

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. XXXV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Wednesday June 26, 1918

No. 26

THE FOURTH IN PINCKNEY

The program committee is in communication with the authorities at Selfridge Field and if any airplane is in this part of Michigan on the Fourth it will be ordered to Pinckney to give an exhibition. An airship with the new Liberty motor would be an attraction and the chances are bright for Pinckney to get one.

Rev. S. A. Wittliff of Brighton has appeared before audiences in Pinckney on different occasions and owing to his popularity here as a public speaker, the committee in charge decided to invite him to deliver the address at the flag dedication.

Fr. Wittliff's time is largely taken up by the Michigan Red Cross, and he is rated as one of the best Red Cross speakers working in this State.

If all so called German-Americans—or "American-Americans", for that matter—were as intensely loyal to the Stars and Stripes and the nation they represent Germany would soon sue for peace.

Dr. C. W. Pullinger, Captain of the 46th Canadian Battalion will be the afternoon speaker.

He saw active service in the trenches at the time the Canadian Army—many officers and men being American volunteers—made world wide fame for themselves as fighters in that terrible drive early in the war as they stood like a stone wall before the Huns, although greatly outnumbered and their ranks more than decimated.

During those bloody days and sleepless nights Dr. Pullinger, who was chaplain of the battalion, forgot he was a parson and non-combatant, using a sword on the advancing Germans with his brother officers.

As the battle progressed the officers of the Battalion were nearly all killed or wounded, and the fighting parson became the leader in the desperate charge "over the top" after the enemy, who afterward retreated.

After this battle his comrades asked that he might be their leader and he received his commission as their military captain.

A Livingston county man who heard Captain Pullinger speak before a large audience in Grand Rapids recently, said he was an exceptionally fine orator, holding the audience—now weeping, now laughing—under the spell of his words until his hearers almost felt they themselves had gone through the terrible experiences the preacher-warrior's words were describing.

The Livingston man had made arrangements to attend the celebration at Lansing on the Fourth, but when he learned Captain Pullinger would speak in Pinckney that day he cancelled the Lansing date, saying he would not care to lose the opportunity of hearing Captain Pullinger again.

RED CROSS

Treasurer's Report

Receipts	
Membership	\$259.00
Gifts	\$308.44
Total	\$567.44
Expenditures	
Dues to Howell	\$130.72
Materials	\$328.81
Miscellaneous	\$15.02
Xmas gifts to soldiers	\$10.00
Total	\$484.55
Balance on hand June 18, 1918	\$82.86
Norma M. Curlett, Treasurer.	

The following officers were elected to fill vacancies until the regular election in October:

Chairman	Mrs. Hattie Swarthout
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Thos. Shehan
Secretary	Mrs. Mary Fick
Treasurer	Mrs. Elizabeth Clinton
Three afternoons each week will be devoted to sewing for Our Soldiers at the R. C. rooms in the Barton building.	
Sewing Committees:	
Tuesdays:	Mrs. Jennie Barton and Miss Fannie Monks.
Wednesdays:	Mrs. Camburn and Mrs. Hoyt
Thursdays:	Mrs. Thos. Shehan and Mrs. Fick

Knitting: Mrs. Emma Sykes and Mrs. Mrs. Lizzie Curlett.

Home Knitting: Miss Nellie Gardner. Surgical dressings: Mrs. Villa Richards.

Each committee, kindly take notice: Gather your forces together, give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull together for victory.

Mary L. Fick, Secretary.

LOYALTY THE KEYNOTE

Of the Graduating Exercises

The various exercises and functions for the graduating class were held last week.

Sunday night at St. Mary's church the class, school officers, and a large number of their friends—the church being well filled—listened to the Baccalaureate address by Rev. S. A. Wittliff of Brighton.

Fr. Wittliff is a fine pulpit orator and has the ability to hold the attention of the audience. In his discourse he emphasized that the nation should always come first with all good citizens and admonished his hearers that during these trying times self must be forgotten if national success is attained. Those who heard the address are not backward in congratulating themselves in having another opportunity to hear Rev. Wittliff at the flag dedication exercises on the Fourth.

The Junior Reception was held at the home of Donald Sigler. A fine program was given and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

The school picnic at Portage Lake was also well attended and everyone came home well satisfied with the day's outing.

The commencement exercises at the opera house taxed the inadequate seating capacity.

The unique feature of this entertainment was in the elimination of the usual salutary, prophecy, valedictory, etc. In their places patriotic themes, remarkably well written and delivered were the order of the evening. The prolonged applause that every member of the class received demonstrated that their efforts were fully appreciated by the audience.

The musical part of the program was also of a patriotic nature and encores were received by all. The last number, the Star Spangled Banner, sung by the audience with the B Sharp club sextette leading brought every voice in the building out to its fullest capacity.

The stage decorations consisting entirely of the national colors and the Red Cross emblem, was the most artistic example of this class of adornment ever seen Pinckney.

The class of 1918 have accumulated by their various entertainments the sum of \$85. Instead of dividing this money among themselves they turned over the whole amount to the Junior Red Cross. Thereby showing that the patriotic thoughts expressed in their commencement program were not merely words prepared for the occasion but that their loyalty is of the practical kind, each member giving outright nearly fifteen dollars to the Great Cause, an example of patriotism that if every citizen would follow this devastating war would shortly come to a victorious close.

Long live the Class of 1918.

Notice!

Will the following young ladies call on Nellie Gardner at the earliest opportunity: Fern Topper, Helen Camburn, Florence Burgess, Loretta Clinton, Gertrude Clinton, Madeline Roche, Rose Flintoft, Zita Harris, Henrietta Kelly, Helen Graves, Bertha Geyer, Madeline Bowman, Marjorie Richardson, Dede Dinkel, Agnes Carr, Dorothy Darrow, Helen Mercer, Thelma Campbell, Bernardine Lynch, Fanny Swarthout.

YARN FOR OUR PUTNAM BOYS

Stand back of the Putnam Boys and buy a tag the Fourth. During the past year we have knitted the following for our boys: 28 sweaters, 72 pairs of socks 21 helmets, 32 pairs wristlets, and 20 mufflers. This fund must now be kept separate from the Red Cross money. So far the Putnam boys have been outfitted; let us make them feel we are behind them and the least we can do is to knit at least a sweater. Help me all you possibly can to start the Yarn Fund. Nellie Gardner, Chairman.

Wants, For Sale Etc.

WANTED—Every man, woman and child in this vicinity to buy War Saving Stamps. Uncle Sam.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Work team, weight about 2700. Will sell or exchange for cattle. Emil Dreyer, Pinckney, Mich.

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework. Good wages. Mrs. T. Read, Pinckney Mich.

FOR SERVICE—Registered Short-Horn Bull. Also Duroc Jersey Red Boar. Jas. M. Harris.

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK—I make shingling a specialty. Prices by the thousand according to roof and shingles used. All work guaranteed. Chas. Cain.

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

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

WANTED—Rags, rubbers, iron and metal. Highest cash price paid. Claude McKinder, Pinckney.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two horses weight about 2000. Will sell or exchange for one weighing about 1300. S. J. Beardley.

QUALITY FIRST QUANTITY SECOND

In these trying days of merchandising, when the market in all lines is flooded with substitutes for the regular standard article, we cannot but realize that **Quality is Foremost**, and for this reason alone, we wish to emphasize the fact that our goods in all lines are the regular standard article, having been bought for many months in advance.

We are never tired of talking and selling

STAR BRAND SHOES

Why? Because they're guaranteed in every way, shape or manner, and for that reason we feel perfectly safe when we assure you that you will and must get **Satisfaction in Star Brand Shoes**. The same may be said of our whole line of Gent's Furnishings throughout, as this firm stands for.

Quality First---Quantity Second

Saturday, June 15th we will sell

Large Snow Boy	19c
2 Cans Pork and Beans	25c
3 Cans Pet Milk	20c
3 Pkgs Spaghetti	25c
Table Talk Coffee	21c
Pink Salmon 17c, 3 cans for	50c

We test your cream Tuesdays

MONKS BROS

BUY

Ginghams, Percales, Cottons, Hosiery And Underwear

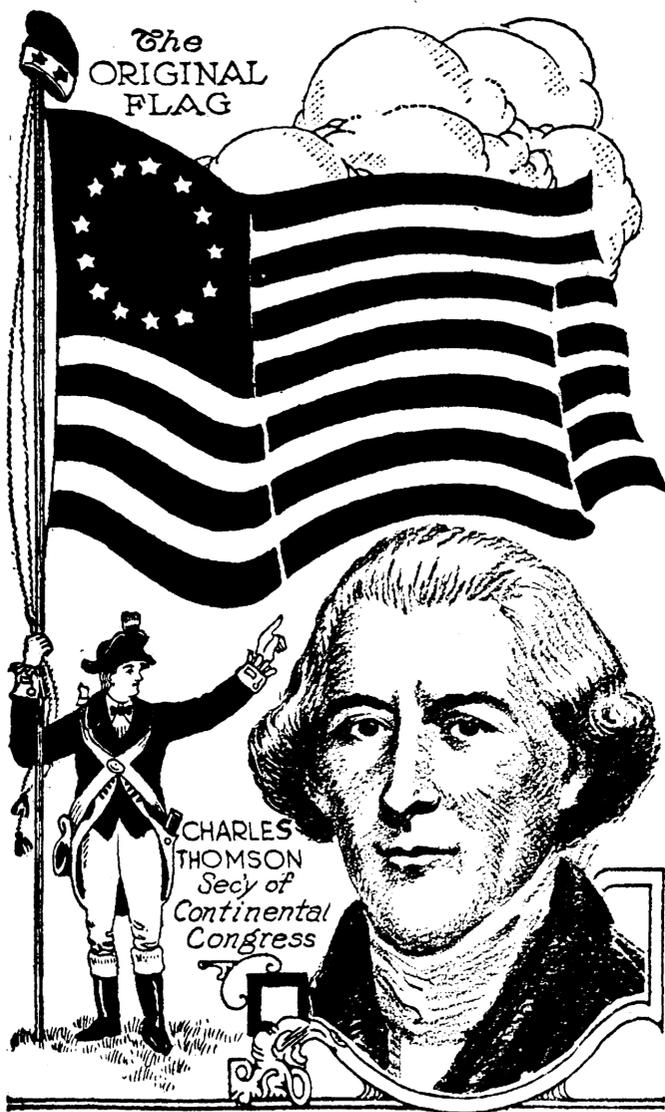
By so doing you will be putting dollars in your pocket. Our prices to-day are lower than wholesale prices on Staple Dry Goods. In fact many lines are too high for us to replace. **MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND SHIRT WAISTS AT 1917 PRICES.**

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Special prices on Coffees, Baking Powders, Soda, Yeast, and Canned Goods. All sales **CASH ONLY.**

Yours for Business

MURPHY & JACKSON



The ORIGINAL FLAG

CHARLES THOMSON Secy of Continental Congress

First Fight Under Stars and Stripes

By BERNARD J. CIGRAND.

