

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. XXXV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Wednesday July 17, 1918

No. 29

PINCKNEY BOYS MEET IN FRANCE

Francis Harris and Norbert Lavey have an old fashioned gab-fest.

France, June 20, 1918

Dear Mother:

I guess it's about time I wrote you another letter. We have been very busy moving from place to place and have had no regular address.

I like it fine over here. It has been warm and we have had good weather and some rain, but we don't mind that. While on my way to supper to-night I ran across Norb Lavey and let me tell you it seemed good to meet your old friends.

He is in the same camp with me and you can tell his mother he is looking fine.

Well mother I suppose every thing the same at home. How are the boys? There are a lot of boys from Detroit and Ann Arbor here in my company so it makes it nice as we always get news from home from some of them.

The last time I saw Clarence Welch he was at Camp Hancock.

Well, mother, you and Dad be sure and take good care of yourselves. Tell the boys I am well and give my regards to Irvin Kennedy and all the other boys.

Good night for this time with lots of love.

Francis L. Harris

Adv. Ord. Depot No. 1

U. S. A. P. O. No. 712

American E. F.

Columbus Barracks, O.

June 29, 1918.

Dear Aunt Lillian:

I intended to write to you some time ago but didn't get your address. We haven't been very busy for a couple of weeks back but the work is coming in now, being the end of the month. We have another bunch of draft men to put through in a week or so. Then we will work about fourteen hours a day for about a week.

Everything is quiet around here. Nobody killed nor hurt, not even a dog fight. Last night I went to Memorial Hall, down town and heard a French Countess. She told about conditions in France and what the American people are doing over there and had some moving pictures showing buildings after the Germans had been through. Tuesday night at the same place I heard Gunner Depew and Sgt. Klein. All the doings at the Hall are free, so we go as often as possible.

This is a beautiful city, so many shade trees and fine buildings. The Ohio University is here, and the State Capitol.

We are getting good feed here now and have a fine place to sleep, but it is too quiet.

I can't think of much just now but will write when there is something doing.

With love,
Clyde.

Clyde Bennett was formerly a North Hamburg boy.

Notice to School Officers

Attention of school officers is called to the new act passed at the last session of the Michigan legislature which makes it mandatory upon all school trustees or officers to publish in some paper of the county a detailed financial statement prior to the first day of August each year. The penalty for failure to do so is a fine or jail sentence. School officers should make note of this new law, which applies to townships having no newspapers as well as to those having newspapers.

Wounded Soldiers

After the original notification by the War Department of an injury to an American soldier, the department sends no further word to the relatives provided the wound is healing. In other words no news from an injured soldier at good news.

THE HIGHWAY TO SUCCESS

Gregory Boy Now Rapidly Climbing

His friends hope he will achieve greatness

Aspiring vocal students may well take a lesson from the experience of Daniel Denton, the young tenor of the Boston English Opera company, who is alternating the tenor roles with Joseph Sheehan at the Detroit opera house.

As a youngster Mr. Denton showed much talent as a violinist and at the age of 18 was considered one of America's most promising young violinists; in fact, was talked of as sharing honors with Albert Spaulding, who at that time was just receiving recognition, when, while out in a sailboat, an accident broke his wrist. After the bone mended, in spite of long treatment, a slight stiffness remained in the wrist which made it evident that his future as a violinist was over.

Not a very pleasant outlook for a boy who had devoted more than 10 years of his life to this one accomplishment, but instead of giving up he took inventory of his capabilities and discovered, or rather his teacher discovered, he had a tenor voice of unusual sweetness. Up to this time he had never studied a single note vocally, but once he was convinced his teacher was right he worked day and night. He sang in churches, in quartets and in concerts. No amount of work was too hard and criticism only acted as an incentive.

Finally, after five years of study and work his opportunity came. The Boston English Opera company, during its four months' run in Chicago, tried tenor after tenor to alternate with Joe Sheehan, but the pace was too swift and one by one they were dropped. Hearing there was a vacancy, Mr. Denton applied for the position. He knew the task that confronted him, but was game. He was accepted, and, as is well known, made good.

In telling of that experience Mr. Denton says: "No one will ever realize the work I put in rehearsing all day and studying most of the night to learn a new role each week. Often I fell asleep on the car going home with a score in my hands, but all's well that ends well, and if continued hard work will bring success, they will find me at the top of the heap some day."—Free Press.

The Result of Judicious Advertising

Stockbridge, July 15, 1918.

Mr. L. E. Smith

Dear Sir:

We have been in business 33 years and last Saturday, July 13th was the biggest day in our history—bar none—and we have had some days in the past that were not small. The values we gave were big.

Yours truly,
W. J. Dancer & Co.

Stockbridge War News

A score of prominent patriotic citizens expressed their opinions of things pro-German when they met Saturday night and hung in effigy John Seigrist and Edwin Lutz alleged to have taken no Liberty Bonds nor contributed to the War Chest although entirely able to do so. Alvin Monech received paint for similar reasons. George Tisch and others were vjaited with paint for too liberal pro-German expression.—Stockbridge Brief-Sun. Coal tar is cheaper than paint and fully as efficient.

Cause for Worry.

Patience—I don't know what I shall do for furs next summer.

Patrice—What's the cause for worry?

"Why, it's been so cold this winter they'll be all worn out by summer."

PIANO TUNING

Mr. Frank Watson of Jackson who has done considerable work in his line here for a well satisfied patronage will visit Pinckney again in the near future. Arrangements for his services may be made through the Dispatch office. His terms are very reasonable.

Village Tax Notice!

The Village Tax Roll is now in my hands for collection, and may be paid at the Pinckney Exchange Bank any day during banking hours until further notice.

E. G. Lambertson, Village Treas.

Wants, For Sale Etc.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good work horse. Will sell or exchange for driving horse or cow.

H. G. Swarbut.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Bull Coming three years old.

S. E. Darwin.

FOR SALE—A good work horse. Also quantity of good oats.

Lawrence Speers.

LOST—Attachment used to couple hay loader to wagon, on road between my residence and Pinckney.

R. C. Dillingham.

FOUND—A man's coat about one mile west of Pinckney. Inquire at this office.

LOST—Between Bancroft and Pinckney wire auto wheel with 32x3-4 inches Non skid U. S. Tireon. If found advise H. W. Parker, Bancroft Mich.

FOR SALE—Brown horse four years old, weight about 1500.

Robert Kelley

FOR SALE—30 S. C. White Leghorn hens for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

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

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

Jas. M. Harris.

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

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

A REMINDER of our High Quality Line Of Merchandise

Consisting of

Star Brand Shoes
B. F. Goodrich Hipress Line of Rubber Goods
Rose Bros. Trousers
Hallmark Dress Shirts
Ideal Workshirts and Overalls.
Newland Hats and Caps
Housel's Victory Bread
17 Leading Brands of Flour
Borden's and Black Cross Coffees
Aurora, Red Cap and Salada Teas
Leading Brands of Canned Goods
Connor's World Best Ice Cream
Red Star and Standard Oil
We represent State Mutual Cyclone Insurance Co. of Lapeer; Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co. of Howell; City Laundry, Howell—Laundry sent Tuesday evening—Swiss Garment Cleaning Co.—Sole Emergeine Cleaners in this section. No Grease or oils used in this process. Goods sent Wednesday.
Sterling Smythe Tailoring Company with famous King Pin Line. A fit guaranteed.
Top price and highest test for cream delivered Tuesday.

Get our prices before buying.

Yours for business,

MONKS BROS

We Advise

Buying Gingham, Percales, Outings, Hosiery and underwear. Owing to present market conditions on cotton and woolen goods all merchandise we have to replace is costing as much, and more often more, than we are retailing same over our counters. In fact, many lines are too high for us to replace.

THIS WEEK We offer all Summer Underwear and Ladies' Shirt Waists at a reduction of 15 per cent.

One lot dark Percales per yard

27c

House Dresses \$1.75 value

\$1.39

GROCERY SPECIALS

35c Light House Coffee

29c

Henkel's Flour per sack

\$1.50

35c Blue Lable Coffee

30c

Empire Coffee

27c

Green Label Coffee

18c

CASH

NO CREDIT

MURPHY & JACKSON

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura

MADE HIMSELF QUITE CLEAR

Needless to Mention That Incident Recorded Below Took Place on a Boston Street Car.

Observing a passenger with the unlighted end of a cigar in his fingers, the street car conductor requested him to put it out.

"It is out, you chump," responded the passenger.

"Pardon me," resumed the conductor, "if I have failed to make myself clear. The condition to which I made reference was not one of mere temporary noncombustion, but of elimination; the eradication, I might say, of the physical presence of your nicotine-laden remnant, this process followed necessarily by cessation of the odor now permeating an atmosphere already somewhat deficient, I fear, in the essential element of ozone. I'm an humble conductor, and my aim is to please, but you throw that cigar through the door, or I'll throw you and it both out. See?"

"Excuse me, professor," replied the passenger, meekly, and the incident was closed.

Cowards sing at night because they are afraid. Women laugh at love for the same reason.

Our views of society depend upon whether we are inside or outside.

The Balance



as between POSTUM and other table beverages is in favor of the Wholesome, Healthful drink.

POSTUM

is all this and more. It's most delicious. Besides there's no waste, and these are days when one should save. Try INSTANT POSTUM.

INSECTS AND POTATO DISEASES CAUSING BIG LOSS CAN BE CONTROLLED BY SPRAY



SPRAYING POTATOES WITH A POWER OUTFIT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Spraying will control insects and diseases which cause the yearly loss of more than 100,000,000 bushels to the potato crop. If spraying were not now practiced, the present enormous loss would be even greater, but sprays are not used as widely or as thoroughly as they should be.

Proper spraying controls the Colorado potato beetle and late blight—the worst enemies of the potato—blister beetles, flea beetles, cutworms and other

caterpillars, leafhoppers, aphids or plant lice, early blight, and other foliage diseases. For most of the insects and for the diseases spraying with bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead is recommended, but for leafhoppers and plant lice contact sprays, such as nicotine sulphate and emulsions, are the best. For blight bordeaux mixture is an effective means of control. Other methods calculated to help protect the crop are jarring and driving, crop rotation and clean cultural practices.

KEEP FARM RECORDS TO SHOW ACTIVITIES

Cash Accounts, Properly Assembled, Are of Importance.

