

# PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919

## SOLDIERS OVER THERE

Letters from  
Capt. and Capt.  
Mr. and Mrs.  
Wm. Fisk

Dear Mother and All:  
Nov. 19, 1918.  
It has been a few weeks since I received your last letter and as I have more time for writing now than I did when your letter reached me I will try and tell you some of my recent adventures and as the war is now over I am at liberty to tell more about myself and my doings than I have heretofore. We received word at about 9 a. m. on the 11th of this month that hostilities would cease at 11 on that day. I was at that time on the front line and only a few hundred yards from the Germans. We could hardly believe it when the news came. But we kept right on fighting until the last minute. Promptly at 11 o'clock all firing stopped and it seemed as if the world had come to an end, everything was so quiet. But we have got rather used to it by now. We had went over the top after the Boche at 5:30 a. m. on November 1st and had been hammering at them eleven days when the end came. Our regiment went back of

care much more for the place than when we landed here. The band is quartered upstairs in a barn. It don't look bad since we have got it cleaned up but it sure looks like the devil when we came here. There had been a bunch of casualties here ahead of us and the place was strewn with straw, beer bottles, dirty clothes, tin cans and other parts of their equipment. A casual is one that has been to the front and got lost from his company. They are the most reckless bunch of fellows you ever heard of. When we salvaged the barracks where they were quartered we found twenty rifles, gas masks and numerous other articles. They won't salute any officer that hasn't been to the front.

Before we came to Domgermain we spent a week in a fortress which was in 1890 and 1909. It is some fortress and worth visiting. There is room enough in it to hold the whole 85th division. France is full of them. It is located at Villey-le-Sec. We had good quarters while there, mattresses to sleep on and stoves in each room. All the fire we have here is one we build in a tin pail and a hole in the roof to let the smoke out. We have straw to sleep on. I have two extra blankets besides the two I carry in my pack, so I am able to sleep warm anyway. They have a good "Y" here if nothing else and I have seen a number of good entertainments since we have been here. Last night I saw a minstrel show put on by a bunch from one of the hospitals and they were certainly good. The band has given a couple of concerts at

## Our Neighbors

Milford—A call has been issued for a public meeting to discuss the advisability of making a change in the method of conducting the village government and village business by adopting the commission or manager form of government, as it is sometimes referred to. This would involve going away with the village council and selecting perhaps three commissioners, one of whom would be mayor or manager. The manager, whether elected or appointed, would be paid and made responsible for results in the conduct of village affairs. This form of government is increasing in popularity in this country and is said to give good results wherever tried. This village would be glad of any information on the subject from any towns which have tried out the new system.—Times.

Brighton—A fellow giving his name as Frank Oneal and claiming to be a deaf mute, struck town Thursday and proceeded to pull in the shekels until he was arrested on a charge of vagrancy. He was here but a short time, but his paper showed he had taken in about \$5.25 from our good people. A receipt for a postoffice order, found on his person, so that he would not be found with much at any one time. He said his home was in Seattle, Wash. He is now "boarding" with Sheriff Miller in Howell.—Argus.

Howell—Hiram G. Beach, who owns land adjoining Silver Lake in Hamburg township, has endeavored to keep

## A Happy New Year TO One and All OF OUR Many and Worthy Patrons

Who have so nobly and faithfully stood by us during the past twelve months, thereby making this past year the best of our nine

of France and only a few miles from the Belgian frontier. I am the boss of a town called Martin Court which is on the Meuse River near another fairly large town called Stensy, about 80 miles north of Verdun. When I first came to France I was stationed farther south over a hundred miles from here. We were only there about five weeks when we were sent to the front. We first went to the Toul sector about twenty miles north and east of Toul and went in the front lines at once. We were not there very long before we started looking for trouble with the Dutch and on Sept 12th at 5:30 a. m. we went over the top, advanced over 5 miles through the most tangled up mess of barbed wire and trenches imaginable. But we went where we wanted to go and held all the ground we gained. We were on the fighting line until October

Gen. Kennedy and we were all glad when that was over as our entire equipment had to be inspected. Will be located but a short distance from Toul next week and perhaps will get a chance to visit the city. We were there the day after the armistice was signed to help them celebrate. It doesn't look as tho we would be home for two or three months, but is a pretty sure thing we'll be home by Spring.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am as ever,  
Your loving son,  
Clyde.

## Verdict Sustained

The Supreme Court has sustained the

decisions which were argued in circuit court. Judge Collins has filed his opinion denying the injunction holding that riparian owners have the right to fish in all parts of the Lake which their land joins.—Reporter.

Howell—Rev. L. G. Brooke, pastor of Howell Presbyterian church for 17 years has offered his resignation of that charge. He has been commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Army and is subject to a call as chaplain.

Dexter—Rev. Fr. Dunigan, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's church of this town and now chaplain of the 2nd Division, has been promoted to head chaplain of the Third Army Corps.—Wash Post.

## Obituary

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Secor, was born in the township of Leroy, Ingham county, May 19, 1897, and departed this life December 24, 1918.  
She was united in marriage to George

a pure and Christian life.  
She leaves to mourn her loss a first born son, father, mother, one brother, two uncles and one aunt, besides a number of other relatives and friends.  
The funeral was held Friday, December 26, Rev. E. L. Sutherland officiating.

## EFFORTS APPRECIATED

Mr. L. E. Smith  
The Dispatch  
Pinckney, Mich.  
Dear Mr. Smith:

May I express to you my appreciation for the splendid co-operation you have given the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call in your paper. Too often the public looks upon newspaper space as a natural perquisite of public movements, and fails to understand that there is a definite cost attached to every column which must be borne by the publisher; that every column so used is an actual financial contribution to the cause.

Throughout the war the press of Michigan generally, and you especially, have shown nobly to the call upon you, and in this final campaign your efforts have made possible Michigan's high standard in Christmas Roll of 1918.

With best Yuletide greetings and best personal regards, I am  
Very cordially yours,  
Otto Rudolphson  
Campaign Director.

division and we were sent back to a town near Toul for what we all thought was going to be a rest. We remained there four days and were ordered to this front. It was considered the most on the whole, was both front for

leaves instead of captain's bars in a few days as I have been recommended promotion to the rank of major.  
As the Germans are moving back out of France and Belgium we are moving up. I expect to be in Germany in a very short time.

I hear from Dot often. I guess she will be tickled to death now that the war is over and I stand a chance of coming back to her. Well, I can't get back any too quick to suit me, now the fighting is over. Best wishes to you all. Your loving son,  
Capt. Wm. Fisk  
359th Infantry  
Am. Ex. Force

Domgermain, France.  
Nov. 28

I see in the "Stars and Stripes" today that every soldier with the A. I. E. was supposed to write to his father on Nov. 24-Sunday, but as I expect to be quite busy tomorrow I thought I had better attend to it this afternoon.

Tomorrow morning we leave at 7:30 for one of the division hospitals, about 100 miles from here. We are going to a "Y" but our instruments and packs will be carried on a truck, so you see it will be a real treat for us. We have both here just a week now and don't

others and the judgment of \$4,700 given to Dr. George Pearson of Pinckney must stand. The defendants must now pay the amount in full together with all costs.

transferred to the plaintiff, with whom the value of the stock was misrepresented. A bitterly contested and long drawn out legal battle ensued from which Dr. Pearson emerges final winner.

## SWARTHOUT-BRADLEY

Married at the home of the bride's parents in Pinckney, Michigan, January 1st, 1919, Mr. George D. Bradley of Flint and Miss Fannie B. Swarthout of Pinckney.

The wedding was rather private, including only the family of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Swarthout.

While the wedding was a quiet affair a very congenial spirit was apparent. The young people will reside in Flint where Mr. Bradley is engaged in the real estate business.

Mrs. Bradley is under contract to complete her school year of teaching in Flint city schools.

Rev. F. S. Huribart read the wedding service.

## CARD OF THANKS

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to all our heartfelt thanks to all our friends and neighbors for their deeds of kindness and their beautiful floral offerings during the sickness and death of our kind and loving husband, father.

Mrs. John Fisk  
Joseph Fisk  
Edna Fisk  
Rachel Fisk  
Ella Clara Fisk

HIGHEST CASH price paid for fur.  
Geo. Macdon.

PARTNER WANTED to cut wood by

FRED TEUPLE, Barber, Dresser, Hair Dresser, etc., in town, five years old. Fresh suits.  
Fred Teuple.

LOST—A black headed plush cape. Please return to Dispatch office and get reward. Mrs. E. Cadwell Bailey

LOST—Five dollar bill either in L. E. Richards store or on front walk. Please return, and get reward.  
Guy Blair.

