

91 TUSCOLA COUNTY MEN ARE CALLED

NOTIFIED TO APPEAR AT CARO NEXT MONDAY, MAY 27.

Local Board Will Send 86 of This Number to Camp Custer on Tuesday.

Ninety-one more young men of Tuscola county are being notified to appear in Caro next Monday, May 27, to be mustered into military service. It is the intention of the local board to send 86 of this number to Camp Custer on the following day.

The following is the list of men: Lewis Chardon, Vassar. Willis Jamison, Millington. Arthur Sturgis, Fairgrove. Adolph Schulz, Unionville. Lloyd Botimer, Reese. Charles Dean, Millington. Wade Morrison, Mayville. Charles Stewart, Fairgrove. Otis Shoens, Vassar. Stephen Elmy, Deford. Clarence Johnson, Fostoria. Alfred Clark, Caro. Raymond LaNone, Fostoria. Charles Arndt, Reese. Frank Holcomb, Kingston. Harry Emery, Caro. Geo. Ottaway, Cass City. Francis Thompson, Saginaw. Andy Allen, Vassar. William O. Mead, Rochester. Clyde Montague, Caro. Jay F. Hammond, Caro. Archie Burns, Kingston. Harry Hopkins, Mayville. Frank Chanting, Silverwood. Fred H. Scott, Fairgrove. Frank H. Gage, Caro. Ellis Mallory, Caro. M. R. Jerome, Fostoria. Norman Dwyer, Caro. Ober Blough, Caro. George Leach, Mayville. Nathaniel Coleman, Akron. Montie Bush, Unionville. Cyril Klein, Caro. William Draper, Vassar. Willis Griswold, Fostoria. Ernest Harbin, Mayville. Joseph Hartman, Owendale. Charles Fritts, Unionville. John Ziegler, Unionville. Walter Schlutz, Caro. Benjamin Farver, Unionville. Lloyd Shay, Mayville. Otto Crouch, Caro. Theron O'Donnell, Reese. Lewis Brooks, Cass City. George Sleeper, Fairgrove. Sherman Reamer, Kingston. Ralph Tinglan, Vassar. Henry VanSickle, Caro. Ernest Schmandt, Richville. Ray Henderson, Millington. Stanley Hart, Wilmot. Leonard Maul, Millington. August Witkovsky, Caro. Alvin Benkelman, Cass City. Russell Turner, Colling. George Rowley, Vassar. Adolph Schiefer, Vassar. William C. Mead, Mayville. Orville McKenzie, Millington. Edw. Kissane, Cass City. Charles Burger, Akron. Benjamin Ewald, Unionville. John Beebhyser, Cass City. John Schlicht, Reese. Julius Hansen, Kingston. James Sherman, Fostoria. Leon Jewett, Watrous. James B. Toft, Yale. Clarence Morgan, Akron. Henry Zimmerman, Fairgrove. Herman Werner, Mayville. Glen Rockel, Cass City. Melvin Stebbins, Fostoria. Earl Clynne, Rochester. Denton Truax, Mayville. Earl Owens, Akron. Milton Campbell, Reese. Herbert Journeau, Gagetown. Wilber Gamet, Vassar. Bert L. Williams, Millington. M. E. Fordyce, Cass City. Fred Freeman, Caro. William Hilde, Gagetown. George Belden, Millington. George Westerby, Kingston. Howard Loomis, Gagetown. Samuel Derry, Akron. Ernest Bogert, Vassar.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.

For Selective Draft Service on June 5, 1918.

All male persons, whether U. S. citizens or not, residing in Tuscola County, who have attained the age of 21 years since the last registration held June 5, 1917, shall present themselves for registration at the Court House in the village of Caro, in said county on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1918, between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and nine o'clock p. m.

Local Board for Tuscola County.

The Rebekahs enjoyed a pot-luck supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Delong Friday evening. The event was in honor of Mrs. Maynard Delong.

WOOD-CLARA.

Arthur Clara of Camp Custer and Miss Edna Wood of Cass City were united in marriage in Caro, Saturday, May 18, by Rev. Gallagher, pastor of the Episcopal church. The bride is well known here, having resided in Cass City and vicinity for a number of years. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Clara, prosperous farmers living near Gagetown.

Mr. Clara returned to Camp Custer Monday where he is in military training. Mrs. Clara will finish her term as teacher of the Dillman school, west of town. The Chronicle and friends extend congratulations.

SIX DOCTORS IN TUSCOLA WANTED FOR WAR SERVICE

Dr. I. D. McCoy Volunteers and Expects to Leave Cass City in About a Month.

Dr. I. D. McCoy has enlisted in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. He was examined at Ann Arbor Monday, passed the examination very satisfactorily and expects to receive his commission and leave here in about a month.