Often Overlooked Projects Produce Nearly as Much Money as Obviously Important—Carefully Avoid Sudden Changes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a record is kept of all the money taken in and spent on the farm, at the close of the business year the cash accounts can be assembled under headings that will show exactly what branch of the farm activities produced the dollars and what each required in the way of cash expenditure to keep going. Some farmers are apt to judge of the importance of the various farm projects by the time it takes to put them through. To such, a complete cash record for a year, properly assembled, will be an eye-opener. Often seemingly unimportant things on the farm, such as the flock of poultry, produce nearly as much net cash as the obviously important. The year's cash summary helps the farmer to get a better perspective of these things.

In using such records as an aid to future plans, hasty conclusions should not be drawn, nor should snap judgments be taken. The fact that the hogs or the corn crop brought in the most net money last year is no reason for assuming that all the activities of the farm henceforth should be devoted to the sole purpose of hog or corn raising. It may be that the keeping of cows was partly responsible for making the hogs so productive of net cash, or that the growing of wheat, clover, or other crops in rotation with corn made the latter crop much more profitable than it would have been if grown alone. Similar conditions will be met with on all farms, and therefore no sudden changes should be made on the basis of what a few accounts may show.

On the other hand, a single year's figures will occasionally indicate that

something is radically wrong; will show where the net expenses of one farm enterprise is a great drain on the net cash returns made by the others. All phases of such an enterprise should be carefully studied and unless the losses can be assigned to some reason, such as a bad season, temporarily adverse market conditions, epidemics, or similar unusual conditions, it may often be dropped with profit.

Comparison of the annual figures year by year is nother source of profit from the use of accounts, since by such comparison a true perspective and insight into the makeup of the business is gained.

CITIES MUST HELP

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In any American city it may come to pass that men who know how to chop wood or pick cotton or harvest wheat will have to close their offices and stores during the periods of seasonal strain and come out and help the farmers. All the other countries at war have done that and we must do it if the need appears.—Clarance Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

STAMPS FOR FAIR PREMIUMS

Bureau of Agriculture of Lake Charles, Louisiana, Makes Splendid Recommendations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Why not give War Savings stamps to prize winners at agricultural fairs? The bureau of agriculture of the Lake Charles (Louisiana) chamber of commerce has suggested that all premiums given by state, county and other fairs this year be paid in War Savings stamps. A resolution expressing that proposal was recently adopted by this bureau of agriculture and is being sent to all federal and state officials interested and to the proper representatives of fair associations in every part of the country. The idea is meeting with hearty approval.

IDLER MUST WORK OR FIGHT

Every Loafer Put to Work Releases a Man Who May Help on Farm—Farmer Needs Help.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Work or fight! The government makes that mandatory upon every man within the draft age.

Self-respect makes it mandatory upon every man of every age.

If, perchance, there are any idlers and loafers continuing to lead lives of uselessness in your town despite war needs for man power, you can do a great deal to cause them to change their course. You can make a complaint to the sheriff or chief of police or any officer, charging them with vagrancy. If the vagrancy laws are not being strictly and unrelentingly enforced in your community, yours is one of the very few places in the United States where those laws are not being enforced. You can help to see they are enforced. You can see that loafers in your section get a job or go

to jail. Every loafer put to work releases a man who may help on the farm.

Farmers need hands. Soldiers must have food. Farmers can't produce food unless they have help. The loafer is aiding the enemy whether he leans to do so or not. The man so dead of spirit as not to realize his patriotic obligation must be forced to see it. Give the loafers of your town a straight-from-the-shoulder understanding of their alternatives. This is no time for word mincing or baby talk.

Make him go to work or go to jail.

Most Enriching Crop.

Alfalfa is the most enriching crop we have and ensures larger yields from the crop that follow.

Cost of Silo Varies.

The cost of the silo varies from \$2 to \$5 for each ton of capacity for silos holding 100 tons or more.

Pasture, always the stockman's greatest asset, is of most importance in the present feed emergency.



Meat Must Be Sold

Fresh meat is perishable. It must be sold within about two weeks for whatever it will bring.

A certain amount of beef is frozen for foreign shipment, but domestic markets demand fresh, chilled, unfrozen beef.

Swift & Company cannot increase prices by withholding meat, because it will not keep fresh and salable for more than a few days after it reaches the market.

Swift & Company cannot tell at the time of purchasing cattle, what price fresh meat will bring when put on sale. If between purchase and sale, market conditions change, the price of meat must also change.

The Food Administration limits our profit to 9 per cent on capital invested in the meat departments. This is about 2 cents per dollar of sales. No profit is guaranteed, and the risk of loss is not eliminated.

As a matter of fact, meat is often sold at a loss because of the need of selling it before it spoils.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Knew From Sad Experience.

Mother said Buddy would have to sprinkle the lawn and flowers every evening till it rained; he had been doing it for over a week, and was getting pretty tired of his job, as the water pressure was low, and it took him quite a little while to get everything watered. Finally one evening he said to his mother, "Let's all have a picnic tomorrow, and it will be sure to rain."

Mark Had It Right.

Mark Twain, so the story goes, was walking on a Hannibal street when he met a colored woman with her youthful family.

"So this is the little girl, eh?" Mark said to her as she displayed her children. "And this sturdy little urchin in the bib belongs, I suppose, to the contrary sex?"

"Yassah," the woman replied; "yassah, dat's a girl, too."



Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$20 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of 30 wheat — its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

H. V. MacFARLANE
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent

NEED MORE WHEAT AND RYE IN 1919

These Crops Should Be Given Precedence, M. A. C. Man Declares.

ROSEN AND RED ROCK HELP

Pedigreed Varieties of Rye and Wheat Originally Developed by College Giving Highest Yields.

By PROF. J. F. COX, Department of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—For many Michigan wheat and rye growers the past season was a discouraging one. Some were inclined to forget the successful yields which good methods bring forth during average Michigan seasons and not infrequently announce their intention to grow spring grains in place of these much needed fall-planted grains. In certain cases where winter grains are not adapted or where seed beds cannot be prepared for planting, such a change may be advisable, but during these war days, we must have more wheat and more rye than ever before. To accomplish this the knowledge and practice of every experienced wheat and rye grower is needed, and before any drop out of the ranks let us hope that they will consider the following points:

1. The past discouraging season was an abnormal one, the most severe recorded by the weather bureau. It is not likely that another will come for many years.

2. The great majority of those who planted Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat and other hardy strains at a sufficiently early date, on well prepared seed beds, secured good yields during even the past season.

3. A half-century of wheat and rye growing has proved Michigan's fitness for these crops. Thirty years ago our acreage was nearly double what it is today. At present prices wheat and rye are again profitable.

4. Bread grains are needed to win the war. Our boys abroad win out because they are drilled to come back doubly hard after each reverse. Drill Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye in the same spirit.

Good farmers like great generals lay their campaigns after a careful survey of the field, nature of the ground and of the weather, and of the number and strength of their enemies. They profit by the experience of others under like conditions. While conditions vary on every field it is nevertheless possible to arrange a composite plan of handling the rye and wheat crops which will mean success in Michigan in spite of weather conditions and insect diseases.

Wheat Campaign Plans:

Variety.—Red Rock is best. In the great majority of cases where it has been compared with other varieties on the farms in Michigan, Red Rock has proved to be the most resistant to winter injury and the highest yielding. As a milling wheat it is of the highest quality grown in Michigan.

Soil preparation.—Early plowing, thorough packing and frequent harrowing to secure a firm-worked seed bed mean half the battle of wheat growing.

Fertilizer.—The use of 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre applied at the time of drilling gives a marked increase. A good dressing of manure, disked or harrowed in after plowing and preparing the seed bed, and applied as a light top dressing in late fall or early winter, goes a long way toward preventing winter killing and greatly increases the fall crop. On acid soils lime should be used not only for its effect on the wheat but particularly because it means good clover with the wheat.

Mulching.—A light top dressing with straw manure or straw in late fall or early winter is advisable where winter killing is likely.

Seed Treatment.—Thorough cleaning with a fanning mill removes light scabby kernels and most weed seeds. Formaldehyde treatment insures freedom from smut. Treatment is as follows: Use formalin or formaldehyde solution at the rate of one pint for 25 bushels and other amounts in proportion. Put the fresh formalin, just as it comes from the druggist into a pint or quart hand sprayer (cost about 75 cents) and spray the grain which has been spread out on the barn floor. Spray the grain as it is shoveled over and over. Keep the sprayer close to the grain and the penetrating odor of the formaldehyde will give no discomfort. When the right amount of formalin has been applied, shovel the grain into a heap and cover it for exactly four hours and no longer, with bags, canvas or blankets. At the end of this period it should then be spread out for a few hours airing. It may be sown at once, or stored in clean or dis-

infected sacks after a thorough airing. It should not be held in storage for many days.

Planting Time.—Late planting is disastrous in Michigan. A great majority of failures during the past season was due largely to late planting in the fall. It is important that both wheat and rye be planted early to secure a good top before winter sets in. In southern and central Michigan wheat should be planted before September 20. In north central and northern Michigan previous to September 10. Where Hessian fly outbreak has been noted, a few days later than these dates will help control the fly.

Spring Clover Seedlings.—Seed with June clover or red and alsike clover mixture as soon as winter breaks. Early spring seedlings give best results on all except light soils which are inclined to blow. On these, April or May seedlings give better results.

Joint Worm.—Avoid planting wheat where extensive joint worm damage has been noted this season. Plant oats or barley next year instead.

Rosen rye has changed our ideas in regard to the place of rye on Michigan farms. Owing to its high yield this variety has brought rye into areas where it was not before grown. There is now an ample supply of this variety to plant the entire state, with a surplus to answer outside demands. These are coming not only from adjoining states but from Washington, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina. In all these states recent trials with the Rosen have given marked results. On the soils not adapted to wheat or where the joint worm has been noted, a great extension of the rye acreage is warranted.

"Coming Through" With Rye.

Variety.—The cross-pollinated ryes should be eradicated. The variety known as "Rosen" is superior. Rye is like corn in that varieties in adjoining fields may mix through cross-pollination. Care must be taken not to plant Rosen rye near common rye. Unlike oats, wheat and barley, which are self-fertilized and will mix by crossing, rye is open-pollinated and cross fertilizes to a great extent.

Soil Preparation.—Early plowing, thorough packing and frequent harrowing is the formula to secure a firm, well-worked seed bed. Clean corn land or bean land needs disking only. Rye responds to proper treatment but will do better on a poorly prepared seed bed than wheat.

Fertilizer.—Acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds, and manure disked in after plowing or as a top dressing in late fall or early winter are best. There is a prevailing idea that rye does not need as much fertilizer as other crops, but try it and see how well this so-called "poor land crop" responds to good feeding.