(Authority on American Heraldry.)
 THE question was asked, What is the greatest sentence in our national existence? the reply would likely be the one taken from the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths self-evident, that all men are created equal." That was the essence of an ideal or a principle, but to give that statement living truth the following words stand out as the power of the nation:
 "Saturday, June 14, 1777. Page 243. Records of the day:
 "Resolved—That the Flag of the united states be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation."
 Famous Committee in Charge.
 The committee having the flag problem in charge consisted of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross.
 It is evident that the resolution, as originally penned by Charles Thomson, secretary of the continental congress, was not adopted, but that corrections were made. I have been unable to decipher just what the original reading matter was. Curiously, Secretary Thomson did not cross a single one of the 17 "t's" which occur in the sentence. The "t's" are all dotted, and a single comma is the extent of the punctuation of this great word picture—our flag. Strangely enough, he did not have the modern idea well in hand when he wrote the words United States, without capitalizing the name, while Flag and Union are made important items in the line.
 The old German long "s" is in evidence, and the numerals 13 are figures and not spelled out. Thus brief and without comment is the history we have of the edict which gave us "Old Glory."
 Honor for Fort Stanwix.
 The first flag constructed as a military emblem, and carrying these heraldic ideals, appears to have been constructed in a rather unique manner. The first flag which was patterned after the resolution was adopted, and which saw actual fighting, must be credited to Fort Stanwix of New York. News of those days traveled slowly, and while the resolution was adopted by the continental congress on June 14, 1777, the improvised flag was not made until the latter part of July, and on the second day of August, 1777, it floated over the fort (Stanwix, later Fort Schuyler). Amid loudest cheers and military salutes it was emblazoned in the sky to remain the emblem of Liberty and Liberty.

But you ask: "What was there unique about its construction?" Well, when the news came that the continental congress had finally decided upon a banner the fort was without a proper flag, and it was too late to depend upon congress to get one fashioned.
 Problem for the Garrison.
 Immediately the ingenuity of the colonial or continental garrison arranged to improvise a standard as decreed by congress. Henry B. Dawson of New York has left a description which had fallen into his hands in 1837, and it came from one of the soldiers of that garrison, and though more than a century has elapsed the narrative is ever new and deserves historic recognition. Through relatives of Mr. Dawson I am permitted to give the exact version of how this earlier military flag of stars and stripes was constructed.
 The soldier who was among the flag producers was Col. Marinus Willett, and his story is in part supported by other members of the fort, as well as by a recently disclosed letter in England, in which the British soldier refers to a banner: "Over the Fort Stanwix built by us in 1758 and named after the brave General Stanwix, they (the continentals) hoisted a flag of white and red stripes and on a canton of azure there were white stars."
 How the Flag Was Made.
 "But what of its unique construction?" you ask. Well, the garrison decided to form the national standard, but being away from stores, clothshops or homes, and being hemmed in by the British, the task arose, how shall this emblem of unity be constructed? Here is where Colonel Willett's diary and narrative come to the surface with the facts, and read as follows: "The fort (Fort Stanwix) had never been supplied with a flag. The necessity of having one had, upon the arrival of the enemy, taxed the invention of the garrison a little; and a decent one was soon contrived. The white stripes were cut out of an ammunition shirt; the blue out of the camel cloak taken from the enemy at Peekskill, while the red stripes were made of different pieces of stuff procured from one and another of the garrison."
 Another witness of the garrison states in his letter home that "the blue ground for the stars was composed of a cloth cloak belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartwout of Dutchess county." The captain, hence, wore the camel cloak taken from the British at Peekskill battle.
 Victory Crowns Its Appearance.
 The first battle under the improvised American flag was a great victory, and Col. Marinus Willett was among those who in a hand-to-hand fight captured five of the English colors and brought them proudly to the fort. These British flags, according to his diary, were run up on the fort flagpole, but the impromptu American banner floated from the highest point of the pole.
 Nor was this a brief or ordinary skirmish. There were thousands in this Fort Stanwix battle, and upward of

750 Americans held the fort against the daring British general, St. Leger, and his hosts of Indian allies.

Jersey Man is Mistaken.

About 30 years ago a Mr. Haven read a paper before the New Jersey State Historical society, and in it he was reported as having read:
 "From additional reports in circulation here, the first time that our national flag was used after the enactment concerning it by congress was by Gen. George Washington, in the hurried and critical stand made by him on the banks of the Assanpink, when he repulsed Cornwallis, January 2, 1777. As this conflict was the turning point, in connection with what succeeded at Princeton, of the struggle for independence, does not this signal baptism of the Stars and Stripes, with the hope and confidence regenerated by it, seem providential?"
 This sounds good and reads equally well—but the cold, stubborn facts declare it absolutely wrong. The repelling of the British was, as he states, January 2, 1777; but our flag was not created or adopted by the continental congress until June 14, 1777, five months later.

Notable Honor for Lafayette.

Of course, if you should object to consider the honors of the first victory under the American flag as belonging to the improvised one at Fort Stanwix, and should wish to know where the earliest military battle occurred under the governmental colors, not improvised or hastily made from irregular mosaics, why that honor or glory would go to the Frenchman, General Lafayette, who commanded an American troop at the battle of Birmingham meetinghouse, September 11, 1777. Upon that day 18,000 British and 11,000 Americans clashed, and brave, gallant Lafayette and his immediate command were fighting under the national colors, the Stars and Stripes.

New Flag Well Advertised.

The Americans were slow to provide their regiments with the actual and exact flag as commanded by congress. Many troops retained their favorite banners, and it may not be generally known that the continental congress paid for newspaper advertising in which the colonists and the troops were notified of the new and adopted flag. So tardy were some of these regiments in producing the exact heraldic banner that even as late as the surrender of the British at Yorktown, the close of the revolution, there were standards over the American troops which contained seven white and six red stripes, while other banners had the 13 stars in various positions on the blue field, though the accepted form was to have the stars forming a circle.
 The American flag has undergone a number of slight changes, but in principle it has ever remained as the forefathers heraldically built it on June 14, 1777.

Venerable American Flags.

There are two American flags in existence which were carried in the Revolutionary war. One of them, preserved in the rooms of the Masonic grand lodge at Raleigh, N. C., was carried by North Carolina troops at the battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1781, and the other, now in the statehouse at Annapolis, Md., was carried by Maryland troops in the battle of the Clouds, January 17, 1781. The flag which inspired "The Star-Spangled Banner" did not figure in the Revolutionary war, but in the War of 1812. It is in the national museum at Washington.

Flag Ranks Above All.

The flag ranks the president of the United States, who under the Constitution is the commander in chief of the armies and the navies. The sentinel whose duty it is to guard the flag on the color line maintained outside the military camp is for the time of duty the superior officer of the president. The color-line private of the guard must order the president, if he proves forgetful, to uncover when he crosses the line where the flag, wrapped about its staff, rests on its two stacks of bayoneted rifles.

United States Naval Flag.



The Union Jack of the United States, or the "American Jack," is the upper inside corner of the American flag—the white five-pointed stars, each denoting a state, on a blue field. It is distinctly a naval flag, and is without the "fly" or that part of the American flag composed of the alternate stripes of red and white. Our Union Jack is flown at the prow of every United States warship, while the ensign or "Stars and Stripes" is flown at the stern of each vessel.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The oak tree's boughs once touched the grass.
 But every year they grew a little farther from the ground,
 And nearer to the blue.

MORE COOLING DRINKS.

For drinks that are both nourishing and refreshingly cool, egg lemonade is probably the most popular. Make the lemonade in the usual way, add a beaten egg and serve, well iced, not forgetting a pinch of salt to remove the flat taste of the egg.

Koumis.—Koumis is another food drink which is most wholesome. It was originally made in Arabia from mare's milk, but is commonly made by using cow's milk. It is most easily digested; often a weak stomach which cannot digest any other food will retain koumis. To make it heat a quart of milk to 70 degrees or lukewarm and add a third of a yeast cake dissolved in one and a half tablespoonfuls of water, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar; place in bottles after mixing well and tie down the corks. Let stand ten hours in a warm place for the yeast to grow and cause fermentation, then place on ice to check it.

Mint Cup.—Express the juice from five lemons, using a glass squeezer; add the leaves from a dozen stalks of mint, one and a half cupfuls of sugar or honey and a half cupful of water; cover and let stand 30 minutes. Just before serving pour into a pitcher over a large piece of ice and add three hot-ches of chilled ginger ale. Put a sprig of mint in each glass when serving.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Make a syrup by boiling together one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of water for ten minutes; add the juice of three lemons and a can of grated pineapple; cool strain and add a quart of ice water.

