

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. 39

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Wednesday, August 9, 1922

No. 32

Clearance Sale

Men's and Ladies' Low Shoes from this season stock. Good sizes and new styles. They're REAL BARGAINS.

MEN'S OXFORDS

\$8.00 Values.....\$6.95
\$5.50 Values.....\$3.98
\$4.00 Values.....\$2.39

LADIES' OXFORDS

\$7.50 Values.....\$5.75
\$6.00 Values.....\$4.95
\$5.00 Values.....\$3.75

We have a limited supply of Bathing Slippers at low prices.

D. D. MONROE & SON

HOWELL MICH.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED

Saturday about noon while Willie and Julius Dobo, age 7 and 5, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dobo, were playing at the bridge over the waste gates of the mill pond, Julius fell into the water. His brother ran home, in the Eugene Campbell building, Main street and told his mother, afterward telling Gilbert Campbell and Lucius Doyle.

The two young men rushed to the scene of the accident, Gilbert Campbell went into the water, about four or five feet deep and found the little lad laying in the bottom. He was taken ashore and every effort made to resuscitate him. Dr. C. L. Sigler was soon on the spot and worked for a long time but his efforts were unavailing and the body was then brought to the stricken home.

Mr. Dobo works in Detroit, driving to his Pinckney home every Saturday afternoon. The first he heard of the accident was on his arrival home later in the afternoon.

The funeral services were held in the Federated church Monday morning Rev. Ellis of Plainfield officiating, after which the remains were taken to Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, for burial.

OBITUARY

RICHARD LAVEY

Richard Lavey, a resident of Pinckney and vicinity during the most of his lifetime, passed away Sunday Aug. 6th, at the home of his brother, Bernard Lavey, after a long and lingering illness which he bore with true patience, a mark of his kind and gentle manner.

He was tenderly cared for during his illness by his sister Rose, also of this place. May the Almighty grant him eternal rest.

He leaves to mourn his death four sisters and two brothers, Mrs. Ann Brady, Miss Rose Lavey, Mrs. James Tiplady, Michael Lavey and Bernard Lavey of this place and Mrs. Henry Doody of Dexter.

His funeral was held Tuesday from St. Mary's church, Rev. Fr. J. A. Crowe officiating.

DON LEROY FAUSTMAN

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Faustman was born at their home here June 29th, 1922 and died Saturday August 5th.

He was a weakling child from his birth and not much hope of his surviving was entertained at first. Mr. and Mrs. Faustman have the sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral services were held in the Federated church Monday morning, Rev. Ellis of Plainfield officiating. The burial was at Breckenridge.

WRECK AT SOUTH LYON

Last Wednesday the passenger train which tries three times a week to bring mail to the long suffering citizens along the Michigan Air Line, was wrecked a short distance from South Lyon.

The passengers were all injured, some severely so. Wm. Moran and son William Jr. of Detroit were on the train, coming to their Pinckney summer home. Mr. Moran suffered from bruises on the arm and other places of his body and was internally injured. His son suffered lacerations in different places.

The passenger coach left the track and was partially submerged in a creek and the occupants had difficulty in extricating themselves from the wreck. The Grand Trunk company lived up to its reputation for poor service on the Michigan Air Line by finally delivering the mid week mail along the line so that it could be delivered to Pinckney and other towns on the line one day late. Injured passengers were compelled to remain in the South Lyon depot suffering for many hours.

A PARTY ROYAL

Mrs. Roy Graham was the hostess of a very successful party given under the auspices of the Okecho Class, Thursday, August 3rd, at her summer cottage, Base Lake.

There were fifty people present, consisting of members of the class, invited guests and nineteen children, all of whom were served an ample potluck luncheon under the shade trees.

After lunch everyone took part in different forms of entertainment, some swimming, playing air ball, base ball, and performing stunts.

At six o'clock the guests were surprised by some of the class members who brought a tub of ice cream to be served.

Immediately after the ice cream and cake were served the party disbanded, everyone claiming Mrs. Graham to be an ideal hostess, and wishing their invitation had meant a week's stay rather than a day.

J. D. Ellenwood and wife of Buffalo visited Mr. and Mrs. H. Kice last week. Mr. and Mrs. Kice returned with them to Buffalo for a visit.

CHAPELS

"GIFTS THAT LAST"

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, FINE CUT GLASS, MUSICAL SUPPLIES, OPTICAL GOODS ETC.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

In Charge of

MR. GEO. H. CHAPEL

Livingston County's Oldest Registered Optometrist—
35 Years of Successful Practice

WE HAVE THE LATEST AS WELL AS HUNDREDS OF STANDARD "VICTOR" RECORDS WHICH WE WILL BE PLEASED TO DEMONSTRATE TO YOU WHEN IN HOWELL



We are Howell's Leading and Original Victor Store

You'll Do Better At

CHAPELS

TRADE AT

BARNARD'S

WHERE CASH TALKS

For Saturday, Aug. 12 Only

Best Percales go at	18c yd
Our 75c Gingham go at	50c
Ladies Pure Thread Silk Hose	95
Mens \$1.00 Work Shirts	89
Mens 1.50 Overalls	\$1.29
Mens 3.00 Work Shoes	2.49

FOR GROCERIES

Watch Our Blackboard

Special
Price
on
Tires
Flrestone
Cord
30x3 1-2
\$13.75
They're
Going
Fast

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

TOURING CAR

\$348

F.O.B. Detroit

**Never Before
A Value Like This**

Why should you buy any car but a Ford? Prices lowest, parts lowest, operating and up-keep expense lowest, yet a Ford car will take you any place any car will go. These are sensible, not extravagant times, and a Ford is the most sensible car for anyone to own. Terms if desired.

R. DAY BIRD
Pinckney, Mich.

CASH SPECIALS

Howell Flour	77c
"None Such" Mincemeat", pkg	10
Macaroni, Spaghetti, 3 pkgs	25
P & G Soap, 10 bars	49
Shredded Wheat, per pkg	12
Aurora Tea, per lb	69
Arm and Hammer Soda per lb	.06
National Biscuit Crackers, per lb	13

C. H. KENNEDY

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Owosso—After having been an invalid for 40 years and having been confined to her bed for the last nine years, Mrs. Emma Kelly, 63 years old, died at her home here.

Saginaw—Employment work for veterans for the entire lower peninsula of Michigan will be directed here from the Saginaw office of the U. S. Veterans' bureau.

Marquette—Municipal Judge Charles F. Button has returned after a three weeks' vacation, in company with John Van Horn. They made a tour of the lake shore in a rowboat.

Ann Arbor—Professor T. H. Read, professor of municipal science in the University of California, was appointed professor of municipal science at University of Michigan, for the ensuing term.

Ontonagon—Attempting to save Miss Doris McKinnon from drowning in the river near here, Al Nelson, Elgin, Ill., lost his life. The young woman was rescued by Leo Goulet of Ontonagon.

Pontiac—Three persons are recovering from injuries suffered when a Michigan Airline passenger train jumped the track and rolled down an embankment near South Lyons. None of the injured was seriously hurt. Traffic was delayed for about an hour.

Traverse City—A report has reached here which probably gives the record for cherry picking in this region. George McManus picked 40 crates of cherries in 12 hours at the farm of his father, Arthur McManus, on the Peninsula.

Lansing—Michigan voters will probably be asked at the April election to pass on a proposed constitutional amendment providing for 2 per cent tax on gross incomes. Clifford L. Chapman, of Gaylord, is proponent of the change.

Flint—One thousand bottles of Canadian beer, camouflaged as tinned goods, and 40 quarts of moonshine whisky, were found here by liquor officers in a barn at the rear of 905 Pleasant street. The owner of the place is sought.

Saginaw—Charles Hudson, former auto salesman, who was arrested at Mellette, South Dakota, for stealing a demonstration car, escaped in a crowd from a Saginaw officer in Illinois Central passenger station, Chicago, as he was being brought back here.

Saginaw—About 500 children, frequenters of Saginaw's playgrounds, are being trained by Miss Florence Roster, one of the city's talented dancing teachers, for a pageant to be held at Hoyt park August 26. "The Golden Apple of Venus" is to be presented.

Port Huron—The Park hotel at Algonac, leased by Paddy McGraw, former Detroit saloonkeeper, has been ordered closed for one year by Judge Harvey Tappan. The court order for the closure of the hotel comes as a climax to a series of recent liquor raids.

Ann Arbor—Just married and hurrying home, Hugh M. Edwards, Detroit attorney, explained to Justice Thomas when arraigned here on a speeding charge. The court let Edwards off with a \$10 fine. "That's the best excuse you could have," he told him.

Lansing—Howard D. Bloomer, manager of the Dodge estates, notified Governor Groesbeck that the estates will donate and install radio sets at the state school for girls, Adrian, industrial school for boys and the Michigan school for the blind at Lansing, and at the Ionia reformatory.

Detroit—A boarder, who, it is alleged, bought sentimental talking machine records for the wife of the man with whom he lived, is being sued by the latter for \$25,000. Allan Reid, 5044 Tillman avenue, charges that Carson Lester, by the talking machine and other methods, alienated the affections of Elizabeth Adelaide Reid.

Mt. Clemens—Circuit Judge Harvey Tappan, of Port Huron, has handed down a decision in favor of the village of New Baltimore in the case of William Buesser against the village. Buesser started suit against the village for \$500, alleging that he was erroneously assessed this amount on the village tax rolls. Judge Tappan's decision states that the assessment was valid.

Battle Creek—City and county authorities are carrying on what appears to be a fruitless search for the driver of a Ford touring car from which Mrs. Minnie C. Ward, 21-year-old wife of Ernest Ward, jumped when the man she believed was befriending her refused to stop his car at a street intersection near her home. The bride of a few months is in a critical condition suffering from a concussion of the brain.

Lansing—Michigan autoists are due for retrenchment and retaliation against the hated and despised "speed cop." In an opinion, Merlin Wiley, attorney general, stated highway guardians are not exempt from violation of the same statutes which they are paid to enforce. The tourist can make complaint against the speed cop providing he is not in the act of performing his duty. Mr. Wiley wrote in answer to a letter received from an autoist who claimed traffic police there were speeding flagrantly while not chasing a speeder.

Detroit—Under an ordinance passed by the city council, the Pennsylvania Railway Co. is given right to make extensive improvements on its property here and to begin work on a \$15,000,000 terminal.

Olivet—Mrs. Nellie Storr, Olivet, owns a Bible 123 years old, formerly the property of her great-grandfather. Besides the present Bible, it contains the books of Baruch, Maccabees, the Song of Three Holy Children and the History of Susanna.

Flint—At the closing session of the Michigan Association of County Clerks, Robert G. Hill of Grand Rapids, was re-elected president of the association. The other officers were all re-elected. Charlevoix was chosen for the 1923 convention.

Ionia—Samuel Thuma, 55 years old, and Salem Ostrander, 5 years old, are dying at their homes, here as the result of being kicked by horses. Thuma was standing by his team, when one of the horses lashed out and struck him. The child was at play when injured.

Ablion—When a large piece of sheet iron being carried by them at the Union Steel Products company's factory here, touched two electric wires, Claude Pritchard was killed and another employe was uninjured. Pritchard, 45 years old, leaves a wife and two daughters.

Ironwood—A new bond issue of \$75,000 will be issued shortly by the Gogebic Masonic Temple association for the completion of the Masonic temple here. The old issue of \$50,000 will be recalled. The building, when completed will represent an investment of \$175,000.

Cheboygan—Robbers broke into Horne & Emerts store at Mackinac Island and carried away a 1,200-pound safe. It is believed the thieves rolled the safe to the shore of the lake, a few rods away, and carried it off in a boat. The safe contained several thousand dollars.

Marshall—The Marshall school district will receive \$11,629.80 as this year's allotment of primary school money. The second census taken in 1921 shows 394 persons of school age, with the rate fixed at \$11.70 per capita. The school census this year is 1,003, the largest in many years.

Lansing—The broker's license of the John H. Davis company, with offices in Detroit and Grand Rapids, has been revoked by the state securities commission. It was charged that the company had received illegal and excessive commissions in connection with the sale of National Portland Cement company stock.

Pontiac—Nathan E. Walker, Detroit jitney bus driver, was exonerated by a coroner's jury of any blame in connection with the death of Hummer Boushawn, a passenger who was killed July 22 when Walker's bus went off the road near Deer Lake Inn. The jury held that the accident was due to loose gravel in the road.

Lansing—Edward Cahill, former justice of the state supreme court, died at his summer home at Roaring Brook, Mich., July 27. Judge Cahill was born August 3, 1843. He was appointed to the supreme court bench in 1890, and served less than a year to fill an unexpired term. He had been a resident of Lansing since 1871.

Hart—Driving a motorcycle 60 miles an hour through a fence, G. F. Willibrant, of Muskegon, was seriously hurt in the races here. Willibrant lost control of his motorcycle at a curve and plunged off the track. He was leading the race at the time. His head and shoulders were badly cut but doctors said he probably would recover.

Lansing—Acceptance of a bid of \$7,678 by the state for the purchase of a "bargain lot" of Army supplies was received from the War Department by the State Administrative Board. In the list of thousands of articles included in the sale are mahogany chairs at 22 1/2 cents each, handkerchiefs at 7-10 of a cent apiece and hip boots at 29 cents a pair. The material will be moved from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Custer.

Bay City—Norman Doiney, 34 years old, was shot and instantly killed near the mouth of the Saginaw River, while returning from a hunting trip with his best friend, Lee Hinkley, 25. The men were walking through a marsh when Hinkley, who was behind Doiney, stumbled and fell, his shotgun being discharged and the shot entering Doiney's back. Hinkley was not held by the authorities. Doiney leaves a wife and two small children.

