the home of her son Howard of Grass Lake.

Floyd Boyce and wife were Ann Arbor visitors Saturday.

School reopened Monday after a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Birch and son spent Sunday at the home of Frank Noll of Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Birch and son spent Saturday and Sunday with S. Devine and wife of Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hinchey and children spent Sunday with Frank Hinchey.

Edwin Moulter and wife of Addison spent the week end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller.

Mrs. Celia Hopkins and son Lee, of Dexter, were Sunday visitors at H. A. Hudson's.

Mr. Homer Surfer, wife and daughter Irene, spent Sunday with Mrs. W. demeyer of Sylvan.

John Pratt has purchased a new touring car.

The annual meeting of the North Hamburg Mite Society will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hendricks, Thursday April 11th. All are invited.

The missionary society of Pinckney has commended the service of Miss Florence Bell, a returned missionary from Africa, who will give a talk at the Methodist church Monday, April 15, at two o'clock. Every one invited to come and listen to a great treat.

Mr. and Mrs. James Docking spent Sunday in Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bennet have returned to Lansing after visiting Pinckney relatives for a week.

Irvin Kennedy was a Detroit visitor this week.

Will Dunbar returned to Vicksburg Wednesday night.

Don't miss seeing the Ladies Fandry Drill at the Opera House this week Friday night.

Formalin and Formaldehyde Solution

It is estimated that ten per cent of the oat yield is damaged by smut.

This waste can be stopped by properly treating your seed with Formaldehyde solution. We can furnish you with the Formaldehyde, which is chemically pure, and also instructions for its use.

C. M. Ingersoll

Nyal Quality

Drug Store

Attention Farmers!

We have bought the best line of farm implements made, consisting of the McCormick, Deering, Champion Osborne and Milwaukee binders, mowers, combined hay rake and tedders, loaders, both single and double drum, Oliver and South Bend plows, spring and spiketooth steel lever harrows, riding and walking cultivators, New Idea and International wide-spread manure spreaders, land rollers, grain drills farm wagons and team harnesses.

We expect to be able to sell all goods this season at lower prices than can be obtained any place in Washtenaw or Livingston counties. Come and See.

Teepie Hardware Co.

"Honey and Tar will give you ease when you start to cough and sneeze."

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

DON'T wait for a cold to attack you. Fight back. Attack it. Hit first, if you can.

At the first indication of the presence of the enemy, get busy. Go right after him and keep right after him until you know positively he has retreated and gone for good.

Watch—But Don't Wait

Don't be afraid of answering a false alarm. You never can tell what a cold will do when it gets a good start. So there's only good and no harm done when you stop a cold before it gets any start at all.

It is far better to take a dose of safe and harmless cough medicine when you don't absolutely need it than it is to fail to take it when you do need it. Play safe and sure. It pays in the long run.

How to Attack Successfully

The best way to attack a cold is to take a few doses of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It quickly checks the cold and by its action builds up a strong defense. It coats the raw inflamed membranes with a soothing, healing armor, stops the spread of inflammation, clears the air passages, loosens the phlegm, eases the throating and banishes the stuffed-up, wheezing condition. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound contains no opiates, is absolutely safe and harmless, and has been used in thousands of homes for many years to prevent and overcome coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, in grippe and bronchial coughs. In 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. You get the original and genuine Honey and Tar Compound when you insist on Foley's.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

SEED CORN

A carload of yellow dent corn from New Jersey is now at Howell, suitable for all purposes only. A car of yellow dent corn for field purposes is now enroute and orders may be left with Freeman Fishbeck or F. S. Deuka, County Agent, Howell. To be sold at cost, about \$5 per bushel.

East Lansing, Mich.—Do you know how to hitch a horse? Can you tell a root fork from a stable shovel? How do you grease a wagon? These are a few of the points that Michigan boys will have to know when they enlist for farm service this spring.—wherefore as a preparedness measure, the Michigan Agriculture College has just issued for boys an edition of 50,000 pamphlets of "helpful farm hints." These pamphlets according to an announcement from the extension department of the college, can be obtained by individuals who desire them if they will mail a card to the Office of Extension, East Lansing.

Day Old Chicks, Eggs for Hatching Etc.

Orders taken for day old chicks from The famous Ferris best laying strain of large White Leghorn eggs, also square deal custom hatching. Inquire at this office or B. C. Daller.

400 TYPEWRITERS

REMINGTON \$12 SMITH-PREMIERS \$12 Let Your Children Learn Typewriting at Home during Vacation. Instruction Book FREE. Ask EMPIRE TYPE SHOP BUFFALO, N. Y.

RICHARD CLINTON

Pinckney's Auctioneer 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 lunches furnished. Charges reasonable.

GERMANS SUFFER TERRIFIC LOSSES

First Week of Great Battle Described in Detail.

HEROISM OF THE BRITISH

Retiring Slowly to the Somme, They Exact Awful Payment for Every Foot Gained by the Kaiser's Hordes.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism. The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the Kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out: It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguel and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontanelles and Croiselles and westward from Chertisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Cojeul to Henin hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down the line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Teutons had succeeded in pressing past Henin hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaux and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

Desperate Defense of Vaulx.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaulx, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaulx and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaulx had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

Repeatedly German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges across the river. On the near-by heights British field guns firing prac-

tically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urvillers and Essigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserves), 11th, 88th, 187th and 238th. In the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Fog.