Raspberry shrub makes a most delicious drink; add a tablespoonful of the shrub to a glass of ice water to serve it.

Fruit beverages are cooling and slightly stimulating; as there is no limit to the variety of combinations one may always have something different.

Iced Tea.—To make tea that is palatable, prepare the tea, scalding the pot and pouring fresh boiled water over the leaves, using a tablespoonful to a pint of water; strain over ice and chill. Serve as soon as cold enough with a bit of lemon, a cube of sugar and a sprig of mint.

More women patients, three to one, are sent to hospitals than men, in times of peace. This comes, in large degree, from the fact that women live indoors, and breathe dust-laden second-hand atmosphere.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYBODY.

When you want a new combination try the following:

Holland Salad.—Mix half a pound of bologna sausage cut very thin with a pint of cold boiled potatoes, also thinly sliced, one medium sized onion finely shredded, six sardines freed from skin and bones; then cut in bits two hard cooked eggs sliced. Pour over three parts of oil and one of vinegar, a teaspoonful of horseradish, and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup; salt and red pepper to taste. Serve on lettuce.

Dainty Croquettes.—Mix a cupful of boiled calf's liver, finely chopped, with a half cupful of bacon, also finely chopped and cooked crisp and brown; add salt and pepper, form into balls, dip in egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

Fish Souffle.—Force cooked fish of any kind through a sieve—there should be a quarter of a cupful. Cook a fourth of a cupful of bread crumbs with a third of a cupful of milk five minutes, add the fish and half a tablespoonful of butter, salt and paprika to taste. Beat the white of a small egg and add to the mixture. Turn into a buttered mold and bake in hot water until firm. Serve with a white or any desired sauce. This amount makes a small dish sufficient for two, it can be doubled for a larger family.

Marmalade Pudding.—Mix a cupful of barley flour with the same amount of stale bread crumbs and a cupful of suet chopped fine; add one beaten egg, a half teaspoonful of salt, and a cupful of marmalade. Turn into a buttered bowl, tie up in a cloth and steam three hours. Serve with a hard sauce.

A thick slice of tomato covered with chopped onion and cucumber and served with French dressing is both a good and a pretty salad.
 Hash may be made into balls or cakes, rolled in crumbs and browned, making a most tasty dish with little work.

Marie Maxwell

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C. to the Eaton Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."
 Office workers and others who sit much are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.
 Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

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.

Why Spaulding is a Flyer.
 Albert Spaulding of New York, son of the late A. G. Spaulding and lieutenant in the American aviation service, played the violin at a tea given recently by Signora Diaz, wife of the Italian ambassador in Rome. He made an extraordinary success, causing an enthusiastic demonstration to Aermica by a distinguished audience. When asked why he risked his exceptional talent in the aviation service, where an accident might easily incapacitate him for life, he replied: "Simply because it is not playing the violin that will win the war."—New York Times.

Diamond Buyers in War Time.
 The war has increased the buying of diamonds and other precious stones more than 50 per cent over any year during the past 50. It was announced at the annual convention of the Illinois Jewelers' association. Precious stones were bought during the last year by more persons than formerly bought high-grade watches. It was stated, and the sale of brooches, bracelets and pins made an unprecedented spurt. According to Col. John L. Shepherd of New York there is to be a bigger rush to invest in diamonds and precious stones during the next year.

Place Carbons Horizontally.
 A group of European electricians decided, after experimenting, that better results were obtained by placing the carbons in arc lamps horizontally and one slightly above the other.

Put Into Practice

Conservation means the use of foods requiring less sugar, less fuel, and the minimum of wheat.

Grape-Nuts

requires NO SUGAR, NO FUEL, less milk or cream than other cereals, and is part BARLEY. It's a concentrated, nourishing, economical and delicious food. TRY IT!

Marie Maxwell

Pay Little Heed to War Clothes

New York.—The radicals are at it again. They are agitating for the standardization of women's dress as a war measure of equal importance with the conservation of food. Rumors of frocks all alike, cut by the millions and placed on the market for the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, so that they may become sisters in their attire as well as under their skins, comments a fashion authority, reach us from time to time through the sections of the daily press devoted to women's affairs.

Sometimes the arguments are quite learned. The French revolution is freely quoted as being the event finally responsible for the standardization of men's dress. To be sure, one of the first things that Napoleon did, when he reached the position of being able to set the fashion, was to make men's clothes as gorgeous and as complex as they had been before the abolition of the Bourbons. But the effect did not last long. "Sans culottism" had taken too firm a hold on men's affections. They soon went back to that dignified but ugly garment, the long trousers, and they have remained faithful to them ever since.

Students of the history of costume cite this as an example, and tell us—some hopefully, some regretfully—that the present Armageddon will do the same for women. But then come others—students, too, but students of the human nature back of the clothes, rather than of the clothes themselves—and they give an emphatic No! to the whole proposition.

"The standardization of women's dress has gone as far now as it ever will," is their contention.

Easy to Get Into.

Very busy women—and what other kind is there at present—may make insistent demands for clothes that are easy to get into. "Easily adjusted, madam," will sell more gowns this season than the catch phrase, "This is what they're wearing." Coats and suits and one-piece dresses will maintain their popularity; "shirtwaists" that launder like a man's shirt will refuse to be ousted. But there will always be more variety in women's dress than there is in men's, and women as a whole will continue to be more preoccupied with the question of wherewithal they shall be clothed.

One reason for the continuance of variety in feminine attire, in spite of wars and rumors of wars, is the fact that women as a whole are rested by a change of occupation. So the business woman, on her return from her office, is quite willing to sit down to stocking darning, so that she may continue to wear the thread-bare hose in which her heart-delights; she sits up late to run ribbons in her lingerie; she will wash out and iron her own neckwear in order that she may make her serge suit or frock more becoming by softening it with frills at the throat. Did anyone ever hear of the man who washed his own collars? He will polish his own shoes—tradition says that he will perform this operation more willingly and oftener than any woman; he will brush his clothes—but there his sartorial measures of preparedness end. So he is naturally restricted to a form of garment which is easily kept in order.

Man's Insensibility to Temperature.
Another reason is the average man's absolute insensibility to changes in temperature—at least from the woman's point of view. He declares that there is a vast difference in warmth between his winter-weight blue serge and his summer weight, but no woman can see it. To her he is a mystery when he goes to his office on a boiling August morning, clad completely in wool, with a high-starched collar

round his neck and thick leather shoes on his feet. Just as great a mystery is she to him in winter, with her georgette sleeves, thin stockings and paper-soled pumps. Probably it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

But there is an army of women who go clothed in cotton and linen from May to October; who will pay extravagant laundry bills if they live in the city; who will travel with an electric iron in their trunks when they visit the country; who will pay almost any price in time, money and convenience for the privilege of wearing thin clothes throughout the dog days.

There is a great army of them who still, in spite of war work, make their own summer frocks, by the aid of a tissue paper pattern. There is another even larger group who solve six months' dressmaking problems by buying gingham and muslins and hiring the services of a dressmaker "by the day."

Are all these women going to be bound down by standardization? Of course not.

Summer Fabrics Fascinating.

Besides the feminine failing of buying a thing, not because one needs it, but because it is cheap, to which the makers of summer fabrics have always catered, there is the eternal fascination of the materials themselves—their sympathetic surfaces, their freshness, their delicious color.

This year we are more discreet. Brilliant tones are still to be seen, but the general feeling is one of moderation in all things, even in color.

Fabrics, too, are discreet. Very popular are net, foulard and organdie. One may be gay in foulard, it is true, but one is more apt to be navy blue or black or gray in it. Organdie is subtle in its color range, not striking, and the clothes that we construct of it have an atmosphere of "old-time-ness" far removed from anything so smashing, dashing, as the Russian ballet color combinations. In less expensive fabrics, which are among the few things that remain within the reach of the woman of modest budget, there are the printed volles, the ever-popular gingham, and the season's revival, calico, or percale, to give it the name under which it is sold in most places. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

VERY PRETTY TABLE NOVELTY

Flower-Scattered Effect for Center-piece Gives Summery Appearance and Lasts Long.

Sounds rather extravagant for war time, doesn't it? However, you need not be excited, because they are not really real flowers, relates a writer. The effect is achieved by taking a yard or two of cretonne with a very large flower motif in it, cutting out one of the motifs on its outline, then hutton-holing the edge with crochet silk or cotton. When used as a doily, this will look just like "the real thing." To make the pretty centerpiece take one flower motif and attach four others to it, so that it has more or less the shape of a cross. This should be laid on the table with each end pointing to one corner of the table. Then the doilies will fit in nicely.

This set will give a very summery and unusual appearance to the table, and has the advantage of lasting for a long time without requiring a tubbing, which is a decided recommendation in these days when the housewife is so busy with war work.

Short Coats.

Short coats are worn as a substitute for the Zouave jacket, which every woman cannot wear.

MAKING LACE AS GUNS ROAR

Nancy, One of France's Historic Cities, Has Resumed Manufacture of Lorraine Embroideries.

Within sound of the roar of German cannon and under constant menace of attack, Nancy, one of the heroic cities of France, has taken up again the manufacture of Lorraine lace and embroideries, an industry that had almost disappeared in a half-century of peace. Mayor Simon of Nancy, in an interview in "Lectures Pour Tous," Paris, says of this industry:

"Several months ago we opened a workshop in the center of the city and called there our best workers and several renowned lace artists. It was a success from the start and the industry soon surpassed all of our hopes. We were not satisfied with copies. All of our designs are original. As a municipality, we could not engage in manufacturing, so a company was formed with a capital of 150,000 francs (\$30,000). The company has established a store and the embroideries and laces on sale there,

made almost on the firing line, have commanded the admiration of connoisseurs. Mme. Poincare, wife of our president, bought lace in the store."

Sumptuous Weaves.