Kalamazoo—"Mother, I am afraid that tractor is going to get me. It may be foolish, but I can not get away from the idea, and tonight, when I am through, I'm going to quit the job and find something else to do." That is what Clarence Morlock, 17 years old, told his mother when he left the house to work in the fields for a neighbor. A half hour before quitting time the tractor swerved sharply and turned over and the boy was killed.

Pontiac—The city commission cut the knot on the municipal salary question which has excited comment for several weeks. Petitions signed by 5,000 persons that they not put into effect a 10 per cent reduction voted last winter for August 1, were considered. Then a resolution was passed cutting heads of all departments, including city manager, 10 per cent. The heads were instructed to report schedules for employes based on the budget, which was made up with some leeway over the 90 per cent basis. A general cut may result.

REED VICTORIOUS IN FIGHT FOR SENATE NOMINATION



SENATOR JAMES A. REED

St. Louis, Mo.—Unofficial returns from the 3,857 precincts in the state, showed Senator James A. Reed about 10,000 votes ahead of his opponent, Breckenridge Long, for the Democratic nomination for senator at the primary election held last week.

The nomination was hotly contested and attracted nationwide attention. Brewster, running for senator on the Republican ticket, defeated Wm. Stacks.

DEATH TAKES PHONE INVENTOR

Alexander Graham Bell Recognized As One of Most Noted Scientists.

Sydney, N. S.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, died at 2 a. m. August 2 at Beinn Breagh, his estate, near Baddeck.

Although he had been in failing health for several months, he had not been confined to bed and the end was unexpected.

With Mr. Bell when he died were Mrs. Bell, a daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Hubbard Fairchild, and her husband, David G. Fairchild, of Washington. The inventor leaves another daughter, Mrs. Elize M. Grosvenor, wife of a Washington magazine editor.

Dr. Bell was buried on top of Mt. Beinn Breagh, a spot chosen by himself.

TROTTER DIVORCE TRIAL ENDED

Judge M. L. Dunham Holds Up Decision in Sensational Case.

Grand Rapids—Arguments of counsel, in Mrs. Melvin E. Trotter's action against her preacher husband for a decree of separate maintenance, were completed before Judge M. L. Dunham, in superior court, August 3.

The written opinion of the court, expected to go into many of the details of the case, will not be filed for some time, Judge Dunham indicated. He has gone on a trip to northern Michigan for rest and recreation, following 27 days' attention to the Trotter case. When he returns, he said, he will dispose of a matter from Bay county before him for decision, and then he will turn to the Trotter matter.

FRENCH RADICALS STILL BUSY

Second Anarchist Plot Against Poincare Unearthed By Police.

Paris—That another anarchist plot exists against the life of Premier Poincare was revealed through a police search for a member of the society of anarchists in this city.

The police had arrested one anarchist who confessed the plot and gave the name of another anarchist who, he said, was involved. The police made a vigorous search in all the places frequented by anarchists, but were unable to locate the accomplice.

An attempt was made recently to kill Premier Poincare while he was returning from a military review at Longchamps.

"GYPSY BOB" WAIVES HEARING

Two Companions in Slaying of Deputy Warden Demand Examinations.

Marquette—Arthur "Gypsy Bob" Harper, the Marquette prison "model convict," waived examination when arraigned here on a charge of slaying Warden Fred C. Menhennitt, Dec. 11, 1921. Charles Roberts and Jasper Perry, other convicts, also charged with slaying the warden, demanded examinations, which will be held this week before Municipal Judge Charles F. Button.

Lorimer Threatened With Blindness

Chicago—William Lorimer, former United States Senator, whose career from newsboy to the Senate and his expulsion from that body has been packed with dramatic incidents, added to the record when he arrived at his home here last week after a wild race from the jungles of South America to save his eyesight. Lorimer has been field representative of a great American development syndicate in South America. In the wilds of Colombia his eyes became affected by cataracts.

UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS AND OTHER BRIEF NEWS

Female Impersonator Has Operation Buffalo, N. Y.—Julian Eitinge, famous female impersonator, underwent an operation for appendicitis at a local hospital here.

Cleveland Has 5-Cent Fare. Cleveland—Street car fare on all city lines will be five cents, instead of six, Cleveland railway officials announced. A penny charge for all transfers will continue in effect.

Strikers Put Explosives on Tracks. Buffalo, N. Y.—The campaign of terrorism being waged for the apparent purpose of frightening the public away from use of street cars was renewed when several giant cartridges were placed on tracks and exploded when hit by cars.

Bottomley Expelled From Commons. London—Horatio Bottomley, former editor of the anti-American newspaper, "John Bull," was expelled from the house of commons because of his recent conviction on the charge of stealing funds from the Victory Bond club, which he had organized.

Obregon to Take Vacation. Mexico City—Ill health of President Obregon will compel him to abandon the cares of state for about three weeks. He will leave for Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, for a vacation. His physicians believe his health will be improved greatly by his vacation.

Rain Does \$1,000,000 Damage. Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hail, falling to a depth of six inches over an area two miles wide and nearly 30 miles long, caused damage, amounting to more than \$1,000,000 to crops in Delaware, Lynn, Jones and Dubuque Counties, August 2. Nothing was left standing.

Owl Subdued After Fight. Amherst, O.—Edward Brucker encountered considerable difficulty before he subdued, with his hands, and imprisoned in a cage, a large owl which he found roosting among his chickens. The owl put up a three-hour battle before he wilted from exhaustion.

Try Madalynne Third Time. Los Angeles—The jury in the case of Madalynne Obenchain, charged with the murder of J. Belton Kennedy here, was discharged because of failure to agree. H. G. McCartney, deputy district attorney, announced that the state planned to try Mrs. Obenchain a third time.

"Pigs is Pigs," Much So. Mangum, Okla.—"Pigs is pigs" in Oklahoma, and W. J. Underwood, who raises them, is quite satisfied. A Poland China sow in his piggery recently had a litter of 10 pigs. Ten days later the same sow had a second litter of nine. All of the first litter are living, and seven of the second litter survive.

Big Family Wins Farm Prize. Blois, France—"Well, tell me what you have all raised," genially instructed M. Cheron, Minister of Agriculture, facing a group of farmers at an agricultural exposition here. "I've raised sixteen children," piped a little woman in the group. Without an instant's hesitation, M. Cheron pinned on the woman's blouse the "Medal for Agricultural Merit."

Petrifying Melady Puzzles Doctors. Shenandoah, Pa.—Frank Urbanavage, 20 years old, died at his home at Girardville, near here, from the effects of a malady which has puzzled physicians for a year. He was a well-known athlete. About a year ago he suffered an injury to his right leg while diving. Several months ago the leg began to petrify. At death it outweighed the rest of his body.

French Train Holdups Guillotined. Paris—Mennias Charrier was guillotined for his part in the only train holdup on record in France which took place on August 1, 1921. Charrier's two companions were killed by the police at the time of his capture. The holdup attracted much notoriety, being referred to by the press as a real American Wild West train robbery, as depicted in the motion pictures.

10-Year-Old Mother Silent. Lima, O.—The investigation launched to determine the identity of the father of the baby born to 10-year-old Elizabeth Irwin, of Hardin, Shelby county, will be pushed relentlessly until the girl's assailant has been arrested, E. T. Lippincott, prosecuting attorney of Allen county, announced. The girl refuses to throw any light on the infant's paternity and denies association with boy friends.

Swimmer Drowns Taking Chance. Fon du Lac, Wis.—Herman Rojahn, 35, father of two small children, lost his life in Lake Winnebago when he took a long chance of swimming to shore, in order that his uncle, August Rojahn, might cling to their overturned skiff, which would not hold both. After Herman sank, August drifted for an hour, and then his strength failed him, and he slipped from the skiff. His feet touched bottom, however, and he was able to struggle ashore.

Tug and Crew Blown Away. New York—The harbor tug, Edward, was blown to pieces and the five men of her crew were killed when her boiler exploded, while she lay in her slip on the Brooklyn side of the East river three blocks upstream from the Manhattan bridge. There was a heavy puff of smoke and clouds of steam, and through this was shot high into the air the entire superstructure. When the steam floated away only oil was to be seen floating where the tug had been.

DEBT CANCELLING NOT CONSIDERED

BRITISH SUGGESTION IN NOTE GETS NO FAVORABLE RESPONSE IN U. S.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

Secretary Mellon Declares Government Will Continue Negotiations for Funding of Foreign Obligations.

Washington—Cancellation of inter-allied indebtedness, as suggested by Great Britain in a recent note to European nations, has no place in the policy of the United States toward war time advances, high treasury officials have declared.

In the view of Secretary Mellon, as explained at the treasury, the United States has all to lose and nothing to gain through an all around cancellation of an international war debt and such a suggestion has never been considered by this government.

The British note, according to Mellon, in no way changes the attitude of the United States toward the expected liquidation of foreign indebtedness and will not alter its intention of continuing negotiations for funding the foreign obligation.

Latest figures obtained at the treasury department showed the obligations of the various foreign governments to the United States, including interest, accrued and unpaid, is close to \$12,000,000,000. Of this amount Great Britain owes \$4,746,000,000.

The loans of Great Britain to her allies during the war totaled \$3,765,496,000. This does not include \$699,840,000 loaned by the British government to the United States, dominions and colonies. The total loans of the United States under the Liberty loan act, not including unpaid interest, were \$9,434,000,000 so that the original amount of the loans of the British were about equal to those of the United States.

Senator McCumber, North Dakota, chairman of the senate finance committee, and second in rank among the Republican members of the influential foreign relations committee, reflected the overwhelming view of the majority in congress.

"We will never cancel our war debts," said Senator McCumber. "There is a very pronounced sentiment in the United States that our war debts should be taken up as soon as possible."

"I am opposed to cancellation of war debts," said Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, Republican leader in the senate. "I favor liberal terms of settlement, however."

FUEL ADMINISTRATORS NAMED

State Agencies Co-operate With U. S. in Relieving Coal Shortage.

Washington—The appointment of state fuel agencies to co-operate with the federal government in relieving the coal shortage was announced last week by Federal Coal Distributor Spencer.

William W. Potter, of Hastings, lawyer and member of the state public utilities commission, will have charge of the distribution of all fuel coal which will be shipped into Michigan or mined within the state, under the direction of the federal fuel administration at Washington and the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Potter was appointed state fuel commissioner by Governor Alex J. Groesbeck.

Secretary of Labor Davis issued a statement Tuesday night approving the action of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers in trying to secure a conference with bituminous operators of the central competitive field in Cleveland to end the coal strike.

"PLUMB PLAN" AUTHOR IS DEAD

Counsel for Railroad Organizations Passes After Long Illness.

Washington—Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the 16 larger railroad organizations and author of the celebrated "Plumb plan" of railroad operation and ownership, died August 1. Death was due to an affection of the heart from which he had suffered for several months.

Mr. Plumb, a native of Iowa, came into national prominence in 1913 when he advanced the plan for railroad operation that bears his name as a solution for the problem of post-war treatment of the transportation lines then under government control and operation. In brief his plan was nationalization of the carriers with control vested in directorates in which the public, the executive staffs of the lines and the railway employes should have equal representation.

Tug and Crew Blown Away

New York—The harbor tug, Edward, was blown to pieces and the five men of her crew were killed when her boiler exploded, while she lay in her slip on the Brooklyn side of the East river three blocks upstream from the Manhattan bridge. There was a heavy puff of smoke and clouds of steam, and through this was shot high into the air the entire superstructure. When the steam floated away only oil was to be seen floating where the tug had been.

MARKETS

U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS Washington, D. C.

(Week ending August 3rd, 1922.)

Hay Receipts light with good amount poor hay among arrivals. Demand limited but good hay selling readily at fairly steady prices. Clover and poor grades of timothy feed prices slow. Quoted Aug. 2, No. 1 timothy, New York \$30, Philadelphia \$28 Cincinnati \$27, Minneapolis \$17, Chicago \$21, St. Louis \$24, Memphis \$19.50, No. 1 alfalfa Kansas City \$15.50, No. 2 \$12, St. Louis \$20, No. 1 prairie Kansas City \$10.75, Minneapolis \$15.

Feed Markets unsettled and weak. Offerings of wheat feeds and cotton seed principal features. Prices determined by offers of same in southwest resulted in sales at Kansas City market. Gluten feed steady feed prices fairly firm. Aspathetic. Alfalfa meal steady, fair.

Quoted Aug. 2, bran, \$13.50, middling \$15.50, Minnesota white, homing \$25.50, gluten feed \$29.85 Chicago, alfalfa meal \$18.75 Kansas City, four per cent linseed meal \$46.00.

Wheat prices advanced early in heavy export buying. Weak foreign exchange and drop in grain markets caused Chicago, St. Louis and advanced afterwards met with selling toward the close of the day causing prices to trend downward. Future prices acted largely in sympathy with wheat, though cash corn was in good demand and cash prices were fairly strong. On August 2 wheat market had heavy undertone early in day making new lows in September and December futures. Seaboard buying pressure on each advance kept price range within fairly narrow limits. Corn markets were flat.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.08; No. 1 hard winter wheat \$1.10; No. 2 mixed corn \$1.30; No. 2 yellow corn \$1.30; No. 3 white oats \$1.30.

Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa about \$1.00. No. 2 red winter wheat in central Kansas \$0.90. No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota \$1.05.

Closing future prices: Chicago September wheat \$1.00-3/8; Chicago September wheat \$7 7/8-3/8; Winnipeg October wheat \$1.18-1/8.

Potato markets continue during the week ending August 3rd. Supplies liberal most markets light Cincinnati and Baltimore.