Seed Treatment.—Fan thoroughly and discard seed badly infected with ergot.

Time of Planting.—Early September plantings are recommended, though rye can be planted later than wheat with assurance of success.

During a recent trip by the writer through St. Joseph, Branch and Calhoun counties, Rosen rye was visible in all these districts. The remarkable rapidity of the spread of this rye proves its great worth. It was distributed from the plants of Plant Breeder F. A. Spragg of the Michigan Agricultural college in 1910 through the agency of the Michigan Crop Improvement association and county agents throughout the state, and has become a standard crop in many counties.

KEEN DEMAND FOR RAMS

"Buy Early" is Tip Being Given to Michigan Flockmasters.

East Lansing, Mich.—In the light of the exceptionally heavy demands made this season for Michigan rams, the word "buy early" is being passed to shepherds and farm flock owners within the state.

"It is advisable now," according to Verne A. Freeman of the M. A. C. extension staff, "to look up and buy or contract for a ram to use this fall. It is necessary to look into this matter early, because of the unusual demand which of late has developed for Michigan sires. Western flock managers, who as a rule have seemed more keenly aware of the value of a good ram in breeding up a flock, are already purchasing and carrying out of the state many of the rams we will need."

"Under the circumstances, the man who waits until the last minute this season is liable to be out of luck, and of pocket. The early buyers will also have the advantage of being able to secure the best animals."

"The first opportunity should be grasped to select and purchase strong, vigorous and purebred rams for service this fall. If you have all the good young ewes you can carry next year and plan to sell all your lambs, select rams of size, early maturing and thickly fleeced over the ribs, loin and legs. If you wish to save your ewe lambs, look to the density, length and covering of the fleece, as well as to the depth, breadth and smoothness of the body."

STATE OUTLAY FOR WAR IS \$1,629,573

APPROXIMATELY \$30,000 IS STILL DUE FROM VARIOUS COUNTY WAR BOARDS.

CONSIDERABLE MONEY LOANED

More Than \$200,000 in Equipment Loans Have Been Advanced to Michigan Lieutenants.

Lansing.—While the net disbursements from the state's war fund amounted to \$1,629,573.49, according to the audit made July 1, there is considerable money outstanding which will be returned to the state. This includes more than \$200,000 in equipment loans which the state has advanced to first and second lieutenants from Michigan to enable them to purchase their equipment.

Approximately \$30,000 is still due from the various county war boards on the sale of tractors, and the federal government and the various counties will reimburse the state a considerable sum for money appropriated for military highways.

The purposes and amounts for which the state war fund has been used include the following: Alma-Detroit transfer road, \$6,566.82; American Protective League, \$2,500; Augusta-Harmonia road, \$3,272.77; Boys' Working Reserve, \$2,484.36; county war preparedness committees, \$24,116.13; dependents' relief, including men in Naval Brigade, National Guard, National Army and United States Army, \$70,000; Detroit-Toledo road, \$43,891.89; district draft boards, \$267.27; Food Administration, \$15,444.20; film fund, \$3,483.50; food preparedness committee, \$51,048.57; fuel administration, \$18,063.30; Harmonia road, \$27,375.14; Camp Custer health committee, \$66,902.57; state troops, \$573,335.82; Liberty loan committees, \$3,818.28; Monroe road, \$4,245.68; National Guard, \$77,934.10; Naval Brigade, \$2,072.65; potato fund, \$15,687.50; registration and draft boards, \$10,657.14; officers training units, \$23,210; rubbers for Camp Custer, \$20,533.72; seed corn fund, \$219,521.01; Seibridge Field road, \$41,798.65; sheep fund, \$112.43; superintendent of farm products, \$1,102; tractor fund, \$30,452.64; uniform and equipment fund, \$200,749.29; United States Public Service, \$2,036.04; State War Preparedness Board, \$31,191.51; Wayne County Advisory Board, \$17,089.13; women's committee, \$15,873.19.

4102 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED

In Year British Lose 1,186—U. S. to Give Superiority.

London.—British airmen brought down 4,102 hostile machines during the year ending July 1, the British Press Bureau just announced. During the same period the British lost 1,186 planes.

The bureau declared that British aerial superiority is continually growing and that the American output will give the Allies a "very great" advantage.

"During the year ending July 1 British airmen on the west front destroyed 2,150 hostile airplanes and drove down 1,083 out of control," the statement said.

"In the same period, naval aviators, co-operating, shot down 623. The total of ours missing was 1,186."

"On the Italian front, during the last quarter, the British destroyed 165 enemy planes and drove down 6 out of control; on the Salonika front, in the last half-year, we destroyed 21 and drove down 13; in Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, we destroyed 26 and drove down 15."

"Records show that British air superiority is continuously progressive, wherefore it is safe to assume that when America's output is effective the Allies will have a very great advantage."

SIX KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Ship Loaded With Motor Trucks and Oil Exploded in N. Y. Harbor.

New York.—Six persons are reported killed and 15 others injured in an explosion followed by fire, on a Spanish oil steamship anchored in the harbor. The detonation was heard for miles.

Submarine chasers hurried to the burning vessel and took the injured men ashore where they were hurried to hospitals. Fireboats tried to save the ship, but the vessel appeared to be settling slowly in the water.

The ship, of 2,156 tons gross, had a cargo of motor trucks and oil, intended for use by the American army in France.

The explosion damaged buildings along the water front.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dependency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

An English Failing.
"The fiends! The pitiless Hun barbarians!"

And Humorist Ring Lardner of Chicago tossed down his newspaper and rose and paced the floor with long, agitated strides, puffing feverishly the while on his cigarette.

"The Hun fiends!" he resumed. "Have they no chivalry, no compassion? Think of it—their latest device, when they are about to drop bombs on London, is to paint their Gothas all over with jokes, so that the English can't see them."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Wm. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Euphemistic.
She (with newspaper)—I see that the commander of a negro regiment at the front writes that "African golf has been introduced over here and the French soldiers like it." What's African golf?
He—Craps.—Boston Transcript.

Comfort Baby's Skin
When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

If pride goes before a fall what do the arrogance and brutality of the kaiser predict?

Thoughts that disturb men most never enter a woman's head.

Cold Drinks Bad for Your Stomach

How to Avoid the Digestive Miseries That Hot Weather Brings

Cold drinks in hot weather are bad enough for any stomach but doubly so, in fact, dangerous—when the stomach is out of fix and you suffer from indigestion, acidity, food-repeating, heartburn, sour stomach, and that awful puffed-up, bloated condition after eating. In fact, all stomach and bowel miseries are greatly aggravated in hot weather. You can't be too careful. Sunstroke can be traced in many cases to poor digestion. Everyone should watch their stomach in hot weather.

Keep it sweet and cool. Here is an easy and pleasant way to correct stomach ills. A compound has been discovered which surely takes up the harmful juices and gases from the stomach, leaving it sweet, clean, cool and comfortable. You won't know you have a stomach if you take one or two

EATONIC tablets after your meal, so light and pain-free you will feel.

There is not a harmful thing in EATONIC tablets. They taste fine! Just like eating candy. Druggists will tell you that EATONIC users say they never dreamed anything could give such quick and wonderful results; you can insure yourself a good, cool, sweet stomach, you can eat what you like, and always have the appetite to eat it.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed. Get a box from your druggist today. Use it to get rid of and prevent the stomach and bowel troubles that are bound to come in hot weather. If EATONIC fails, return to your druggist and get your fifty cents back. If you cannot obtain EATONIC where you live drop a card to Eatononic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill. They will mail you a box at once.

The Stomach Begins

digestion, but the most important work is done by the bowels, liver and kidneys. Failure of these to act efficiently allows the whole body to be poisoned.

BEECHAM'S PILLS do more than produce bowel movement. Liver, skin, and kidneys are influenced to more active effort with resulting increased effect. It is always safe to take

Beecham's Pills

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c. Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.

Ford Owners Attention!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR OIL PUMPERS Ever-Tyte Ford SPECIAL PISTON RINGS stop all carbon deposits and fouled spark plugs. Increase compression and speed wonderfully. PAY FOR THEM FIRST IN SIX MONTHS BY SAVING IN GASOLINE AND OIL. Guaranteed to do the work of your money back. \$8.00 PER SET OF 3 RINGS. EVER-TYTE made in all sizes for auto, tractor and gasoline engine. Ask your nearest dealer or write THE EVER-TYTE PISTON RING COMPANY, Department F, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies, mosquitoes, gnats, house flies, etc. Kills all stages of life, and keeps them from coming back. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists, or 4 sent by express prepaid, for \$1.00. HANDLE SOLELY, 150 DE SABLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PATENTS

Washington, D. C. Books free. High-class references. Best results.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat. **ABSORBINE** will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book & 3 free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the complete liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, bird, etc. Enlarged Cheek, Wound, Bruise, Festered Wound, Itch, Pain and Irritation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 29-1918.

Financial Statements

School District No 2, Putnam

For year ending July 1, 1918.
RESOURCES.

Cash on hand July 1, 1917	\$889.73
Primary money rec'd	869.56
Library	8.84
Voted Tax	3,000.00
Mill Tax	359.64
Tuition	801.30
Sale of lumber	13.50
Total	\$6042.57

Money Expended.

Teachers' salaries	\$3800.00
Janitor salary	260.00
Truant officer	10.00
Toilets	220.00
Installing same	254.51
Officers' salaries	60.00
Wood	46.00
2 Type writers	65.00
Labor and repairs	23.33
Tuition returned to Ahren	20.00
Cleaning school house	15.00
Teepie Hardware Co., supplies	35.68
Thos. Read coal and lumber	90.77
Chemicals	59.10
Flag and staff	18.50
Taking census	10.00
Murphy & Jackson supplies	10.20
Cash to balance	949.48
Total	\$6042.57

W. E. Murphy
Treasurer.

Dist. No. 9, Hamburg

Amount on hand July 7, 1917:

General Fund	\$99.95
Library Fund	6.15
Total	\$106.10
Received Sept. 22, Primary	172.80
Received Dec. 28, Voted and Mill	315.69
Library	1.73
Total	\$596.32

Expenses

Teacher's salary	260.00
Tuition	100.00
Officers' salaries	23.00
Fuel, supplies and other expenses	58.90
Total	\$541.90
Balance on hand July 9, 1918	\$54.42

W. J. Nash
Director

The Edsel Ford Case

One of the Michigan homes as yet untouched by the draft is Henry Ford's, in Detroit. Edsel Ford, Henry Ford's son, who holds a minor job in his father's establishment, has been permitted to remain behind the thousands of other Michigan men who have gone to the national army. His deferred classification is based on the idea that he is "indispensable" as a cog in his father's business machinery.