Passing through Urvillers, there was a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozeaucourt and Epephy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

The weather was misty, and, screened by this mist, the Germans were on top of the British before the latter were aware of it. In dense formation they came on, offering excellent targets. Ground was yielded by the British only under pressure of overwhelming numbers.

Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Cojeul and Sensee rivers was especially bitter. Out-numbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel Hill to Epephy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Ham-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The Kaiser was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold in-laid iron cross on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

Too Many Prunes.

Portland, Ore.—Prune growers say that before the war closed the market, the chief buyers of Northwestern and California prunes was Hamburg, Germany. Now, with that market closed, the growers are trying to find other markets to take care of the big surplus of their crop that boarding house residents will not eat.

War on Magpies.

Denver, Colo.—Colorado has declared war on the magpie. Walter B. Fraser, state game and fish commissioner, is directing the campaign. He terms the magpie "the Hun of the bird world," declaring they serve no useful purpose, and apparently are bent on only one mission—disturbing the peace.

Soldiers Become Loggers.

Raymond, Wash.—Several companies of experienced engineers of the regular army are working side by side in the Washington forests with "Loyal Legion" loggers, getting out spruce for airplane construction.

Michigan News Tersely Told

Cadillac.—Cadillac Gas Co. was granted a franchise increasing rates from \$1 to \$1.25 by a vote of 570 to 61.

Ann Arbor.—Michigan has been asked to furnish 195 additional nurses by June 1, toward a national quota of 6,000.

Lansing.—Bakers have been ordered to discontinue the use of rye flour as a wheat flour substitute in Victory bread.

Pontiac.—Arthur H. Smith, of Brighton, was instantly killed, when he fell on a buzz saw in the Heinz woods, near South Lyon. The body was badly mangled.

Grand Rapids.—John and Thomas Loftus, brothers, have each been injured in France, according to letters received here. Neither knows the other has been hurt.

Muskegon.—Following a patriotic rally held in the Polish Falcon hall, more than 100 men have been recruited for a Polish army which it is planned to send to France soon.

Ann Arbor.—The University of Michigan has opened a short course in naval architecture. The navy department asked for the course to aid in relieving the shortage in ship draftsmen.

Hastings.—Orangeville's general store, one of the pioneer landmarks of Barry county, and the last surviving business place in a hamlet that thrived during the stage-coach days, was burned to the ground.

Alpena.—Cecil Corbin, former U. of M. track star, injured in the aviation service in Texas, is home on a three month's furlough. He is regaining his sight, temporarily lost when his gasoline tank exploded during a fight.

Lansing.—The supreme court denied the right of the city of Kalamazoo to fix rates for gas used by consumers. Kalamazoo has a "legislative" charter and the ruling does not affect cities operating under "home rule" charters.

Muskegon.—The recent change in coal zones set by the government fuel administrator's orders has so improved fuel conditions likely to exist in Muskegon during the coming months that local dealers are enthusiastic.

Owosso.—Mrs. Mabel Dennis, 30, died from the result of a blow on the head by a piece of coal dropping from a freight car. The woman and her son had gone to the railroad yards to pick up coal. The son threw some coal off the car and a piece struck his mother.

Flint.—After rocking his year-and-a-half-old brother to sleep and putting him on their parent's bed, Cunao Diganova, seven, found a revolver owned by his father and pointed it at the sleeping infant, firing a bullet which plowed through the baby's head, killing it instantly.

Stanton.—Arthur Weeks, a nurse, was led behind an automobile down the main street of Lakeview with a halter about his neck by a crowd of 100 people. Threatened with tar and feathers, he agreed to contribute to the Red Cross, waved the American flag from the automobile and agreed to place a flag in his home. He was then released.

Ludington.—Three persons were burned to death and another fatally injured as the result of two gasoline explosions in Mason county. Mrs. George Hartwell and her two small children burned to death at Freesoil just as the mother had finished celebrating her twenty-first birthday. Mrs. Margaret Baker an aged Scottville resident was fatally burned when a gasoline stove exploded.

Escanaba.—Five merchants have lost the right to sell any government controlled commodities, as the result of violations of the food administration regulations. The case of one saloonkeeper, charged with selling ham sandwiches on meatless Tuesday, was referred to the department of justice. The case of a food hoarder also was referred to the federal authorities for action.

Port Huron.—Henry Wrathels, a diver, formerly of this city, is dead in South America. Wrathels was drowned when a small boat overturned while enroute from shore to his vessel. Wrathels, at the time of the sinking of the steamer Charles S. Price, in November, 1913, near here, recovered various articles from the steamer on the bottom of the lake, serving to prove the identity of the vessel.

Lansing.—By a decision of the supreme court the conviction of Fay Spaulding, a Battle Creek druggist, charged with violation of the Pray liquor law, was affirmed. Spaulding ordered a large consignment of liquor in Chicago, and under a fictitious name had it shipped to Parma, in Jackson county. It was then carried from Jackson county, which is wet, to Calhoun county, where local option prevails, by Gray line.

Escanaba.—Eleven men were listed in newspapers here after refusing to contribute to war funds. Two at once paid up.