Peach markets weaker. Georgia and North Carolina stock mostly 25c lower. Arkansas Elbertas slow and dull.

Cantaloupes steady. Firm eastern markets weaker in middle west for California stock eastern green meats generally lower.

Live Stock and Meats Compared with week ago Chicago hog prices showed advances of 10c to 45c per 100 lbs. Light weights advancing most. Beef steers 25c to 10c higher. Fat butchers' cows and heifers 10c to 20c higher. Feeder steers 10c lower and light and medium weight veal calves generally 50c higher.

Fat lambs, yearlings and fat ewes 10c to 25c higher. Feeding lambs 10c higher per 100 lbs. On Aug. 3 choice light hogs closed 10c higher with other grades ranging from steady to weak; beef steers mostly 10c to 15c higher with butcher cows and heifers steady to strong. Stockers and feeders strong and veal calves steady to strong. Fat lambs strong with some natives steady to strong.

August 3, Chicago prices: Hogs, top, \$10.85; bulk of sales, \$7.90 to \$10.80; medium and good beef steers, \$8.15 to \$10.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$4.15 to \$9.00; steer, \$5.50 to \$7.55; light and medium weight veal calves, \$9.25 to \$10.75; fat lambs, \$12.00; fed lambs, \$11.60 to \$12.50; yearlings \$8.50 to \$11; fat ewes, \$3.25 to \$7.50.

As a rule eastern wholesale fresh meat prices were not materially changed during the week.

Aug 3 prices good grade meats: Beef \$14.75; veal \$13.75; lamb \$22.24; mutton \$13.75; pork loins \$20.24; heavy loins \$14.15.

East Buffalo Market

Aug 3—Cattle: Receipts, 150; market steady to strong. Calves: Receipts, 300; 25c higher, \$5 to \$12.25. Hogs: Receipts, 2,400; slow market, \$11.50; lower, heavy \$10 to \$10.50; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, \$11.75 to \$11.85; roughs, \$8 to \$25; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 800; lamba slow; handy sheep active; prices unchanged.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Feed and Grain WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.10; No. 2 white, \$1.10; mixed, \$1.08. RYE—Cash No. 2, 75c. BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$5.75 per cwt. SEEDS—Prime red clover, \$12; alsike, \$10.50; timothy, \$3.

OLD HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$11.22; standard, \$10.50; light mixed, \$10.22; No. 2 timothy, \$10; No. 1 clover, \$10.50; No. 2, \$10; No. 1 clover, \$15.16; rye straw, \$12.50; wheat and oat straw, \$11.50; 12 per cent corn cobs, \$10.50.

FEED—Bran, \$25; standard middlings, \$22; fine middlings, \$20; cracked corn, \$22; coarse cornmeal, \$23; chop, \$25 per ton in 100 lb. sacks.

FLOUR—Fancy spring wheat patents, \$5.50; fancy winter wheat patents, \$5.50; second winter wheat patents, \$5.50; large fat hens, \$2.00; medium hens, \$2.00; Kansas patents, \$7.25 to \$7.75 per bbl.

Live Stock and Poultry. CATTLE—Best heavy steers, \$12.50; best heavy weight butcher steers, \$8.25; best heifers, \$7.50; light butchers, \$5.50; butchers, \$4.50; best cows, \$4.50; canners, \$2.50; choice light bulls, dry fed, \$5.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25; stock bulls, \$3.25 to \$5.00; feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.00; milkers and springers, \$4.00 to \$7.50.

CALVES—Best grade, \$11.50 to \$12; common to fair, \$8 to \$10; grassers and culls, \$2 to \$3. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, \$12 to \$12.75; light to common lambs, \$6 to \$8; sheep, \$3 to \$4; fair lambs, \$5.50 to \$11; fair to good sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.25; culls and common, \$1 to \$2.50.

HOGS—Mixed grades and pigs, \$11; heavy 220 lbs. and over, \$10; roughs, \$7.50; stags, \$5.50 to \$6; boars, \$3.

LIVE POULTRY—Best springs, 30c; 2 1/2 medium springs, 30c; 3/4c; leghorns, 25c; large fat hens, \$2.00; medium hens, 25c; small hens, 15c; 50c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 13c; ducks, 23c; turkeys, 25c per pound.

Farm and Garden APPLES—New, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel. MUSHROOMS—Fancy, \$1.50 per bushel. ONIONS—\$3.00 to \$3.50 per sack of 35 lbs. and \$1.50 per 100 lbs. GREEN CORN—30c per bushel. CABBAGE—Home grown, 50c per bushel.

HONEY—Comb, 12c to 15c per lb. DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 15c to 16c; medium, 12c to 13c; large choice, 10c to 11c per lb.

NEW POTATOES—No. 1 stock, \$3 to 3.25 per bbl. CELERY—Michigan, 20c to 25c per doz.

Butter and Eggs BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 31-1-2c to 32c per lb. EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 25c to 26c per doz. 21c per doz.

RED TAPE CUT IN THE DEPARTMENTS

LED BY EDWARD CLIFFORD, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES IN WASHINGTON GET WISE.

TELEPHONE INSTEAD OF PEN

"Initiated" Correspondence No Longer Necessary in Transacting Government Business of Which a Written Record is Not Required.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—The 24 assistant secretaries in the ten administrative departments are now successfully demonstrating that government red tape can be cut. Edward Clifford of Chicago, one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, who got his business training under Charles G. Dawes, recently retired first chief of the bureau of the budget, is responsible primarily for the tape cutting campaign.

One of the first things Clifford observed after he took service with the Treasury department was the seeming impossibility of transacting interdepartmental business with promptness. If his branch of the Treasury department desired certain information from some other administrative branch of the government, it was necessary under the rules that had stood for more than a century for him to take the subject up through correspondence. This meant that if he wrote to an assistant secretary in another department the letter must

be filed in the secretary of the treasury of the assistant secretary of the treasury, and that after it reached the other department it would have to go through the process of being "initiated" up and down until an answer was ready to be forwarded. This red tape process frequently consumed days, but the prevailing view was that tradition must be followed or the government would probably not survive.

Use the Phone, Said Clifford.

"All these administrative departments are connected by telephones. I take it," said Assistant Secretary Clifford one day to a member of his office force.

"Oh yes, we have perfect telephone service between the departments," was the response.

"Well, I think we will use the telephone in transacting some of this business instead of writing so many letters," said Clifford.

That was the first step in the reform that has been successfully accomplished. Clifford soon learned that the 24 assistant secretaries, four in the Department of Justice, four in the Post Office department, one in the Navy department, one in the Department of Commerce, and one in the Department of Labor, were not even acquainted. "There should be some cooperation in managing the business of the federal government," said he, and forthwith he proposed that the 24 secretaries in the administrative departments hold a meeting and get acquainted. The invitation to this meeting was accepted by 23 of the 24 assistants and before the evening was over an organization had been perfected. It was agreed to meet each Tuesday evening in the week.

The outcome of the formation of this organization by the assistant secretaries who, after all, are the men who handle nine-tenths of the routine business of importance, is that interdepartmental business handled by these secretaries has been greatly simplified. The telephone has practically supplanted the stenographer, the typewriter machine and the mails.

Secretary Mellon's Victory.

Apparently Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, has won a big victory over the Republican politicians who set out to force him to resign. His victory received its finishing touches when President Harding decided to accept the resignation of Elmer Dover, an assistant secretary and chief political headman, as a result of various developments during the last few months the Mellon system as applied to government finances seems to be on a sounder foundation than at any time since March 4, 1921. The National Civil Service Reform league is entitled to a large measure of credit for the outcome. The league called attention from time to time to what was going on and did this in an effective way.

The dismissal of some thirty-four chiefs of divisions in the bureau of engraving and printing without a hearing, and without reference to the protection which the civil service law is supposed to give them, stirred up such a commotion that no attempt has been made to repeat the performance in any of the other branches of the government. It is generally understood that the officials who were responsible for these dismissals in the bureau now admit privately that the whole performance was a blunder; but no steps toward correcting the mistake have been taken.

After all, as things turned out, the bureau dismissals were probably a good thing for the government service. They served to call attention to a program set up by the spoilsmen for a general raid on the departments. The employees who were dismissed have nearly all obtained positions outside of the government service at much bet-

ter pay than they were receiving when dismissed.

Undoubtedly the appointment of Dover as an assistant secretary of the treasury with the understanding in certain quarters that he was to find places in the Treasury Department for several hundred deserving party workers, was a part of the general scheme which called first of all for the dismissal of the bureau chiefs.

Dover for a few months after his appointment was the most popular office holder in Washington. Republican senators and representatives believed that they had in him a faithful friend. Members of the Republican national committee heralded the fact that at last there was one man connected with the administration who was in favor of putting out Democrats, even though they were in the classified service.

Some of the high-up Republicans were so enthusiastic at that particular time as to believe that sooner or later Dover would succeed Mellon as secretary of the treasury. While the intriguing was going on, Secretary Mellon remained silent. When it came time for him to take a stand he simply said that the politicians could not run the treasury department, and that so long as he was secretary they would not be permitted to have any hand whatever in the administration of the department. In the end, the President had to choose between Mellon and Dover. Although he had appointed Dover at the solicitation of the Republican politicians, he could not afford to let a satisfactory secretary of the treasury go in order that he might keep a man who was in great favor with the spoilsmen. And so after nearly three months of turmoil Dover decided to get out.

Professional Politicians Vexed.

The professional politicians are very much distressed over the Dover resignation. They feel that the President has to some extent gone back on them. With Dover out there is no one in the service of the government in an important capacity to whom they can turn with confidence. Newly appointed cabinet officers, whatever their personal inclinations may be, soon learn that they cannot permit the political spoilsmen to interfere with the government's business. Three or four members of the present cabinet are not wedded to civil service, but not one of them is willing to take on himself the responsibility of tearing down the merit system in his department. Unquestionably the civil service law needs revision, but every well-informed person realizes that the merit system is here to stay. The system has at least two ardent supporters in the cabinet. These are Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, and Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce. Neither of these men has given the slightest consideration of politics in making appointments in his department.

It is true that Republican politicians have been appointed to the diplomatic service since Mr. Hughes became secretary of state, but they are without exception personal appointees of the President. The one question Secretary Hoover asks of an applicant for a place in his department is "Have you any special qualifications for this particular place?"

Ready for Navy Scrapping.

The Navy Department is ready to begin the work of scrapping 28 battleships the day Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and the United States exchange ratification of the treaty limiting naval armaments. It is estimated that it will cost \$70,000,000 to wreck these fighters of the sea.

The vessels to be destroyed, new and old, are estimated to represent an outlay of \$500,000,000. Most of this money was expended on battle cruisers and battleships not yet completed but on which construction was started. It was figured that the United States has invested in these new vessels about \$330,000,000. Add to this the cost of the 15 old capital ships that are to be scrapped, and the half-billion mark is not far away. The fifteen old ships range from the Maine, 20 years old, to the Michigan, 13 years old.

Thirteen uncompleted vessels, six battle cruisers of most modern type and seven battleships are also to go. The battleships range from 11 to 75 per cent completed, the average being about one-third. The doomed battle cruisers are from 12 to 35 per cent complete.

However, two of the cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers—the treaty permitting this—and the actual scrapping will apply to only four cruisers. The Lexington and the Saratoga, each 33 per cent complete, have been selected for airplane carriers. The remaining four cruisers—Constellation, Ranger, Constitution and the United States—must be used as targets or sold for the metal that is in them.

In disposing of all the vessels, old and new, the naval board recommends that they be disposed of by sale unless sunk by gunfire. However, it is explained at the Navy Department, it is hard to sell war vessels. They are unsold for merchant use because of the weight of their armor and small freight-carrying capacity. Their machinery will fit into no other ship, and the expense and inconvenience of removing the machinery are practically prohibitive. The most that can be expected is a buying order from some one who wants to strip the vessels of their metal and furnishings.

Indications are, therefore, that most of the condemned vessels will be towed to sea and sunk. The Navy Department, nevertheless, has already sold two of the vessels—the Maine and the Missouri. Each was bought for junk purposes.

Stories of GREAT INDIANS

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

"CROW DOG SAY HE COME" WAS READY TO DIE

WHEN Spotted Tail, backed by the military whom he had aided, usurped the head chieftainship of the Brule Sioux, his high-handed act was bitterly resented. Chief Crow Dog (Kangi Sunka) took a vow to kill the head chief if ever he disgraced the name of the Sichangu (Brules).

Years passed. Spotted Tail, drunk with power, misused his high office for personal ends. His people murmured but were powerless. Then he coveted the wife of Medicine Bear and, coveting, took her. Crow Dog, a relative of Medicine Bear, remembered his vow. On August 5, 1881, he met Spotted Tail and shot him dead, after which he gave himself up.

He was tried at Deadwood, S. D., convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Crow Dog asked permission to say farewell to his family, promising to return on the day set for the execution.

When Crow Dog did not show up the next day, Indian police were dispatched to get him. He was not at home and his wife told them that the chief had wished to return to prison alone and would surely keep his promise. The next day the chief walked into the jail at Rapid City. "Crow Dog say he come," was his laconic reply to the surprised greeting of his jailer.

Meanwhile efforts were being made to save his life by a stay of execution. His case was carried to the Supreme court of the United States which ruled that the federal courts had no jurisdiction over crime committed by one Indian against another on a reservation. So Crow Dog walked out of prison a free man.

Ten years later Crow Dog was in the limelight again, as one of the Brule leaders who fled from the Rosebud agency during the Ghost Dance craze to join the Ogallalas in the Bad Lands. The Brule chief was soon convinced that their cause was hopeless and he counselled surrender.