FOR SERVICE—Registered Holstein Bull, Springwell De Kol Concordia, No. 192666. Fee \$1.50 cash to be paid at time of service.  
John T. Chambers.

FOR SALE—Three horses. 1 Heavy work horse age 14. General purpose horse age 9. Promising get coming 2.  
John C. Dwyer.

FOR SALE—Almost new, heavy wagon, or will exchange for other or cash.  
O. J. Dinkler.

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

ORDER CIDER CIDER CIDER  
The cider mill will be open and ready for business Thursday, Oct. 3rd and until further notice. J. C. Dinkler.

FOR SALE—5 I. C. Boars.  
Hugh Ward, Gregory, Mich.  
Mutual Phone.

FOR SERVICE—Registered Poland China boar, 1 year, one dollar at time of service. Howard Speer  
One mile west

in the

## IRVING BACHELLER

To read the story is to be uplifted, enabled, is to feel that honor and integrity indeed form the backbone of national and individual character. It is to be one long and sweeter and simpler life, which to older readers is something more than a tradition. And pervading it all is a pungent but kindly humor.

You will enjoy every page of "The Luck of the Chance."

Our Book Store  
Fisk



# REVIEW OF YEAR THAT BROUGHT PEACE TO WORLD AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR

## Germany and Her Allies Are Crushed and Forced to Accept Such Terms as Winners Dictate—United States Supplies Power That Turns Tide—President Wilson Joins Other Democratic Rulers of World in Great Peace Congress at Versailles—Old Nations Crumble and New Ones Are Formed—Russia Torn by Disorders.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

More history has been made in the year 1918 than in any year that has passed since time began. This momentous twelve months' period comes to a close with the world at peace after more than four years of the most sanguinary fighting of this or any other age.

During the year great nations have crumbled, new nations have sprung into being, thrones have tottered and fallen, monarchs who once ruled hundreds of millions of people with an iron hand have fled for their lives or have fallen victims to the wrath of people intoxicated by their new-won freedom.

The coming of peace finds America and her allies strong and fully able to meet the responsibilities that come with victory. On the other hand it finds the nations responsible for the world cataclysm exhausted and torn by civil disorders that are born of defeat.

### HOW THE WAR WAS WON

The year opened with the opinion generally prevailing that the world war could not be brought to a conclusion in less than eighteen months. It was an open secret that the German high command was planning to make a supreme effort on the western front.

In Russia Premier Lenin and Foreign Minister Trotsky entrenched themselves in Moscow, and the

ed one of the spectacular feats of the war, blocking the channel of Zeebrugge, a German submarine base.

On May 27 the Germans renewed the offensive with a powerful attack between the Aisne and the Marne. In a day they swept over the Chemin-des-Dames on the heights north of the Aisne and crossed the river in a rush. Next they took Soissons and reached the Vesle. On they went to the Marne, extending their front on the river from Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil, and threatening Reims in their advance. The drive was halted with the Germans occupying a front 16 miles wide on the Marne.

In the meantime the Americans had won attention on May 28 by taking Cantigny on the Picardy front in a brilliant attack.

On May 25, German U-boats began operations off the coast of the United States, sinking 11 ships.

The German drive for Paris was resumed but the turning point was reached when on June 6 and 7 American marines were thrown across the path of the advancing army at Chateau-Thierry. The Americans not only stopped the Germans but drove them back two miles, capturing several hundred prisoners.

In an effort to unite the Somme salient with that of the Marne to provide a base for another move toward Paris, the Germans launched another heavy attack west of Noyon on June 10. They made considerable gains on a 20-mile front but the drive was halted within

The first decisive break in the ranks of the central empires came on September 27, when General Maillott, commander of the Bulgar armies which were routed before the advancing Serbs and French, asked for an armistice. On September 30 Bulgaria accepted the armistice terms proposed by the allies and surrendered unconditionally.

**Turkeys Move for Peace.**

Turkey moved for peace on October 4 and the German people were thrown into a panic as they saw their allies crumbling. Prince Max, who had now become German chancellor, addressed a note to President Wilson, asking that steps be taken immediately to conclude an armistice and to open peace negotiations. President Wilson answered by asking whether he spoke for the people or the then rulers of the empire and whether the proposal was based on an acceptance of the president's 14 peace points. Meanwhile the drive on the west front continued, and the Germans were driven from much ground that they had held since 1914. The Hindenburg line was smashed at many points. Pershing's men broke the foe's main line of defense west of the Meuse and after days of bitter fighting cleared the Germans out of Argonne forest. The Germans were forced to abandon the Chemin des Dames and to retreat on a long line from Laon as far east as Argonne.

Germany sent another note to President Wilson on October 12, accepting the latter's 14 peace principles and urging the president to transmit its proposal for an armistice to the allies.

The answer of the allied armies to the German peace proposals was to deliver still harder blows at the retreating enemy. In the north the Belgian army, led by King Albert, co-operating with the British, began to sweep the Germans from the Belgian coast.

Chancellor Max, on October 21, sent another peace note to President Wilson, denying the charges that the Germans had been guilty of atrocities on land and sea, and again giving assurances that the new government represented the people of Germany. President Wilson replied two days later, agreeing to transmit the request for an armistice to the allies.

**Italians Rout Austrians.**

As this note was delivered the allies

ical socialist element under the leadership of Herr Liebknecht threatened to disrupt the entire former empire.

On November 20 President Wilson announced that he would head the American delegation to the peace conference and that the other delegates would be Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States military representative on the supreme war council. The president, accompanied by the other peace delegates and a large party of assistants, sailed for France December 4.

President Wilson arrived at Brest December 18 and proceeded to Paris, where he was given an enthusiastic reception.

British, French, American and Belgian armies of occupation advanced into Germany as the Germans retired in accordance with the armistice, the allied armies reaching the Rhine during the early days of December.

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Practically every phase of American life felt the dominating influence of war throughout the year 1918.

In the field of national legislation woman's suffrage and nation-wide prohibition were urged as war measures. The woman's suffrage amendment was defeated in the senate October 1, after having passed the house. A nation-wide prohibition measure, to become effective June 30, 1919, was enacted by congress and approved by the president November 22. On September 6 President Wilson had ordered the manufacture of malt liquor stopped on December 1, as a food-conservation measure.

Government control of the railroads was followed during this year by government control of all telegraph and telephone lines. Congress on July 13 authorized the president to take control of the wires and the government assumed control on July 31. On November 17, the government also took control of all Atlantic cable lines.

The first general election since the United States entered the war was held on November 5. The Republicans won both houses of congress, the senate by a majority of two and the

disaffection appeared among the workers in the shipyards and by February 12 the situation had assumed a serious aspect with strikes in effect in two yards. By February 16 the strike had spread still further, in spite of an advance in wages announced by the labor adjustment board.

On February 17, President Wilson, in a letter to William L. Hutchison, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, concerning the ship carpenters' strike, denied the right of labor to strike at that critical juncture. "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" the president asked. The workmen responded to the president's appeal and the strike was declared off.

At the same time Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the personnel of a national board of labor, to be composed of representatives of both labor and capital. On February 24 this board opened a conference for the purpose of establishing a basis for the settlement of disputes during the war. For President William H. Taft, chosen by the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by the labor organizations, alternated as chairman. This conference, on March 29, reached an agreement providing that all labor disputes arising during the war should be submitted to a board of mediation. This agreement was adhered to by both employers and employees and comparatively few strikes occurred during the remainder of the year.

### DISASTERS

Fires, railroad accidents and explosions took a heavy toll of human life on land during the year 1918 while the elements combined with the torpedoes of the German U-boats to send thousands of innocent persons, including women and children, to their death at sea.

Fifty-two children met death in a fire which destroyed a convent at Montreal, Canada, February 14. February 24 the liner Florizel, bound from St. Johns, N. F., to New York, was wrecked by a blizzard near Cape Race and 92 lives were lost.

Seventy inmates of an insane asylum at Norman, Okla., were killed in a fire which destroyed that institution April

convened to replace the constituent assembly. There was little activity on any front during the month, but on January 30 it was announced officially that American troops were holding front-line trenches in France, occupying a sector northwest of Toul.

The Americans holding this sector received their baptism of fire when they repulsed a vigorous German raid. The Americans lost two killed, four wounded and one missing. On February 5 the steamer Tuscania, carrying 2,170 American soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 159 lives. On February 9 the Ukraine signed a separate treaty of peace with the central powers.

Conditions in Russia continued to be chaotic. The bolsheviks declared the war with Germany over but refused to sign the peace treaty demanded by Germany. The Germans thereupon resumed their offensive against Russia.

President Wilson and Trotsky then announced that Russia was forced to accept the German peace terms. On March 3 the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk signed the peace treaty with Germany.

of a big indemnity and the disbanding of the Russian army and navy.