The farmers, in talking about the Edsel Ford case, shrewdly question each other as to how the Ford industry can spare Henry Ford if Edsel Ford is "indispensable." They figure that the father is the dominant influence in his business organization and that his son holds only a minor position.

Within the last week this angle appears to have developed as one of the significant features of the Michigan political situation. From the feeling reported from many counties, it is believed that the Edsel Ford case may become one of the controlling factors in the senatorial race.—Chelsea Tribune

Fuel Regulations

By the authority delegated to and vested in the Federal Fuel Administrator for Michigan, it is until further notice hereby ordered and directed that anthracite coal for domestic use within the state of Michigan shall be distributed as follows:

First—Consumers having strictly hard coal base burners may have delivered their requirements not exceeding six tons. All nut and stove sizes to be reserved as far as possible for base burner use.

Second—Consumers having hot air furnaces including hot air furnaces having hot water coils attached, one-half of their requirements. For each ton of hard coal now on hand or hereafter delivered an additional ton of soft coal to be procured.

Third—Consumers having hot water or steam heating equipments must provide fuel other than anthracite coal for heating.

Fourth—The owner or occupant of a private residence, entitled to use anthracite coal, shall not have delivered to said residence to exceed fifty tons, even though his requirements for properly heating the entire house are in excess of that amount.

BUICK CARS

Are soon to be advanced considerably
Prospective buyers should act promptly as this increase may come any day.

Light Six Roadster or Touring Car \$1265 plus war tax. Phone Monks Bros. or 72 F3 for demonstration.

LEO A. MONKS

WHEN THE TREATY OF PEACE IS MADE

WHEN the time comes to make a treaty of peace to end this war, we must have in the Senate, the place where treaties are ratified, men of the highest ability,

the broadest experience; the best judgment and the most pronounced Americanism.

Our future will be in the balance. Every man, woman and child will in some way be affected—each one of us will be directly or indirectly concerned by what is then done.

There must be no peace without victory. The victory so dearly won by our boys on the field of battle must be defended and safeguarded at the Council Board of the Nations.



Truman H. Newberry

Let Michigan send a man to the United States Senate who not only has the ability, but whose training especially fits him to meet the demand of a task so vital to us all—a red-blooded American who will insist that there be no peace until we have won the war—who will see to it that we do not lose in council the slightest part of what we have with

so much sacrifice won in the field. Commander Truman H. Newberry is the Win-the-War Candidate.

NEWBERRY for UNITED STATES SENATOR

Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee
A. A. Tompkins, General Chairman Paul H. King, Executive Chairman

The Hessian Fly

THE FIRST GERMAN INVASION

Way back in Revolutionary days came the first German invasion of America. The Hessians were purely mercenary soldiers, and had no love for the cause for which they were fighting. Their career as fighting men ended suddenly on a certain Christmas eve when Washington crossed the Delaware. As soldiers they were not a very great success, but the damage which they did to America did not end with their capture at Trenton. Unknowingly they introduced into this country the Hessian fly, which was destined to become our greatest wheat pest.

According to tradition, this fly, or rather the larvae of the fly, was brought to this country in the straw which the Hessian soldiers used for bedding for both man and animal. It found congenial conditions in America, multiplied enormously, and now infests practically all wheat producing regions. The annual loss due to its ravages must be far up in the millions, and there is no present prospect of eradication.

The Fly Lives Over Winter in the New Seeding of Wheat.

The fly itself is very small—scarcely a quarter of an inch in length, and as for looks—well, it looks like a fly. Eggs for the spring brood are laid early in the season. The small grub goes down to the base of the plant and lives on the plant tissues, and later on goes into a cocoon or chrysalis form. Emerging from this it lays eggs again on the fall-sown wheat, just as soon as the wheat gets above the surface of the ground. It is this second brood that is so destructive, and which forms the "flaxseed" form seen on infested wheat.

Seed Wheat Late.

The time of emergence of this second brood of egg-laying flies is fixed by nature. If the farmer can only foretell this, and delay seeding—the fly will go off looking for other pastures, and may even die without having found opportunity for laying its eggs.

But the Weather is Against Late Seeding.

Right here is where late seeding to control the fly is against the best farm practice. Winter may set in early and destroy the young plants.

Unless the wheat has made a good growth before the ground freezes up, its chance of surviving the winter is slim. We must delay seeding or the fly gets the wheat. We must have good growth or winter gets it. What is to be done?

Experience and actual experiment has shown that by using fertilizer wisely and carefully not only can late-sown wheat be made to catch up to early sown and thus the Hessian fly be outwitted and the weather man fooled all at one operation; but at the same time the crop can be greatly increased. This adds to farm profits—so that it may be that the Hessian fly is a blessing in disguise at least to those farmers who through its ravages are enabled to teach themselves "the better way."

Applying Fertilizers on Wheat

1. Apply all the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill at seeding time.

2. If you have no drill with fertilizer attachment apply all through broadcast line and fertilizer distributor.

Be sure to work the fertilizer into the soil thoroughly before sowing wheat.

CO-OPERATION IS PRIMARY MAXIM OF STATE FAIR

EXPOSITION IS ONE OF FIVE LARGEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXHIBITS BY GOVERNMENT

Man Must Come to Realize His Dependence Upon His Fellowman and Ally Himself With the Great Universal Army.

Each fall for 68 consecutive years the Michigan State Fair has been held. Starting as an exceedingly small and un consequential exposition it has grown year by year until today the Michigan State Fair is one of the five largest annual fairs conducted on the American continent.

Despite the fact that the State of Michigan has within its doors this great agricultural and industrial display, combined with the premier features of the amusement world, there are still many Wolverines unaware of its mission and who do not realize its importance.

While the State Fair has been of unlimited aid to the industrial and agricultural life of Michigan in former years, this year its scope has been greatly widened and it will become a gigantic war agency. The federal government has taken the fair under its consideration and is sending large exhibits manned by federal employees.

Co-operation Solution of War.

Solution of the present atrocious world's war lies in the co-operation of the American public and Co-operation has been the fundamental principle of the Michigan State Fair since 1849. This idea has been an underlying maxim through the history of the organization, but it has been especially fundamental since the reins of office were taken over by G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager, five years ago. This year the great slogan of Co-operation will be in prominence more than ever before.

When a man sits down to a meal does he ever consider who provided it? Does he even know, in most cases, where the different components of that meal came from? Did the salt and the pepper drop as manna from heaven? Did the flax or the cotton which forms the tablecloth grow upon the home place? Were the fibers spun into yarn by his housekeeper and was the cloth woven on the household loom? Did he rear the animal which supplied the meat?

Most Independent Are Dependent.

Who delved into the earth for the silver, the lead and the clay and who turned these raw products into knives, forks and dishes?

No thoughtful man can consider these questions without being tremendously impressed with the utter dependence of even the most independent man upon the co-operation of hundreds of his fellow men, whom he has never met and never heard of. No matter what his vocation may be—rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant chief—man's very existence is contingent upon the co-operation of thousands of people and organizations.

The Michigan State Fair is the gathering ground where this co-operation may be established, and an agency for preventing men from becoming so thoroughly specialists that they forget the other fellow. It is there they learn the great benefits which are known to be the direct results of helpful co-operation. At the 1918 Fair, to be held in Detroit from August 30 to September 8, ever patriotic citizen may learn how he is able to do his share in co-operating against the Hun.

Bands, Bands, Bands and More Bands to Saturate Air at Mich. State Fair

Bands, bands, bands and more bands with their blare of trumpets will overrun the fair grounds during the 1918 Michigan State Fair at Detroit, August 30 to September 8. G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the fair association, believes there is nothing like martial music to stir up the patriotism of the people, and he declares that, if this is true, no visitor will leave the exposition without his patriotic spirit running riot.

The musical organizations will be headed by Cavallo and his renowned band of 60 pieces. This company of instrument players will render a patriotic concert of popular and classical music every afternoon and evening. Dunbar's White Hussars, dressed in their gorgeous white uniforms will furnish the music for the feature entertainments around the grounds. This organization can be divided, at a minute's notice, into two bands.

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 45 A. M.
12 36 P. M.	1 23 P. M.
5 17 P. M.	4 31 P. M.

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. CHAPEL
Stockbridge Michigan

Pinckney Dispatch

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

LINCOLN E. SMITH PUBLISHER
Subscription, \$1.25 a Year in Advance

Advertising rates made known on application.
Cards of Thanks, fifty cents.
Resolutions of Condolence, one dollar.
Local Notices, in Local columns five cent per line per each insertion.
All matter intended to benefit the personal or business interest of any individual will be published at regular advertising rates.
Announcement of entertainments, etc., must be paid for at regular Local Notice rates.
Obituary and marriage notices are published free of charge.
Poetry must be paid for at the rate of five cents per line.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

What has become of the service flag?
Sunday, July 21st, the service flag of St. Mary's Parish will be dedicated with impressive ceremonies at the church, 10:00 a. m. Sermon, patriotic airs, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
Mrs. Anna Cook and Miss Lucile Richardson of Toledo are visiting at the home of Mr. E. Cook.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hicks were Ann Arbor visitors Sunday.
Miss Daisy King visited Stockbridge relatives the first of the week.
Mrs. Lou Wilcox was in Jackson Tuesday.
Mrs. Jas. Tiplady and daughter Mary, Miss Ella Black and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Farnam were Howell visitors Saturday.
Mrs. W. B. Darrow and grandson Robert visited Jackson relatives the last of the week.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swarouth, and daughter Bessie, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Swarouth spent Sunday with relatives at Brighton.
Mrs. Susie Martin is visiting relatives near Ann Arbor.
Mrs. Nora Neynabor and daughter Lenore are visiting here.
Messdames Wm. Dunning and Myron Dunning spent Saturday and Sunday with Detroit relatives.
Mable Clinton of Detroit is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clinton.
Mrs. M. Nonks spent the past week with Chris Brogans of Howell.
J. E. Monks and family spent a few days the past week in Lansing.
Harold Doodly is visiting relatives at Stockbridge.
Pvt. Claude Kennedy of Ann Arbor spent the week end here.
M. J. Reason and wife spent the week end at Detroit.
C. Lynch is spending the week with John Donohue's.
Patrick Leavey and family, John White and sons Ben, Ernest and Basil and families enjoyed a picnic dinner at Portage Lake and also visited E. Jedele and family at Base Lake Sunday.
Miss Florence Byer and uncle Mr. Albert Klavitter of Ypsilanti spent the week end at the home of her father.
Mrs. H. W. Crofoot spent a few days last week with relatives in Brighton.
Mrs. Dora Davis is visiting relatives at Bay View, Mich.
LaRue Moran of Detroit was in town Monday.
Rev. Camburn and cousin Geo. Green and family and a niece, Edith Church of Adrian are spending this week camping at the Glennbrook Half Moon Lake.
Mr. Schaefer of Ann Arbor has bought the meat market and expects to take possession next week.
Sanford Reason has sold his home here and will move next October.
At a meeting of the school board held Monday night the following officers were elected: C. L. Sigler, Pres.; Ross Read Sec.; W. E. Murphy, Treas.
Mrs. R. A. Gradwell of Chicago is visiting here.
Miss Zita Harris is visiting relatives in Jackson.
Mrs. C. M. Ingersoll who has been in Sturgis the past week returned Tuesday night.
Myron and Nita Wilcox of Portage Lake are spending a few weeks at St. Johns.
Mrs. R. W. Entwisle of Detroit is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cook.