But the irreconcilables were still eager for war. They caught up their rifles and threatened to shoot those who wavered. Seeing this Crow Dog drew his blanket over his head. "I do not wish to know who would be guilty of slaying a brother Dakota," he said. His words so impressed the warriors that civil war was averted and the hostiles sullenly filed into the agency to surrender.

It was Crow Dog's last war trail. From that day he lived in peace on the Rosebud reservation until his death August 12, 1912.

CAPTAIN GEORGE SWORD DEFIES HIS TRIBESMEN

ODDS of 120 to 1 are not usually considered a good sporting chance, yet Capt. George Sword (Miwakan Yula—"Man Who Carries a Sword") once took them—and won! At the time he was captain of the Indian police on the Pine Ridge reservation, recently organized by Agent McGillicuddy in face of the bitterest opposition from Red Cloud's Ogallalas.

The last great Sun Dance of the Sioux, held at Red Cloud's camp in 1881, was attended by 10,000 Ogallalas and 2,000 Brules from the Rosebud reservation. One morning a Brule chief called on McGillicuddy and in a most offensive manner demanded food. The agent ended the interview by kicking him out of the door. Wild with anger the Indian rode away threatening to kill every white man on the reservation.

McGillicuddy had only nine white men with him at the time, and although Sword and his 100 policemen were near at hand, they were an unknown quantity when it should come to fighting their own people. But the agent was not long left in doubt. Suddenly a band of Indians, stripped to war bonnet, breech clout and moccasins, dashed up to the agency. It was Sword and his policemen. They had discarded their uniforms and in the costume of Sioux warriors were ready to come to death grips with their own people in defense of their white chief.

Within an hour the Brule chief was back with 400 warriors, and although they made a most threatening demonstration before the agency, they were so impressed by the determined front presented by Sword and his men that they did not attack.

The next day McGillicuddy's party, escorted by Sword's policemen, went to the Sun Dance. Just before they reached the Indian camp, Sword put his company through a mounted drill, then suddenly breaking his cavalry formation, he led them in a wild charge straight at the big camp. Round and round the village his young daredevils circled, shouting their war cries and shooting over the heads of their people so fast that the bullets were dropping on the lodges like hail. It was his challenge to the tribe—100 defying 12,100! His bluff was not called.

For years Captain Sword was captain of police and judge of the Indian court. He helped turn his people from the pursuits of war into the paths of peace. His reward? In his old age he begged the government for a pension but his plea was never granted. He died in poverty October 17, 1910.

Silk and Linen Street Clothes

The summer street dress has come to be a work of art all in a class by itself. Today, as you walk along the street, notes a fashion writer in the New York Times, you are not impressed by the general dowdiness of female human nature, but you are quite overcome by the general smartness which the crowd as a whole presents.



Long, Loose Coat of Heavy White Crepe Embroidered in Black and Lined With Red.

resents. Not only are there a few high lights in the way of smart suits and dresses, but the common tenor of the crowd holds you spellbound with the air of fashionable attire that predominates.

It may be that all of the dresses that women are wearing have suddenly taken a leap as regards their character and tone. But certain it is that the street clothes have established a brand-new standard. Time was when women on the street or at functions where street clothes were demanded all looked more or less alike. There was a fixed standard from which it was not possible to deviate to any large extent. Now all that is changed in the most miraculous and interesting way. Every woman you meet is different from the last. Each one has something, it seems, that is original about the gown or suit she has chosen to wear. Each one seems bent upon exhibiting her own individuality to the full extent of her personal powers. And for these reasons, there has come about this subtle change in the appearance of the dressing of the crowd.

Then, among all of the existing good dressing, there stand out above all the rest certain spots that are even more beautiful than the rest and others which have about them that air which says "We shall lead the fashions of a coming season." It is interesting to notice them as you go about. Those with distinction above the ordinary find no difficulty in asserting their own. They are not by any means ornate nor overtrimmed with extra additions. They are, on the contrary, conspicuous for their extreme simplicity and the brilliance of perfection with which their designers have carried out the idea of the elimination of detail.

The silk coat is a development of this season which serves, more than any other one achievement, to make the general tone of the dressing of the women reach a much higher level. It is not so heavy that it can be called hot, but, on the other hand, it has that air of formality which so nobly fits it for wear upon the street.

White Coat of Crepey Silk.

One of the newest of these coats happens to be made of white. Its material is one of those heavy, crepey silks which have about them so much body and so much character that they are fit to be classed in this connection with woolsens of any variety, weight or weave from which these coats are made.

Then, because the weight of silk is so inconsequential a thing, it can afford to have a lining, and just here is where the chief beauty of the whole situation enters. For the linings, this season, are carrying about with them in their secluded roles a great deal of the style and distinction which is the portion of these modern coats. And again, just as is the case with the white silk coat, these newer wraps offer a fine opportunity for placing of the big, beautiful bands of hand-worked embroidery that play so conspicuous a part in giving the style and droop and hang to the coat once its lines have been perfected as a basic idea. The white coat, for instance, is supplied with a wide band of black embroidery along the bottom of the front panel, and that idea is repeated on the sleeves. Then the lining for this wrap is done in cherry-red crepe de chine of the very softest quality, so that glimpses of that hot and glorious color against the outer surface of black and its contrasting white make just the prettiest sort of pic-

ture. And the dress worn under a wrap of this sort sinks into obscurity because of the beauty of the outer covering. It can be either a plain black dress or one of white that is designed quite without trimming, for the coat supplies all of the dash of decoration and color that could possibly be desired.

Coats Match Dresses.

The costume suit, which was so loudly heralded in the fall has carried over into summer with all of its finest points to the fore, and it bids fair to be one of those things which, in the fall, we will cling to as an inspiration not to be foresworn.

One of the very latest ones is the long-waisted, short-plumbed coat. There is every attraction here of feminine grace and charm, and at the same time the suit, either with its coat or without it, has every attribute of dignity to carry along with it. The dress portion of this costume suit is made from a combination of that soft, cream-colored French cotton crepe, and the skirt is made from a lemon-yellow tulle. Now those two materials are, to be sure, only the foundations. Upon them are superimposed many bands and lines of embroidery done in stitches of mercerized cotton in colors of black, brown, sparkling red and white. On the blouse these hand-worked bands contain all of the colors, but when it comes to the skirt only the black and the white threads are used, and the same is true of the belt made of a shaped piece of the tulle. Then the coat is made of the same fabric that goes to make the skirt of the frock worn underneath it. And the little jacket is further embellished by bands of a dyed kolinsky fur carrying the softest of the darker tones of brown. The coat is lined then with a soft, cream-colored silk having a smooth surface which turns back on the collar and cuffs and shows becomingly against the neck and against the puffed sleeves of the cotton crepe which jut out underneath the wide cuffed sleeves. One nice thing about the skirt to this frock is the way it plants in on the sides. This gives a sufficient amount of room for walking, and at the same time it keeps that trig, straight look.

Golden Brown Crepe.

Another dress designed for street wear and worn, indeed, by the very smart woman in New York was made of a golden brown crepe. The skirt had a straight panel at front and at back, while at the sides were these inserted sections of narrow side plaitings. At the base of the skirt the little plaits were tacked together so that the skirt puffed out above that point in a sort of harem fashion. Worn with this skirt there was a cape jacket with loose and flowing sleeves through which other puffed sleeves of a Russian blouse bodice were seen to protrude. This little bodice of white had lines of Russian embroidery in tones of yellow and brown marching around the collar and down the front, while the ends of the sleeves had



Long-Waisted Jacket Made to Wear With Dress of White Cotton Crepe and Ratine.

frills over the bands peeping out from another band of the brightly colored Russian stitches.

It is wonderful to see how many women, and well dressed and good looking women, too, have adopted the Russian blouse for serious wear upon the street. And these blouses, when they are at their most attractive stages, are not made as adaptations of the original ones, but they are indeed those original models in their pristine state.

The draped dresses that are worn upon the street and at luncheons in the smart restaurants or shopping during the days that are not so hot, are perhaps the most graceful of all.

GIRL NOW WELL AND STRONG

Daughter Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as Mother Advised



Wauson, Ohio.—"My daughter always had backache and leg-ache at certain periods and could not be on her feet at those times. We read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I was doing girls so much good so she began to take it. That is two years ago and she is a different girl since then able to do any work she wants to do—although she is still careful not to do heavy work—and so well and strong. We recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with ailing daughters, and I give you permission to publish this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. A. M. BURKHOLDER, Route No. 2, Box 1, Wauson, Ohio.

Something out of balance will affect the finest clock, causing it to gain or lose. The proper adjustment made, all is well. So it is with women. Some trouble may upset you completely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct the cause of the trouble and disagreeable symptoms will disappear as they did in the case of Mrs. Burkholder's daughter. MOTHERS—It is worthy of your confidence.

16799 DIED

In New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

GOLD MEDAL BARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's National Remedy since 1866. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

LOOK OLD?

Gray, thin, straggly hair makes people look old. It isn't necessary—a Color Restorer will bring back original color quickly—stops dandruff. At all good druggists, 75c, or direct from Kaelo-Elk, Camden, N. J.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. 25 cents and 50 cent bottles. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

Cuticura Soap

Is Ideal for The Complexion

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Tablets 25c.

MITCHELL EYE SALVE

Helps WEAK SORE EYES

Oysters Forever.

The New York conservation commission has been successful at the Cold Spring harbor, Long Island, in the effort to produce oyster sets from artificially fertilized eggs, an achievement which has been striven for in one place or another for 40 years. This means that there will be little danger of exhausting the oyster supply, for by this method the oyster beds may be kept properly populated with growing oysters.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS 6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief

25c and 75c Packages, Everywhere

TO KILL RATS and MICE

Always use the genuine STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE

It forces insects pests to run from the building for water and fresh air. Kills mice, cockroaches, wasps, bees and ants instantly and properly and has no carry-over of disease.

READY FOR USE—BETTER THAN TRAPS

Directions in 16 languages in every box. 3 or 5 size 25c. 10 or 25 size 50c. MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS

AUTO REPAIR

We Tow 'Em In
But
We DRIVE 'Em Out

Tires Tubes Batteries Oils Grease Gasoline

PINCKNEY GARAGE

W. H. MEYER

GLASGOW BROTHERS

NOTED FOR SELLING GOOD GOODS CHEAP
129 to 135 East Main St. Jackson, Mich.

First Showing of New Fall Goods

- NEW FALL SUITS—Of Tricotine, Knee Length Jackets, Plain Line, Straight Lines to be worn with or without belts, elegantly tailored\$37.50
- NEW FALL COATS—Of Bolivia, Normandy, Fashine, built along wrappy lines, some with fur collars, beautifully lined at only.....\$25.00, \$35.00, \$45.00, \$79.50
- DRESSES—Seem to be the thing for Fall. Showing of Twill Corda, Tricotines, Serge, and Jersey.....\$25.00, \$35.00, \$55.00
- OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GINGHAM TUB FROCKS CHEAP—Many colors to choose from. Sizes 16 to 40 only,.....\$2.95 and \$4.95
- SWEATERS.....\$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.49, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$9.95

BATHING SUITS HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED
13 BARS WHITE FLAG SOAP 25c
GET YOUR FURNITURE HERE DURING AUGUST
GOOD DINNER IN OUR CAFETERIA

NOTICE

On and after Monday, April 3rd]

I will have my Office and Salesroom at Farm No. 2, formerly Bellinger Farm. A full line of Poultry Supplies and Poultry Feed will be carried. Agents for the

BUCKEYE LINE

Incubators and Brooders

The World's Best. Come and see them working 1000 Baby Chicks to arrive Monday, April 3rd, come and select your Baby Chicks—my price will please you. We represent the Continental Hatcheries, the World's largest wholesalers of Baby Chicks.

LAPHAM FARMS PINCKNEY MICH.

Cool Comfort

May be yours

Any hour of the day
Or night if you use

An ELECTRIC FAN

We sell them

The Detroit Edison
Company

EAST PUTNAM

Mrs. John Fitch and Miss Ella Fitch pleasantly entertained a few ladies last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. H. M. Atto and two daughters of Detroit were house guests the past week of Mrs. Charlotte Fish. Mr. Atto and Mrs. E. C. Delany joined them there for the week end.

Miss Zillah Fitch of Pontiac who has been spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Bert Hicks, returned home Sunday. She was accompanied by her friend Miss Velna Hall who will be her guest for a few days.

Miss Jennie Ludlow of Detroit was a recent visitor in the Fish home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Tiney of Lansing called at R. K. Elliott's Saturday afternoon.

An enjoyable little gathering was arranged on Wednesday for the surprise and pleasure of Mrs. E. G. Fish, when a company of ladies, with requisites for a pot luck dinner, arrived at Mrs. Fish's home. The guests for the day included Mrs. Lewis Randolph, Mrs. Frank Barker, Mrs. Harry Barton and the Misses Rita and Nita Barton, of Munith, Mrs. Fred Bollinger of Gregory, Mrs. F. L. Reeve of Dundee, and son, Texas, and Mrs. Grace Atto and the Misses Catherine and Jean Atto of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Elliott motored to Clinton Sunday for a family gathering at the home of Ernest Hoyt.

Among the guests from away at the Fish farm home on Sunday were Hubert Atto and family of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Berkley Isham and children of Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Coyle entertained Miss Mary Coyle and Northfield, and Mr. John Coyle of Detroit the first of the week.

PLAINFIELD

Huckleberries are still in evidence and are of a very fine quality.

J. S. Walker of Howell was in town Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Rebecca Hyde and granddaughter from Ohio are guests of the Heston families for a time.

Ball game here last Saturday—Millville and Plainfield, the visiting team being the victors, 8-10.

The many friends of Charlie Galford are pleased to know of his improvement from a very serious illness.