It is plainly noticeable among the French importations that the French fashion leaders have not thought it at all necessary to use cheap and plain materials. Indeed, in some instances the stuffs seem more lavish than for some time past. To be sure they are not at all flaunting. They hide their gorgeousness under a bushel, as it were. Cloth of gold on evening and dressy afternoon clothes is seen repeatedly, but it is veiled with chiffon or with tulle, only being allowed to peep through and disclose the sumptuousness of its weaves.

Table for Sugar.

Two cupsful or one pint, equal one pound; eight ounces equal one cupful; two ounces equal one-fourth cupful; four ounces equal one gill; one gill equals one-half cupful or one-eighth of a quart. (As a gill is a measure, not a weight, it is the same always.)

REMARKS BY NOTABLE MEN

Forceful Expressions Frequently Heard From Prominent Personages in the Public Eye.

Ezra Pound—Go out and defy opinion.

John Galsworthy—We are awakening to the dangers of Godasenling.

General Foch—A battle is never lost until its loss is acknowledged.

Clarence Rex—It is all right for a girl to marry for money if she is worth the money.

Rudyard Kipling—Nine-tenths of the atrocities that Germany has committed have not been made public.

Billy Sunday—Germany lost out when she turned from Christ to Krupp and from the cross of Calvary to the iron cross.

Lloyd George—There is no time for ease, delay or debate. The call is imperative, the choice is clear. It is for each free citizen to do his part.

T. C. O'Donnell—A stanza or two from "America" sung whenever opportunity and time permit, will bring oxygen into your lungs and strengthen the muscles of the abdomen and breast.—New York Independent.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

Canned Ostrich Eggs.

Signs reading "Newly canned ostrich eggs for sale" may soon meet the eyes of the housewife looking into the windows of grocery stores in London, says the Popular Science Monthly. This statement is based on the fact that ostrich eggs are being packed experimentally in South America for shipment to England in liquid form. One ostrich egg is equal to about two dozen hen's eggs. If the canning of these eggs proves successful, it will mean the salvation of the ostrich-growing industry as a result of the war. It will take a large family to consume one breakfast egg.

What "Good-By" Means.

"Good-by" is simply a contraction of "God be with you." To say "adieu" is another way of saying "To God I commend you." The literal meaning of "farewell" is "May you journey well," or "Fare you well."

More than 4,000 Jews are enrolled in the United States Navy.

A fixed price is not improved by offering an excuse.



Such Flavory Sliced Beef!

THE tenderness of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef, will delight you—but you will find the greatest difference in the flavor!

Have Libby's Sliced Beef with creamed sauce today. See how much more tender, more delicate it is than any other you have ever tried.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



What Hard Worker Needs for Food.

The man who works hard needs in a day 12 ounces of one or of a combination of the following: Meat, poultry, cheese, dried vegetables, fish or eggs. To vary the above he may count every glass of milk drunk equal to an ounce of any one of the others. The soldiers, either in home or military life, must have four pounds of fresh fruit and vegetables in order to keep the bony structure in good condition. He will need the three-quarters of a cupful of fat (this includes butter, oil, the fat of meat eaten or any other fat in the daily diet) to keep him warm, and to this group he must add 1 1/2 pounds of bread or cereal, and finally, in order to complete the necessary amount of driving power, he must have two ounces of sugar or one-third of a cupful of sirup.

Drying.

"Did you wash today, Katie?"
"Sure, I did, ma'am."
"Well, you'd better bring the clothes in off the line. It looks like rain."
"Sure, the clothes are all in, ma'am."
"Well, there's something out there on the line."
"Yes, ma'am; it's only your hair, ma'am."

Because of frequent air raids, Paris is to have underground theaters.

Itching Rashes — Soothed — With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and 75c at Druggists.

WHEN your mouth tastes like all the mean things you ever did—mixed together, then you need BEECHAM'S PILLS

Your mouth is a good indication of the condition of the stomach and bowels. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Partine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

THE BOOK OF LOVE

By Prof. Senator F. Mantegazza
A great book, universally known, published in every language. Over 2,000,000 copies sold. Gas. Times, Pittsburgh—Of great value to any one in love or who wants to be. Book News Monthly—The most thorough knowledge ever written on Love. N. Y. Times—Profound, gorgeous, poetic. At booksellers or send order to publishers (\$1.00 postpaid). The New Library, Inc., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, Daley Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Rest, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made up in covers will not soil or stain. Guaranteed. Ask for Daley Fly Killer used by doctors, or if sent by express, prepaid, \$1.00. WORLD BROTHERS, 150 BE HALL AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 26-1918.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Gomez, 225 Napoleon St., Freemont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. Florence Isaacs, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.



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—9:53 a. m.

Ann Arbor Railroad

Leaves Lakeland
 North South
 9 52 A. M. 10 46 A. M.
 12 36 P. M. Motor Car 1 23 P. M.
 5 17 P. M. 4 41 P. M.

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.

The Pinckney Exchange Bank

Does a Conservative Banking Business.

3 per cent Paid on all Time Deposits

Pinckney - Mich.

G. W. TEEPLE Prop



The Parting Gift

There is always room in the Soldier's kit for portraits of the home folks.

Your portrait—the ideal gift.

DAISIE B. CHAPPELL

Stockbridge Michigan

LOCAL AND GENERAL

War Savings Day

To the citizens of Pinckney: Friday, June 28th, 1918 is officially designated War Savings Day by the National Government and the Governor of this State.

All loyal citizens of this community will accordingly on or before this day pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war and will further pledge themselves to invest their savings in War Savings Stamps in the largest possible amount as evidence of their loyalty to the National Government.

The people of this community will give every assistance in their power to the local representatives of the U. S. Treasury who are conducting War Savings campaign.

All who are able should pledge themselves to save and invest to the limit allowed by law.

(signed) C. L. Sigler, President For Round Oak Stoves - the Old Reliable—see L. E. Richards. adv.

LOADERS AND SIDE RAKES

I have 3 loaders and 2 side rakes which I carried over from 1917 that I will sell at a special low price. These goods are new and have never been set up and are great bargains at the price.

R. E. Barron, Howell.

Gerald McClear of Whitmore Lake is visiting relatives near Pinckney.

Kirk VanWinkle and family of Lansing spent Sunday with Pinckney relatives.

David Bennett of Howell spent the week end here.

Frederick, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bell died Friday, June 21st.

Lizzie Bell of Dexter is visiting at the home of Jas. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Doyle are visiting relatives in Wayne county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ledwidge and family and Wm. Roche spent Sunday at Whitmore Lake.

HUMAN MILKERS

Fred Pentlin, Brighton; Geo. Bush, Oceola; L. H. Black'orn, Deerfield; C. D. Parson, Conway; and Chas. H. White, Howell, are recent buyers of Human Milkers. Remember they advance 10 per cent on July 1st.

R. E. Barron, Howell.

Lee Leavey, Ambrose Murphy, Harlow Schan, Walter Cook, Ambrose Fitzsimmons, Adrian Lavey, Leo Monks, Louis Eisle, Louis Stackable, Wm. Vince, John Monks, John Jeffries, John Dinkel, Michael Lavey and Ross Read spent Sunday at Camp Custer.

Mrs. M. B. Brady and daughter of Howell spent a few days the past week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Green of Howell spent Sunday here.

Mark Bell of Camp Custer was in town Saturday.

Liam Ledwidge of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents here.

Claude Kennedy and Paul Kuhn of the Ann Arbor Training Station spent week end at home.

Bernardine Lynch is home for the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mansfield and family who have been visiting at the home of Wm. Kennedy the past few weeks returned Sunday to their home at Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Berry of Stockbridge spent Sunday here.

Lee VanHorn is at Lake Geneva, Wis. as a delegate for the Normal Y. M. C. A. He expects to visit at Chicago on his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar of Mason visited at the home of James Docking last Sunday.

Mr. John Bradley of Pontiac visited his daughter, Mrs. Addie Docking last week.

Mrs. John Docking who has been ser-

BINDERS AND MOWERS

I sell the Deering, McCormick, and Champion. For the next ten days I will sell six foot binders for \$210 and five foot mowers for \$75.

R. E. Barron, Howell.

Word has been received that Mark McClear has arrived with his regiment safely in France.

The following Livingston county boys are in the latest call to the Army: Joseph Greiner, George Holben and Albert Gehringer, Pinckney; John J. Clinton, Fenton and Wm. Busselman of Oak Grove.

Mrs. M. Kelly of Detroit visited relatives here Sunday.

Miss Frances Swarhout is spending her vacation with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, E. E. Mansfield and family and Mary Lynch spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Lloyd Welch of Detroit spent the week end here.

Mrs. W. Chapman and daughter Evelyn spent the past week here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Farnam, James Tip-lady and Mary Mussman and Ross Read spent Sunday at Camp Custer.

Ward Swarhout of Jackson spent the week end here.

Mrs. F. Reason and Bernardine Lynch were Ann Arbor callers Friday.

Miss Lela Moaks of Lansing is spending her vacation here.

W. Kennedy and son Emmett of Detroit spent the week end here.

H. Gauss and family spent Sunday in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Roger Carr and children are visiting Detroit relatives this week.

Miss Sadie Harris was a Jackson visitor Monday.

Dr. H. F. Sigler was in Lansing Sunday.

Rev. J. A. Crowe was in Chelsea Sunday.

Guy Hall and children attended the circus at Ann Arbor last week Wednesday.

Arthur Rossa and family visited Pinckney relatives last week.

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 adv.

Fireworks for sale at Ingersoll's Drug Store.

Dan Murta, Alfred Monks, and W. C. Dunning were Howell visitors Monday.

Mesdames Jennie Barton, Edith Care were in Howell Saturday.

Clare Skinner and family of Ann Arbor are visiting at home of Ernest Frost.

Mrs. D. Leonard of Interlakin, N. Y. spent several days last week with Mrs. Sarah Nash.