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. 1888. 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.

Anderson

Miss Mollie Wilson of New Brighton, N. Y., is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilson.
Sunday, July 14 was the occasion of Mr. James Marble's eightieth birthday. A number of old friends and many neighbors gathered at the home Mr. and Mrs. Marble to congratulate Mr. Marble. One of those celebrated "Marble" dinners (enough said) was served and this grand old couple listened to the felicitations and well wishes of their friends.
Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bennett and son, Kirk Van Winkle and family, Frank Hoff and Floyd Randall of Lansing, Mr. James Eaman and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eaman and family of Detroit, Miss Mollie Wilson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilson C. V. Van Winkle and Robert Hoff and son.

South Putnam

Wm. Lennon and family of White Oak visited relatives in this vicinity.
Miss Geneva Olrich of Howell spent the week end at the home of A. J. Snyder.
At the annual meeting of school Dist. No. 1 Wm. Hemminger was re-elected director for full term.
Mrs. E. Hill of Gregory and Mrs. F. Bowditch of North Waterloo spent one day last week with Mrs. Wm. Hemminger.
The escaped convict scare has so far subsided that the women are beginning to return to the huckleberry swamps.

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.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Probate Court for the county of Livingston. At a session of said Court, held at the probate office in the city of Howell in said county, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1918.
Present: Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Fagan, Deceased.
Francis J. Shields having filed in said court his petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against said estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said deceased by and before said court.
It is ordered that 4 months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate.
It is further ordered that the 2nd day of November 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of all claims and demands against said deceased.
EUGENE A. STOWE, Judge of Probate.

CHURCH and SOCIETIES

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

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

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

LIVINGTON LODGE NO. 76 F. & A. M.
Meets Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
E. L. Shaefer, W. M.
F. G. Jackson, Sec.

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER NO. 145.
Meets Friday evening on or before the full of the moon.
ANNE J. FRANKS, W. M.
LILA SWARTZ, Sec.

PINCKNEY CAMP NO. 6937 W. M. A.
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month.
Wm. Dunning, V. C.
Wm. Murray, Sec.

OUR PURE OLIVE OIL

It is absolutely pure, all unsound fruit being rejected before manufacture and is guaranteed to be entirely free from cotton seed oil or adulterants.
Most cheap grades of olive oil are largely composed of cotton seed oil. It is well known that cotton seed oil is injurious to the nervous system and nauseating to the stomach.
Owing to its body in a mayonnaise or plain dressing a tablespoonful will go further than twice the quantity of any cheap grades of oil.

TRY IT. YOU WILL LIKE IT.
C. M. Ingersoll
Nyal Quality Drug Store

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

THREE HUNDRED WASH SKIRTS
Specially Priced for Mid-summer Clearance

Novel trimmings of buttons and stitchings on pockets and belts.
Wonderful values marked in groups at
\$1.49, \$2.98, \$3.50
And \$5.00

Early Selection Gives Excellent Choice

NOTICE

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

E. FARNAM.

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

In less than three years more than Two Hundred Thousand Dodge Bros. Motor Cars have been placed on the market.
That means 200,000 well satisfied motorists, many of whom live near you.
Ask any Dodge owner how he likes his car—HE KNOWS how smoothly and how economically it runs and is so well satisfied that he likes to tell about it. Touring at \$985.00

A. H. FLINTOFT

STATE NEWS

Port Huron—The candidates are after the postmaster at Marine City including three women.

Grand Haven—The fish house of Van Hall Bros., one of the largest in this district, was destroyed by fire.

Big Rapids—About 58 per cent of Mecosta's June registrants have asked exemption on farming or dependency grounds.

Port Huron—Three Pure Marquette employes have been bound over to the federal courts for stealing liquor from a freight car.

Lansing—The partridge season is not open in Antrim, Kalkaska and Schoolcraft counties, contrary to general impression. The birds are protected for a year in Michigan.

Lansing—Threshermen, now given deferred draft classification under agricultural claims, may be included in the next call. The State Food Administration is taking up the question.

Port Huron—Manufacturers of Sani-lac, Macomb and St. Clair counties at a meeting here outlined plans for co-operation in war work and for a clearing house for labor and other essentials.

Grand Rapids—Beverages made by the Red Cross Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, Mo., can not be sold under the state prohibition code, according to analysis of state chemists announced by local authorities.

Grand Rapids—Frank B. Allen, proprietor of a taxicab service, was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$100 and costs by Judge Dunham in Superior Court recently. This is the first jail term for prohibition violators here.

Battle Creek—Harry E. Patrick, equipment contractor for cantonments, a member of the Service Equipment company of Chicago, was arrested and arraigned before United States Commissioner O. Scott Clark on the charge of furnishing liquor to a soldier.

Ann Arbor—Classes of Dr. Ewald Augustus Boucks, professor of German in the University of Michigan, have been discontinued in the summer session. The leave of absence granted by the Board of Regents has been made to take effect immediately.

Detroit—With capital stock of \$50,000, the Fordson State bank has filed articles of incorporation in Lansing. The incorporators are Henry Ford, Edsel B. Ford and Ernest G. Liebold. The bank is to open for business in proximity to the Ford industrial center on River Rouge, west of Detroit.

Harbor Springs—Clarence H. Howell, president of the Illinois Steel company, of St. Louis, Mo., whose summer home is at Harbor Point, shipped by express one crate of strawberries to President Woodrow Wilson at the White House. The berries were grown in the Thomas Robinson gardens at this place.

Hillsdale—James Thompson has been brought back from Camp Custer by attorneys in an effort to force him to deed back to his mother their 100-acre farm. He filed a deed from his mother, a marriage license and a mortgage for \$4,000 on the property in favor of his wife on the same day recently at Battle Creek.

Ann Arbor—The State War Preparedness Board has set aside \$21,000 for the treatment of tubercular soldiers. This action, taken at a joint meeting of the board, the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the board of trustees of the State Sanatorium at Howell, is the biggest single step in the campaign against tuberculosis in Michigan in several years.

Ann Arbor—The University of Michigan has reported to Washington that it has the ability constantly to train 2,800 army men. The report is based on a careful survey of rooming and boarding facilities. There are soon to be 700 army mechanics training here. The present survey enables the army to quadruple the number of selects sent here for special training.

Saginaw—The Saginaw Germanic Society, organized in 1887 and for many years one of the most prominent German organizations in Michigan, has voted to abolish its German library, put the ban on the use of the German language in the society's big clubhouse and to change its name and constitution, eliminating everything savagely of the Teutonic. The society has 400 members.

Owosso—M. company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry, of Owosso, had the first man killed in action on July 18 when Private Ernest Olenberg, of Wisom, fell in action. Several other Owosso men were severely wounded in the same engagement. Olenberg enlisted here a year ago and his name was recognized in the casualty list by Sergeant Sackett Wright, who enlisted him, but who is now out of the service. Several other men were wounded at the same time and are believed to be members of the Owosso company.

Cedar Springs—Glen Hill, of this village, has received a distinguished service cross in France.

Lansing—The State Food Administration has announced that Michigan's sugar supply again is low.

Muskegon—Since school dismissed, 490 boys have obtained work permits. Sixty are working on farms.

Owosso—Private Ernest Olenberg, of Wisom, was killed in action and several local men wounded in Co. M, 125th Infantry.

Port Huron—Lieut. Percy Monteth former Detroit newspaper man, has been transferred from Dallas to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, to complete his training in aviation.

Kalamazoo—Mrs. Joseph Ellis suffered a crushed skull and internal injuries when her husband drove into a telephone pole five miles from this city just as the family were starting for Toledo.

Bay City—Ald. Edwin T. Boden, secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, has resigned from the council to qualify as city treasurer. He succeeds Ross Waids, who resigned on charges of a shortage.

Big Rapids—C. W. Vanalstine was robbed of \$450, a watch and pocket knife by a thief who broke the window of his bedroom, reached through and took his trousers, with the valuables in the pockets.

Grand Rapids—Mrs. Samuel Damoth, 46 years old, wife of a Wayland farmer, was killed when a Grand Rapids-Kalamazoo interurban car struck the motor truck she was driving. Her husband jumped and escaped.

Bay City—Miss Adrienne Daily, a niece of Harry Daily, wholesale grocer, suffered a broken left leg when a car her uncle was driving collapsed on the way to Linwood. Marie Kelly, the third member of the party, was unhurt.

Grand Haven—A systematic plan is being worked out to save the historical sand dunes along Lake Michigan. The services of the forestry department of the Michigan Agricultural College and the University of Michigan have been obtained.

Detroit—Bond issues for a municipal hospital and for sewerage construction were approved by Highland Park voters at a special election July 10 by a majority of about five to one. A very light vote was cast, scarcely 300 ballots being polled.

Lansing—Michigan had 219,292 licensed pleasure automobile cars July 1. There were 23,420 commercial cars, 6,505 motorcycles, 561 licensed dealers, 19,420 chauffeurs and 5,446 transfers. Fees totaled \$2,688,490, of which the good roads funds get \$1,311,712.

Lansing—Governor Sleeper has issued an appeal for every man outside the draft age to volunteer to county agents and government labor bureaus for work in the harvest fields. The coming draft calls will strip Michigan of thousands of farmers previously exempted on agricultural grounds.