**Germans Begin Great Drive.**

On March 21 the long-heralded offensive of the Germans was launched. A terrific blow was delivered against the British lines on a front of more than 50 miles, extending from the River Oise, near La Fere, to the Senese river, about Croiselles. Wave after wave of the finest German troops were hurled at the British lines, and in a few days had advanced 15 miles. The British Fifth army at the point where it touched the French lines was routed, and for a time the allies faced disaster. The Germans continued to push southward, and at the end of 15 days had advanced 47 miles from La Fere and were within six miles of Amiens. Here the advance was halted. In the meantime, on March 29, the allies, facing a catastrophe, at last agreed upon a unification of command, and General Foch, the brilliant French leader, was placed in supreme command of all the allied armies.

On April 10, the Germans shifted their attack and began the second phase of their offensive—a drive against the British in Flanders with the channel ports as the objective. Here again the British were forced to give ground, but there was no break such as occurred earlier on the Somme front. The British and Portuguese were swept back along the River Lys. The Germans took the Messines ridge and threw 20,000 men against the British below Ypres. But the Ypres defenses held firm, and in the west the Germans failed in their efforts to reach Brestreuck. The terrific drive spent itself and the Germans had failed to threaten the channel ports seriously.

On April 22 the British navy executed

France to Italy when on June 15 the Austrians opened an offensive on the Italian front from Asiago plateau to the sea. The attack proved a complete fiasco. It was repulsed at all points and the Italians pursued the fleeing Austrians across the Piave, taking 45,000 prisoners.

The German commanders made one last effort to break through to Paris when the crown prince's army group on July 15, the morning after the French national holiday, launched an offensive along a front from Chateau-Thierry to Massiges, 30 miles east of Reims.

This fifth and last phase of the great offensive failed most signally, being stopped on the third day. The American forces played a big part in this second decisive battle of the Marne.

**Allied Offensive Opens.**

On July 18 General Foch assumed the offensive. He struck the crown

fought their way for six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. For two weeks the great counter-offensive continued. On July 29 the Americans met the crack divi-

Soissons fell in the hands of August 2 and by the following day the entire Soissons-Reims salient had been wiped out.

General Foch opened the second phase of his counter-offensive on August 8 when a surprise attack was launched on a 20-mile front in Picardy, the allies gaining seven miles at some points and taking 7,000 prisoners. The following day Haig's men gained 13 miles in Picardy and the next day the French, attacking on a 20-mile front, wiped out the Montdidier salient.

**Foch Hammers Foe.**

Then followed a series of sledgehammer blows on all portions of the front, all fitting into the general scheme of attack worked out by the master mind of Foch. On August 20 Lassigny fell and the former Somme front was restored. British and French armies, aided by American units, continued the smash on the Somme front and on August 30 the Germans were hurled across the Somme. The British took Bapaume and were close to Peronne. Roye fell to the French and dozens of small towns were wrested from the invaders. Further north the British smashed the Hindenburg line and forced the Germans to begin a retreat from the Lys salient.

On September 12, the first American army, under the direct command of General Pershing, began a brilliant action which wiped out the difficult St. Mihiel salient in three days. The Americans took 20,000 prisoners in this action.

Serbian, French and Italian forces, on September 18, launched a big drive against the Bulgars in Macedonia. Almost simultaneously the British broke the Turk lines in the Holy Land.

great offensive against the Austrians on the Piave front, who within a few days were in headlong flight with the Italians in pursuit. The Americans continued to smash the Germans in vicious attacks west of the Meuse.

The month of November opened with the German armies facing utter rout, the armies of her allies completely shattered and the end in sight. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Austrians begged for an armistice, while their armies were in full flight. The allied war council at Versailles began to prepare the terms to be submitted to the Germans.

The American First army smashed the German lines at Grand Pre and advanced seven miles west of the Meuse as the enemy line cracked.

Austria-Hungary, on November 3, accepted the armistice terms which provided for unconditional surrender, hostilities ceasing at three o'clock

notified Germany to apply to Marshal Foch for terms, he having been informed that they had been prepared by the allied war council. German envoys were appointed and approached the allied lines but in the

ing on the enemy. The Americans, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, clearing the whole front between the Meuse and the Aisne, rapidly advanced toward Sedan, cutting the vital communications between Metz and the long German line extending to the north.

On November 9 the kaiser abdicated and the crown prince renounced his claims to the throne. The government of Germany passed into the control of the social democrats and Herr Ebert was made chancellor. The kaiser fled to Holland and was permitted to remain there by the Dutch authorities. At the same time various other German princes abdicated and soldiers and workmen's councils sprang into existence at many points.

**Germans Sign Armistice.**

On November 11 the German envoys signed the armistice which amounted practically to unconditional surrender.

The armistice became effective at 11 a. m., Paris time, November 11. With the cessation of hostilities revolution spread through Germany and Austria. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated and a people's government was set up.

Carrying out the terms of the armistice the Germans surrendered 71 warships to the allies on November 21. Conditions were very unsettled in Germany during the closing weeks of the year. The socialist government apparently sharing power with the soldiers and workmen's councils. Plans were under discussion for the summoning of a constituent assembly to determine the future character of the government but activities of the rad-

fluenza. Thousands of soldiers in the army camps and other thousands of civilians succumbed thereto and to pneumonia.

The country was surprised on November 22 by the resignation of William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was named to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury December 5.

On November 28 Governor Stephens of California commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in connection with the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade July 22, 1918.

### FOREIGN

The Czechoslovak republic was already in existence before the close of the war, having been recognized as an independent belligerent government by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, but the coming of

end of the war also practically assured the rising of a great new Poland, made up of most, if not all, of the territory divided up years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. Finland threw off the shackles placed upon her by Russia and out of the turmoil of civil war emerged as a free and independent nation. The peoples of other smaller subject states asserted their independence.

Civil war continued to threaten the new republic of China throughout the year. Hsu Shih Chang was elected president of the republic on September 8 and during the next few months reports indicated a possibility of an agreement being reached between the northern and southern sections of the country.

Peru and Chile were reported on the brink of war during the closing weeks of the year. The trouble between these countries was an outgrowth of the nitrate war of years ago in which Chile won Taona and Arica.

Dr. Sidonia Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed at Lisbon, December 15. The assassin was killed by the crowd that witnessed the crime. Two days later Admiral Canto Y. Castro was elected president of Portugal.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Labor unrest, resulting in many strikes, threatened to seriously hamper the government's war preparations early in the year but through a spirit of co-operation shown by both labor and capital the danger was averted and there was little labor trouble during the greater part of the year.

and 66 lives were lost. On May 18 nearly a hundred persons were killed by explosions in the Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixty-three persons, including well-known circus performers, perished when a circus train was wrecked at Gary, Ind., June 22. Fifty persons were killed by the collapse of a building at Sioux City, Ia., June 29.

A small factory explosion in England killed 30 persons July 1 and on the following day an explosion in a munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16. Eighty-five merry-makers perished when an excursion boat sank in the Illinois river July 5. A hundred persons were killed in a collision between two trains near Nashville, Tenn., July 9.

During the months of September and October hundreds of persons lost their lives at sea either by accident

September 12 the British steamer Gaiway Castle was torpedoed and 189 persons, including 90 women and children, were lost. The American cargo boat Ticonderoga was torpedoed September 30 and 213 persons were lost. A tor-

A torpedo swept a part of the American fleet August 24, killing 50 persons on the ship and on the coast.

On October 6 the United States transport Otranto was sunk in collision off the Irish coast and 450 persons lost their lives. Four hundred were lost when the British mail boat Leinster was torpedoed and sunk October 10.

A series of terrific explosions in a shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 3 killed 94 persons and destroyed a vast amount of property. A severe earthquake which caused the death of 150 persons was reported in Porto Rico October 11. Great forest fires raged in northeastern Minnesota during October. Many towns were destroyed and about 1,000 lives were lost. On October 23 the steamship Princess Sophia was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and 343 were lost.

Ninety-eight persons were killed November 1 in a wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. On November 23 about 1,500 persons were reported killed by the explosion of German munition trains en route from Belgium to Germany.

One of the most unusual cases in maritime history was that of the United States navy collier Cyclops, which disappeared at sea while bound from the West Indies to an American Atlantic port. Announcement was made April 14 that the boat, with 293 persons on board, was a month overdue. Not a single trace of the boat or its passengers and crew was ever found, and the fate of the vessel is a complete mystery.