Miss Pauline Swarhout is visiting relatives at Jackson.

Fr. Wittliff of Brighton was in town the first of the week.

Married at Detroit, May 1st by Rev. D. J. Sutherland, Miss Jane Moore and Mr. Paul Curlett.

Lyman Darrow of Tulsa, Okla., visited Pinckney relatives the past week.

Miss Beattie Swarhout spent Tuesday at Capital Heights.

J. J. Parker and wife have returned from Arcadia where they visited the past week.

Miss Leora McCluskey has gone to Detroit for an extended visit.

North Lake

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kleinschmid of Ann Arbor.

Wm. Birch and family spent part of last week with relatives in Wyandotte.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Moulten of Addison spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Boyce and family of Chelsea spent Sunday at the home of P. E. Noah.

Wm. Hopkins of Fowlerville spent the week end with relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. H. V. Watts and daughter and A. E. Johnson spent Sunday with relatives at Williamston.

The Church Aid Society of the North Lake Church will give a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thomas Friday evening, June 29. Ice cream and cake will be served. Come and enjoy yourself.

The funeral of Dorothy Irene Gilbert daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilbert, who passed away at the U. of M. hospital Wednesday, June 19 was held at the North Lake Church June 22. Rev. Wynn of Albion and Rev. Wood-mansie of Unadilla conducted the services. Interment in the North Lake cemetery.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Notice is hereby given that all noxious weeds growing on any land in the township of Putnam or within the limits of any highway passing by or through such lands must be cut down and destroyed on or before July 15th, 1918.

Failure to comply with this notice on or before the date mentioned or within ten days thereafter shall make the parties so failing liable for the cost of cutting such weeds and an additional ten per centum of such cost, to be levied and collected against the property in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected.

Dated June 19, 1918.

James Smith, Highway Commissioner.

Call for Meeting by Township Clerk

To Marion J. Reason D. W. Murta Silas Swarhout Will Cooper

Constituting the Township Board of the Township of Putnam.

You are hereby notified that on the first day of June, A. D. 1918, application was made to the County Drain Commissioner of the County of Livingston for the cleaning out of a certain drain which will traverse the Township of Putnam and that on the fifteenth day of June A. D. 1918, I was notified by the said Drain Commissioner of the filing of such application.

Now Then, By virtue of the power vested in me by the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby call a meeting of said board to be held on the 27th day of June at the residence of S. J. Beardsley in said township, being the place designated by said County Drain Commissioner for the purpose of determining the necessity of said drain and whether the same is necessary and conducive to public health convenience and welfare, at which time and place aforesaid you are hereby notified to be present.

D. W. Murta, Township Clerk of the Township of Putnam.

Do You Feel Conscious Of Your Stomach?

If you would have perfect digestion and have your stomach perform its work without sending you frequent signals of distress, use

Nyal's Digestive Tablets

They will bring about free, easy and natural digestion. Your stomach will do its work without calling upon you for aid and sympathy. These simple tablets will remove the causes of "heartburn" and dyspepsia, and will make you healthy and vigorous.

C. M. Ingersoll
 Nyal Quality Drug Store

NOTICE

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

E. FARNAM.

Glasgow Brothers

Noted For Selling Good Goods Cheap
 129 to 135 W. Main, Jackson, Mich.

Wednesday, June 26th Will Be Suburban Day in Jackson We Welcome You

On this day when all the city unites in extending its hospitality we invite you to come in and become acquainted. You'll find stocks creditably large despite the shortage in all channels of wholesale merchandise.

Every section has a remarkably assorted display of goods, much of which was bought before prices began to soar. Our ability to buy in quantity and to carry the merchandise through this period results in our being able to offer new staple goods at prices far below the present market value.

On Suburban Day hundreds of these exceptional opportunities will be found in our store where you are cordially welcome to make your headquarters—our lunch room is at your disposal, and in our cafeteria—second floor—a special menu of exceptional merit is being prepared.

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.**

Jeepie Hardware Co.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

Entire Proceeds for the Local Red Cross

**PINCKNEY
JULY 4th, 1918**

PROGRAMME:

9:30 A. M. Flag Dedication

With appropriate exercises including Band Music, Choral Singing and

Address by REV. FR. WITTLIFF, of Brighton

1:30; Address of the Afternoon,

REV. C. W. PULLINGER, Capt. 46th Can. Battalion.

Dr. Pullinger is a noted orator; has served in the trenches; been "Over the Top" and can picture the war from actual experience. Nobody should miss this rare opportunity of hearing this Soldier-Orator tell of Life in the Trenches.

AIRPLANE EXHIBITION. The Government authorities have agreed to send a war airplane to Pinckney if possible;

4 P. M., FIELD CONTESTS, including Tug of War, Potato Race, Fat Men's Race, etc. Liberal prizes will be awarded to the winners.

4:30, BASE BALL GAME, Arrangements are being made for a game between two fast teams, announcement later.

DANCING PARTY in the evening at the Opera House. Arrangements have been made for a first-class party. Music will be furnished by Fisher's First Orchestra of Ann Arbor.

DINNER AND SUPPER will be served by the Red Cross, who will have charge of all refreshment stands. **EVERYBODY WELCOME.**

**This space Contributed for the Local Red Cross Unit
BY MONKS BROS.**

STATE NEWS

Baldwin.—Anne Pelch, 19 years old, drowned in Hamlin lake when she waded out beyond her depth.

Owosso.—An organization has been formed in Shiawassee county to oppose the beer and light wine amendment.

Eaton Rapids.—Sunday, June 23, to Sunday, June 30, will be dedication week for the new Methodist church in Eaton Rapids.

Pontiac.—A campaign will be started here to raise money to pay a full time boy scout commissioner to take charge of activities in the city.

Monroe.—Since May 1, when the state-wide prohibition law went into effect, fines and costs assessed against liquor violators in Monroe have totaled \$5,000.

Lansing.—Fire destroyed the old frame building formerly the First Pilgrim Congregational church, a landmark. The church was the first charge of the Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, of Toledo.

Grand Rapids.—Business sessions of the twenty-second national synod of the Christian Reformed Churches of America opened at Calvin college. The synod will be in session two weeks.

Ann Arbor.—Wallace Trabbe, three years old, was run over and seriously injured by an automobile while the lad, dressed in a "soldier suit", was watching the drills of the U. of M. auto mechanics unit.

Petoskey.—Wesley E. Herr, 24 years old, who was to go to Camp Custer with the next Emmet county contingent, has disappeared after notifying Sheriff Miller that he intended to take his own life to avoid the draft.

Ferndale.—The village government has exhausted its initial loan of \$1,500, from the First State Commercial bank of Royal Oak, and has passed a resolution asking for another \$1,500 pending the collection of this year's taxes.

Olivet.—Seventeen B. A. degrees were conferred upon seniors of Olivet college at the commencement exercises. Dr. Edwin W. Bishop, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church of Lansing, delivered the address.

Port Huron.—Eighteen questionnaires in local draft board offices are now being revised, and men who were taken out of Class 1 and given deferred classifications, will be re-examined and many of them brought back to Class 1.

Grand Rapids.—Oakley C. Johnson, principal of the Grant high school, near here, is being sought by federal agents as a supporter of the I. W. W. Police say Johnson had receipts for contributions for the defense of the I. W. W. members on trial in Chicago.

Manistee.—Howard Leonard, a former prominent Manistee business man was killed at his summer cottage near Portage Point, his widow was the only witness of his death, which was the result of a gun shot wound, self inflicted. His friends maintain that the shooting was accidental.

Albion.—E. L. Moore, druggist, paid to the local treasurer of the Red Cross a \$200 fine imposed on him by the Michigan state fuel administration for illegally filling out three applications for hard coal. He has turned back to O. H. Gale, local fuel administrator, all the hard coal he had on hand and this will be distributed to the poor.

Houghton.—The Greenwood Lumber company, operating in Ontonagon county, was ordered to sell 50 barrels of boarded flour, by G. W. McCormick, upper peninsula food administrator, including one barrel found in the home of K. H. Bice, the manager, and one found in the home of his assistant. The company also was fined \$50 for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Ann Arbor.—In an effort to find slackers, between 350 and 400 men of draft age were rounded up recently in draft raids in Washtenaw county. But eight or nine of the men taken to the armory were unable to prove that they had classification cards at home. They were sent to the county jail. Members of the sheriff's and police forces, and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth company Michigan State troops made the raids.

Ann Arbor.—After the city aldermen voted to allow poolrooms to be operated on Sundays in this city, Circuit Judge George Sample called County Prosecuting Attorney Carl Lehman, and City Attorney Frank Devine to his chambers for a conference. The aldermen's edict will be ignored, and the state law against opening pool rooms on Sundays will be strictly enforced. "I will take the responsibility for the strict enforcement of the state law into my own hands," said Judge Sample.

Ypsilanti.—Farmers report that the strawberry crop is a failure on account of the dry weather.

Grand Rapids.—Bishop M. J. Gallagher, this city, is the new state chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Kalamazoo.—A \$50 Liberty bond was presented to Kalamazoo college by the senior class at the commencement exercises.

Ypsilanti.—Ypsilanti's war saving stamp drive has reached \$65,000, leaving only \$35,000 to be subscribed to reach the quota.

Battle Creek.—Milburn Burns, of Coldwater, was fatally injured when a Michigan Central passenger train struck his motorcycle.

Imlay City.—John Zimmerman was tarred and feathered by a crowd which declared he had refused to subscribe to the Red Cross.

Monroe.—Twenty-four of the surviving 60 veterans of the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry held their Thirty-second reunion here recently.

Royal Oak.—Former Supervisor Albert W. Wilson has resigned his position as a Royal Oak village commissioner. His successor has not been named.