Traverse City.—Wenzel Kracochvil, 83 years old, resident here for 63 years is dead. He leaves a widow and 12 children.

Ann Arbor.—Applications in the ordnance training course again are open as the result of an order from Washington.

Charlotte.—Isaiah Kimmel, 74 years old, only local Confederate army veteran of the Civil war, died at the home of his daughter in Grand Rapids.

Ann Arbor.—Engineering students in the University of Michigan have proposed to shorten the summer vacation four weeks to hasten their enlistment in active service.

Detroit.—Detroit and Michigan coal dealers told State Fuel Administrator Prudden, that they would go out of business rather than accept the \$2.25 profit margin per ton allowed.

Harbor Beach.—This city is to have a lake shore park. A large piece of land on the shore of the lake has been set aside for the purpose and will be made ready for use this spring.

Lapeer.—Charles W. Smith, former speaker of the state house of representatives, has announced that he will not be a candidate for lieutenant-governor because of the press of other duties.

Monroe.—An automobile belonging to George McLaughlin, in which Carleton postoffice safe blowers escaped, has been found in Toledo, where the same gang is believed to have blown a safe.

Traverse City.—Grand Traverse county has given her fifth son to the cause. Elgin Lewis, of Central Lake, member of the national army, died at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The body was sent here.

Hastings.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Horn, an aged couple, lost all their belongings and their home when the building and contents were burned to the ground on a small farm in Johnston township.

Grand Rapids.—The 416th railroad telegraph battalion, under command of Maj. N. D. Ballantine, containing 80 western Michigan men, has arrived in France, according to word from Capt. James Bailey, of this city.

Houghton.—Maj. Harold Whittingham, Michigan College of Mines graduate in 1912, has been made a German prisoner, according to word received from British officials, who returned a letter addressed to Whittingham.

Grand Rapids.—Joseph Walter Malewitz, 24, of Grand Rapids, is listed among the 17 men reported missing as the result of the collision between the American Destroyer Manley and a British warship in European waters recently.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan and candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senatorship at the coming election, was inaugurated as president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood here.

Lansing.—The law passed by the legislature in 1913, authorizing the sterilization of mental defectives, maintained wholly or in part by public expense in the public institutions of the state, has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Flint.—Police have decided that Steve Williams, 30, found dead in a poolroom here, died from an overdose of "bootleg" whiskey, which the authorities say they found. He and Nick Tenoff, who was made violently ill, had indulged. Tenoff recovered after being taken to a hospital.

Lansing.—The supreme court has upheld the conviction of Robert Williams, before Judge Jeffries in Detroit. Williams was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He had a revolver which was not loaded. The supreme court decided that a concealed weapon does not need to be loaded to make a violation of the state law.

Grand Rapids.—Colonel Charles Walbridge Calkins, aged 76, one of the oldest lawyers in Grand Rapids, and the city's oldest native-born resident is dead. He served through the Civil war, advancing from a private to regimental adjutant. After the war he engaged in railroad work and later in the grocery business. He afterwards became a lawyer.

Detroit.—S. S. Kresge, by a supreme court decision, is exempted from paying taxes to the city of Detroit on a \$3,000,000 interest in the stock of the Kresge company, invested in 21 states other than Michigan. The supreme court affirmed the decision of the Wayne county circuit court, which held in Kresge's favor in the suit filed against him by the city.

Port Huron.—The largest single road contract ever awarded in St. Clair county has been given a Detroit concern. It calls for the expenditure of \$236,393 for ten miles of concrete road along the lake shore, north of this city. The road will be a part of the Dixie highway as well as the East Michigan Shore pike. Five miles of road will be completed this summer and five miles in 1919.

WAR AND YOUR DUTY

Our Boys "Over There" Need Every Assistance.

Subscriptions to Liberty Loan, Investment in Thrift Stamps, Contributions of Clothing, Conservation of Food Necessary to Win.

(By GELETT BURGESS of the Vigilantes and the Prophet Isaiah.)

Yes, I, too, saw them, many I saw, indoors and out, at the theater and at the rink, knitting, oh no, not khaki gray, but the gay colors of frivolity, knitting pink and yellow and white; knitting sweaters, sweaters, God help them, for their own soft shoulders.

Yet in the trenches of France our soldiers are shivering, shivering, freezing for gray, gray, GRAY!

And thou saidst, I shall be a lady for ever; so that thou didst not lay these things to thy heart, neither didst remember the latter end of it.

Waste makes want and want makes woe! Does not England already know? It has gone from Spend to Save, from Scrimp to Starve. Do you know, oh careless daughters, that there even the garbage cans are inspected for waste?—that one is fined for throwing away a slice of bread?

Yet here often more food is wasted at one dinner than would feed a family. Yes, wasted today—but what of tomorrow?

Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briars; yea, upon all the houses of joy in the joyous city.

Ice cream sodas and cakes and confectionery, hats, bags and hosiery—do you, too, watch and wonder how the young girls fling away the future?

Yet, still uncared-for, the orphans of France and Belgium, Serbia, thousands wait suffering to be fed. And OUR orphans—when the great shock falls—shall they, to, not need all that we can save?

Therefore hear now this, thou that are given to pleasure, that dwellest carelessly, that sayest in thine heart, I am, and none else beside me; I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children.