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# The Light in the Clearing

A TALE of the NORTH COUNTRY in the TIME of SILAS WRIGHT

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of *Stan Holden, D'ri and I, Darrel of the Blessed Isles, Keeping Up With Lizzie, Etc., Etc.*

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## PREFACE

The Light in the Clearing shone upon many things and mostly upon those which, above all others, have impassioned and perpetuated the Spirit of America and which, just now, seem to me to be worthy of attention. I believe that spirit to be the very eagle of the Lord which, in this dark and windy night of time, has flickered so that the souls of the faithful are afraid. But let us be of good cheer. The shining brighter as I write. God, I believe it shall, by and by, be loved of all men.

It contained, Homeric figure, of the remote country-side in which I was born, had the true Spirit of Democracy and shed its light abroad in the senate of the United States and the capitol at Albany. He carried the Candle of the Lord. It led him to a height of self-forgetfulness achieved by only two others—Washington and Lincoln. Yet I have been surprised by the profound and general ignorance of this generation regarding the career of Silas Wright.

The distinguished senator who served at his side for many years, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, has this to say of Silas Wright in his Thirty Years' View: "He refused cabinet appointments under his fast friend Van Buren and under Polk, whom he may be said to have elected. He refused a seat on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States; he rejected instantly the nomination in 1844 for vice president; he refused to be put in nomination for the presidency. He spent that time in declining office which others did in winning it. The offices he did accept, it might well be said, were thrust upon him. He was born great and above office and unwillingly descended to it."

So much by way of preparing the reader to meet the great commoner in these pages.

There were those who accused Mr. Wright of being a spoilsman, the only warrant for which claim would seem to be his remark in a letter: "When our enemies accuse us of feeding our friends instead of them never let them lie in telling the story."

He was, in fact, a human being, through and through, but so upright that they

semblage of flower ghosts in wax! They had no more right to associate with human beings than the ghosts of fable. Uncle Peabody used to call them the "Minerva flowers" because they were a present from his Aunt Minerva. When Aunt Deel returned to the kitchen where I sat—a sorrowing little refugee hunched up in a corner—she said: "I'll have to tell your Uncle Peabody—ayes!"

"Oh please don't tell my Uncle Peabody," I wailed.

"Ayes! I'll have to tell him," she answered firmly.

For the first time I looked for him with dread at the window and when he came I hid in a closet and heard that solemn and penetrating note in her voice as she said:

"I guess you'll have to take that boy away—ayes!"

"What now?" he asked.

"My stars! he sneaked into the parlor and tipped over the what-not and smashed that beautiful wax wreath!"

"Jerusalem four-corners!" he exclaimed. "I'll have to—"

He stopped as he was wont to do on the threshold of strong opinions and momentous resolutions.

The rest of the conversation was drowned in my own cries and Uncle Peabody came and lifted me tenderly and carried me upstairs.

He sat down with me on his lap and hushed my cries. Then he said very gently:

"Now, Bub, you and me have got to be careful. What-nots and albums and wax flowers and haircloth sofas are the most dangerous critters in St. Lawrence county. They're purty savage. Keep your eye peeled. You can't tell what minute they'll jump on ye. More boys have been dragged away

Horace Dunkelberg." They were the conversational ornaments of our home. "As Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg says," or, "as I said to Mr. Horace Dunkelberg," were phrases calculated to establish our social standing. I supposed that the world was peopled by Joneses, Lincolns, Humphries and Dunkelbergs, but mostly by Dunkelbergs. These latter were very rich people who lived in Canton village.

I know, now, how dearly Aunt Deel loved her brother and me. I must have been a great trial to that woman of forty unused to the psanks of children and the tender offices of a mother. Naturally I turned from her to my Uncle Peabody as a refuge and a help in time of trouble, with increasing fondness. He had no knitting or sewing to do and when Uncle Peabody sat in the house he gave all his time to me and we weathered many a storm together as we sat silently in his favorite corner, of an evening, when I always went to sleep in his arms.

I was seven years old when Uncle Peabody gave me the watermelon seeds. I put one of them in my mouth and bit it.

"It appears to me there's an awful draft blowin' down your throat," said Uncle Peabody. "You ain't no business eatin' a melon seed."

"Why?" was my query.

"Cause it was made to put in the ground. Didn't you know it was alive?"

"Alive!" I exclaimed.

"Alive," said he. "I'll show ye."

He put a number of the seeds in the ground and covered them, and said that part of the garden should be mine. I watched it every day and by and by two vines came up. One sickened and died in dry weather. Un-

There were tears in my eyes when I asked:

"They'll bring it back, won't they?"

"Never!" said Uncle Peabody. "I'm afraid they've et it up."

He had no sooner said it than a cry broke from my lips, and I sank down upon the grass moaning and sobbing. I lay amidst the ruins of the simple faith of childhood. It was as if the world and all its joys had come to an end.

Aunt Deel spoke in a low, kindly tone and came and lifted me to my feet very tenderly.

"Come, Bart, don't feel so about that old melon," said she, "it ain't worth it. Come with me. I'm going to give you a present—ayes I be!"

I was still crying when she took me to her trunk, and offered the grateful assuagement of candy and a belt, all embroidered with blue and white beads.

"Now you see, Bart, how low and mean anybody is that takes what don't belong to 'em—ayes! They're snakes! Everybody hates 'em an' stamps on 'em when they come in sight—ayes!"

The abomination of the Lord was in her look and manner. How it shook my soul! He who had taken the watermelon had also taken from me something I was never to have again, and a very wonderful thing it was—faith in the goodness of men. My eyes had seen evil. The world had committed its first offense against me and my spirit was no longer the white and beautiful thing it had been. Still, therein is the beginning of wisdom and, looking down the long vista of the years, I thank God for the great harvest of the lost watermelon.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 5.

#### PHARAOH OPPRESSES ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 1:7-22.  
GOLDEN TEXT—He shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor.—Psalms 72:4.  
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 7.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Exodus 1:1-6; Hebrews 11:23-27.

The book from which the next eight lessons are taken is a continuation of the story of the chosen people. Its central theme is redemption—the deliverance of Israel from bondage and their separation unto God. The question of relationship from Egyptian bondage is a type of our own redemption from sin's bondage (I Corinthians 5:7). Pharaoh represents the devil, and Egypt the world.

I. The Increase of the Chosen Seed (1:7).

After Joseph's death Israel quickly grew into a nation. This increase was the fulfillment of Genesis 35:11, which promise was repeated to Jacob just before going into Egypt (Genesis 46:3). If it be the problem of how a little company of seventy persons could become an host of six hundred thousand men in so short a time, let us remember that God promised it, and all difficulties will vanish. There is a time coming when there shall be another amazing increase in Israel (Ezekiel 38:10, 11, 37, 38; 37:26).

II. A New Dynasty (1:8-10).

Joseph's elevation in Egypt was during the reign of the Hyksos kings. Being of Semitic origin they were not hostile to the Hebrews, but when there "arose up a new king which knew not Joseph" (v. 8) the amazing growth of the Israelites excited his envy and

(2) Lest they should remove from the land, thus cutting off a vital source of revenue and exposing to danger the eastern border of the land.

III. Measures to Check the Growth of Israel (1:11-22).

These measures place on exhibition the folly of worldly wisdom (I Corinthians 3:19). Their fatal mistake was that they left God out of their calculations. God had promised that Israel should be great in numbers and mighty in power. He who plans against God shall miserably fail and shall be shown to be a fool.

1. Cruel Taskmasters (vv. 11-14). They were placed under heavy burdens. Cruel taskmasters were placed over them who forced them to labor in building treasure cities and all manner of service in the field. This measure was ineffectual, for "the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew."

2. Murder of Male Infants by the Midwives (vv. 15-21). This measure also miscarried, as the midwives feared God and chose to obey him. Because they refused to destroy God's

children and the joys thereof.

3. Drowning of Male Children in the Nile (v. 22). In order to make this measure effective all the people were charged with the responsibility of casting the Hebrew male children into the river. This mandate seems to have been given shortly before Moses was born. This plan likewise was foiled, and the very child who when a man upset his throne, was sheltered and nurtured in his own palace.

IV. The Birth and Education of Moses (2:1-5).

The measure which was designed to destroy the Hebrew menace, also brought to Pharaoh's palace and educated there the very man who afterward shattered the Egyptian power and set free the enslaved people. The faith of Moses' parents caused them to ignore the command of the king and hide him for three months (Hebrews 11:23). Faith in God is the antidote for fear (Psalms 27:1). His mother discerned in him a proper child, or a child fair to God (Acts 7:20), and believed him to be the deliverer of his people. She so doubt instilled this truth in his mind from his childhood. Perhaps led by the story of Noah's ark she made an ark of bulrushes and placed Moses in it and left it at the place where Pharaoh's daughter would be attracted when she came down to bathe. Miriam, his sister, was placed where she could watch the affair. She came with a suggestion at the opportune moment as to a nurse for the baby. Education at his mother's knee gave character, and education at the Egyptian court qualified him to be the historian and forgiver of his people.

course of reading in its books, newspapers and periodicals, notably the North American Review, the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, the New York Mirror, the Knickerbocker, the St. Lawrence Republican, Benton's Thirty Years' View, Bancroft's Life of Martin Van Buren, histories of Wright and his time by Hammond and Jenkins, and to many manuscript letters of the distinguished commoner in the New York public library and in the possession of Mr. Samuel Wright of Weybridge, Vermont.