Carl Topping was home from Ann Arbor over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lidgard have received word that their son Gerald is in the hospital at Fort Sheridan having received severe burns from gasoline.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Topping and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Dutton spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn near Hamburg.

Elmer Smith and family from Stockbridge were in attendance at church services here last Sunday.

Mr. H. E. Alles of Detroit is at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Topping, recovering from a badly sprained ankle. Mr. Alles was also here for the week end.

Mrs. Mudge of Detroit gave a very entertaining talk here Sunday afternoon, in the interests of W. C. T. U. work.

Miss Lillian Wasson was home from the Normal for a visit at S. T. Wasson's over Sunday.

Miss Arletta Wasson left Wednesday for a few days stay with friends in Detroit.

High Quality, Low Prices, Good Service

Our Aim is to carry goods of best quality at all times
Our Guarantee--- Prices as low or lower than all competition
Our Efforts will be to give good and prompt service at all times

Staple Groceries Fresh Meats
Smoked Meats Salted Meats
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits in season

Highest Market Price for Butter and Eggs

REASON & REASON

ANDERSON

A number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Baxter at Bunker hill Friday.

Mr. W. C. Devereaux and family called on Ben White and wife Friday on his way to Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Max Ledwidge and daughter Ramonda and son Keith visited Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bergin last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Gardner and family are visiting Mrs. Sprout.

Mrs. Wm. Ledwidge and Miss Germaine Ledwidge were Ann Arbor shoppers Monday.

Mrs. Julia Pangborn visited Mrs. Alice Hoff Sunday.

Hail to the Chief.

"At one moment," an afternoon visitor to the lounge of a London hotel writes, "I counted five women powdering their noses; three were attending to the intricacies of manicure; another was tactfully brushing her cheek with rouge, while the majority were puffing away at cigarettes of various shapes and sizes." Did he expect them to be singing a chorus of welcome as he made his entrance, or what?—Westminster Gazette.

Have You Tried Our Ice Cream Bricks

?

DEE-LICIOUS

Vanilla, quart.....50c
Palmer House, three colors, quart 55c

Sweet Cider on draft

Gilbert H. Campbell

CHAUTAUQUA MAGICIANS AND MUSICIANS



DIETRIC AND COMPANY

THE first day of our Chautauqua should be called novelty day. For an evening of that day comes Dietric—the original, the different, the —and his Company. His is an evening of fun, magic, songs, music from strange instruments, spectacular effects and a hundred and one oddities served in rapid-fire order until you wonder "what next?" The Dietric program is entertainment at its best. Few entertainers in the world can do so many delightful things and do them so delightfully well as Dietric and his company. Be sure to take in this long-to-be-remembered first evening of our Assembly.



Agriculture—
the foundation
of Michigan's wealth—
is the basis of the

MICHIGAN
STATE FAIR
Detroit Sept. 1-10



DAISY FLY KILLER

The kind that gets 'em **20c**
Improved Fly Swatters **10c**

Line's Bazaar

HOWELL

Funeral Director
P. H. SWARTHOUT
Phone No. 39
Pinckney Mich.

EMIL H. LENEBERG
General Auctioneer
531 Second St., Ann Arbor
Advertisement and Tin Cups
Furnished Free
Arrangements can be made at the
Dispatch Office

WANTED!

Cream, Eggs, Poultry
Cream received Monday forenoon, poultry Monday and Wednesday, and eggs every week day. Will pay all the market affords at all times.

E. FARNAM.

Drs. H.F. & C.L. Sigler
PINCKNEY
Office Hours:
12:30 to 2:30 P. M.
Sundays, 1 to 2 P. M.

The Pinckney Exchange Bank

Does a Conservative Banking Business.

4 per cent
Paid on all Time Deposits

Pinckney Mich.
G. W. TBBLE Prop

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the System, **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** restores normal conditions and allows Nature to do its work.

All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The First Iron Boat!
The first iron boat was built at Fankine, a little village near Glasgow, and plied for many a day on the Forth and Clyde canal between Port Dundas and Kirkintilloch. Previous to the launch, many were in doubt whether it would float or not, and a good deal of betting took place. An old woman who was paring potatoes at the side of the canal undertook to prove the point at issue at once, and thereupon pushed her iron pot with the potatoes in it into the water. It floated!

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, \$1.50
Local Notices, in Local columns, one 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 Notices 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

Pinckney Bread—a home product.
Bring in your Watch, Clock and jewelry repairing. All work guaranteed.
DALE DARROW, Jeweler.
We are again asking those who have accounts past due with us to settle the same at once. We do not wish to resort to extreme measures but we are in great need of cash and may be obliged to use unpleasant methods of collection.

FAUSTMAN AND GRAHAM
Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Reason and family were Detroit visitors Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gradwell and Lorenzo Lavey of Chicago are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lavey.

Weldon Capple spent the week end with friends in Detroit.
Milo Kettler of Detroit spent the week end at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Reason.

Harvey Johnson who has been spending a few weeks at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson, returned to Detroit last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Johnson and Gale Johnson and family of Detroit spent Sunday at the home of F. D. Johnson.

P. H. Swarthout was a Detroit visitor Monday.
Mrs. Nettie Vaughn, Mrs. Wilcox, Dr. H. F. Sigler and Donald Sigler were in Jackson Tuesday.

P. J. Sawyer and Carl Cowgill of Howell spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Monks at their cottage at Silver Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Near of St. Catherine, Canada, are guests of Mrs. Near's sister, Mrs. Sarah Hooker.

Volney Teeple of Manistique is visiting Pinckney relatives.

Mrs. Fred Benz of Ann Arbor is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Sigler.

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Vail of Cincinnati, Ohio, were guests of Miss Jessie Green last Thursday and Friday. Miss Green left with them Saturday for an outing in the northern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Gardner and family of Muir are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gardner and other relatives in Pinckney and vicinity.

Dale Darrow transacted business in Jackson Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanton of Detroit were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lake.

Dr. Cyrus Gardner and family of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Webb of Howell, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Runciman of Stockbridge were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gardner.

Mrs. Laura Rollson of Brighton visited Pinckney relatives last week.

Prosecutor Glenn Yelland and family of Howell were Pinckney callers one day last week.

Miss Dorothy Carr returned Monday from a visit with relatives at Ypsilanti.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Read and daughter Erna left Tuesday for an extended eastern trip. They will tour New York state, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wolfer and children George and Alice of St. Louis, Mo., Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Bryant of Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Mocco E. Van Keuren of Detroit are spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Teeple.

Mr. and Mrs. Duane Lavey and son of Lansing are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lavey.

Richard Jeffrey of Detroit is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Jeffreys.

E. A. Carr and family of Detroit spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carr.

Albert Drake spent Sunday at Paterson Lake.

Mrs. Wm. Moran and Roy Moran of Detroit are at their home here for a few days.

Mrs. W. H. Gardner and Mrs. M. Graves and Miss Nyra Graves visited in Howell Friday.

Miss Helen Graves and Mr. Glenn of Jackson and Miss Newton of Bowling Green, Ky., spent the week end at the home of M. T. Graves.

Miss Nyra Graves is visiting Jackson friends and relatives.

Miss Grace Young and Mr. Bert Young of Detroit spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Teeple at Portage Lake.

Walter Mercer who has been spending the summer at South Bend, Ind., spent the first of the week at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mercer.

Wm. Peterson and wife of Traverse City and Mrs. C. W. Barry of Haretta visited C. W. Barry Thursday.

Grant M. Hudson of Lansing, candidate for congressman was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boucher of Grosse Isle were among the out of town attendants at the funeral of Richard Lavey. Mrs. Boucher will be remembered as Miss Julia Brady, formerly of Pinckney and prominent in amateur theatricals here before her marriage.

Frank E. Mowers returned the first of the week from a trip to Saginaw and Bay City, returning on the Lake Shore route via Port Huron. Mr. Mowers was much interested in that part of the Saginaw Valley that has been reclaimed by drainage. He brought home specimens of unthreshed wheat and oats that were of the very highest quality and very prolific, which were raised on land that was considered worthless until drained.

Among those from out of town who attended the funeral of Richard Lavey were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Doody of Dexter, Agnes Doody of Ann Arbor, Bernard Doody of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boucher of Grosse Isle, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hoisel of Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tiplady of Dexter, Mrs. Francis Lavey of Howell, Mr. Wm. Lavey of Fowlerville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gradwell of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Brady and family of Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moran of Detroit, Mrs. Mary Walsh and family of Dexter, Mr. Malachy Roche of Fowlerville and Mr. Louis Walsh of Dexter.

Otto N. Frykman, electrical contractor, Howell. Wiring, repairing, fixtures, etc., ranges, vacuum cleaners, fans, and irons. Phone 89. Shop over Young's Market.

Eyes tested. Lenses duplicated. Optical repairing.
Dale Darrow,
Optician and Optometrist

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all our neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us in our bereavement in the loss of our dear brother.

Mr. Bernard Lavey
Miss Rose Lavey

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and assistance during the illness and death of our baby. Also to Rev. Ellis of Plainfield for his kind and comforting words, and those who so kindly remembered the beautiful flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Faustman

VILLAGE TAX NOTICE

The tax roll for the Village of Pinckney is now in my possession and I am ready to take taxes every Saturday at the Town Hall until August first, 1922.

Four per cent collection charges after that date.
D. W. MURTA,
Treasurer Pinckney Village

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

AGENTS WANTED!

Sell Hardy Nursery Stock and earn \$30.00 to \$50.00 weekly with part expenses. We show you how. Supplies free. Easy work for young and old. Write

HAWKS NURSERY CO.
Wauwatosa, Wis.

WANTED—To let marsh hay on shares.
James Spears

CLOSED AUTOMOBILE—For hire. Rates reasonable.
Inquire Casimer Clinton.

REGISTERED Poland China Boar. (W. E. Livingston strain) for service. Ed. Spears, one mile west of town.

FOR SERVICE—O. J. C. Boar eligible to register, fee \$1.00 at time of service.
John R. Martin

PURE LIFE INSURANCE. Age 80, \$14.26. Age 40, \$19.41.
R. J. Carr, Agt.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
C. Albert Frost

LIST YOUR PROPERTY—If you wish to sell. Have customers in Indiana who desire to buy Michigan farm and town property. Commission reasonable. Also parties wanting to buy, see me.
J. W. Fall, Gregory.

SOLELY WHERE
RYZON
BAKING POWDER
you use less

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY

What does a public health nurse find to do in a rural district like Livingston County? After ten months of work in said county, Miss Grace I. Lewis, Red Cross Nurse, submits the following report:

School children examined 8827, of this number 1082 were found to be 10 per cent or more below average weight. Defects found as follows: Eyes 881, ears 335, teeth 835, 561 were advised to have tonsils and adenoids removed—a large number of these should have immediate attention; visits to schools 262, hours spent in schools 281, visits to parents advising as to condition of child, 346, health talks in school rooms 244, miscellaneous visits 161. Have corrected 148 cases, such as tonsils, adenoids removed, teeth filled or extracted, glasses procured, as a result of this inspection.

Finding so many school children below average weight, and this the type of child who is susceptible to tuberculosis, we decided to open tuberculosis clinics at nine points over the county, for adults or children, 14 clinics have been held with an attendance of 247, positive cases found, 10; suspicious cases 63. Three have been admitted to the state sanatorium for treatment.

Five eye clinics were held with an attendance of 77, cases recommended for attention, 36. At one clinic 6 were recommended as requiring glasses, five of these were cared for immediately.

Clinics for babies and children of pre-war age were held twice a week during June and July, making a total of 14 with an attendance of 56. Doctors were present to examine and advise the mothers as to necessary attention.

Daily Service to PUT-IN-BAY and SANDUSKY
(On the Big Steamer Put-in-Bay)

Finest exclusive Excursion Steamer. Largest Ball Room, Finest Orchestra. No extra charge for dancing. Steamers leave on Eastern Time.

Every day from Detroit at 9:00 a. m. for Put-in-Bay—Connecting with Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. and Steamer Arrow for Middle Bass, Kelleys Island and Lakeside.

Sandusky—Connecting with Railroads and Suburban Lines. Fare \$1.40 Cedar Point—15 mts. by ferry from Sandusky. Fare including ferry, 1.45 Excursion fares, (returning same day)

Put-in-Bay, week day, 80c; Sunday, Holiday, \$1.15 Round trip. Sandusky, every day, \$2.00 Round trip.

Four hours at Put-in-Bay: Bathing, visit the Caves, Ferry's Monument, Pavilion, Groves, Dancing and many other attractions, several Hotels.

Cedar Point—Fresh water rival to Atlantic City; Large Hotels, Board Walk. Thousands bathe here daily.

Returning Leave Cedar Point by Ferry for Sandusky. Leave Sandusky from Big Four Dock 2:30 p. m. Put-in-Bay 4:30 p. m. Arr. in Detroit 8:00 p. m.

Dancing Music—Leave Detroit 8:00 p. m. Free Wed. 7c. Thurs. 60c Sat. 80c Sun. 75c. Write for map folder.

Ashley & Dustin Steamer Line
Foot of First St. Detroit, Mich.

Now is the Time To Put up Your Eggs for Winter

use, and the only satisfactory method is water glass. If you follow our directions we will guarantee your eggs to keep in good condition until the following spring. One quart of water glass will make 2 1-2 gallons of solution. By a fortunate purchase we are enabled to offer this article to you at the following low prices.

Water Glass, quarts.....30c
Water Glass, pints.....15c
Water Glass, gallons.....\$1.00

C. W. BARRY

What is Better These Warm Days Than a Cold Refreshing Sundae or Soda?