It is so easy to do—to save. It is so hard to do—to supply what prodigality has squandered. It is so simple to do—to lend what we save to the government that our neighbor's fate may be averted or diminished. Now, now, NOW! Must our sluggards, male and female have to go to the ant to take heed—to comprehend how, if each lays up grain of provision against want, the whole hill shall be saved?

Many days and years shall ye be troubled, ye careless women: for the vintage shall fail, the gathering shall not come.

Every cent selfishly, thoughtlessly spent, robs sufferers abroad, robs our soldiers, robs our own future. Every cent patriotically lent to Thrift campaign or Liberty Loan, brings peace nearer—nearer!

Rise up, ye women that are at ease: hear my voice, ye careless daughters; give ear unto my speech.

WE MUST HANG TOGETHER

(By THEODOSIA GARRISON of the Vigilantes.)

Said Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, putting down the pen with which he had just signed the Declaration of Independence:

"Gentlemen, we must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

In a single phrase he combined an epigram, a warning, a declaration of faith and, incidentally, framed a motto for the present generation.

The value of team work for the national good is unquestioned; the value of the individual beyond the share he contributes to the general power is negligible. This undented fact, acknowledged by everybody and more often quoted than applied, waited to be demonstrated in its entirety by the Imperial German government, who, after its fashion, lost no time in claiming it as a personal discovery, marking it with the "Made in Germany" stamp and promptly christening it "efficiency." Mind you, it is the German government that has made its people efficient, and that by the simple and direct method of the brutal overseer who lashed a gang of slaves into the perfect workmen that produced the 100 per cent result he desired.

The individual who with all his heart wishes a certain thing accomplished doesn't have to be whipped into his work, and the difference between slavery and freedom, between autocracy and democracy, lies in that individual himself.

"The nation," says President Wilson, "needs all men, but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good."



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

©1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" EMPEY FIRST HEARS THE BIG GUNS BOOMING.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army.

CHAPTER II.

Blighty to Rest Billets.

The next morning the captain sent for me and informed me: "Empey, as a recruiting sergeant you are a wash-out," and sent me to a training depot.

After arriving at this place, I was hustled to the quartermaster stores and received an awful shock. The quartermaster sergeant spread a waterproof sheet on the ground and commenced throwing a miscellaneous assortment of straps, buckles and other paraphernalia into it. I thought he would never stop, but when the pile reached to my knees he paused long enough to say, "Next, No. 5217, 'Arris, B company." I gazed in bewilderment at the pile of junk in front of me, and then my eyes wandered around looking for the wagon which was to carry it to barracks. I was rudely brought to earth by the "quarter" exclaiming, "Ere, you, 'op it; tyke it awy; blind my eyes, 'e's looking for 'is batman to 'elp 'im carry it."

Struggling under the load, with frequent pauses for rest, I reached our barracks (large car barns), and my platoon leader came to the rescue. It was a marvel to me how quickly he assembled the equipment. After he had completed the task, he showed me how to adjust it on my person. Pretty soon I stood before him a proper Tommy Atkins in heavy marching order, feeling like an overloaded camel.

On my feet were heavy-soled boots, studded with hobnails, the toes and heels of which were re-enforced by steel half-moons. My legs were incased in woolen puttees, olive drab in color, with my trousers overlapping them at the top. Then a woolen khaki tunic, under which was a bluish gray woolen shirt, minus a collar; beneath this shirt a woolen belly band about six inches wide, held in place by the strings of white tape. On my head was a heavy woolen trench cap, with huge earlaps buttoned over the top. Then the equipment: A canvas belt, with ammunition pockets, and two wide canvas straps like suspenders, called "D" straps, fastened to the belt in front, passing over each shoulder, crossing in the middle of my back, and attached by buckles to the rear of the belt. On the right side of the belt hung a water bottle, covered with felt; on the left side was my bayonet and scabbard, and intrenching tool handle, this handle strapped to the bayonet scabbard. In the rear was my intrenching tool, carried in a canvas case. This tool was a combination pick and spade. A canvas haversack was strapped to the left side of the belt, while on my back was the pack, also of canvas, held in place by two canvas straps over the shoulders; suspended on the bottom of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvas case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jelly roll, was strapped on top of the pack, with a wooden stick for cleaning the breach of the rifle projecting from each end. On a lanyard around my waist hung a huge jack-knife with a can-opener attachment. The pack contained my overcoat, an extra pair of socks, change of underwear, hold all (containing knife, fork, spoon, comb, toothbrush, lather brush, shaving soap, and a razor made of tin, with "Made in England" stamped on the blade; when trying to shave with this it made you wish that you were at war with Patagonia, so that you could have a "hollow ground" stamped "Made in Germany"); then your housewife, button-cleaning outfit, consisting of a brass button stick, two stiff brushes, and a box of "Soldiers' Friend" paste; then a shoe brush and a box of dubbin, a writing pad, indelible pencil, envelope, and pay book, and personal belongings, such as a small mirror, a decent razor and a sheaf of unanswered letters, and fags. In your haversack you carry your iron rations, meaning a tin of bulky beef, four biscuits and a can containing tea,

sugar and Oxo cubes; a couple of pipes and a pack of shag, a tin of rifle oil, and a pull-through. Tommy generally carries the oil with his rations; it gives the cheese a sort of sardine taste.