To any who may think that they discover portraits in these pages I desire to say that all the characters—save only Silas Wright and President Van Buren and Barton Baynes—are purely imaginary. However, there were Grimshaws and Purvishes and Binkses and Aunt Deels and Uncle Peabodys in almost every rustic neighborhood those days, and I regret to add that Roving Kate was on many roads. The case of Amos Grimshaw bears a striking resemblance to that of young Bickford, executed long ago in Malone, for the particulars of which case I am indebted to my friend, Mr. H. L. Yves of Potsdam.

THE AUTHOR.

## Which Is the Story of the Candle and the Compass.

### CHAPTER I.

Once upon a time I owned a watermelon. I say once because I never did it again. When I got through owing that melon I never wanted another. The time was 1841; I was a boy of seven, and the melon was the first of all my melons.

I didn't know much about myself those days except the fact that my name was Bart Baynes and, further, that I was an orphan who owned a watermelon and a little spotted hen and lived on Rattleroad in a neighborhood called Lickitysplit. I lived with my Aunt Deel and my Uncle Peabody Baynes on a farm. They were brother and sister—he about thirty-eight and she a little beyond the far-distant goal of forty.

My father and mother died in a scourge of diphtheria that swept the neighborhood when I was a boy of five.

A few days after I arrived in the home of my aunt and uncle I slyly entered the parlor and climbed the what-not to examine some white flowers on its top shelf and tipped the whole thing over, scattering its burden of albums, wax flowers and seashells on the floor. My aunt came running on her tiptoes and exclaimed: "Mercy! Come right out o' here this minute—you pest!"

I took some rather long steps going out, which were due to the fact that Aunt Deel had hold of my hand. While I sat weeping she went back into the parlor and began to pick up things.

"My wrath! my wrath!" I heard her moaning.

How well I remember that little as-

as well go into a cage o' wolves. How be I goin' to make ye remember it?"

"I don't know," I whimpered and began to cry out in fearful anticipation.

He set me in a chair, picked up one of his old carpet-slippers and began to thump the bed with it. He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor. Meanwhile he looked at me and exclaimed: "You dreadful child!"

I knew that my sins were responsible for this violence. It frightened me and my cries increased.

The door at the bottom of the stairs opened suddenly.

Aunt Deel called:

"Don't lose your temper, Peabody. I think you've gone fur 'nough—ayes!"

Uncle Peabody stopped and blew as if he were very tired and then I caught a look in his face that reassured me.

He called back to her: "I wouldn't 'a' cared so much if it hadn't 'a' been the what-not and them Minerva flow-

ers as a baseball I picked two of them. One I tasted and threw away as I ran to the pump for relief. The other I hurled at a dog on my way to school.

So that last melon on the vine had

turned that a responsibility is about the worst thing that a watermelon can acquire while it is on the vine. I invited everybody that came to the house to go and see my watermelon. They looked it over and said pleasant things about it. When I was a boy people used to treat children and watermelons with a like solicitude. Both were a subject for jests and produced similar reactions in the human countenance.

At last Uncle Peabody agreed with me that it was about time to pick the melon. I decided to pick it immediately after meeting on Sunday, so that I could give it to my aunt and uncle at dinner-time. When we got home I ran for the garden. My feet and those of our friends and neighbors had literally worn a path to the melon. In eager haste I got my little wheelbarrow and ran with it to the end of that path. There I found nothing but broken vines! The melon had vanished. I ran back to the house almost overcome by a feeling of alarm, for I had thought long of that hour of pride when I should bring the melon and present it to my aunt and uncle.

"Uncle Peabody," I shouted, "my melon is gone."

"Well, I van!" said he, "somebody must 'a' stole it."

"But it was my melon," I said with a trembling voice.

"Yes, and I vum it's too bad! But Bart, you ain't learned yet that there are wicked people in the world who come and take what don't belong to 'em."

one thing that sudden revelation of the heart of childhood had lifted my aunt's out of the cold storage of a puritanic spirit, and warmed it into new life and opened its door for me.

In the afternoon she sent me over to Willis' to borrow a little tea. I stopped for a few minutes to play with Henry Willis—a boy not quite a year older than I. While playing there I discovered a piece of the rind of my melon in the dooryard. On that piece of rind I saw the cross which I had made one day with my thumb-nail. It was intended to indicate that the melon was solely and wholly mine. I felt a flush of anger.

"I hate you," I said as I approached him.

"I hate you," he answered.

"You're a snake!" I said.

We now stood, face to face and breast to breast, like a pair of young roosters. He gave me a shove and

pushed up close to him again and we glared into each other's eyes.

Suddenly he spat in my face. I gave him a scratch on the forehead with my finger-nails. Then we fell upon each other and rolled on the

ground.

Mrs. Willis ran out of the house and parted us. Our blood was hot, and leaking through the skin of our faces a little.

"He pitched on me," Henry explained.

I couldn't speak.

"Go right home—this minute—you brat!" said Mrs. Willis in anger. "Here's your tea. Don't you ever come here again."

I took the tea and started down the road weeping. What a bitter day that was for me! I dreaded to face my aunt and uncle. Coming through the grove down by our gate I met Uncle Peabody. With the keen insight of the father of the prodigal son he had seen me coming "a long way off" and shouted:

"Well, here ye be—I was kind o' worried, Bub."

Then his eye caught the look of dejection in my gait and figure. He hurried toward me. He stopped as I came sobbing to his feet.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked gently, as he took the tea cup from my hand, and sat down upon his heels.

Barton meets the famous Dunkelbergs, including little golden-haired Sally, whose pretty face and fine clothes fascinate the boy, whose few years have been spent in quite another world. The next installment tells of some other interesting persons with whom Barton becomes acquainted.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



# DEMAND IT!

**Mr. Farmer:**  
If your dealer does not or will not supply you with the **"MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND Cottonseed MEAL"**

Write us. Accept no other.

**The J. E. Bartlett Co.**  
Jackson, Michigan

### NOTICE

I have accepted the agency for the I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., Nurserymen of Monroe, Mich. I am their licensed agent here. This is the oldest, largest, and best nursery in Michigan. They put out nothing but A. 1. stock and do no substituting. Their reputation for honest dealing is unexcelled. Stock shipped from Monroe would come through fresh as it would be but a short time on the road. Will be glad to give quotations on all kinds of fruit trees and shrubbery.

F. S. Hurlbert  
Adv. Pinckney, Mich.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST

To some of our older readers.

### FIVE YEARS AGO

Sunday evening, December 29, the Stores of D. D. Smith and Murphy and Jackson were entered by amateur burglars. The losses were small, Smith's loss amounting to about twenty dollars and Murphy and Jackson's somewhat less.

Pinckney is to have a pickle station. The Pinckney High school boys are making arrangements for a "gym" in the Dolan building.

### TEN YEARS AGO

The citizens of this village were called early Sunday morning to assist in saving H. W. Crofoot's house on Main St. from destruction by fire. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lambertson gathered at their home on Christmas day to help them celebrate their silver wedding anniversary.

### FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

Several additions to the library of the Pinckney Young Men's Club have been contributed by Pinckney citizens. The daily newspapers and leading magazines are always to be found on the table in the library.

Seth A. Darwin, a pioneer of Putnam township, died at his home east of Pinckney December 27, aged 90 years.

Chas. N. Plympton died at his home in Pinckney on Dec. 30, aged 68 years.

Funeral services were held for Mrs. Margaret Collier at her home on January 3, Rev. Cope officiating.

Mrs. H. F. Sigler is spending the winter in California.

James Henry broke his leg while

# DAIRY FACTS

## CALVES ON SEPARATED MILK

No Fixed Rules of Feeding Can Be Given—Size and Vigor of Animal Must Be Considered.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At least four-fifths of all dairy calves are raised on separated milk, grain being used to supply the fat removed. Usually it pays well to feed whole milk for about two weeks, at the end of which time separated milk may be used in part. The proportion of the latter may be gradually increased until at the end of the fourth week it is used altogether. No fixed rules of feeding based upon age, can be given, because the size and vigor of the calf must always be considered. Calves especially strong at birth may be put on separated milk entirely at two weeks of age, but this should not be attempted with weak ones. Until the calf is in vigorous and thrifty condition no attempts should be made to change to separated milk. This change should always be made gradually.