Port Huron.—Port Huron high school students will be employed in making shells in Port Huron munition plants, according to arrangements recently made.

Beulah.—W. J. Peight, 36 years old, of Hart, was instantly killed when his automobile skidded and turned over an embankment. His wife, 6-year-old son and sister-in-law escaped injury.

Monroe.—Arjew DeGrott, 26 years old, of Detroit, a native of Holland, is held here charged with making disrespectful remarks about President Wilson and the uniform of the United States army.

Eaton Rapids.—The thirty-third annual 10 days' meeting of the Michigan State Mothers' Camp Meeting association will be held at Riverside park in this city Thursday, July 25, to Sunday, August 4, inclusive.

Eaton Rapids.—Because of the drought the past three weeks the strawberry crop has been shortened 50 per cent and other fruit, as well as the farm crops and war gardens, are suffering much for want of rain.

Port Huron.—The chamber of commerce has appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of developing natural gas wells in this vicinity. Several wells have been sunk by private citizens and a good quality of gas secured.

Detroit.—Minnie Denton has been sent to the detention home by federal officials for aiding her son, William R. Denton, to escape the draft. She explains she is not pro-German but simply a "conscientious" objector. Her case is being investigated.

Lansing.—Walter B. Cady, Washenaw county farmer, whose wheat was confiscated and sold by the food administration when Cady refused to sell it, has returned the administration's check for \$1,272 in payment for the grain. The case will be referred to Washington.

Flint.—Genesee county leads the entire central division of the Red Cross in the number of nurses recruited during last two weeks, according to message from headquarters. Forty nurses had been reported when the message was sent, but 10 more were enrolled making 50 in all.

Coldwater.—Crushed under a cylinder press in the Daily Reporter office when a roll of paper struck a lever and started the machinery, Frank L. Parker, 38 years old, was killed and Grant L. Smith, 40 years old, was probably fatally injured. Parker's father, a civil war veteran, witnessed the accident.

Benton Harbor.—Thomas J. Rector 60 years old, former street commissioner, was burned to death by fire starting from an open gas jet at night. The man was alone in the house. Neighbors heard the explosion and found Rector unconscious. He died soon after being taken to a hospital. The lower floor of the residence was wrecked.

Lansing.—The per capita for Lapeer and Wahjamega were fixed recently at meetings of the board of state auditors with the representatives of the board of control of the two institutions. The Lapeer per capita is fixed for the coming year at 75 cents, an increase from 66 cents. Wahjamega gets 95 cents, an increase from 91 cents. High cost of living is responsible for both increases.

Mt. Pleasant.—A carrier pigeon ended its journey from "Somewhere in America" when it persistently attempted to alight on James Sickles, a section hand at Weidman, 16 miles northwest of here. The bird was captured and brought to Mt. Pleasant. On the band on its left leg is "E. R. R. C. 25," and the number 17 enclosed in a circle. On the right leg is "634". The pigeon is now in the custody of Sheriff J. E. Coon.

SCRAPS OF HUMOR



TEMPERATURE AND TEMPER.

Here is a good old story that somebody has taken the trouble to dress up in khaki—or hospital blue:

Sister Anne was going the round of the ward in the big hospital for wounded soldiers, examining the medical charts over each bed and taking temperatures.

Reaching the side of one hero, in whose mouth she had left the thermometer a minute ago, she was horrified to find, withdrawing it, that it registered 120, although only an hour ago the patient was normal. Swiftly she summoned the house doctor, but he, on arriving, was seriously perturbed, as there was nothing in the patient's condition to account for the sudden rise.

"Look here," he said to the soldier, "have you dropped this thermometer or been fooling with it?"

"No, sir. Only been stirring my tea with it!"

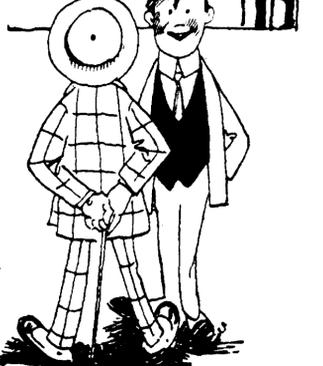
Upset Her Balance.

Like a rose petal on a zephyr she blew into the hosier's.

"I'm looking for something nice for a young man," she said shyly to the gallant behind the counter.

"Why don't you look in the mirror?" asked the hosier, and she was so flustered that he managed to get an order for four dozen raincoats that she didn't want, before she knew what she was doing.

MORE COMING.



"The fools are not all dead." "That isn't the worst of it; they aren't all born yet."

Christening the Baby. Brown has a lovely baby girl. The stork left her with a flutter; Brown named her "Oleomargarine." For he hadn't any but her.

More Imposition. "Mrs. Diggs is going to read an important paper before her literary club." "Ah! In that case, Professor Diggs will have to drop his scientific investigations for a while." "He won't be compelled to hear her read it, will he?" "No, but he'll probably have to write it."

Explained at Last. Mr. Flatbush—Why in the world does a woman always get off a street car the wrong way. Mrs. Flatbush—She doesn't. "Of course she does. Instead of facing the way the car is going, she faces the other way." "That's because the conductor takes her beyond the street she wants to get off at, and of course she wants to face the way she's going."

A Cute Thought. Eva—Was that policeman ever a little baby, mother? Mother—Yes, dear. Eva—I don't believe I've ever seen a baby policeman.

Its Nature. "Was your wife in a bad temper when she questioned you last night?" "Well, her questioning was somewhat in the nature of a cross-examination."

Why Not? "Twice in her darkest hours, When the maid was in despair, Her lover sent her flowers, And the flowers sent the air."

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)



One of the Motor Trucks Used to Gather Eggs and Transport Them to Market.

MOTOR TRUCK TO TRANSPORT EGGS

Producers Find Experiment So Satisfactory That They Will Extend Service.

QUICK DELIVERY IS RESULT

Fruits, Vegetables and Other Products in Season to Be Carried—Merchandise Is Hauled by Trucks on Return Trips.

Last year producers of eggs near Vineland and Millville, New Jersey, had difficulties getting their eggs to dealers in New York City. This year, however, they travel direct by motor truck to the dealers' doors and arrive in less time and with less loss from breakage than in other seasons.

This community of producers has found the results of their experiment of shipping eggs by motor truck so successful that they are planning to extend their efforts to cover fruits and vegetables, poultry, and other products in season.

Eggs by Motor Truck.

Following a season in which transportation troubles made shipments to New York City unsatisfactory the farmers sought assistance from the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture, and specialists on motor-truck marketing made a survey of the situation. This was followed by a group of producers agreeing to ship their eggs by motor truck and to bring the cases to designated places along the route the truck was to cover. A large commercial motor-truck company, operating a fleet of trucks between New York and Philadelphia, was interested and agreed to make a detour on their trips to New York, to which city their trucks had often traveled without being loaded, to take in Vineland and Millville. Local farmers and merchants in these two towns agreed to give their hauling business from Philadelphia to the truck company and thus insure a full load for the trucks all the way from Philadelphia to New York.

Capacity of Trucks.

The trucks have a capacity of about five tons, and can take 200 crates of eggs. On the first trip only 150 cases were ready at the roadside and the balance of the load was made up of crated glass from Vineland and Millville. This first load went the 140 miles in the record time of 15 hours with not an egg broken on the way. The truck went across on the ferry boat from the New Jersey shore, and the eggs were delivered on the sidewalks in front of the wholesale houses. On the return trip the truck hauled merchandising from New York direct to Philadelphia. Some of the dealers in New York

City are offering a premium of from one-half to one and one-half cents a dozen for eggs shipped by motor truck from Vineland and Millville, because the eggs arrive in better condition and in quicker time than when shipped by rail. This premium alone more than covers the difference in cost of shipping by motor truck and by rail, and, in addition to the time saved, the motor-truck service is more dependable and gives better delivery. The eggs, as yet, are not pooled, but consist of individual shipments to a number of dealers.

TRAIN FOR HARD WORK

Is there a physical training class in your town?

If not, this is a good time to start one—a physical training class to harden the soft muscles of town and city men, so they can go to farms and do effective work during emergency needs for farm labor in their counties and communities.

Kansas City started a "loyal physical fitness class" some weeks before the time for the wheat harvest. The idea spread all over the state. In many towns and cities similar classes were organized, and men made themselves fit for the hard work they were to undertake in the fields as volunteer harvest workers. The Kansas wheat crop couldn't have been harvested if thousands of patriotic men from the towns and cities had not volunteered to save this crop that will help feed the fighters at the front. And a great many of these men couldn't have worked as effectively, and some of them would have been forced to drop out altogether, if they had not been prepared for the physical strain by preliminary training.

Uncle Sam needs the help of every loyal American citizen. Either work or fight! You can't do your best work, either at your present job or at any other job, or in the fields temporarily as a farm volunteer, unless you are physically fit.

A few weeks' work in a physical training class will "harden" you surprisingly. Start a class in your town. Be ready to go to work effectively, be able really to accomplish something in the fields when the call comes for patriotic town men to do emergency farm work in your section. An open space—the courthouse square or a vacant lot or a big back yard—a leader who knows the army "setting up" or other movements and exercises—and determination on the part of the men of your town—these are all the things you need.

The muskmelon, or cantaloupe, does best on sandy loams of good fertility, or on the lighter silt and bottom lands, or the light clay loams.

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey
Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY WRITES AND STAGES A PLAY BEHIND THE LINES WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

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. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. After exciting experiences on listening post duty and observation post duty, Empey is picked for patrol duty in No Man's Land and has narrow escape from death.

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

While they are talking, an old Jew named Ikey Cohenstein comes along, and Abe engages him for cashier. After engaging Ikey they meet an old Southern negro called Sambo, and upon the suggestion of Ikey he is engaged as porter. Then the three of them, arm in arm, leave to take possession of this wonderful palace which Abe has just paid \$8,000 for. (Curtain.)