JOE GENTILE

HOME BAKERY

FOR FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY
PIES, COOKIES, FRIEDCAKES
Also LUNCH AND SHORT ORDERS

E. D. CAPPLE PROPRIETOR

Several cases have been referred to us for assistance in getting necessary corrections made. One case was brought into a clinic for examination and referred to U of M hospital at Ann Arbor for diagnosis and later for treatment. Another very serious eye case was found during school inspection. This case was taken to Ann Arbor and given a thorough examination by the best eye specialists. It was found the only help that could be given was through an operation.

A letter of appreciation from a mother, whose two daughters have been benefited as a result of public health work in the county says, "Thank you so much for your interest in our children, and the help you have been to us in getting the children healthier."

In all there has been 16 cases taken to Ann Arbor for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

And so the story goes on, this is only a beginning of the work to be done. We are just beginning to get the necessary corrections made, so that these boys and girls who need attention may have the opportunity of growing into strong men and women which is their right.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

It's a hard matter to make a living for others without keeping a sharp eye for yourself.

A man doesn't have to marry many times to have bad luck in the matrimonial market.

When a man is a beggar it is generally because he is too much coward to be a thief.

The way of the transgressor is hard, but he can generally get to pay for new tires.

It's a good thing to think twice before you speak, and even then have a few thoughts coming.

To lose a good friend is not necessarily have to quarrel with him. She may merely marry him.

The man who always says "I will" means may be an admirer of a woman, but he wouldn't admit it in domestic circles.

Silliness—"The modern girl is up to date." Cynicism—"The modern girl is up to date." She may merely marry him.

Mrs. Newlywed was doing her morning's work. "How are your new shoes?" she asked, critically. "They're fine," replied the butcher. "Thank you."

"The Sister of Shakespeare."
Joanna Baillie (1782-1861) was conferred with the title of the "Sister of Shakespeare." She was a distinguished British poet and dramatist, and was given this title because of the remarkable insight into human nature manifested in her plays, several of which were acted by Keen, Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. Among her more famous dramas may be mentioned "The Family Legend," "De Montfort" and "Basil."

THE INDIAN DRUM

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

HENRY AND CONSTANCE

SYNOPSIS.—Wealthy and highly placed in the Chicago business world, Benjamin Corvet is something of a recluse and a mystery to his associates. After a stormy interview with his partner, Henry Spearman, Corvet seeks Constance Sherrill, daughter of his other business partner, Lawrence Sherrill, and secures from her a promise not to marry Spearman. He then disappears. Sherrill learns Corvet has written to a certain Alan Conrad, in Blue Rapids, Kansas, and exhibited strange agitation ever since the matter. Corvet's letter summons Conrad, a youth of unknown parentage, to Chicago. Alan arrives in Chicago. From a statement of Sherrill it seems probable Conrad is Corvet's illegitimate son. Corvet has deeded his house and its contents to Alan, who takes possession. That night Alan discovers a man ransacking the desks and bureau drawers in Corvet's apartments. The appearance of Alan tremendously agitates the intruder, who appears to think him a ghost and raves of "the Miwaka." After a struggle the man escapes. Next day Alan learns from Sherrill that Corvet has deeded his entire property to him. Introduced to Spearman, Alan is astounded at the discovery that he is the man whom he had fought in his house the night before.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

"I'm afraid you've taken rather a bad time, Lawrence. Can't we get together later—this afternoon? You'll be about here this afternoon?"

"I think I can be here this afternoon," Alan said.

"Let's say two-thirty, then." Spearman turned and noted the hour almost solicitously among the scrawled appointments on his desk; straightening, after this act of dismissal, he walked with them to the door, his hand on Sherrill's shoulder.

"Circumstances have put us—Mr. Sherrill and myself—in a very difficult position, Conrad," he remarked. "We want much to be fair to all concerned."

He did not finish the sentence, but halted at the door. Sherrill went out, and Alan followed him; exasperation—half outrage yet half admiration—at Spearman's bearing, held Alan speechless. If every movement of Spearman's great, handsome body had not recalled to him their struggle of the night before—if, as Spearman's hand rested cordially on Sherrill's shoulder, Alan had not seemed to feel again that big hand at his throat—he would almost have been ready to believe that this was not the man whom he had fought. But he could not doubt that; he had recognized Spearman beyond question. And Spearman had recognized him—he was sure of that; he could not for an instant doubt it; Spearman had known it was Alan whom he had fought in Corvet's house even before Sherrill had brought them together. Was there not further proof of that in Spearman's subsequent manner toward him? For what was all this cordiality except defiance?

Power and possession—both far exceeding Alan's most extravagant dream—were promised him by those papers which Sherrill had shown him. When he had read down the list of those properties, he had had no more feeling that such things could be his than he had had at first that Corvet's house could be his—until he had heard the intruder moving in that house. And now it was the sense that another was going to make him fight for those properties that was bringing to him the realization of his new power. He "had" something on that man—on Spearman. He did not know what that thing was; no stretch of his thought, nothing that he knew about himself or others, could tell him; but, at sight of him, in the dark of Corvet's house, Spearman had cried out in horror, he had screamed at him the name of a sunken ship, and in terror had hurled his electric torch. It was true, Spearman's terror had not been at Alan Conrad; it had been because Spearman had mistaken him for some one else—a ghost. But, after learning that Alan was not a ghost, Spearman's attitude had not very greatly changed; he had fought, he had been willing to kill rather than to be caught there.

Alan thought an instant; he would make sure he still "had" that something on Spearman and would learn how far it went. He took up the receiver and asked for Spearman.

A voice answered—"Yes."

Alan said, evenly: "I think you and I had better have a talk before we meet with Mr. Sherrill this afternoon. I am here in Mr. Corvet's office now and will be here for half an hour when I'm going out."

Spearman made no reply, but hung up the receiver. Alan sat waiting, his watch upon the desk before him—alone, expectant, with flashes of hot and cold passing over him. Ten minutes passed; then twenty. The telephone under Corvet's desk buzzed.

"Mr. Spearman says he will give you five minutes now," the switchboard girl said.

Alan breathed deep with relief; Spearman had wanted to refuse to see him—but he had not refused; he had come for him within the time Alan had appointed and after waiting until just before it expired.

Alan put his watch back into his pocket and, crossing to the other office, found Spearman alone. There was no pretense of courtesy now in Spearman's manner; he sat motionless at his desk, his bold eyes fixed on Alan intently. Alan closed the door behind him and advanced toward the desk.

"I thought we'd better have some explanation," he said, "about our meeting last night."

"Our meeting?" Spearman repeated; his eyes had narrowed watchfully.

"You told Mr. Sherrill that you were in Duluth and that you arrived home in Chicago only this morning. Of course you don't mean to stick to that story with me?"

"What are you talking about?" Spearman demanded.

"Of course, I know exactly where you were a part of last evening, and you know that I know. I only want to know what explanation you have to offer."

Spearman leaned forward. "Talk sense and talk it quick, if you have anything to say to me!"

"I haven't told Mr. Sherrill that I found you at Corvet's house last night; but I don't want you to doubt for a minute that I know you—and about your dog of Benjamin Corvet and your cry about saving the Miwaka!"

A flash of blood came to Spearman's face; Alan, in his excitement, was sure of it; but there was just that flash, no more. He turned, while Spearman sat chewing his cigar and staring at him, and went out and partly closed the door. Then, suddenly, he reopened it, looked in, reclosed it sharply, and went on his way, shaking a little. For, as he looked back this second time at the dominant, determined, able man seated at his desk, what he had seen in Spearman's face was fear; fear of himself, of Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids—yet it was not fear of that sort which weakens or demays; it was of that sort which, merely warning of danger close at hand, determines one to use every means within his power to save himself.

Alan, still trembling excitedly, crossed to Corvet's office to await Sherrill. It was not, he felt sure now, Alan Conrad that Spearman was opposing; it was not even the apparent successor to the controlling stock of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman. That Alan resembled some one—some one whose ghost had seemed to come to Spearman and might, perhaps, have come to Corvet—was only incidental to what was going on now; for in Alan's presence Spearman found a threat—an active, present threat against himself. Alan could not imagine what the nature of that threat could be. Was it because there was something still concealed in Corvet's house which Spearman feared Alan would find? Or was it connected only with that some one whom Alan resembled?

Constance Sherrill's most active thought that day was about Henry Spearman, for she had a luncheon engagement with him at one o'clock.

The tea room of a department store offers to young people opportunities for dining together without furnishing reason for even innocently connecting their names too intimately, if a girl is not seen there with the same man too often. There is something essentially casual and unpremeditated about it—as though the man and the girl, both shopping and both hungry, had just happened to meet and go to lunch together. As Constance recently had drawn closer to Henry Spearman in her thought, and particularly since she had been seriously considering marrying him, she had clung deliberately to this unplanned appearance about their meetings.

She glanced across at him, when she had settled herself, and the first little trivialities of their being together were over.

"I took a visitor down to your office this morning," she said.

"Yes," he answered.

Constance was aware that it was only formally that she had taken Alan Conrad down to confer with her father; since Henry was there, she knew her father would not act without his agreement, and that whatever disposition had been made regarding Alan had been made by him.

"Did you like him, Henry? I hoped you would."

He did not answer at once. The waitress brought their order, and she served her; then, as the waitress moved away, he looked across at Constance with a long scrutiny.

"You've seen a good deal of him, yesterday and today, your father tells me," he observed.

"Yes."

"It's plain enough you like him," he remarked.

She reflected seriously. "Yes, I do; though I hadn't thought of it just that way, because I was thinking most about the position he was in and about—Mr. Corvet. But I do like him."

"So do I," Spearman said with a seeming heartiness that pleased her. "At least I should like him, Constance, if I had the sort of privilege you have to think whether I liked or disliked him. I've had to consider him from another point of view—whether I could trust him or must distrust him."

"Distrust?" Constance bent toward him impulsively in her surprise. "Distrust him? In relation to what? Why?"

"In relation to Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, Connie—the company that involves your interests and your father's and mine and the interests of many other people—small stockholders who have no influence in its management, and whose interests I have to look after for them."

"I don't understand, Henry."

"I've had to think of Conrad this morning in the same way as I've had to think of Ben Corvet of recent years—as a threat against the interests of those people."

Her color rose, and her pulse quickened. Henry never had talked to her, except in the merest commonplace, about his relations with Uncle Benny; it was a matter in which, she had recognized, they had been opposed; and since the quarrels between the old friend whom she had loved from childhood and he, who wished to become now more than a mere friend to her, had grown more violent, she had purposely avoided mentioning Uncle Benny to Henry, and he, quite as conscientiously, had avoided mentioning Mr. Corvet to her.

"I've known for a good many years," Spearman went on, reluctantly, "that Ben Corvet's brain was seriously affected. He recognized that himself even earlier, and admitted it to himself when he took me off my ship to take charge of the company. I might have gone with other people then, or it wouldn't have been very long before I could have started in as a ship owner myself; but, in view of his condition, Ben made me promises that offered me most. Afterward his malady progressed so that he couldn't know himself to be untrustworthy; his judgment was impaired, and he planned and would have tried to carry out many things that would have been disastrous for the company. I had to fight him—for the company's sake and for my own sake and that of the others, whose interests were at stake. Your father came to see that what I was doing was for the company's good and has learned to trust me. But you

for the joy of overwhelming others by his own decisive strength and power. And she had been almost ready to marry that man for his strength and dominance from those qualities; and now she knew that he was merciful too—indeed, more than merciful. In the very contest where she had thought of him as most selfish and regardless of another, she had most completely misapprehended.

"I ought to have seen!" she rebuked herself to him. "Surely, I should have seen that was it!"

"How could you see?" he defended her. "He never showed to you the side he showed to me and—in these last years, anyway—never to me the side he showed to you. But after what has happened this week, can you understand now; and you can see why I have to distrust the young fellow who's come to claim Ben Corvet's place."

"Claim?" Constance repeated. "Why, Henry, I did not know he claimed anything; he didn't even know when he came here—"

"He seems, like Ben Corvet," Henry said slowly, "to have the characteristics of showing one side to you, another to me, Connie. With you, of course, he claimed nothing; but at the office—your father showed him this morning the instruments of transfer that Ben seems to have left conveying to him all Ben had—his other properties and his interest in Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman. I very naturally objected to the execution of those transfers, without considerable examination, in view of Corvet's mental condition and of the fact that they put the controlling stock of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman in the hands of a youth no one ever had heard of—and, one who, by his own story, never had seen a ship until yesterday. And when I didn't dismiss my business with a dozen men this morning to take him into the company, he claimed occasion to see me alone to threaten me."

"Threaten you, Henry? How? With what?"

"I couldn't quite make out myself, but that was his tone; he demanded an 'explanation,' of exactly what, he didn't make clear. He has been given by Ben, apparently, the technical control of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman. His idea, if I oppose him, evidently is to turn me out and take the management himself."

Constance leaned back, confused. "He—Alan Conrad?" she questioned. "He can't have done that, Henry! Oh, he can't have meant that!"

"Maybe he didn't; I said I couldn't make out what he did mean," Spearman said. "Things have come upon him with rather a rush, of course; and you couldn't expect a country boy to get so many things straight. He's acting, I suppose, only in the way one might expect a boy to act who had been brought up in poverty on a Kansas prairie and was suddenly handed the possible possession of a good many millions of dollars. It's better to believe that he's only lost his head. I haven't had opportunity to tell you these things yet; but I wanted you to understand why Conrad will hardly consider me a friend."

"I'll understand you now, Henry," she promised.

CHAPTER VIII.

Violence.

At half-past three, Alan left the office. Sherrill had told him an hour earlier that Spearman had telephoned he would not be able to get back for a conference that afternoon; and Alan was certain now that in Spearman's absence Sherrill would do nothing further with respect to his affairs.