Add to this a first-aid pouch and a long, ungainly rifle patterned after the Daniel Boone period, and you have an idea of a British soldier in Blighty.

Before leaving for France, this rifle is taken from him and he is issued with a Lee-Enfield short trench rifle and a ration bag.

In France he receives two gas helmets, a sheepskin coat, rubber mackintosh, steel helmet, two blankets, tear-shell goggles, a balaclava helmet, gloves and a tin of antifrostbite grease which is excellent for greasing the boots. Add to this the weight of his rations, and can you blame Tommy for growling at a twenty-kilo route march? Having served as sergeant major in the United States cavalry, I tried to tell the English drill sergeants their business, but it did not work. They immediately put me as batman in their mess. Many a greasy dish of stew was accidentally spilled over them.

I would sooner fight than be a waiter, so when the order came through from headquarters calling for a draft of 250 re-enforcements for France, I volunteered.

Then we went before the M. O. (medical officer) for another physical examination. This was very brief. He asked our names and numbers and



The Author's Identification Disk.

said "Fit," and we went out to fight. We were put into troop trains and sent to Southampton, where we de-trained, and had our trench rifles issued to us. Then in columns of twos we went up the gangplank of a little steamer lying alongside the dock.

At the head of the gangplank there was an old sergeant, who directed that we line ourselves along both rails of the ship. Then he ordered us to take life belts from the racks overhead and put them on. I have crossed the ocean several times and knew I was not seasick, but when I buckled on that life belt I had a sensation of sickness.

After we got out into the stream all I could think of was that there were a million German submarines with a torpedo on each, across the warhead of which was inscribed my name and address.

After five hours we came alongside a pier and disembarked. I had attained another one of my ambitions. I was "somewhere in France." We slept in the open that night on the side of the road. About six the next morning we were ordered to entrain. I looked around for the passenger

coaches, but all I could see on the siding were cattle cars. We climbed into these. On the side of each car was a sign reading "Hommes 40, Cheveaux 8." When we got inside of the cars, we thought that perhaps the sign painter had reversed the order of things. After 48 hours in these trucks we detrained at Rouen. At this place we went through an intensive training for ten days.

The training consisted of the rudiments of trench warfare. Trenches had been dug, with barbed wire entanglements, bombing saps, dugouts, observation posts and machine gun emplacements. We were given a smattering of trench cooking, sanitation, bomb throwing, reconnoitering, listening posts, constructing and repairing barbed wire, "carrying in" parties, methods used in attack and defense, wiring parties, mass formation, and the procedure for poison-gas attacks.

On the tenth day we again met our friends "Hommes 40, Cheveaux 8." Thirty-six hours more of misery, and we arrived at the town of F—

After unloading our rations and equipment, we lined up on the road in columns of fours waiting for the order to march.

A dull rumbling could be heard. The sun was shining. I turned to the man on my left and asked, "What's the noise, Bill?" He did not know, but his face was of a pea-green color. Jim, on my right, also did not know, but suggested that I "awsk" the sergeant.

Coming towards us was an old grizzled sergeant, properly fed up with the war, so I "awsked" him.

"Think it's going to rain, sergeant?" He looked at me in contempt, and grunted, "'Ow's it a-goin' ter rain with the bloomin' sun a-shinin'?" I looked guilty.

"Them's the guns up the line, me lad, and you'll get enough of 'em before you gets back to Blighty."

My knees seemed to wilt, and I squeaked out a weak "Oh!"

Then we started our march up to the line in ten-kilo treks. After the first day's march we arrived at our rest billets. In France they call them rest billets, because while in them Tommy works seven days a week and on the eighth day of the week he is given twenty-four hours "on his own."

Our billet was a spacious affair, a large barn on the left side of the road, which had one hundred entrances, ninety-nine for shells, rats, wind and rain, and the hundredth one for Tommy. I was tired out, and using my shrapnel-proof helmet (shrapnel proof until a piece of shrapnel hits it), or tin hat, for a pillow, lay down in the straw, and was soon fast asleep. I must have slept about two hours, when I awoke with a prickling sensation all over me. As I thought, the straw had worked through my uniform. I woke up the fellow lying on my left, who had been up the line before, and asked him:

"Does the straw bother you, mate? It's worked through my uniform and I can't sleep."

In a sleepy voice he answered, "That ain't straw, them's cooties."

From that time on my friends the "cooties" were constantly with me. "Cooties," or body lice, are the bane of Tommy's existence.

The aristocracy of the trenches very seldom call them "cooties," they speak of them as fleas.

To an American flea means a small insect armed with a bayonet, who is wont to jab it into you and then hop-skip and jump to the next place to be attacked. There is an advantage in having fleas on you instead of "cooties" in that in one of his extended jumps said flea is liable to land on the fellow next to you; he has the typical energy and push of the American, while the "cootie" has the bulldog tenacity of the Englishman; he holds on and consolidates or digs in until his meal is finished.

There is no way to get rid of them permanently. No matter how often you bathe, and that is not very often, or how many times you change your underwear, your friends the "cooties" are always in evidence. The billets are infested with them, especially so if there is straw on the floor.