In the second act the curtain rises on the interior of the Diamond Palace saloon, and the audience gets its first shock. The saloon looks like a pigpen, two tramps lying drunk on the floor, and the bartender in a dirty shirt with his sleeves rolled up, asleep with his head on the bar.

Enter Abe, Sambo and Ikey, and the fun commences.

One of the characters in the second act was named Broadway Kate, and I had an awful job to break in one of the Tommies to act and talk like a woman.

Another character was Alkali Ike, an Arizona cowboy, who just before the close of the play comes into the saloon and wrecks it with his revolver.

We had eleven three-hour rehearsals before I thought it advisable to present the sketch to the public.

The whole brigade was crazy to witness the first performance. This performance was scheduled for Friday night and everyone was full of anticipation; when bang! orders came through that the brigade would move at two that afternoon. Cursing and blinding was the order of things upon the receipt of this order, but we moved.

That night we reached the little village of S— and again went into rest billets. We were to be there two weeks. Our company immediately got busy and scoured the village for a suitable place in which to present our production. Then we received another shock.

A rival company was already established in the village. They called themselves "The Bow Bells," and put on a sketch entitled, "Blighty—What Hopes?" They were the divisional concert party.

We hoped they all would be soon in Blighty to give us a chance.

This company charged an admission of a franc per head, and that night our company went en masse to see their performance. It really was good.

I had a sinking sensation when I thought of running my sketch in opposition to it.

In one of their scenes they had a soubrette called Flossie. The soldier that took this part was clever and

made a fine-appearing and chic girl. We immediately fell in love with her until two days after, while we were on a march, we passed Flossie with "her" sleeves rolled up and the sweat pouring from "her" face unloading shells from a motor lorry.

As our section passed her I yelled out: "Hello, Flossie; Blighty—What Hopes?" Her reply made our love die out instantly.

"Ah, go to h—!" This brought quite a laugh from the marching column directed at me, and I instantly made up my mind that our sketch should immediately run in opposition to "Blighty—What Hopes?"

When we returned to our billet from the march, Curley Wallace, my theatrical partner, came running over to me and said he had found a swanky place in which to produce our show.

After taking off my equipment, and followed by the rest of the section, I went over to the building he had picked out. It was a monstrous barn with a platform at one end which would make an ideal stage. The section got right on the job, and before night had that place rigged out in apple-ple order.

The next day was Sunday and after church parade we put all our time on a dress rehearsal, and it went fine.

I made four or five large signs announcing that our company would open up that evening at the King George the Fifth theater, on the corner of Ammo street and Sandbag terrace. General admission was one-half franc. First ten rows in orchestra one franc, and boxes two francs. By this time our printed programs had returned from London, and I further announced that on the night of the first performance a program would be given free of charge to men holding tickets costing a franc or over.

We had an orchestra of seven men and seven different instruments. This orchestra was excellent, while they were not playing.

The performance was scheduled to start at 6 p. m.

At 5:15 there was a mob in front of our one entrance and it looked like a big night. We had two boxes each accommodating four people, and these we immediately sold out. Then a brilliant idea came to Ikey Cohenstein. Why not use the rafters overhead, call them boxes, and charge two francs for a seat on them? The only difficulty was how were the men to reach these boxes, but to Ikey this was a mere detail.

He got long ropes and tied one end around each rafter and then tied a lot of knots in the ropes. These ropes would take the place of stairways.

We figured out that the rafters would seat about forty men and sold

that number of tickets accordingly.

When the ticketholders for the boxes got a glimpse of the rafters and were informed that they had to use the rope stairway, there was a howl of indignation, but we had their money and told them that if they did not like it they could write to the management later and their money would be refunded; but under these conditions they would not be allowed to witness the performance that night.

After a little grousing they accepted the situation with the promise that if the show was rotten they certainly would let us know about it during the performance.

Everything went lovely and it was a howling success, until Alkali Ike appeared on the scene with his revolver loaded with blank cartridges. Behind the bar on a shelf was a long line of bottles. Alkali Ike was supposed to start on the left of this line and break six of the bottles by firing at them with his revolver. Behind these bottles a piece of painted canvas was supposed to represent the back of the bar, at each shot from Alkali's pistol a man behind the scenes would hit one of the bottles with his entrenching tool handle and smash it, to give the impression that Alkali was a good shot.

Alkali Ike started in and aimed at the right of the line of bottles instead of the left, and the poor boob behind the scenes started breaking the bottles on the left, and then the boxholders turned loose; but outside of this little fiasco the performance was a huge success, and we decided to run it for a week.

New troops were constantly coming through, and for six performances we had the "S. R. O." sign suspended outside.

CHAPTER XIX.

On His Own.

Of course Tommy cannot always be producing plays under fire but while in rest billets he has numerous other ways of amusing himself. He is a great gambler, but never plays for large stakes. Generally, in each company, you will find a regular Canfield. This man banks nearly all the games of chance and is an undisputed authority on the rules of gambling. Whenever there is an argument among the Tommies about some uncertain point as to whether Houghton is entitled to Watkins' sixpence, the matter is taken to the recognized authority and his decision is final.

The two most popular games are "Crown and Anchor" and "House."

The paraphernalia used in "Crown and Anchor" consists of a piece of canvas two feet by three feet. This is divided into six equal squares. In these squares are painted a club, diamond, heart, spade, crown, and an anchor, one device to a square. There are three dice used, each dice marked the same as the canvas. The banker sets up his gambling outfit in the corner of a billet and starts bally-hoing until a crowd of Tommies gathers around; then the game starts.

The Tommies place bets on the squares, the crown or anchor being played the most. The banker then rolls his three dice and collects or pays out as the case may be. If you play the crown and one shows up on the dice, you get even money, if two show up, you receive two to one, and if three, three to one. If the crown does not appear and you have bet on it, you lose, and so on. The percentage for the banker is large if every square is played, but if the crowd is partial to, say two squares, he has to trust to luck. The banker generally wins.

The game of "House" is very popular also. It takes two men to run it. This game consists of numerous squares of cardboard containing three rows of numbers, five numbers to a row. The numbers run from one to ninety. Each card has a different combination.

The French "estaminets" in the villages are open from eleven in the morning until one in the afternoon in accordance with army orders.

After dinner the Tommies congregate at these places to drink French beer at a penny a glass and play "House."

As soon as the estaminet is sufficiently crowded the proprietors of the "House" game get busy and, as they term it, "form a school." This consists of going around and selling cards at a franc each. If they have ten in the school, the backers of the game deduct two francs for their trouble and the winner gets eight francs.

Then the game starts. Each buyer places his card before him on the table, first breaking up matches into fifteen pieces.

One of the backers of the game has

a small cloth bag in which are ninety cardboard squares, each with a number printed thereon, from one to ninety. He raps on the table and cries out: "Eyes down, my lucky lads."

All noise ceases and every one is attention.

The croupier places his hand in the bag and draws forth a numbered square and immediately calls out the number. The man who owns the card with that particular number on it, covers the square with a match. The one who covers the fifteen numbers on his card first shouts "House." The other backer immediately comes over to him and verifies the card by calling out the numbers thereon to the man with the bag. As each number is called he picks it out of the ones picked from the bag and says, "Right." If the count is right he shouts, "House correct, pay the lucky gentleman, and sell him a card for the next school." The "lucky gentleman" generally buys one unless he has a miser trace in his veins.

Then another collection is made, a school formed, and they carry on with the game.

The caller-out has many nicknames for the numbers such as "Kelly's Eye" for one, "Leg's Eleven" for eleven, "Clickety-click" for sixty-six, or "Top of the house" meaning ninety.

Empey tells in the next installment how the war is crumbling the British wall of caste, which once was insurmountable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GREAT BIRDS OF OTHER DAYS

Bones Discovered Prove That in the Miocene Period They Were Truly of Enormous Size.

In so far as birds are concerned, some of the oldest fossils, in the matter of time (Miocene), which have fallen into the hands of science, are those representing the great, flightless, fossil avian giants of Patagonia in South America. They belong to the phororhacidae, R. W. Shufeldt writes in the Scientific American.

Judging from such parts of their fossil bones as have been found, they were evidently great terrestrial birds of prey. Some of the species were small, but this is made up for by the others; and in the case of one of them (brontornis) it had a thigh bone considerably larger and longer than that of an ox.

Of all the remarkable flightless birds of this group, however, was the giant phororhacos. It must have been over eight feet in height, with a skull bigger than that of a full grown horse, and much deeper from above downward. We know little or nothing of these birds or what led to their extinction. With its great hooked beak and powerful claws of great size, phororhacos must have been a terror to the animals upon which it preyed. Skulls and some other bones of this bird have been discovered.

Lightning at Sea.

When proper precautions are taken ships at sea are in no danger of being destroyed by lightning. Of all the dangers that beset the seaman, lightning is the only one that he can guard against with perfect thoroughness. Permanent conductors, properly arranged, offer the most complete protection from the electric fluid.

Before this fact was well understood, lightning was a very frequent cause of damage to shipping. In 1807 to 1815 no fewer than seventy vessels of the English navy were entirely crippled by being struck. It was a no common thing for vessels to be set on fire so completely by lightning as to defy extinction, with the result that those on board who were not killed by the electric discharge in many instances probably lost their lives through being unable to let down the boats before the fire reached them.

What They Asked Him.

There is one man in town who is tired of hearing the name of a small car of popular make. His name is L. G. (Baron) Rothschild. It all happened like this: On Monday morning the baron, in his haste to get to the Jewett inauguration, as some say, slipped on the sidewalk and broke a bone in his wrist and tore loose two ligaments in his right hand. He has since been carrying the hand around in a plaster cast. Since then, whether in the club or on the street, nine acquaintances out of ten asked him the question, "Were you cranking a—?" (name deleted to avoid giving free advertising).—Indianapolis News

Tea's Growth in Popularity.