Was there no one whom Alan could tell of his encounter with Spearman in Corvet's house, with probability of receiving belief? Alan had not been thinking directly of Constance Sherrill, as he walked swiftly north to the Drive; but she was, in a way, present in all his thoughts. As he approached the Sherrill house, he saw standing at the curb an open roadster with a liveried chauffeur; he had seen that roadster, he recognized with a little start, in front of the office building that morning when Constance had taken him downtown. He turned into the walk and rang the bell.

The servant who opened the door knew him and seemed to accept his right of entry to the house, for he drew back for Alan to enter. Alan went into the hall and waited for the servant to follow. "Is Miss Sherrill in?" he asked.

"I'll see, sir." The man disappeared. Alan, waiting, did not hear Constance's voice in reply to the announcement of the servant, but Spearman's vigorous tones. The servant returned. "Miss Sherrill will see you in a minute, sir."

Through the wide doorway to the drawing room, Alan could see the smaller, portiered entrance to the room beyond—Sherrill's study. The curtains parted, and Constance and Spearman came into this inner doorway; they stood an instant there in talk. As Constance started away, Spearman suddenly drew her back to him and kissed her. Alan's shoulders spontaneously jerked back and his hands clenched; he did not look away

and, as she approached, she became aware that he had seen.

She came to him, very quiet and very flushed; then she was quite pale as she asked him, "You wanted me?"

He was white as she, and could not speak at once. "You told me last night, Miss Sherrill," he said, "that the last thing that Mr. Corvet did—the last thing that you know of—was to warn you against one of your friends. Who was that?"

She flushed uneasily. "You mustn't attach any importance to that; I didn't mean you to. There was no reason for what Mr. Corvet said, except in Mr. Corvet's own mind. He had a quite unreasonable animosity—"

"Against Mr. Spearman, you mean." She did not answer.

"His animosity was against Mr. Spearman, Miss Sherrill, wasn't it? That is the only animosity of Mr. Corvet's that anyone has told me about."

"Yes."

"It was against Mr. Spearman that he warned you, then?"

"Yes."

"Thank you." He turned and, not waiting for the man, let himself out. He should have known it when he had seen that Spearman, after announcing himself as unable to get back to the office, was with Constance.

He went swiftly around the block to his own house and let himself in at the front door with his key. The house was warm; a shaded lamp on the table in the larger library was lighted, and the rooms had been swept and dusted. The Indian came into the hall to take his coat and hat.

"Dinner is at seven," Wassaquam announced. "You want some change about that?"

"No; seven is all right."

Alan went upstairs to the room next to Corvet's which he had appropriated for his own use the night before, and found it now prepared for his occupancy. When he came down again to the first floor, Wassaquam was no where about, but he heard sounds in the service rooms on the basement floor. He went part way down the service stairs and saw the Indian in the kitchen, preparing dinner. Wassaquam had not heard his approach, and Alan stood an instant watching the Indian's tall, thin figure and the quick movements of his disproportionately small, well-shaped hands, almost like a woman's; then he scuffed his foot upon the stair, and Wassaquam turned swiftly about.

"Anybody been here today, Judah?" Alan asked.

"No, Alan. I called tradesmen; they came. There were young men from the newspapers."

"What did you tell them?"

"Nothing."

"Why not?"

"Henry telephoned I was to tell them nothing."

"You mean Henry Spearman?"

"Yes."

"Do you take orders from him, Judah?"

"I took that order, Alan."

Alan hesitated. "You've been here in the house all day?"

"Yes, Alan."

Alan went back to the first floor and into the smaller library. The room was dark with the early winter dusk, and he switched on the light; then he knelt and pulled out one of the drawers he had seen Spearman searching through the night before, and carefully examined the papers in it one by one, but found them only ordinary papers. He pulled the drawer completely out and sounded the wall behind it and the partitions on both sides but they appeared solid. He put the drawer back in and went on to examine the next one, and, after that, the others. The clocks in the house had been wound, for presently the clock in the library struck six, and another in the hall chimed slowly. An hour later, when the clocks chimed again, Alan looked up and saw Wassaquam's small black eyes, deep set in their large eye sockets, fixed on him intently through the door. How long the Indian had been there, Alan could not guess; he had not heard his step.

"What are you looking for, Alan?" the Indian asked.

Alan reflected a moment. "Mr. Sherrill thought that Mr. Corvet might have left a record of some sort here for me, Judah. Do you know of anything like that?"

"No. That is what you are looking for?"

"Yes. Do you know of any place where Mr. Corvet would have been likely to put away anything like that?"

"Ben put papers in all these drawers; he put them upstairs, too—where you have seen."

"Nowhere else, Judah?"

"If he put things anywhere else, Alan, I have not seen. Dinner is served, Alan."

Alan went to the lavatory on the first floor and washed the dust from his hands and face; then he went into the dining room. Wassaquam, having served the dinner, took his place behind Alan's chair, ready to pass him what he needed; but the Indian's silent, watchful presence there behind him where he could not see his face disturbed Alan, and he twisted himself about to look at him.

"Would you mind, Judah," he inquired, "if I asked you to stand over there instead of where you are?"

The Indian, without answering, moved around to the other side of the table, where he stood facing Alan.

"They say that the Drum beat wrong when the Miwaka went down."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

About one-half the trade of St Paul is with Mexico.

All That Stretch Without Any Rubber

You'll be surprised with the comfort of **No-Way Stretch**

Suspenders, Garters, and Hose Supporters.

Rubberless, but our Phosphor Bronze Fasteners Springs give long wear and easy stretch.

Supporters, with the new hook and button fasteners, give you a new feeling of ease and comfort. They are made of the finest materials and are guaranteed to last. They are made in the U.S.A. and are sold by all dealers in men's underwear.

Great for men who are tired of the old-fashioned suspenders. They are made in the U.S.A. and are sold by all dealers in men's underwear.

Get your No-Way Stretch Suspenders, Garters, and Hose Supporters at your favorite dealer or write to: **No-Way Stretch Suspenders Co., Dept. B, Adrian, Mich.**

"111" cigarettes



10¢

They are GOOD!

Be a Private Secretary or an ACCOUNTANT

YOU can prepare for a high-grade office position in a short time under our instructions. Write for bulletin A.A., explaining courses and tuition rates. Opportunities to work for board and room while attending. "The School that places its graduates in 'better positions.'"

DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
411 W. Grand River Ave., Detroit
Oldest and Best Known Business School in Mich.

LARGE PROFITS

are being made by Dealers in Radio through the extraordinary demand, and consequent quick turn-over, of the apparatus which he handles.

RADIO

is here to stay. Have you considered how a Radio Department would improve your yearly balance sheet?

Radio Merchandising

The Semi-Monthly Magazine of the Radio Industry will answer all your questions. One dollar will bring it to you for four months—Three dollars a year.

Radio Publishing Corporation
Incorporated
Dept. 28, 342 Madison Ave., New York City

WOMEN MAKE BIG MONEY selling the "Martha Washington Apron Dresses" direct from factory. Write for particulars. Illinois Garment Factory, 328 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—100 MICHIGAN MEN to sell for Walden's Tobacco Rescue. It has cost thousands. Why not you? By mail, \$1.00. W. E. WALDEN & Co., Kent City, Mich.

Going South.
"So you were out automobileing with Jack Speeder yesterday. How did you enjoy it?"
"My dear, the experience was positively breathless. We made only one remark each during the entire ride. He said, 'Isn't that a fine view ahead of us?' and I said indeed it was."—Boston Transcript.

A Lady of Distinction
Is recognized by the delicate fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Advertisement.

A Spring Game.
"Do you play Put and Take?"
"Yes, I put on my light underwear and take it off."

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

FLY KILLER

Harold Sommer, 36 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Chalks, etc., from all parts, restore tenderness to the skin, itching feet, etc. Write for full particulars. Hindercorn Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 31-1922.

GREEN MANURING ONE OF OLDEST METHODS USED TO IMPROVE SOIL



Red Clover Ranks High in Importance Among Leguminous Crops.

Although green manuring is one of the oldest methods used to maintain or to increase the productivity of the soil, there have been enough new developments in the practice and in the plants used for the purpose in recent years to make desirable the publication by the United States Department of Agriculture of Farmers' Bulletin 1250, Green Manuring, by C. V. Piper and A. J. Pieters.

The subjects discussed range from a definition of the term "green manuring," which means "the turning under of any crop, while green or soon after ripening, for the purpose of soil improvement," to descriptions of the many crops that are used for land betterment in most regions of the United States and in some other countries. The use of special green-manure crops, says the bulletin, is much more general in the South than in the North. In the semi-arid regions, for reasons made clear, under dry farming green manures are not used, but in irrigated areas in the West orchardists depend upon them to a great extent to increase the yield of fruit.

Crops Benefit Soil.

These crops that are grown primarily as roughage for feeding the soil produce both chemical and physical effects that are of benefit to plants that succeed them. When a green-manure crop is turned under, the various fertilizing elements that have gone into the making of the crop are returned to the soil, and a quantity of organic matter not before in the soil is added, and, in addition to improving the physical condition, serves as food for beneficent bacteria. One of the most important functions of organic matter in the soil is to keep up the nitrogen supply. The bulletin gives three ways in which this is done: (1) Growth of nodule bacteria on roots of leguminous plants; (2) the making of nitrates by soil bacteria from organic nitrogen in the soil; and (3) growth of bacteria and molds that feed on plant waste in the soil and take nitrogen directly from the air. These processes may be stimulated by adopting the proper practices and suitable crops.

Satisfactory Cover Crops.

Legumes are of course the most satisfactory cover crops under most conditions, and all legumes do not have the same strain of nodule bacteria. For instance, that of clover is different from that of alfalfa, and that of the cowpea is distinct from that of the soy bean. These selective associations of plants and bacteria make inoculation of the soil necessary where the crop has not been previously grown, either by scattering soil from a field where the crop to be sown has been grown recently or by using an artificial culture. A strain of bacteria will often inoculate differ-

ent where the soil is poor and in need of organic matter, a green crop may often be worth more if turned under. It is known that the turning under of a green-manure crop may effect the yield of subsequent crops even to the third year, and this fact should have weight when the question of selling a legume hay crop or turning it under is considered.

A Regular Farm Practice.

Green manuring in some form should be part of the regular farm practice on most of the farms east of the hundredth meridian and on irrigated land elsewhere. Rotations should be arranged so as to work in a green-manure crop between regular crops without sacrificing direct money or feed crops. Preference should be given to a legume if possible. The value of these crops is determined by the quantity of humus formed, measured by the tonnage of the crop, the physical changes brought about in the soil, and the quantity of nitrogen taken from the air and added to the soil. There are probably other factors that are as yet but little understood. It is said that green manure in orchards checks certain diseases and improves the quality of the fruit.

Order of Importance.

The leguminous crops grown in this country listed in the bulletin in order of importance are: Red clover, alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, cowpeas, peanuts, soy beans, velvet beans,



An Excellent Stand of Alfalfa.

crimson clover, field peas, vetch, Japan clover, bur clover, and white clover. A few others, such as beggarweed, grass peas, fenugreek, and horse beans are grown to a small extent in restricted localities. Non-leguminous crops that are considered as useful green manures are grasses, buckwheat, weeds, and some plants of the mustard family that are used more in Europe than in this country.

The bulletin contains more than 40 pages of valuable information on these plants and the ways of handling them; also tables of results that show their value in increasing returns. A copy may be obtained free by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ERADICATION OF ALL WEEDS

One of Most Serious Agricultural Problems is Prompt Destruction of Noxious Plants.

There is nothing which has a graver menace to agriculture than our noxious weeds. It is all right to think of serious marketing problems and economic subjects, but the solution of these is not a bit more important than the prompt eradication of Canada thistle, quack grass and other noxious weeds. Town, city and village must lend mutual strength to the warfare on weeds. It is a community problem, a personal issue.

ROBBING SOIL OF FERTILITY

Of Utmost Importance That Land Be Kept Fertile With Manure and Phosphorus.

If farmers continue to rob the soil of its natural store of fertility, what is the next generation of human beings going to do for food? Our best soils can produce profitably only 30 to 40 years unless they are kept fertile with manure, clovers, and finally phosphorus.



A Field of Soy Beans, a Good Home-Grown Feed, Rich in Protein and Excellent for Dairy Cows.

ent closely related legumes. Alfalfa, bur-clover, and sweet clover nodules are produced by the same strain; a different strain inoculates most of the vetches, as well as the field and garden peas; still another strain is apparently used in common by red, white, alsike, and crimson clovers.

The question often arises, whether a crop should be turned under for green manure, fed on the farm, or sold as hay. The authors sum up the argument as follows: Where a forage crop can be grazed or advantageously fed and the manure returned to the land, this will be found most profitable. Where insufficient live stock is kept

True Detective Stories OUT OF THE AIR

Copyright by The Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

SOMEWHERE, somehow, the Germans were getting messages through from the United States to the fatherland. That much was certain. Washington knew it beyond the shadow of a doubt, but the way in which the messages were transmitted was a mystery—dark and apparently unfathomable.

This was in the days before America entered the war, in the days when the United States was, theoretically at least, a neutral nation. But Von Bernstorff, Von Papen and the rest of the embassy at Washington were doing everything they could to further their schemes from this side of the Atlantic.

But not even the secret service could penetrate the mystery of the messages. That these were flashed from the huge wireless towers on this side of the Atlantic, or relayed from the German radio stations, seemed fairly obvious. But how?

"They must be sending the stuff through the air," argued the chief of the secret service to Talbot, one of his best men. "For the simple reason that we've closed all their other channels."