I have taken a bath and put on brand-new underwear; in fact, a complete change of uniform, and then turned in for the night. The next morning my shirt would be full of them. It is a common sight to see eight or ten soldiers sitting under a tree with their shirts over their knees engaging in a "shirt hunt."

At night about half an hour before "lights out," you can see the Tommies grouped around a candle, trying, in its dim light, to rid their underwear of the vermin. A popular and very quick method is to take your shirt and drawers, and run the seams back and forward in the flame from a candle and burn them out. This practice is dangerous, because you are liable to burn holes in the garments if you are not careful.

Recruits generally sent to Blighty for a brand of insect powder advertised as "Good for body lice." The advertisement is quite right; the powder is good for "cooties"; they simply thrive on it.

The older men of our battalion were wiser and made scratchers out of wood. These were rubbed smooth with

a bit of stone or sand to prevent splinters. They were about eighteen inches long, and Tommy guarantees that a scratcher of this length will reach any part of the body which may be attacked. Some of the fellows were lazy and only made their scratchers twelve inches, but many a night when on guard, looking over the top from the fire step of the front-line trench, they would have given a thousand "quid" for the other six inches.

Once while we were in rest billets an Irish Hussar regiment camped in an open field opposite our billet. After they had picketed and fed their horses, a general shirt hunt took place. The troopers ignored the call "Dinner up," and kept on with their search for big game. They had a curious method of procedure. They hung their shirts over a hedge and beat them with their entrenching tool handles.

I asked one of them why they didn't pick them off by hand, and he answered, "We haven't had a bath for nine weeks or a change of clabber. If I tried to pick the 'cooties' off my shirt, I would be here for duration of war." After taking a close look at his shirt, I agreed with him; it was alive.

In the next installment Sergeant Empey tells of the realization of his ambition—his arrival in a first line trench—and of how he wished he were back in Jersey City.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PLENTY OF STORAGE PLACES

Woman Who Has Made Home into a Veritable "House of a Thousand Closets."

One little woman living not far from New York, says Harriet Sisson Gillespie in the Mother's Magazine, has been able by the expenditure of a moderate sum of money to transform an impracticable closetless dwelling into one in which housekeeping is not only a pleasure, but where the problem of storing away clothing has been satisfactorily solved.

Among her friends it is known as "the house of a thousand closets," which is nearly if not literally true.

Every little cubby hole below the shingles has been utilized for closet space. There are banks of closets on both the second and attic floors, to say nothing of a cedar closet with sun and air and electric light, for the reception of the owner's choicest possessions. Some of the closets are cedar lined, others sheathed with matched boards of North Carolina pine, well shellacked to keep out the moths and frequently sprayed with a liquid in which oil of cedar plays a part.

A printed list of every article contained in the drawers and cupboards is tacked in plain sight in order that the frantic search for inanimate things that seem suddenly to have taken wings and flown away, may be entirely obviated.

New Southern Industry.

The advantages of New Orleans as a port were emphasized in the opening of a canning factory for the distribution of real green-sea turtles. With the exception of a small factory at Key West, it will be the only establishment of its kind in America. The factory has been situated at Miami, Fla., but the excessive freight rates and a lack of steamer service to Central American ports led to its removal to Bay St. Louis. It will handle nothing but green-sea turtles caught in Central American waters, and these will be put up in four different forms—clear green turtle soup, thick green turtle soup, turtle beef in Creole style, and "callipee," which is the meat of the turtle taken from the breast, back and flippers. The factory will turn out about 15,000 cans a day, or a total of 700,000 pounds a year, including all products. There is also a by-product called turtle oil, used medicinally.—Fishing Gazette.

Japanese "Steel Queen" Retires.

Mrs. Teruko Nakamura of Osaka, popularly known as "The Steel Queen," has announced her retirement from business. She intends to travel about the empire giving free film shows for the better education of the masses. She is making elaborate preparations to instruct the uneducated about the peoples of other nations of the world. Her views of American cities are especially extensive and well selected. Her efforts will be concentrated on the factory towns, where much ignorance exists. Mrs. Nakamura is thirty-four years old and has been a widow for eight years. Her husband died deeply in debt, but she undertook the management of his steel mills and has not only paid off all debts but is herself rated many times a millionaire. She converted the concern into a stock company before her retirement.

Her Coming Out, as It Were.

Wee Mary was in the room when the telephone rang and her sister Elizabeth, aged eleven, was being invited to go skating. Mary in great excitement ran to her mother, saying: "What you think, mamma, Elizabeth has her first attempt with a boy!"

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and



awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good

work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."

—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney trouble. At all druggists.

Help wanted by many women

If a woman suffers from such ailments as Backache, Headache, Lassitude and Nervousness—the symptoms indicate the need for PISO's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic properties. A local application simple but effective—response comes quickly causing refreshing relief with invigorating effects. Backed by the name PISO established over 50 years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

PISO'S TABLETS

Sold Everywhere 60 Cents

Sample Mailed Free—address postpaid THE PISO COMPANY 400 Main Bldg. Warren, Pa.

Cuticura Soap Is Ideal For the Hands



PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Sells in medicine stores. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

The Hoover instinct.