Grand Rapids—Trial of the famous suit against the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, a part of the Grand Trunk system, in which the state seeks to recover nearly \$5,000,000 in back taxes, will begin before Judge John S. McDonald in Kent county Circuit Court Wednesday, July 17. Atty-Gen. Alex J. Groesbeck will appear for the state.

Owosso—According to word received here members of the state constabulary are now searching all passengers on Ann Arbor motor cars coming out of Toledo to prevent liquor being brought into Michigan. The trooper board cars at Temperance and ride to Dundee. Conductors also have orders not to allow any intoxicated persons to board trains at Toledo.

Lansing—Governor Sleeper has selected the following as members of the motor truck highway commission: W. E. Metzger, C. C. Starkweather, H. S. Earle, Detroit; F. F. Rogers, C. P. Downey, Lansing; Chester Howell, Saginaw; George E. Yokom, Port Huron; Fred Z. Pantlind, John I. Gibson, Grand Rapids; Fred Hodges, Kalamazoo; J. D. Dort, Flint; W. B. Mitchell, Bay City, and Burt Wickham, Lansing, secretary.

Pontiac—J. Frank Codling, treasurer of Royal Oak township from 1913 to 1915, was acquitted of embezzlement after a trial in circuit court that opened Monday, July 8. Codling was charged with having appropriated \$4,100.25. He drew a check for the full amount which he gave to the town board last March to be held until such time as he could account for the shortage. He has since accounted for approximately \$500.

Ferndale—The Ferndale commission has taken steps in the proposal to bond Ferndale for \$62,000 for water, sewer and other necessary improvements, in the appointment of a committee composed of Commissioner Leever and Damon, to investigate the possibility of extending the Detroit 16-inch water main now under construction on Woodward avenue, between the Seven and the Eight-mile roads, through the village.

FIREWORKS SALE IN STATE STOPPED

ORDER COMES FROM FRANK H. ELLSWORTH COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

219 ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR

Permission to Confiscate All Fireworks For Sale Throughout the State of Michigan.

Lansing—Sale of fireworks is prohibited in Michigan during the war by an order issued by Frank H. Ellsworth, commissioner of insurance and ex-officio fire marshal. The commissioner also bans the manufacture, use or display of fireworks. Mayors, chiefs of police and fire departments of any village, town and city and the prosecuting attorney and sheriff of any county are given authority to confiscate all fireworks offered for sale, on display, or in use in Michigan.

The full order is as follows: "To the citizens of Michigan: Further co-operation appears to be necessary for the conservation of our resources and the protection of the lives of our citizens, on account of the careless use of fireworks.

"In the year 1917 there were 9,719 fires within the state, entailing a property loss of more than \$10,000,000 and the loss of 143 lives, many of these fires being due to the careless use of fireworks. During the past 15 years 44,731 persons, mostly young people, were killed and wounded as a direct result of the use of fireworks in the United States. In both fatal and non-fatal accidents there have been many material decreases, but last year there were 219 accidents, of which 11 were fatal.

"Public safety demands the discontinuation of the use of fireworks, to prevent unnecessary waste of property and for the protection of human lives.

"Therefore, by virtue of the authority in me invested, as a public safety and a fire prevention measure. I do hereby prohibit the manufacture, sale, use or display within the state of Michigan of fireworks of any kind or description, from and after this date for the duration of the war, and it will, therefore, be unlawful to sell, use or display fire crackers, blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy guns, toy cannons in which explosives are used, the type of balloon which requires fire underneath to propel same, or any substance or device for discharging explosives."

LARGE BEAN CROP EXPECTED

Survey of Bean Crop in State Double Last Years.

Lansing—Michigan's bean crop this year is expected to reach 6,000,000 bushels—just double last year's crop. That is the statement made by Kenneth Phillips Kimball, of Detroit, a member of the United States food administration, and director of the nation's bean supply, who has just completed a survey of crop conditions and all other phases of the bean industry in the state. He visited all the principal bean growing districts and elevator points throughout Michigan and conferred with Administrator Prescott and Gov. Sleeper.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR 12,143

Men Will Be Sent to Various Schools to Fit Them for Army Service.

Washington—Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a draft call for 12,143 registrants of grammar school education and qualified for general military service. These men will entrain between August 1 and 28, for various schools for special occupational training to fit them for army service. The call covers 27 states and the District of Columbia. In school calls boards are authorized to allow the induction of volunteers until within approximately a week of entrainment date.

STATE MOTOR FEES, \$2,688,490

Michigan Has 219,292 Passenger Automobiles to July 1.

Lansing—Michigan had 219,292 licensed pleasure passenger autos July 1, according to figures given out by the automobile division of the state department.

In addition, there were 23,420 commercial cars, 6,505 motorcycles, 561 dealers' licenses, 19,420 chauffeurs and 5,446 transfers to other owners during the first six months of the calendar year.

The license fees on the same date had reached a total of \$2,688,490, of which \$1,311,712 went to the counties in which the cars were owned, for good roads, while the balance went into the state highway fund.

WILL COMMAND FIRST DIVISION OF REGULARS AT FRONT



MAJOR-GEN. ROBERT L. BULLARD

Major-General Robert L. Bullard, formerly stationed at Fort Wayne with the Twenty-sixth infantry, will be one of the leaders of the troops to help drive the Germans back to Berlin, announcement being made by General Peyton March, chief of staff at Washington, that he would be in command of the first division of regulars.

WILSON GIVEN WIRE CONTROL

By Vote of 46 to 16 President Takes Over Telephone, Telegraph, Cable and Radio Lines.

Washington—Congress Saturday night granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines. By a vote of 46 to 16—the minority all Republicans—the Senate adopted, without amendments, the House resolution granting such power for the period of the war.

The vote was made possible by previous agreement of the Senate to put over until after three-day recess periods, the vote on national prohibition legislation.

The resolution will be signed by presiding officers of the Senate and House and transmitted to the president, when Congress begins its summer vacation.

All attempts to amend or modify the Administration measure, which passed the House, July 5, by a vote of 221 to 4, were defeated. Amendments by Senator Watson, of Indiana, to except telephones and press wires from the resolution were defeated, respectively, 41 to 20 and 39 to 21. An amendment by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrat, to limit action regarding telephones to long distance wires, was voted down, while an amendment by Senator Reed, of Missouri, designed to insure unrestricted public use of facilities, was twice rejected.

PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS TO FRANCE

Bastille Day the Great National Holiday of France.

Washington—President Wilson sent the following message to President Poincare of France:

America greets France on this day of stirring memories with a heart full of warm friendship and of devotion to the great cause in which the two peoples are now so happily united. July Fourteenth, like our own July Fourth, has taken on a new significance, not only for France but for the world. As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do few celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose of which we are deeply proud.

The sea seems very narrow today, France is so close a neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerable things, but it is also being fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, so the great peoples with whom we are associated, and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world.

The French flag flies today from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to honor that flag.

AUSTRIAN PAPER DEMANDS COUNTRY CEDE TO U.S. TERMS

ARBEITER ZEITUNG AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY WANTS AGREEMENT WITH U. S.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER SLATED TO SOON RESIGN OFFICE

Germany Expects to Retrieve Her Colonies Through Battering Belgium Says Reporter to Copenhagen.

Paris—The Arbeiter Zeitung, Vienna, official organ of the Austrian Social Democracy, demands, according to a dispatch received by the Havas agency, the Australian government come to an agreement with President Wilson.

The German imperial chancellor announced in the reichstag last month the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna had been barred in Germany by the government, in full accord with the government of Vienna, because the paper was "considered every day more and more a perverted newspaper."

Will Bare Foreign Intention.

Amsterdam—It was announced at Vienna Sunday with reference to impending sessions of Austrian and Hungarian parliaments, according to a telegram from the Austrian capital, "important statements regarding the foreign policy will be made by the government."

Austrian Premier to Resign.

Berne (via Paris)—Austrian papers which have reached here say Premier von Seydler will soon resign. Political commentators in the Austrian press add his successor must be "equally agreeable to Germans and Poles." Two Polish reichsrath deputies, Billpinsky and Kearitowski, are mentioned as timber for the premiership.

Germany Wants Back Colonies.

Copenhagen—Basing his statement upon interviews he has just had with former German Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and other prominent Germans, the Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen Politiken says: "Germany expects to retrieve her colonies through battering Belgium, but she will not surrender Belgium unless free rule to her colonies also is granted."

The Budapest newspaper Pester Lloyd publishes an interview with the German ambassador at Vienna in which the diplomat says the German army command desires only the "necessary eastern frontier corrections, with military and economic guarantees in the west, including such guarantees regarding Belgium."

Germany to Give Up Belgium.

Copenhagen—Count von Hertling, in his address to the main committee of the Reichstag, July 11, said it was not Germany's intention to retain Belgium after the war.

"The present possession of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations," the imperial chancellor said. "We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever."

The Reichstag has adjourned for the summer recess after voting the war credits demanded by the government. Independent Socialists dissented and Polish Socialists refused to vote. Discussing Belgium, Chancellor von Hertling is quoted as follows:

"What we precisely want, as expressed by us on February 24, is that, after the war, restored Belgium shall, as a self-dependent state, not be subject to anybody as a vassal and shall live with us in good friendly relations."

"I have held this point of view from the beginning in regard to Belgium, and I still hold it today. This side of my policy is fully in conformity with the general lines, the direction of which I yesterday clearly laid before you."

"We are waging the war as a war of defense, as we have done from the very beginning, and every imperialistic tendency and every tendency to world domination has been remote from our minds."

"What we want is the inviolability of our territory, open air expansion for our people in the economic domain, and naturally, also, security in regard to the future. This is completely in conformity with my point of view in regard to Belgium, but how this point of view can be established in detail depends upon future negotiations, and on this point I am unable to give binding declarations."



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

EMPEY AND HIS COMPANY GO "OVER THE TOP" IN COSTLY BUT SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

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. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play.

CHAPTER XXI.

—17—

About Turn.

The next evening we were relieved by the —th brigade, and once again returned to rest billets. Upon arriving at these billets we were given twenty-four hours in which to clean up. I had just finished getting the mud from my uniform when the orderly sergeant informed me that my name was in orders to leave, and that I was to report to the orderly room in the morning for orders, transportation and rations.

I nearly had a fit, hustled about packing up, filling my pack with souvenirs such as shell heads, dud bombs, nose caps, shrapnel balls, and a Prussian guardsman's helmet. In fact, before I turned in that night, I had everything ready to report at the orderly room at nine the next morning.