The cultivation of tea, started in Japan twelve hundred year ago, has become one of the principal industries of the nation today. More than one million households are engaged in its industry, with annual yield of one hundred million pounds. In 1915, 51,750, 800 pounds, or 47.2 per cent of the total production of the country, including Formosa, were exported to the United States, amounting to nearly \$8,000,000 in value.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test 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.

ARRANGE FOR SELF-DEFENSE

Scandinavian Countries Find Themselves in Precarious Situation Because of the War.

The recent meeting of the three kings of the Scandinavian countries, so unexpected and so unusual, was practically a meeting in self-defense, forced on them by the precarious situation in which the war has placed their countries, writes Maurice Francis Egan in the Yule Review. Sweden had prided herself on her militarism copied from the German system. Norway relied on its coast line, its shipping, its fisheries and the firm belief that it was practically independent of the world, with an assured future made by its own brains and its natural resources. Denmark, never free from the fear of the German Colossus, believed that England and Russia might save her from extinction at the crucial moment; and the preponderance of American opinion at the various Hague conferences made her hope that the moral force of our opinion might prevent her national extinction. These hopes are gone. Denmark fed England, she exported certain products to Germany, she had made herself the foremost scientific agricultural nation of the world, she was the freest, she was working out the ideals of her national life without desiring to acquire territory or to infringe on the rights of others; but the moment the United States entered the war she and the other Scandinavian nations gave up hope of any protection or help, and they have now determined to band together in an industrial, economic union. The world has deserted them and they have determined to do their best to become independent of the world.

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 Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it 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 Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Jewelry or Munitions.

A high official in the British ministry of munitions says that there are several reasons why people should not buy platinum jewelry. In the first place, it is very expensive; then the world supply has almost been exhausted, and also the men at the front need more munitions, and platinum is required for the manufacture of explosives wherewith to win the war.

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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Too Much to ask. The Lady—Can I have this sent on approval?

Clerk—Yes, madam, but you'll have to return it in seven days.

The Lady—Godness gracious! How can I make up my mind in seven days?—Judge.

Cuticura for Sore Hands. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Sanish the Gloom. Drill your thoughts, shut out the gloomy and call in the bright.—John Richard Green.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Moring Eye Remedy



Preparing the "Chow."



MICHAELS-STERN
VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES

Here's A Funny Thing

The fewer suits we sell a man
The more business we do!

Ever since we have been offering our
customers

MICHAELS-STERN CLOTHES

our business has increased, and yet
we sell fewer clothes to each custo-
mer. The answer to the riddle is
really very simple:

The suit we sell you WEARS

It wears twice as long, looks twice as good, and costs
no more than ordinary clothing, and once you have
known **Michaels-Stern** satisfaction how long
will it be before you tell a couple of your pals the
good news; and how long will it take them to come
in for a **Michaels-Stern** suit?

We've many nice Summer Styles
to show you at \$12.50 to \$30

Car fare paid on \$15 purchases

W. J. DANCER & CO.

Stockbridge Mich.

GREGORY

Be on hand for Red Cross work Fri-
day afternoon at the hall. You are
needed.

Arlo Warden and Guy Kuhn of Camp
Custer were over Sunday visitors at
their homes here.

Dick Clark of Chelsea and Mr. and
Mrs. Ernest Musson of Howell were
callers at E. Hill's Thursday.

Russel Grossands of North Waterloo
and Fay Hill visited Walter Snyder of
Pinckney over the week end.

Paul Kuhn of the Mechanical Train-
ing Station, Ann Arbor, was home over
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mapes and Mr.
and Mrs. Geo. Arnold visited the latter's
brother at Williamston.

The Misses Bonner and McCarey of
Pontiac were guests of Miss Minnie
Bradshaw on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. N. F. Whitehead and Miss Nel-
lie Denton went to Detroit last Wed-
nesday for a few day's visit at the home
of their cousin, Mrs. Myra Bowen.
While there they went to hear their
cousin, Dan Denton, who is singing
there.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall and son
Donald were Friday guests of Mr. and
Mrs. C. F. Bollinger at Bruno Lake.

Miss Hazel Arnold returned to Cleary
College Sunday after spending the
week at home.

Miss Gertrude Chipman is visiting
relatives in Lansing.

Vere Worden of Waco, Tex. gave
his relatives a surprise by writing them
last week that he married a young lady
of Waco about two weeks ago. His
friends here wish him a happy married
life.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ward, Mr. and
Mrs. O. B. Arnold and son Roscoe
motored to Camp Custer Friday to
spend the day.

Mrs. Jane Wright visited relatives
in Stockbridge Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Hadley is visiting her
grandmother, Mrs. Geo. Mashall.

Misses Mary Howlett and Lillian
Buhl, Frank Howlett and Russell Liv-
ermore spent last week camping at
Lakeland with the other members of
the 1915 graduating class of Howell
High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Coleman and
daughters, Lelia and Louise of Lansing
and Mrs. Nora Westmoreland of Pow-
erville were guests at the home of Mrs.
Lillie Burden several days last week.

Fred Howlett returned home from
Detroit last Thursday night.

Mrs. Orvilla Placeway of Pinckney
and Mrs. M. J. Burgess of Hartland
spent Thursday at the home of Mrs.
Elizabeth Placeway.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Crossman and
Madames S. A. Denton and F. Mon-
tague visited Detroit Saturday.

James Livermore and family were
over Sunday visitors at Munnith.

Services at the Baptist church as
usual. Miss Virena McGee will lead
the Young People's Meeting. Every-
body is welcome; come.

Pettysville

The Red Cross Social of Lakeland
was held at Mr. and Mrs. Downing's
Friday night. There was a large at-
tendance. Proceeds \$1.75.

Miss Maude Doan, Mr. G. Gauss and
Mr. and Mrs. Wagner spent Sunday at
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blades.

Edwin Blades of Camp Custer spent
the week end with his parents here.

Mrs. Nelson Imos was in Camp Cus-
ter Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Breningstall and Mrs.
Harry Minkley were in Ann Arbor
Monday.

Too late for last week.

A large crowd attended the Ladies'
Aid society at Mrs. Ad Collum of Lake-
land. A good time was reported by all.
Mrs. Henry Moutry and son Ross, Mr.
Grover Willis and Mrs. Claud Lawson
were Sunday visitors at the home of
Frank Breningstall.

Mrs. Nelson Imos is slowly on the
gain.

Joe Blades and wife and Clarence
Carpenter and wife were in Ann Arbor
Sunday.

Mrs. A. Austin spent Sunday with
Mrs. Fred Blades.

West Marion

Steve and Leonard Baker and fami-
lies of Owosso visited relatives at Phil
Smith's Sunday.

Glenn Clements, Don Maycock, and
Lee Harwood visited their parents over
Sunday.

The Ladies Aid met with Mr. and Mrs.
Lyle Gorton last Thursday. The elec-
tion of officers resulted as follows: Pres.
Mrs. C. B. King; Sec., Mrs. H. J. May-
cock; Treas., Mrs. Lyle Gorton; Collec-
tor, Mrs. Will Allen.

Miss Myrtle Wellman spent last week
in Lansing.

South Iosco

Mr. and Mrs. Coas. Whitehead spent
the week end with her parents here.

Joe Roberts and wife and Mr. and
Mrs. Jester Cramer spent Sunday with
Mrs. Hannah Tryan of Handy.

Miss Beatrice Lamborne spent Satur-
day with her sister in Unadilla.

The Ladies Aid at Watters Bros. was
well attended. Proceeds \$8.

Martin Anderson and family and
Nick Burley and family spent Sunday
at W. S. Caskey's.

Mrs. Frank Watters and daughter
and Mrs. Nave Watters spent Thursday
afternoon with Mrs. L. T. Lamborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Roberts visited re-
latives in Webberville Thursday.

Bert Roberts and wife spent Sunday
with friends in Jackson.

Tina Grindley is visiting her aunt,
Mrs. Joe Roberts.

We Sell

Park & Pollard

Chicken Food

It is the BEST

L. E. RICHARDS

Ten Reasons Why Michigan Should Send
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY
to the United States Senate



First—Because of his marked ability. As a business man, as a
member of Roosevelt's Cabinet and as a Commander
in the Navy he has shown himself capable and
efficient.

Second—Because of his broad experience in national affairs.
As Secretary of the Navy he came into close touch
with Congress and legislative action, knows how laws
are made and is thoroughly familiar with legislative
processes.

Third—Because he is a worker, "a man who does things."

*Fourth—Because of his splendid record—Able seaman on the
"Yantic" in the Naval Reserves—Lieutenant on the
"Yosemite" in the Spanish-American war—Secretary
of the Navy and now a Commander, he has always
"made good."*

Fifth—Because he is a Michigan man. Michigan born and
bred and a part of its business and industrial life, he
is in close touch with the affairs of our great state.
He knows Michigan conditions and needs.

Sixth—Because of his integrity and high character. Truman
H. Newberry stands always for a "square deal."

Seventh—Because he is genial, approachable and sympathetic.
Much of his time is taken up with doing things to help,
personally, the boys in the Navy and he delights to
be of service to them.

Eighth—Because of his good judgment and balance. He is
dependable and reliable.

Ninth—Because of his 100% Americanism. Not only in the
service himself, but his two sons as well, he is doing
all he can at his post of duty to help to win the war.
He is the "Win-the-War" candidate.

*Tenth—Because of his knowledge of the war, he is the best
man we have in Michigan to help solve the problems
arising and to arise out of this, the greatest conflict in
history.*

*Ability—Experience—Industry—A Splendid Record—Integ-
rity—Home Ties—Helpfulness—Good Judgment—Knowledge
of War Conditions and Problems—all these are found in
Truman H. Newberry.*

HE IS THE BEST QUALIFIED MAN IN MICHIGAN
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

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