He was four years old and was sent to the grocery to get a can of beans for the Monday lunch. The youngster was fond of this dish and after the can was opened and the contents emptied into a dish took particular pains to place the beans near his plate. He soon had helped himself to a fair portion and just as soon had eaten it. He helped himself the second time and had just finished the third helping when his father, seeing what he was doing, suddenly said:

"Son, are you not going to eat anything with your beans?" And the lad quietly remarked: "Yes, pass the salt and pepper."

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Chesny & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

What a delightful old world this would be if fussy people would only lose their tempers for good!

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Retaliation renders neither party better.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy

Dr. J. J. Chesny & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

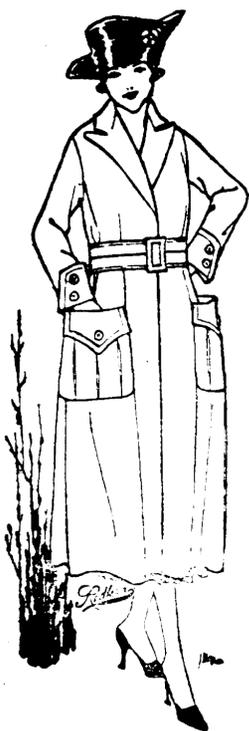
Complete Satisfaction True Economy Both are Yours at DANCER'S

Give the all important question **Where to Buy**, the most careful consideration. In these times it behooves a man to choose the right store—the one that one that places its patrons' interests above every other consideration—the store, strong and alert enough to plan far ahead to meet just conditions as exist to-day—the store which should be now more than ever your store—**DANCER'S**.



Alert men want suits that Will Not Misrepresent Them. Appearances Count. Count Heavily. Don't take any chance that the suit you wear does not make the most of your appearance. Would John D. Rockefeller have mounted to the financial power he is if he had worn business suits with patches in his trousers? High standard of Quality, Values, Service; Great varieties and a very pronounced public preference; all point to Dancer's as the Men's Apparel Store. Michael Sterns & Co. and other makes are ready in great variety. Come and choose your's. The Prices are \$12.00 to \$30.00.

New Spring Suits For Smart Women And Misses



Fresh as the bright Spring sunshine, light charming, feminine Coats with most interesting individualities. Handsome English-looking coats; pleated and high waisted models and others made of the choicest Spring Coatings and in a wide range of the season's most popular colors. The woman or miss who wants a Smart Spring Coat at an unusually low price, can make the most satisfactory selection here. The simplicity of these coats is the first thing that strikes you. It reveals a quirk in human nature, too. Makers always took good cloth and added a lot of trimmings to make a coat "look expensive". Now—with the scarcity and costliness of cloth they look with a good deal of respect on a coat of good wool fabric and seldom conceal that fine stuff with superfluous trimmings, so these coats have a simple charm seldom found before.

All sizes and colors. \$13.50 to \$25.00.

W. J. DANCER & CO.
Stockbridge Michigan
Cartage paid both ways on \$15 00 purchases

Gregory.

Mrs. E. Hill received the following letter from her nephew now in the American Army in France:

Feb. 8, 1918

Dear Aunt:

Received your letter before I left the U. S. This is a very beautiful country and looks more like a large park or garden and I presume it will be very beautiful in summer. The time here is six hours latter than Eastern Standard time, when it is 6:00 P. M. here it is 12 noon Eastern Standard. We are quartered in billets and it is quite an experience for the boys. The French people give up their best rooms to the officers. I have a bed with nice white sheets, a nice mattress and another feather mattress on top. The French people are very kind and do everything possible for us. It is as good as a comic opera to hear the men try to buy articles at a French store. We hear a few stock phrases and so we are able to get by. This is quite an old place, there are dates of 1580, 1636, 1832 on some of the buildings here. All buildings are either stone or concrete. It is a damp old country and lots of moss grows on the roofs and fields. On real still days we can hear the big guns at the front. I suppose the winter is nearly over in Michigan and I suppose you are very glad. Hope you are all well, everybody here is in good health.

As ever, your nephew

Lt. Faye Palmer 120th M G

Frank Zeilman has sold his farm to his father-in-law, and has purchased his father's farm near Hamburg and is now moving there.

E. N. Brotherton was a Jackson visitor last week Tuesday.

A young stranger arrived at the home of Milton Watters and wife. The young man weighed ten pounds and will answer to the name of Robert J. Watters.

Sunday afternoon our soldier boys left Gregory for Howell to be on hand for the early train Monday morning. Four autoloading business men accompanied them. They take with them the prayers and good wishes of all left at home.

F. Hill visited at Rochester and Detroit the latter part of the week.

Parrish Giltner has returned from his visit in Indiana.

Frank Worden of Jackson was home for election.

The Ladies Aid Society will hold their first supper for the summer season Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lillie Burden. Everybody come so you can say it was good that we were there.

On Thursday evening of last week the Young People's Bible Class of the Gregory Bible School gathered at the home of Arlo Worden for a surprise and farewell gathering previous to his leaving for the training camp. There were about twenty there. The class took candy and Mrs. Worden served cake, coffee, and fruit salad. All spent a very pleasant evening but were very sorry indeed to lose this member from among them. They presented him with a fountain pen, which they expect him to use in sending messages to those left behind. He takes with him the love and best wishes of the class and his other friends as well.

Miss Daisy Howlett came from Cleveland Friday night to spend her Easter with the home folks.