"Any idea as to the code they are using?" asked Talbot.

"None at all, but it's probably concealed somewhere in the messages which they send out to the ships at sea—press bulletins, stock quotations, and the like. We've studied them carefully, but haven't been able to find a thing."

"How about the outburst from Nauhen every morning?"

"The only explanation for that seems to be that it's an attempt to 'fog the air' so that ships and other towers can't get anything through."

"Yes, but in that case would the Germans send it for an hour early every morning? Why not all day long? And why that hash of language that doesn't mean a thing? If they were trying to fog things they'd wireless the Bible or Nietzsche or excerpts from some other long book instead of that mess of meaningless rot."

"All right," retorted the chief, "if you think there's a clue there, go to it."

But Talbot didn't begin his investigations with a study of the Nauhen "hash." He made his way at first to the laboratory of Charles E. Appar, a deep student of wireless telegraphy. It was to Appar that he told his troubles and, when he had finished, the expert leaned forward and picked up something from the table in front of him.

"See that?" Appar asked. Talbot nodded.

"Looks like an old-fashioned cylindrical phonograph record," he said.

"Just what it is," admitted the expert, "only you use it in connection with a wireless phonograph."

"A wireless phonograph?" and the government operative's voice showed that he had never heard of such a contrivance.

"Yes, a phonograph attached to the receiving end of a radio station. I finished working on it a few days ago, and I think it's just what you need for this job. It will record and keep track of every sound that comes into the station, enabling you to 'listen in' on messages months after they have been sent. With a supply of these records and the necessary patience you ought to be able to figure out the system the Huns are using, without their being any the wiser. It may take weeks or even months, but it's just a question of being everlastingly at it."

Appar was right. Talbot found that it took him nearly four months to get on to the system—four months of ceaseless listening in at the end of a De Forest audion detector which picks up sound waves from thousands of miles away, and even then he would never have located the secret had it not been for the wax cylinders. But with the aid of these automatic detectives he was able to repeat each message until he had it almost by heart, trying out the various combinations and symbols until he stumbled across the right one.

Then, one morning, when the chief of the secret service least expected him, he burst into the office with the exclamation:

"I've got it—the fifth, tenth and fifteenth flashes! See?" and he held out a sheet of paper on which were row upon row of figures and letters, commencing with "5-9-K-14-B."

"Looks interesting," admitted the chief, "but what does it mean?"

"Got a German dictionary here? No—well, I have. Luckily it's an old edition—just the one they're using for the code. The letters give the numbers of the pages, and the figures designate the words, the big ones in bold type. Five and eight K means the fifth and eighth words on page eleven. 14 B means the fourteenth word on page two, and so on. By spacing 'em so far apart in the meaningless wireless messages—or even in the press bulletins sent out from this side—they are able to fill in with lots of stuff to throw you off the scent. But the code's simple enough—that's what makes it such a wonder!"

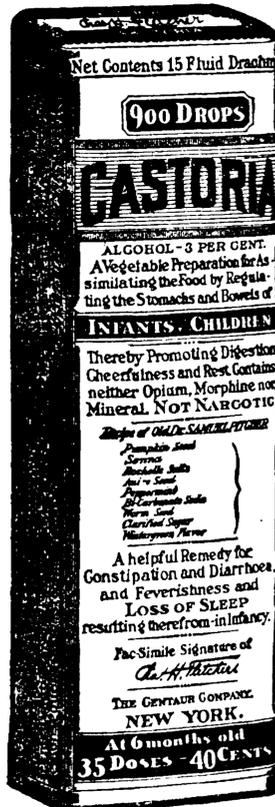
And it wasn't until Von Bernstorff received his sailing orders that he knew the secret service had been plucking his messages and his instructions out of the air, through the ingenious use of a wax phonograph cylinder.

When Baby Complains.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS a baby has of expressing any pain or irregularity or digression from its normal condition of health and happiness. A short sharp cry, a prolonged irritated cry. Restlessness, a constant turning of the head or of the whole body, fretful. In these and other ways a baby tells you there is something wrong. Most mothers know that a disordered stomach, or bowels that do not act naturally are the cause of most of baby's sufferings. A call for the doctor is the first thought, but in the event of any delay there should be ready at hand a safe remedy such as Fletcher's Castoria.

Castoria has been used for baby's ailments for over 30 years and has merited the good will of the family physician in a measure not equaled by any other baby's medicine because of its harmlessness and the good results achieved.

And remember this: Castoria is essentially a baby's remedy and not a cure-all for every member of the family. What might help you is too often dangerous when given to a babe.



Exact Copy of Wrapper

Children Cry For



Let's Think It Over.

There is such a thing as saying too much on any subject, and the "grand-stand" talker sooner or later becomes a bore. The truth is always welcome, and the truth reiterated and confirmed is more than welcome—it reaches your innermost soul.

Fletcher's Castoria is all its advertising has claimed for it. Scrutinized by the microscope of public opinion and used for over thirty years it stands without a peer in the hearts of thoughtful, cautious, discerning Mothers. And once used, mother love—there is no substitute for mother love—will scorn to try a "substitute" or a "just-as-good".

Masquerading under many names drugs that are injurious to the tender babe have found their way into some households, but the light of experience soon casts them out. Are they cast out before it is too late? MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

10 Cents BRIGHTENS, REFRESHES, ADDS NEW DELIGHT TO OLD DRAPERIES PUTNAM FADELESS DYES—dyes or tints as you wish

"Desert" in the Ocean. In the south Pacific, west of Patagonia, there is a sea desert which contains so few forms of marine life that, it is claimed, whales and sharks frequently die of hunger before they find their way out.

Gone to the Dogs. Headline—"Hermit's Eat Grass and Bark." We should rather expect them to moo or whiny.

Blood will tell, but sometimes we hate to listen to it.

But He Can't Go. Headline—"Kaiser Busts to Go." He can bust for aught we care.

No man ever died of poison by burying the gall of malice in his own heart.

Which is Larger The Sun or a Cent

The sun is the largest but you can hold the cent so close to your eye that you'll lose sight of the sun.

Don't let a cheap price or a big can baking powder make you lose sight of quality

CALUMET The Economy BAKING POWDER

Is the quality leavener—for real economy in the kitchen, always use Calumet, one trial will convince you.



BEST BY TEST

The World's Greatest Baking Powder

DO YOU KNOW

THAT our town co-operates with more than eighty others in buying our Chautauqua?
 THAT without this co-operation the Chautauqua would cost several times as much?
 THAT the lecturers, concert companies and entertainers appear in a different town every day in June, July and August and a part of September?
 THAT such talent can be heard at so low a price by no other plan than the Circuit Chautauqua?
 THAT the Circuit Chautauqua movement has grown tremendously since it was established in 1906?
 THAT other democratic peoples of the world are eagerly adopting the Chautauqua idea?
 THAT the Chautauqua is considered by great thinkers one of the greatest educational forces in the world?

NOVEL CHAUTAUQUA-ATTRACTION



MAE SHUMWAY ENDERLY

SUCH words as reader, impersonator, singer or musician fully describe many entertainers. But all of them put together do not describe the very popular Miss Enderly. She is a whole show—characters, music, costumes—everything. And she gives an entertainment, the like of which you have never seen unless it has been your pleasure to see Mae Shumway Enderly. She begins with a few stories—just to get acquainted. Then she presents "Peasant Brides." In this she appears in native costume, dressed for the wedding, as a bride in Ireland, then Russia, Italy, Hungary, Norway, Switzerland, Holland, France and America, with but thirty seconds required for each change. At the same time she describes the different wedding festivities, plays the national music of each country, sings their folk songs and speaks their dialects. The entire entertainment is a fascinating novelty, and will be seen at our Chautauqua on the first day.

HEALTH AUTHORITY



LOUISE L. MCINTYRE

GOOD health, plenty of energy, straight thinking—these are the important things in life and success. And these are the things Louise L. McIntyre will tell about and demonstrate on the afternoon of the second day of our Chautauqua. She not only talks about keeping in trim—but she shows you how to get in trim—shows how simple and easy it all is. This is an afternoon for everybody—young and old, man or woman. For who is there who does not want to enjoy the best of health and meet every day with a spirit that wins? The second afternoon will be a pleasant tonic—pleasant taste, little cost, much benefit.

Waterproof Sieve.

Turn up the edges of a piece of fine wire gauze to form a small sieve. Smoke the gauze on both sides in a candle flame. If water is poured in slowly it will not run through, as its weight is not sufficient to break the film on the lower side. For the same reason the sieve can be floated on water, even if loaded with a considerable weight.—Tit-Bits.

LEGAL NOTICES

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 29th day of July A. D. 1922.
 Present: Hon. Willis L. Lyons, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of **Deborah S. Sawdy, Deceased.**
 E. N. Braley 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 and examine and adjust all claims and demands against said deceased by and before said court.
 It is ordered, that four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate.
 It is further ordered, that the 4th day of December 1922, at ten 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.
WILLIS L. LYONS
 Judge of Probate

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 July A. D. 1922.
 Present: Hon. Willis L. Lyons, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of **Martin Melvin, Deceased.**
 Mark L. Melvin 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 four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate.
 It is further ordered, that the 27th day of November 1922, at ten 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.
WILLIS L. LYONS
 Judge of Probate

In the Span of Life.
 Tropical midgets of sorts live less than a day—sequoias have felt their sap quicken with the warmth of three thousand springs. Somewhere between these extremes, we open our eyes, look about us for a time, and close them again. Modern political geography and shift of government give us Methuselahic feelings; but a glance at rocks or stars sends us shuddering among the other notes, which glisten for a moment in the sunlight and then vanish.—William Beebe in the Atlantic Monthly.

NOXIOUS WEED LAW

It shall be the duty of the highway commissioner and the overseer of highways in each district to see that the provisions of this act are carried out within the limits of his road district. Any highway commissioner who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.
 Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the overseer and commissioner of highways to cut or cause to be cut, in each year, all brush within the limits of any highway passing by or through such lands. Provided, however, That this section shall in nowise apply to young trees which have been set out or preserved by abutting property owners for shade or other purposes.
 Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every owner, possessor or occupier of land or of every person or persons, firm or corporation having charge of any lands in this state to cut or cause to be cut down and destroyed all Canada thistles, milkweed, wild carrots, oxeye daisies, or other noxious weeds growing thereon, or on any highway passing by or through said land, at least twice in each year, once before the first day of July and again before the first day of September, and as much oftener as may be necessary to prevent them going to seed, and if any owner, possessor or occupier of land or any person or persons, firm or corporation having charge of any lands in this state shall, knowingly, suffer any Canada thistles, milkweeds, wild carrots, or other noxious weeds to grow thereon, or on any highway passing by or through such land, or shall suffer the seed to ripen, so as to cause or endanger the spread thereof, he or they shall, on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of ten dollars, together with costs of prosecution, for every such offense and he or they shall pay the cost of cutting and destroying such weeds and an additional and an additional ten per centum.
 Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of highways in each road district to give general notice in the following manner to every owner, possessor and occupier of land and to every person or persons, firm or corporation, having charge of any lands in this state, whereon noxious weeds are growing, or by or through which land a highway passes, to cut and destroy such noxious weeds: Four notices, each not less than two feet square shall be printed in clear readable type and posted one in each of four conspicuous places in the road district, and notices shall also be published in some local paper having a general circulation in the township. These notices shall set forth the fact that all noxious shall be cut on or before a certain date, which date shall be fixed by the commissioner. The posting and publishing of such notices shall take place at least ten days prior to the date upon which the weeds must be cut.
P. KENNEDY,
 Highway Commissioner of Putnam Township.

State of Michigan, the Probate Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Howell in said County, on the 24th day of July A. D. 1922.
 Present: Hon. Willis L. Lyons, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of **Martha A. Nichols, Deceased.**
 Dr. H. F. Sigler Executor 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 four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate.
 It is further ordered, that the 27th day of November 1922, at ten 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.
WILLIS L. LYONS
 Judge of Probate

An Egg Mystery.
 If you want to mystify your friends, show them how you can get an egg into a bottle the mouth of which appears to be far too narrow for the purpose. It can be done by soaking the egg in a strong solution of acetic acid and water. The egg becomes soft and can be pressed into any shape. When it falls into the water in the bottle it will harden again.—Tit-Bits.

SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO

this store put on an event that in ACTUAL PRICE CUTTING has not been equalled since

In the Very Near Future

you will have another such opportunity ---one that for ACTUAL VALUES will surpass even the extraordinary values offered at our CLEARANCE SALES of recent years.

AGAIN---

this event will be announced through our August

Dancers' "Guide Post"

Watch for It
 Read Every Page
 Then BUY
 The More You Buy
 The More You Save

W. J. DANCER & CO.

Stockbridge, Mich.

Now in the NEW STORE

We will close out the following implements for cash

- 6 Sixty-tooth steel frame Lever Harrows\$16
- 1 Sixty-tooth wood frame Lever Harrows.....\$12
- 2 9 Oliver steel beam Walking Plows.....\$22
- 1 98 Oliver steel beam Walking Plow.....\$20
- 2 95 South Bend Steel Beam Walking Plows.....\$21
- 1 94 South Bend Steel Beam Walking Plow.....\$21
- 3 J. H. C. 5-tooth one horse Cultivators.....\$7
- 2 J. H. C. 7-tooth one horse Cultivators.....\$8
- 1 50 to 60 bushels New Idea Manure Spreader.....\$130

We carry a full line of Garden Seeds

Bulk Seeds per ounce5c to 30c
 Package Seeds.....5c

Why pay more?

Teetle Hardware

AW, WHAT'S THE USE

By L. F. Van Zelm
 © Western Newspaper Union

How Enthusiastic Fanny Is