I was the envy of the whole section, swanking around, telling of the good time I was going to have, the places I would visit, and the real, old English beer I intended to guzzle. Sort of rubbed it into them, because they all do it, and now that it was my turn, I took pains to get my own back.

At nine I reported to the captain, receiving my travel order and pass. He asked me how much money I wanted to draw. I glibly answered, "Three hundred francs, sir," he just as glibly handed me one hundred.

Reporting at brigade headquarters, with my pack weighing a ton, I waited, with forty others, for the adjutant to inspect us. After an hour's wait, he came out; must have been sore because he wasn't going with us.

The quartermaster sergeant issued us two days' rations, in a little white canvas ration bag, which we tied to our belts.

Then two motor lorries came along and we piled in, laughing, joking, and in the best of spirits. We even loved the Germans, we were feeling so happy. Our journey to seven days' bliss in Blighty had commenced.

The ride in the lorry lasted about two hours; by this time we were covered with fine, white dust from the road, but didn't mind, even if we were nearly choking.

At the railroad station at F— we reported to an officer, who had a white band around his arm, which read "R. T. O." (Royal Transportation Officer). To us this officer was Santa Claus.

The sergeant in charge showed him our orders; he glanced through them and said: "Make yourselves comfortable on the platform and don't leave; the train is liable to be along in five minutes—or five hours."

It came in five hours, a string of eleven match boxes on big, high wheels, drawn by a dinky little engine with the "con." These match boxes were cattle cars, on the sides of which was painted the old familiar sign, "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8."

The R. T. O. stuck us all into one car. We didn't care; it was as good as a Pullman to us.

Two days we spent on that train, bumping, stopping, jerking ahead, and sometimes sliding back. At three stations we stopped long enough to make some tea, but were unable to wash, so when we arrived at B—, where we were to embark for Blighty, we were as black as Turcos and, with our unshaven faces, we looked like a lot of tramps. Though tired out, we were happy.

We had packed up, preparatory to detrainning, when a R. T. O. held up his hand for us to stop where we were and came over. This is what he said: "Here, the train, but orders have just

been received cancelling all leave. If you had been three hours earlier you would have gotten away. Just stay in that train, as it is going back. Rations will be issued to you for your return journey to your respective stations. Beastly rotten, I know." Then he left.

A dead silence resulted. Then men started to curse, threw their rifles on the floor of the car; others said nothing, seemed to be stupefied, while some had the tears running down their cheeks. It was a bitter disappointment to all.

How we blinded at the engineer of that train; it was all his fault (so we reasoned); why hadn't he speeded up a little or been on time, then we would have gotten off before the order arrived? Now it was no Blighty for us.

That return journey was misery to us; I just can't describe it.

When we got back to rest billets, we found that our brigade was in the trenches (another agreeable surprise) and that an attack was contemplated.

Seventeen of the forty-one will never get another chance to go on leave; they were killed in the attack. Just think if that train had been on time, those seventeen would still be alive.

I hate to tell you how I was kidded by the boys when I got back, but it was good and plenty.

Our machine gun company took over their part of the line at seven o'clock, the night after I returned from my near leave.

At 8:30 the following morning three waves went over and captured the first and second German trenches. The machine gunners went over with the fourth wave to consolidate the captured line or "dig in," as Tommy calls it.

Crossing No Man's Land without clicking any casualties, we came to the German trench and mounted our guns on the paradocs of same.

I never saw such a mess in my life—bunches of twisted barbed wire lying about, shell holes everywhere, trench all bashed in, parapets gone, and dead bodies, why, that ditch was full of them, theirs and ours. It was a regular morgue. Some were mangled horribly from our shell fire, while others were wholly or partly buried in the mud, the result of shell explosions caving in the walls of the trench. One dead German was lying on his back, with a rifle sticking straight up in the air, the bayonet of which was buried to the hilt in his chest. Across his feet lay a dead English soldier with a bullet hole in his forehead. This Tommy must have been killed just as he ran his bayonet through the German.

Rifles and equipment were scattered about, and occasionally a steel helmet could be seen sticking out of the mud. At one point, just in the entrance to a communication trench, was a stretcher. On this stretcher a German was lying with a white bandage around his knee, near to him lay one of the stretcher-bearers, the red cross on his arm covered with mud and his helmet filled with blood and brains. Close by, sitting up against the wall of the trench, with head resting on his chest, was the other stretcher-bearer. He seemed to be alive, the posture was so natural and easy; but when I got closer I could see a large, jagged hole in his temple. The three must have been killed by the same shell-burst.

The dugouts were all smashed in and knocked about, big square-cut timbers splintered into bits, walls caved in and entrances choked.

Tommy, after taking a trench, learns to his sorrow that the hardest part of the work is to hold it.

In our case this proved to be so. The German artillery and machine guns had us taped (ranged) for fair; it was worth your life to expose yourself an instant.

Don't think for a minute that the Germans were the only sufferers; we were clicking casualties so fast that you needed an adding machine to keep track of them.

Did you ever see one of the steam shovels at work on the Panama canal? Well, it would look like a hen scratching alongside of a Tommy "digging in" while under fire. You couldn't see daylight through the clouds of dirt from his shovel.

After losing three out of six men of our crew we managed to set up our machine gun. One of the legs of the tripod was resting on the chest of a half-buried body. When the gun was firing, it gave the impression that the body was breathing. This was caused by the excessive vibration.

Three or four feet down the trench, about three feet from the ground, a foot was protruding from the earth. We knew it was a German by the black leather boot. One of our crew used that foot to hang extra bandoliers of ammunition on. This man always was a handy fellow; made use of little points that the ordinary person would overlook.

The Germans made three counter-attacks, which we repulsed, but not without heavy loss on our side. They also suffered severely from our shell and machine-gun fire. The ground was spotted with their dead and dying.

The next day things were somewhat quieter, but not quiet enough to bury the dead.

We lived, ate and slept in that trench with the unburied dead for six days. It was awful to watch their faces become swollen and discolored. Towards the last the stench was fierce.

What got on my nerves the most was that foot sticking out of the dirt. It seemed to me, at night, in the moonlight, to be trying to twist around. Several times this impression was so strong that I went to it and grasped it in both hands, to see if I could feel a movement.

I told this to the man who had used it for a hatrack just before I lay down for a little nap, as things were quiet, and I needed a rest pretty badly. When I woke up the foot was gone. He had cut it off with our chain saw out of the spare parts' box, and had plastered the stump over with mud.

During the next two or three days, before we were relieved, I missed that foot dreadfully; seemed as if I had suddenly lost a chum.

I think the worst thing of all was to watch the rats, at night, and sometimes in the day, run over and play about among the dead.

Near our gun, right across the parapet, could be seen the body of a German lieutenant, the head and arms of which were hanging into our trench. The man who had cut off the foot used to sit and carry on a one-sided conversation with this officer, used to argue and point out why Germany was in the wrong. During all of this monologue I never heard him say anything out of the way—anything that would have hurt the officer's feelings had he been alive. He was square all right; wouldn't even take advantage of a dead man in an argument.

To civilians this must seem dreadful, but out here one gets so used to awful sights that it makes no impression. In passing a butcher shop you are not shocked by seeing a dead turkey hanging from a hook. Well, in

France, a dead body is looked upon from the same angle.

But, nevertheless, when our six days were up, we were tickled to death to be relieved.

Our machine gun company lost seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded in that little local affair of "straightening the line," while the other companies clicked it worse than we did.

After the attack we went into reserve billets for six days, and on the seventh once again we were in rest billets.

CHAPTER XXII.

Punishments and Machine-Gun Stunts. Soon after my arrival in France; in fact, from my enlistment, I had found that in the British army discipline is very strict. One has to be very careful in order to stay on the narrow path of government virtue.

There are about seven million ways of breaking the king's regulations; to keep one you have to break another.

The worst punishment is death by a firing squad, or "up against the wall," as Tommy calls it.

This is for desertion, cowardice, mutiny, giving information to the enemy, looting, rape, robbing the dead, forcing a safeguard, striking a superior, etc.

Then comes the punishment of sixty-four days in the front-line trench without relief. During this time you have to engage in all raids, working parties in No Man's Land, and every hazardous undertaking that comes along. If you live through the sixty-four days you are indeed lucky.

Empey and his comrades make the deadly machine guns perform all kinds of tricks to the discomfiture of Fritz. The next installment tells how the German gunners are fooled.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

IRON FOUNDRY IN WAR AREA

How Women of France Are "Doing Their Bit" to Keep the Wheels of Industry Moving.

An interesting narration of operation under unique and difficult conditions of an iron foundry in the war area is given by the correspondent of a British paper writing from the firing line in France. He relates: One does not see much foundry work out here, but a few weeks ago I was billeted in a town near by, and actually saw a cupola in full blast. I at once got permission to have a look around, and was greatly surprised at what I saw. The foundry was a very primitive affair—just a little jobbing shop—and was mostly run by French women and girls, superintended by a few men. These women were making work up to three or four hundred pounds in weight, and in a little side shop some half dozen women were making component parts of machinery by the simple method of bedding-in. I afterward saw some of the finished work and it would put to shame the work done by many of our so-called molders at home. The women work in ordinary dress, and work very clean and exact in both iron and brass, and also under shell fire and air raids. In the shop was a great hole where a German had dropped a bomb the night before, but the women still worked on.—Scientific American.

Thistle In Scottish History

Various Traditions Concerning Its Adoption by the Highland Clans as Their Emblem.

"The thistle of Scotland is said to be the oldest national flower, and tradition traces its adoption to the reign of Alexander III and the battle of Larga" (when an attacking Dane stepped upon a thistle and involuntarily gave the alarm, whereupon the Scots drove the invaders out).

"Another account of its adoption is of a very different character," writes Katherine M. Beals in Flower Lore and Legend. "About the middle of the fifteenth century a company of stern-faced men met in the council chamber of Edinburgh, and the occasion of that meeting was to discuss the advisability of substituting the thistle for the figure of St. Andrew on the national banner. The proceedings of the council were secret, but soon after the thistle appeared upon every Scottish banner. The national motto might have been adopted with appropriateness on either of these occasions: 'Nemo me impune laesit.' The polite reading of this is, 'No man attacks me without being punished,' but the more simple translation of earlier days was, 'Touch me who dares!' while the original is supposed to have been, 'Who dare meddle w' me?'"

Another inscription which sometimes accompanies the Scottish emblem reads: "Ce que Dieu garde, est bien garde"; "That which God guards is well guarded."