For the first four days, from eight to twelve pounds of milk from the dam should be fed. After this time the milk may be from any cow or cows in the herd, but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than 4 per cent of butterfat is considered the best for this purpose.

At the beginning of the third week the substitution of either skim or separated milk may commence at the rate of one pound a day. The quantity of the daily ration may be increased two to four pounds, depending upon the

## THAT THE NEW YEAR

## MAY BRING YOU

All that you deserve  
More than you expect  
A little less than you want

And a desire to hustle  
like everything for  
that little less

Is the sincere wish of  
Yours very truly

**L. E. RICHARDS**

## A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

To All of Our 300 Customers

A visit to our store will convince

## NORMAN REASON AUCTIONEER PINCKNEY

An exceptionally wide knowledge of values, years of successful salesmanship, and careful study of the speciality of real-estate auctioneering have resulted in success from the very first sale conducted by him, and the large number of sales already held for well satisfied customers are the best recommendations. Special terms for the next sixty days.

Monks Bros. Adv.

The Lyndia Telephone Co. is extending its lines to Pinckney.

We have had four weeks of good sleighing

### TWENTY YEARS AGO

A mad dog on the outskirts of Pinckney killed several hogs for the farmers, but was finally killed.

The Sg r family held a reunion at the home of F. A. Sigler on Saturday, December 31. About thirty were present. It was the first reunion of the family in eighteen years.

The Pinckney cornet band appeared for the first time on the streets of Pinckney on Tuesday evening.

There will be a meeting of the Pinckney Driving Club to transact important business.

Erwin and son are putting in a new

capacity on the unit that is, when it does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down.

At the beginning of the fourth week, from one-half to three-quarters of the milk ration should be separated milk



Teaching Calf to Drink.

Our Christmas goods consist of Keen Kutter guaranteed triple plate knives and forks, table and tea spoons, berry spoons, meat forks, carving knives and forks, genuine cut glass goods, etc.

Enamel roasters at cost.

High test gasoline.

Thanking you for past favors

Respectfully yours

**Teepie Hardware Co.**

## EGGS POULTRY VEAL

Veal Wednesday morning. Highest price paid at all times.

**JOHN C. DINKEL**

### NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of the Township of Putnam

The tax roll is now in my possession and may be seen at L. E. Richards' store Tuesday and Saturday each week until Jan. 10th. On those days I will be prepared to receive taxes only during banking hours.

**NORMAN REASON,**  
Township Treasurer.

### NOTICE

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to close our places of business at 6 p. m. Standard time from January 1st to March 1st, Saturday nights excepted.

C. M. Ingersoll  
Monks Bros.  
L. E. Richards  
E. J. Carr  
Teepie Hdw. Co.

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The Congregational Ladies will give a ten-cent supper at the home of Mrs. Thos. Cooper. All are cordially invited.

The library for St. Mary's church was installed December 21.

An epidemic of La Grippe is very prevalent in this vicinity. Misses Belle Kennedy and Amelia Goodspeed were obliged to stay at home from teaching school on account of it.

The carpenter work on the new residence of James Doyle is now completed.

Andrew Roche began his school again at Anderson after a two weeks' tussle with La Grippe.

Among the advertisers were Barnard and Campbell, G. A. Sigler, Teepie and Cadwell, F. A. Sigler, W. B. Darrow and Frank P. Glazier of Chelsea who advertises farms for sale.

State Senator G. W. Teepie is in Muskegon attending the State Board of of correction and charities.

There will be no Christmas exercises in either Sunday School in Iosco on account of La Grippe.

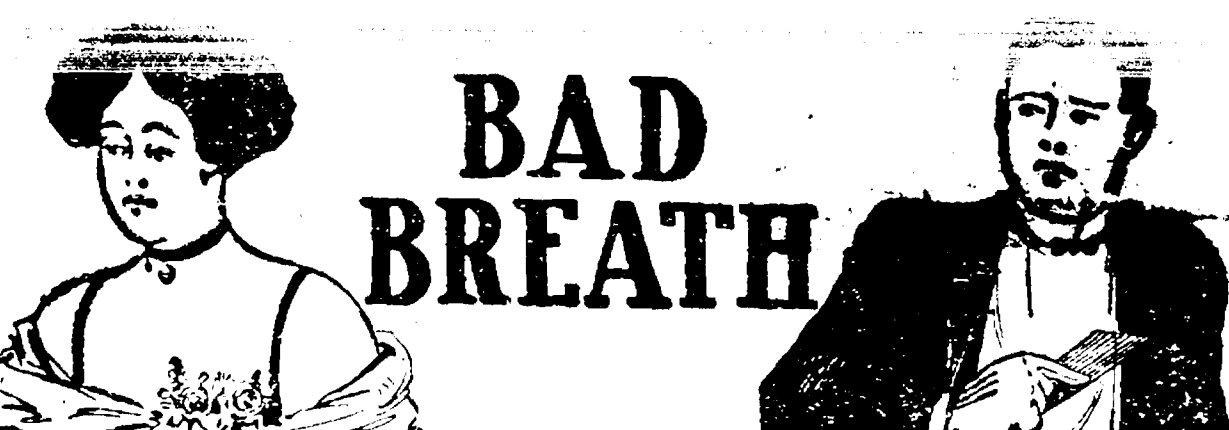
A saw mill is being erected on the Hendee farm where thirty acres of timber will be worked up.

The Swarthout boys got eight rabbits one day last week and only shot once. They think the east Putnam boys are not in it.

Prayer meeting are being held in the Red School house in East Putnam.

C. L. Sigler of the U. of M. is spending the holidays in Pinckney.

New Years Watch Night services were held in the Chubb's corners school.



## BAD BREATH

**DO YOU WANT** your friends to avoid you? They will certainly do so when your breath is bad. There is no excuse for anyone having a bad breath. It is caused by disorders of the stomach which can be corrected by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. Many have been permanently cured of stomach troubles by the use of these tablets after years of suffering. Price 25 cents per bottle.

## Chamberlain's Tablets

milk, whether whole, skim, or butter-milk, may be fed without harmful results, provided the change from sweet milk is made gradually. It is not well, however, to alternate between sweet and sour.

**Avoid Feed at Milking Time.**  
Cows will stand more quietly and the milking can be done more comfortably if the animals are not trying to eat while they are being milked. Feeding at milking time also may add dust and other impurities to the milk.



### 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 Rail road

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

### 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.

### His Portrait



Means much to you  
Your portrait will mean a thousand times more to him.  
Make an appointment to-day—  
It's time for the Christmas mail to France.

### DAISIE B. CHAPPELL

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.  
Legal Notices, in Local columns five cents per line per each insertion.  
All matter intended to benefit the personal or business interest of any individual will be published at regular advertising rates.  
An announcement of entertainments, notices must be paid for at regular Local Notice rate.  
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

Take Laxacoli tablets for a cold in the head. For sale by A. W. C. M. Ingersoll.  
School opens next Monday, Jan. 6.  
Steve Jeffreys of Detroit spent the week end here.  
Miss Ada Smith spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Carr.  
Mrs. Fagan is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Rosina Mercer.  
Frank MacKinder of Hamburg was in town on business Monday.  
Jesse Richardson spent the week end with his family here.  
Charles and Lawrence Reason are visiting relatives at Lansing.  
John McIntyre and family have moved to Howell.  
Leo Monks and Harold Doody spent the week end at Stockbridge.  
All kinds of heavy footwear at Dancer's at Stockbridge.—adv.  
C. Lynch and family spent New Years at John Donahue's of Gregory.  
Mrs. John Monks and Lela spent the

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.  
Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence on this 6th day of December A. D. 1886. A. W. Gleason, (Seal) Notary Public.  
Hall Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and act through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Read of Detroit spent New Year's here.  
Take Ingersoll's White Pine and Red Spruce Cough syrup for that cough. adv.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith of Lakeland spent New Years at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Teele.  
Word received from Wm. Jeffreys written before the armistice was signed, says that he had just been in the trenches and still remained unhurt.  
John White and family of Howell spent New Years at the home of Mrs. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Leavelle.  
Leo Monks has returned to Bay City to resume his work teaching. He has had a long enforced vacation on account of the school being closed there.  
Ward and Lester Swarhout of Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Moran of Grand Rapids spent New Years at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Swarhout.  
The many friends of the Wylie family will be shocked to hear of the death of John Wylie who was stricken with pneumonia and died New Years morning.  
Mrs. Guy Abbott, formerly of Marion township, died at her home in Lansing Monday evening of pneumonia following influenza. Mr. Abbott is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Abbott.

enjoyed by the boys early in the week. The ice was somewhat thin but smooth and covered with a very thin layer of snow. However, the rain and thaw of Wednesday spoiled the sport for the present.  
The farmers of Clatsop County Ore. were saved \$1 a ton on mill feed through the combining of orders by the county agent. By making one order for 200 tons of feed the agent was able to obtain a price \$3 a ton from the local dealers. The retail price for feed in the region has been \$37 a ton and often more.