J. Warner Denton returned to his work in Detroit last Thursday. Tuesday, March 26th was Mrs. Laura Hutson Sharp's natal day. In the morning her brothers and sisters gathered at her pleasant home to help her celebrate. About 25 were present. The birthdayite was the recipient of a sapphire and pearl set ring and the loving wishes of all.

The Michigan Farm Loan Company has sold the Nelson Rock farm in White Oak to John Q. Adams of Stockbridge. Also the L. Emmett Hadley property in the village of Gregory to James Foster.

On Thursday of last week Mrs. E. Hill visited her aunt, Mrs. Ellen Clark of Chelsea who is quite ill at present.

John Decker of Darand visited at the Robert Leach home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buhl and Fred Ayrault were Pinckney visitors Wednesday night of last week.

Mrs. Agnes Ball accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Anna Moore, returned to her home at Manitou Beach on Tuesday of last week.

The Gregory Young People repeated their play "Farm Folks" at Plainfield last Friday night with a good attendance. The proceeds were \$29.

Elegance in Home Furnishings WITHOUT Excessive Cost.

Our Furniture stands the test of time. It is built of the Best Material—True in Wood and Workmanship. Good enough to be handed down to your children as Heirlooms.

If your home is not as cosy and Comfortable as you would like it, why not come and complete it's Furnishings here.

Davenports, Library Tables, Rockers, Pedestals, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Buffets, Book Cases, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Wardrobes, Ironing boards, Clothes Bars, Granite ware, Aluminum ware, Tin ware, Crockery, Soaps, Candy, Tobacco and Cigars.

WALL PAPER

I will have a Large and Complete line of Wall Paper in a few days at Prices Suit All.

SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

L. E. RICHARDS

SEED BARLEY

We now have our seed barley on hand. Get your's while the supply lasts. Try our "Big Q" Dairy Food. IT IS GOOD.

Stockbridge Elevator Co. ANDERSON MICH.

Fred Howlett and Fred Ayrault were Howell visitors Friday.

The Red Cross met with Mrs. W. H. Marsh Friday, with a good attendance. Two comforts were tied and finished. One of the tops was donated by Mrs. Geo. Marshall and the other by Mrs. E. Hill. Some work was done on hospital bed shirts, and another quilt top was gotten well on the way. The clothing gathered for the Belgians was packed and prepared for shipment. A good many of the garments were received. The meeting this week will be at Mrs. Frank Worden.

Mrs. Robert Leach was a Jackson visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ostrander, Mr. E. B. Ostrander and little son Darri all of Stockbridge spent Sunday at Arthur Bullis' home.

Mrs. R. G. Chipman was at Jackson last Saturday.

Miss Adeline Chipman of Ann Arbor spent the week end at home.

Mrs. Geo. Marshall went to Howell last week Thursday to attend a director meeting of the county Red Cross. She went in the interest of the local branch and spent a very busy and profitable day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bollinger, baby Alger, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bollinger attended the funeral of Will Keusch at Chelsea on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Ruth Chapman went to Stockbridge a few days last week to visit at the home of her daughter Mrs. Thos. Christwell.

Mrs. A. W. Camburn and Miss Kate Brown of Pinckney were in Gregory last week Thursday and spoke at the schoolhouse in the afternoon in the interest of women's registration.

Miss Lois Worden visited Stockbridge friends Wednesday of last week.

The new change in time did not make much difference with the services last Sunday. A good congregation greeted the pastor at the Baptist church and most were there at 10:30 new time. Covenant meeting next Saturday at 2:30 P. M. The Lord's supper will be administered at the close of Sunday morning services.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Quantity of clover hay I. J. Abbott.

AUTOMOBILE BLANKS—If you want application blanks for automobiles, call on W. B. Darrow, Notary Public

BROOD SOWS for sale. Six two year old brood sows due this Spring. R. K. Elliot.

PARSNIPS and CABBAGE for sale. Frank Kraft.

FOR SALE A quantity of choice hay also a good young work horse. Enquire of J. R. Martin.

CHURCH and SOCIETIES

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
St. Mary's Sunday services: First Mass 7:30 a. m.; Second Mass 10:00 a. m.; Vespers 7:00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Morning worship, 10:00 a. m. Second Sunday evening, 7:00 p. m. Sunday School, 11:00 a. m. Epworth League, every Sunday evening at 8:30. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, at 7:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Morning worship, 10:00 a. m. Second Sunday evening, 7:00 p. m. Sunday School, 11:00 a. m. Teachers' meeting, 1st. Monday in each month.

LIVINGSTON LODGE NO. 76 F. & A. M.
Meet Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon. FRED SWARTWOUT, W. M. C. A. FRONT, Sec.

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER NO. 145.
Meets Friday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARION PARSON, W. M. LILA SWARTWOUT, Sec.

PINCKNEY CAMP NO. 6937 W. M. A.
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. W. W. DENNING, W. C. W. W. KEMPFF, Sec.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Probate Court for the county of Livingston. At a session of said Court, held at the probate office in the city of Howell in said county, on the 6th day of March A. D., 1918.

Present, Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of MARY J. CLARK, Deceased.
George W. Teeple having filed in said court his final account as executor of said estate, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof, it is ordered that the 8th day of April A. D., 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account.
It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive 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.
A true copy.