"The thistle appeared officially for the first time during the reign of James II, who had it placed on the

coinage of the kingdom and adopted it as his own badge. It also appeared upon the coins in the reigns of James IV, Mary Stuart, James V and James VI. The thistle merke was a silver shilling. The thistle dollar was a double merke. Each took its name from the emblem on it."

Cavite Flashes Time Over Pacific.

Since October 1 the radio station at Cavite, co-operating with the Philippine bureau of posts and the Manila observatory, has been sending the time signals of the 120th meridian east of Greenwich at 11 a. m. and 10 p. m. every day, says Science.

For the purpose of sending time signals, the transmitting clock of the Manila observatory is connected with the Cavite wireless station through the bureau of posts. Manila observatory time signals begin at 10:55 a. m. and 9:55 p. m., standard time of the 120th meridian east of Greenwich, and continue for five minutes. During this interval every tick of the clock is transmitted, except the 29th, 29th, 54th 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th of each minute.

The situation of Manila in the Pacific makes this service of the greatest importance to the mercantile and naval fleets that ply upon that ocean.

Living the Simple Life. Go back to the simple life, by contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, rest, and sleep. Do it all courageously. We have a victory to win.—Hesperus.

WOMEN FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

Success Has Followed All Their Efforts.

On the train from Edmonton to Winnipeg the writer took a seat beside a soldier who had returned from the front. On his breast he wore the beautiful distinguished service medal. One coat sleeve was armless, and on his left cheek he bore a scar that he would carry to his grave. He had served his country faithfully and well. At the first call for soldiers in August, 1914, he hastened to the recruiting office, leaving his 320-acre farm, with its crop ready for harvest, a full equipment of farm implements, plenty of horses, and a wife. The wife should not be last on the list for she proved the master of the situation, and loyally took hold of the question of production, while her husband was on his way to fight the Hun. And she succeeded. In 1915 she succeeded, and again in 1916, and when her husband returned in 1917 she was able to show some contemplated farm buildings completed, the indebtedness of the farm paid off, a considerable addition to the stock, and the land ready for a 1917 crop. This was the story told by the soldier, and wasn't he a proud man! He was now ready to do what he could to keep up the period of prosperity and provide food for the allies. The women of Canada have done nobly during the struggle.

Among the most successful farmers of the Oak Lake district, Manitoba, are the Misses Clara and Beatrice Forward, who, for the past fourteen years, have farmed their own land, doing all the regular work on the farm, such as plowing, seeding, summer fallowing and reaping. They have been especially successful with stock, and have a splendid herd of shorthorns, both purebred and grade. At the recent Brandon sale they purchased a new purebred stock bull for \$700. Their herd was last year increased by 23 calves.

Miss R. M. Hillman of Keeler, Saskatchewan, is another successful woman farmer. She has gone in extensively for grain growing, and farms 1,120 acres. She also owns some of the finest Percheron horses in Saskatchewan.

The prairie now boasts of many women who have had more or less success, though few are farming on the same large scale as Miss Hillman and the Misses Forward. These women have demonstrated, and are still demonstrating, that a versatile woman may be just as good and successful a farmer as her brother.

There are other women, too, on the Canadian prairies, who, though they have not had thrown upon them the responsibilities of "running a farm," have been decided factors in making the farm a success. They assist their husbands by keeping the farm accounts, reducing the grocer's bills by their management of the poultry and butter, taking care of the house, and, very often, proving good advisers in the economic management of the men and general conduct of the farm work. The man who moves to Canada carries with him a wonderful asset in a good managing wife.—Advertisement.

THESE DAYS OF HIGH PRICES

Employment of Doctor Instead of Using Pork Resolved Itself into a Matter of Economy.

Reference at a social session in Washington was made to the high cost of living, when the following story was contributed by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota:

Recently a woman called on an acquaintance and found that the latter's ten-year-old son had developed a face that was about six times too large for him.

"So Willie has the mumps," remarked the caller, with a critical glance at the victim. "What are you doing for him?"

"We sent for the doctor," answered the mother. "That's the medicine he left on the table yonder."

"How times have changed," returned the caller. "When I was a little girl we used to treat mumps by taking a strip of salt pork, plentifully sprinkle it with salt and pepper and bind it around the throat."

"Yes, we thought of that, but at the present price of pork we decided it would be cheaper to get a doctor."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Samaritanism. A Sunday school teacher had been recounting to her class the story of the Good Samaritan. When she asked them what the story meant, one boy said: "It means that when I am in trouble my neighbors must help me."

Wisconsin is to have 100 sections of land devoted to a wild game farm.

REGRETS

With a Capital

"R"

Will be your portion if you fail to attend the big

ANNIVERSARY SALE

Now in progress at this store. For actual values, no sale ever surpassed it. We mention but a few of the offerings.

- Everyman's suit in our stock reduced.
- This is your last opportunity to buy fine wool suits at anywhere near old prices.
- Boys' suits all reduced very much.
- All Ladies' Coats Slashed in price.
- Ladies coats in three lots \$1.00, \$5.00, and balance at half price.
- Ladies' suits in two lots. \$5 and \$10.
- Fancy thin dress goods, all cut greatly.
- Remnant table offering very low prices.
- Gingham special of about 8 bolts, 15c yard.
- Dress skirts reduced one quarter. Also one lot at \$1.69 each.
- Waists at big discounts—several lots.
- \$1.85 for pure linen table cloths, full width.
- Bargains in rugs. All rugs reduced.
- Oxfords in 4 lots. To close out, \$1.39, \$2.39 \$3.39 and \$4.39.
- Straw hats one quarter off to half price.
- All hosiery and underwear reduced ten per cent.

Don't Fail to Come Up
And Look Around

W. J. DANCER & CO.

Stockbridge Mich.

GREGORY

Remember the Ice Cream social at Chas. Burden's Thursday evening, July 8th. Harlow Munsell will furnish the ice cream and the Red Cross ladies please bring cake. Everybody welcome.

The Red Cross meeting last Friday was well attended. The following work was sent to Howell: 12 suits of pajamas, 10 pairs socks, 2 hospital bed shirts, and 5 sweaters.

Lester Williams left Monday for Gillette Lake near Jackson, where he will spend the week with his son.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Ireland and daughter of Fowlerville spent the week end visiting Mrs. Jane Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Merrill.

Mrs. Mary Runciman and son Kenneth of Waterloo were Thursday visitors at Mrs. H. E. Marshall's.

Mrs. Will Cone and daughter Agnes left Tuesday for a visit in Muskegon.

Miss Frances Herrick of Ann Arbor visited Miss Daisy Howlett several days last week returning to her home Saturday.

A number of young people from here attended a social at North Lake last Friday night.

On July 4th a brand new baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pullis. She weighed 7 1/2 pounds and will answer to the name of Genevieve Jean Pullis.

Archie and Miss Vencie Arnold spent Sunday at the Frank Kirkland home near Fowlerville.

J. K. Hadly was a guest at the W. J. Buhl home last Friday.

Mrs. Angus Melvor left Monday for Camp Cody, N. M. to stay with her husband who is stationed there.

Ed Macorney and family of Jackson were over Sunday visitors at the Wm. Willard home recently.

Do not fail to come to the Aid meeting Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. H. E. Marshall's. Supper will served from 5 o'clock until all are served.

Mrs. Harvey P. Farnham and children of Chicago visited at the home of C. J. Williams the first part of this week.

W. H. Marsh and wife, Miss Minnie Bradshaw, W. J. Buhl and daughter were Jackson visitors Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Arnold spent Sunday in Mason.

Mrs. Mary Gorton and grandchildren of Waterloo were guests at the home of her sisters Mrs. Charlotte Howlett last Thursday.

W. J. Buhl has sold his huckleberry swamp to Mason parties.

Mrs. Ella McMullen of Anderson was a Sunday visitor at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Willard.

Services next Sunday at the Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. Bible school at 11:45 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 7:30. Frank Howlett will lead.

Pettysville

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burroughs of Howell called on Mr. and Mrs. Peters Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rube Blades and daughter of Jackson called at Fred Blade's Sunday.

Mrs. A. H. Flintoft and children and Mrs. Ed. Brenningstall were Sunday visitors at Frank Brenningstall's.

Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Austi of Ann Arbor called on their father, Geo. Blades Sunday.

Clarence Blades, who has been in Ann Arbor the past week returned Sunday.

West Marion

The ice cream social at Chas. King's last Friday evening was well attended. The collection was \$22.25.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Larkin of Salem spent the last of the week at C. G. Ellsworth's.

Lee Harwood of Ann Arbor was home Sunday.

Nellie Smith is assisting her aunt, Mrs. Albert Foster this week. Shible Moore and family and Mrs. Ed. Wellman visited Mrs. Wm. Going of Pontiac Sunday.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. F. Moore this week Thursday.

We Can't Starve Germany; Buy Bonds.
Whatever hopes we had that Germany could be starved into submission have been dispelled by the Russian debacle. Only the defeat of the German military machine on the west front can end this war. It is up to the United States. Support your government with your money, or we shall fail. Invest in Liberty bonds.

Special Values

Colgate's Jegen's Mennen's and Paragon Talcum Powders sold at all stores at 25c. Our price.....20c

Colgate's Tooth Paste, Face Powders, Cold Creams, Vaseline Castor Oil etc, at very low prices.

A Fine fine of Post Cards

Odds and ends of furniture at cost.

Perfection Oil Stoves at lower prices than elsewhere.

We will carry a full line of Groceries which we will sell at VERY REASONABLE PRICES

We have Pack and Pollard's Chicken Feed.

A fine line of Tobaccos and Cigars.

Crockery, tinware aluminum and graniteware, household utensils, pens, pencils, tablets, matting, rugs clocks.

A full line of confectionery. Our soda fountain is a busy place. Come in and try it. **Velvet Ice Cream is the Best** We buy Eggs. Call and see us.

L. E. RICHARDS

Delco Light

THE UNIT POWER PLANT
Last word in Electrical Farm Lighting.
Runs on Kerosene
It pays for itself and increases farm efficiency.

D. W. GRIFFIN
Fowlerville, Mich.
Agent for Livingston Co.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

To close out we will sell the following at less than wholesale cost.

Roderick Lean Riding 8 tooth Cultivators	\$35.00
5ft Deering or McCormick Mowers	\$75.00
6ft Deering or McCormick Binders	\$210.00
Standard Binding Twine	26c
South Bend 8 tooth Walking Cultivators	\$28.00

Jeepie Hardware Co.

EGGS POULTRY VEAL

Will take eggs 6 days each week. Poultry and Veal Wednesday morning. Highest price paid at all times.

JOHN C. DINKEL.