RESUME SERVICES  
Sunday morning the Methodist, Congregational and Catholic Churches will open for services. Union services

M. J. Reason and family were recent Detroit visitors.  
Dr. Will Irwin of Howell was in town Monday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Reason were in Detroit Monday.  
Ross Read and family motored to Toledo Saturday.  
Walter Clinton spent New Years with Lansing relatives.  
Mrs. A. H. Flintoft is in Jackson this week.  
John Cateau of Detroit was in town Wednesday.  
M. F. Darrow and family of Jackson were New Years visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Darrow.  
Dr. R. G. Sigler and family of Lansing spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sigler.

are visiting at the home of G. W. Teeple.  
Mrs. Harry Lee and son Alger, and Miss Agnes Carr were Lakeland visitors Wednesday.  
Lela to Detroit Wednesday by the death of Mrs. Clark's brother.  
Mrs. M. W. C. Swarhout returned to Jackson Tuesday after spending the past week here.  
Geo. Bradley of Flint is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Swarhout.  
Harry Lee who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is back on the job with the dray.  
John Hassencahl has moved to the McIntyre farm east of town and with his family are now living there.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kennedy of Detroit spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, Sr.  
Frank Bowers of Detroit spent the week end at the home of his mother, Mrs. M. Bowers.  
W. W. Barnard returned from Decker last Saturday and goes to Linkville for a short time.  
Thos. Stackable of Jackson is visiting at the home of his brother, Jos. Stackable.  
Pvt. Chris Fitzsimmons who has been spending some time with his parents, left Monday for Denver, Colo., to join his troop which is located there.  
Pvt. Tom M. Eamen of the aviation corps, Minneola Field, Long Island, enroute to his former home, Garden City, Kansas, visited at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. E. W. Marth.

pleased with the lifting of the ban, as it has been nearly six weeks since services were held.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS  
By special arrangement with the Michigan Farmer whereby the two papers may be obtained for one year for the low price of \$1.75. The regular price of the Farmer is \$1.00 and that of the Dispatch is \$1.25 making a total of \$2.25. You can get both papers for \$1.75 by subscribing in the near future. This advantageous offer will be quickly accepted by many.

Prohibition  
Edited by M. E. S.  
Human lives are shaped from within as well as from without. The mighty hand of God was upon the hearts of the women who in 1874 and 1883 were called to proclaim the principles and the scope of the National and Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is a new day of a righteous internationalism; a new day of unprecedented prohibition triumph and its bright dawning gives promise of a noontide of glory. It is for us who have come into the inheritance of wonderful opportunity to be humbly reverent that God may shape us from within, even as he did our leaders of other years. We have entered into the responsibilities of an angelic host who now, as a cloud of witnesses, are ministering to us.  
Anna A. Gordon.

## STOP THAT BARK

WITH  
Ingersoll's White Pine and Red Spruce  
Cough Syrup  
A Remedy Recommended for Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial Affections. Contains no opiates or harmful drugs. Can be given to children as well as infants.

**C. M. Ingersoll**  
Nyal Quality Drug Store

## Glasgow Brothers

Noted for Selling Good Goods Cheap  
129 to 135 East Main St. JACKSON, MICH.

### Our Annual Mid Winter Clearance Sale

#### WOMENS AND MISSES

Will be offered in four lots—Every coat in our house is included in this sale—fine sealette, plushes, silvertones, velour de laine, kerseys and zibelaines.  
Fashion's most distinctive, practical coats in every size and for every occasion. They are splendidly made, handsomely lined and warmly interlined. Many have collars of Hudson Seal, Beaver, Coney, Plush and Beaver Cloth. Belted semi-fitted and high waist models.

Lot No. 1—Choice of our finest coats, values to \$75.00  
Now \$34.75

Lot No. 2—Choice of Coats priced to \$40.00  
Now \$18.75

Lot No. 3—Coats priced to \$25.00

## NOTICE

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

### 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.  
REV. JOHN A. CREWE, Pastor.

**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 6:30. Prayer meeting, 1st. Monday in each month.  
REV. E. L. NUTHELAND, Pastor.

**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.  
REV. F. S. HURLBURT, Pas'or.

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

**EASTERN STAR CHAPTER NO. 140.**  
Meets Friday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
MAGGIE FRASER, W. M.  
LELA SWARTHOUT, Sec.

**PINCKNEY CAMP NO. 657 W. M. A.**  
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month.  
W. M. DENNIS, V. C.  
W. MURPHY, Sec.

### Stop the "Snuff"

If you want to make your babies easy and comfortable, give **Foley's Honey and Tar**. It is just what they ought to have for feverish colds, coughs, "snuffles" whoozy breathing. It stops coughs. **Foley's Honey and Tar** soothes and the little ones like it. It contains no morphine, chloroform or other drugs that you wouldn't like to give to children. Do not accept a substitute. **Dr. J. C. Foley, Lowell, Mass.** has analyzed **Foley's Honey and Tar** and found it to be pure and safe. It is a sure cure for all the ailments mentioned above and it really does help them. **Stop the "Snuff!"**

For Sale by  
**C. M. INGERSOLL**



# STATE NEWS

**Ypsilanti**—George Coogan was arrested at Wayne on a charge of bigamy and turned over to Mt. Clemens.

**City**—Health authorities here have the influenza situation to be under control. There are 100 homes quarantined.

**Lansing**—The state has received a \$30,000 check from Washington to be used along with state money in fighting venereal diseases.

**Manistee**—Manistee welcomed her first soldier returned from overseas, Private Frank McCarty of the Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth aerial squad.

**Camp Custer**—Gov. Lowden, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to come here January 8 and speak with Gov. Sleeper at the dedication of the state's community house.

**East Lansing**—Planting of black walnut trees throughout the state is being urged by M. A. C. forestry experts who point to the serious depletions of this tree by war demands.

**Niles**—Alvin Willis, 48 years old, leader of the Niles band, was killed when his auto was hit by an interurban car. His home was in Berrien Springs. His widow and son survive.

**Manistee**—Spurred by a speech by Dan A. Reed, director-general of the Flint board of commerce, and congressman-elect from the forty-third New York district, Manistee business men launched a reorganization campaign. Nearly 300 members signed for three years.

**Hillsdale**—Harry Meyers, a young man living in Woodbridge township, attempted to end his life by cutting his throat. When death did not come as quickly as he expected, he called his parents. He had been ill some time. A physician found that he had just missed the jugular vein and may recover.

**Flint**—Live stock shippers at Grand Blanc, this county have sold in Detroit what is believed to be the record

**Case**—Churches here, closed for 11 weeks by influenza, held morning services Sunday. Schools opened January 1.

**Adrian**—Public schools will reopen January 6. Continuation school will reopen January 11. Influenza was responsible for a three weeks' closing.

**Albion**—James Roper, who died at Fort Huron, was 99 years old and one of Albion's first settlers. He is survived by 14 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren.

**Charlotte**—Harold Wilcox, 8 years old, held his hand over the muzzle of a loaded shotgun which he examined in the absence of the family. The hammer fell and the boy is minus a finger.

**Hamilton**—The mother of the Rev. J. W. Durma, Methodist minister who took his life in Sioux City, Ia., lives in this village. A brother of the dead man also is engaged in the ministry in Michigan.

**Ann Arbor**—President Hutchins, of the U. of M., invited prominent alumni to meet with the Michigan Union directors to decide on steps for completing the Union Building. The project requires \$250,000.

**Albion**—Geo. Bohm, of this city, one of the musicians with Sousa's band, which went to France with President Wilson, returned on the dreadnaught Pennsylvania with the grand fleet and spent the holidays here.

**Saginaw**—William H. Wallace, general manager of the Michigan Sugar Co., has refused to consider appointment as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It is now rumored George A. Prescott, state food administrator, will be offered the berth.

**Hillsdale**—Harry W. Myers, son of Dr. W. Myers, of Woodbridge, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. He had a bottle of poison at hand with which he intended to make death certain but the bottle was knocked over and broken as it fell. His condition is critical.

**Grand Rapids**—Lieut. Richard Zoel, former city alderman, who served with the 128th Infantry, has been

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### PRIDE OF TOYS.

"Oh, I'm so proud," whispered little brown Teddy Bear.

"You're no more proud than I am," said a little white lamb. "Please pinch me—so—and then I will say: 'Baa-Baa-Baa.' Ah, that will make some one happy."

The toys were in Santa Claus' toy shop and they were getting very much excited. There were still some to be finished—in fact there were many to be finished, but none of them were worried, for they knew perfectly well that Santa Claus never left any toys unfinished.

That was the wonderful part of Santa Claus. He could be rushed and hurried and he could be so busy that you wondered how it was possible for him to do so much and you might think, if you didn't know, that some of those many, many things wouldn't be done. But the toys knew, for the tools which Santa used to make them with whispered to them many secrets.

"He may be busy," the tools always told the new toys, "but he'll finish you and you'll go to the children on Christmas day."

"We're sure he'll finish us," the toys now said, "for not only have the tools told us so, but we can see from his dear, jolly smiling face that everything is going to be done. He wouldn't be so smiling if he were worried over things not being finished; he is simply very, very busy and that is why he is working so."

For no matter how hard Santa Claus may work beforehand, there are always so many things which have to be left until the end. Children then decide what they hope they will get for Christmas, and write Santa letters.

The letters have to be read, and each child, every child has to have his or her own little list made out. Oh, yes, as you can think, there are ever and ever so many things which Santa Claus simply has to do the last min-



## Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

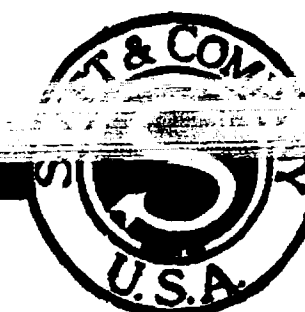
Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer,

If the seller accepts too little, the livestock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



## RAW FUR HIGHER AND WANTED

We need—2,000,000 Muskrat, 25,000 Ermine, 100,000 Fox, 10,000 Wolf, 5,000 Badger, Fisher, Marten, Otter, 1,000,000 Skunk, 40,000 Mink, 2,000,000 Other Pelts.

Beef Hides Wanted. Write for complete price list.

## CRAMER-MANN FUR CO.

713 North Third St. St. Louis, Mo.

Reference: Dun's and Bradstreet's. Your Bank will look us up.

TOP PRICES QUICK SALES MOST CASH  
A Square Deal to the Shipper is Our Only Guarantee

### Was Bound to Have Her.

Buddy saw a sweet baby girl at a neighbor's and, running to his bank, took out all his money and said: "Mamma, please come with me; I am going to buy that baby."  
"Oh!" said mother. "I am afraid her mamma won't sell her."  
Buddy's face lost its smile for a moment, then, brightening again, he said: "Come on anyway; if we can't buy her, we will rent her."

A girl seldom cares much for a man unless she gives him a lot of advice.

### When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

## ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Scars, Ulcers. Always pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. "Best Medicine" for H. F. Arnold, P. O. Box 370, South Bend, Indiana.

WRITE THE WORDS FOR A SONG—We receive orders, write songs and give them to music publishers. Send 10¢ stamp to 127 1/2 West Broadway, New York City.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 1-1918.

was of the Poind China breed, weighed 716 pounds. It was fattened on apples.

**Grand Rapids**—Judge C. W. Sessions in United States Court here held the Michigan two-cent fare law is valid and upheld the position of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway to be allowed to raise its passenger rate to three cents a mile. Application for an injunction to prevent the state from enforcing the law was denied.

**Grand Rapids**—F. Stuart Foote and L. S. Reynolds, of the Imperial Furniture company, and Clarence S. Baxter, secretary-treasurer of the Grand Rapids Chair company, have purchased the \$200,000 Kindel Bed company plant here. On February 1, they will start a new furniture factory employing 300 men. Mr. Reynolds has secured a \$1,000,000 contract for the

the Michigan during last week, according to reports to the state board of health. In the same length of time there were 8,936 new cases reported. Of the new cases

the cases in Bay City 10. The deaths came chiefly from the Grand Rapids area, although Detroit had 21, Bay City 1, Grand Rapids 5 and Big Rapids 2.

**Pontiac**—Alleging that her evangelist husband, John Edwards, formerly of Pontiac, now of Toledo, spent much of the time with other women, Mrs. Edwards obtained a divorce in circuit court. She told of making her way into the homes of married women and finding her husband there. Edwards preached at Manistee, Mt. Vernon and Birch Run. He is prosecuted from marrying again for two years.

**Bay City**—The Bay City council has hired City Attorney Lane to start against the American Surety Co., Bay City, and Ross C. Wanda, for 14 days, the former's responsibility as surety for the latter, in his short time as city treasurer. The fidelity of the Surety Co., of Maryland, has set the city for its responsibility of \$1,558.18. The city will provide for women. It is probable the city's contracts will be doubled.

**Chicago**—Chicago police are looking for Rev. Herbert Williams, Walkerville, believed to have ended his life or to be walking aimlessly in Chicago in a demented condition. He left home one week ago to a doctor in Chicago. The following minister suffered a Yale divinity school game and has had spells of illness. He has three churches

to receive a political appointment. He assumed the duties of his office Wednesday.

**Jackson**—Fred Wilson, 16 years old, who was held in the county jail pending his removal to the Michigan Reformatory, escaped Saturday by greasing his body with soap and slipping between the bars which protected an outside window. Wilson is small for his age, the opening through which he passed being only six and a half inches wide.

**Adrian**—Ford Van Dusen is to be retained by Sheriff Fred Nutten as undersheriff, the sheriff announced in making known the appointment of 12 deputies in the county. All deputies, who have served with Nutten for the last two years were reappointed except one. He is E. B. Root, who resigned. Albert Green, of Morenci, was appointed to succeed him.

the words when her father, Jesse Brigham, wife and three children lost their lives when their auto was struck by an interurban car, will inherit an estate valued at nearly \$20,000. Part of this is a 120-acre farm six miles

from here. He has been appointed special administrator.

**Lansing**—Arrest of quarantine breakers is the latest suggestion for stepping the spread of influenza, according to Dr. R. M. Olin, executive officer of the state board of health. It is evident here that the individual quarantine is not being generally observed in Michigan. Where it is being enforced there has been a drop in the new cases and a corresponding decrease in deaths.

**Battle Creek**—One of the American soldiers who helped stay the tide of the German invasion at Chateau-Thierry was Corpl. John Clements, of Battle Creek, who went through the struggle with a wooden leg in such manner that he won his chevrons as a reward of bravery. Corpl. Clements last June went overseas, and saw continuous service until a field surgeon found the corporal had only one leg after Clements had complained of sore feet.

**Muskegon**—That they returned from Crown Point, Ind., and Indianapolis with enough proof to force a confession from Milo H. Piper, had he failed to kill himself, was the statement of Peter Hansen, deputy sheriff, and Chas. Burnett, assistant chief of police, on their arrival in Muskegon. "We found the place where the Weichman woman and Piper registered in Grand Rapids, in September, 1916," said the officers, who scoffed at a story published recently that Piper had given a confession to a friend

the Teddy Bear once more, "if I am put on a tree. They say that Santa hangs toys on Christmas trees. But then I would be just as proud if I were put in a stocking. How I would love to peep my head out from the top of a stocking and see the children as they come downstairs early Christmas morning! In fact I would be proud no matter where Santa Claus put me, or how he gave me. It's a great big, and wonderful pride to be a toy made by Santa Claus which is given to a child on Christmas day."

"Yes," said the lamb, "it is, and it's also especially nice to be an animal—"



### And See the Children as They Come Downstairs.

that is a make-believe animal. We can be hugged and loved and we can have such a good time."

"It's fine to be any sort of a toy, made by Santa Claus," said a game in one corner of Santa Claus' shop.

"It certainly is wonderful to be a Christmas toy anyway," said a rocking horse in another corner.

"It's nice, too, to be the toys in the city shops," said the train of cars. "Of course, most, in fact I believe all, the toys in the shops are made by Santa Claus. He makes them during the summer months when he isn't so rushed, and then there are a lot of us he has to take around with him—oh packs and packs of us he has to take, so many packs I could never tell."

"It's a pride to be a toy at Christmas time," said another game, "whether we are put in a shop first or whether we drive right along with Santa Claus. Of course he stops and gets many of his own toys in the shops."

"Indeed!" said the lamb. "Then why does he put them there? If he has to use them I should think it would cause him extra work."

"Extra work, extra work," laughed the tools. "Gracious, Santa Claus loves extra work better than anything in the world at Christmas time. And besides, there is a secret about having so many toys in the shops."

"What's the secret?" they all asked. "So that children can see them and can know what they want most for Christmas."