Naturally the doctor is a very busy man and will be much more so the coming month and any assistance rendered him by his patrons in closing up his affairs will meet with a hearty appreciation. Mr. McCoy is advertising his residence property for sale, but expects to retain the hospital as he sees a bright future for that institution. He hopes to secure a physician to conduct it during his absence, but has not closed any deal to date.

The war is reaching into Tuscola county for doctors and at a recent meeting of the County Medical Society, one-fourth of the eligible medical men were asked for. There are nine doctors available and six of these are wanted at once.

A war board was formed among the doctors with Dr. Seeley of Mayville, chairman. The other members of the board are Drs. Handy of Caro and McKenzie of Reese. The business of the war board is to see to it that the civilian population is cared for, and the board has a wide latitude in placing the doctors who remain where their services are the most needed.

With Dr. McCoy of Cass City and Dr. H. A. Barbour of Vassar volunteering their services, there remain but four doctors to be chosen by the war board to fill the Tuscola county quota of six physicians wanted at this time.

MRS. ARTHUR BEEDON

Death of Companion of Former Pastor at Deford M. E. Church.

The death of Mrs. Katurah M. Beedon, wife of Rev. Arthur Beedon of Carsonville, at the Port Huron hospital at 1:30 o'clock last Sunday morning, came as a great shock to her many friends in this vicinity as well as the members of the family.

Mrs. Beedon was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Weyeneth, and was born near Tully, N. Y., January 31, 1879. In 1881, the family came to Michigan and located near Richmondville where she grew to womanhood. At the age of 22 years, she was united in marriage to Rev. Arthur Beedon at Forester, at that time pastor of the M. E. church at Shabbona which was his first charge in the ministry. She has labored faithfully with her husband on his various charges since that time.

She united with the M. E. church under Rev. H. Nankervis at Forester at an early age and her quiet, retiring, patient and faithful character particularly fitted her for her duties as mistress of the parsonage and untiring helpmeet in spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Eight children were born to them, one son, Clarence Arthur, dying five years ago. The surviving ones are: Francis, Ernest, Marion, Mabel, Aletta, Kenneth and Clinton, a baby eleven months old. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. A. M. Weyeneth, of this place, three brothers, J. G. Weyeneth of Tully, N. Y., and George and Albert of this place and four sisters, Mrs. Theodore Ruff, of St. Clair, Minnie, of Detroit, Carrie of this place and Fanny of Tully, N. Y.

The remains were brought to Carsonville on the Monday noon train and the funeral was held from the Forester M. E. church Wednesday afternoon. The interment was made in the Forester cemetery. The pall bearers consisted of six ministers, Rev. Keene of Crosswell, Nagel of Sandusky, Norton of Elmer, Mathews of Lexington, Spade of Applegate and Richards of Deckerville.—Deckerville Records.

An exchange tells of a girl named Mary at her birth. As she grew up she dropped the "r" and it was Ma. When she began to shine socially she changed the "y" to an "e" and her name was Mae. About a year ago she married and now she has dropped the final letter and spells it plain Ma.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AND DECORATION DAY

HOME GUARDS WILL HAVE CHARGE OF PROGRAM ON MAY 30.

Memorial Services Will Be Held at the Evangelical Church Sunday Evening.

A TOAST

Here's to the Blue of the wind-swept North,
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Grant be with you all
As the Sons of the North advance.

And here's to the Gray of the sun-kissed South,
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Lee be with you all
As the sons of the South advance.

And here's to the Blue and Gray as one,
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of God be with us all
As the Sons of the Flag advance.
—George Morrow Mayo in Chicago Examiner.

On Sunday evening, May 26, the usual Memorial services will be held at the Evangelical church. The address will be given by the Rev. J. D. Young. The Cass City Band and Home Guard Company will assemble at the Armory in the Town Hall at 6:30 and will attend this service in a body.

The exercises for Decoration Day on May 30 have been placed in the hands of the Cass City Home Guards. Capt. Kaiser has appointed the following committee to act with him: Lieutenants Heller and Farrell and Private F. A. Bigelow to represent the company and for the citizens, Wm. H. Murphy and Samuel Champion.

The Home Guard Company will assemble at their Armory at 1:00 p. m., will form a parade and at 2:00 p. m. march to a platform erected at the flag pole where the following short program will be given:

Music, Cass City Band.
Singing "America", Everyone.
Patriotic Song by Male Quartette.
Memorial Day Address.
Singing by School Children.

The procession will then form in the following order: Cass City Band led by Uncle Sam, the Cass City Home Guard Co., Workers of the Red Cross, the Township War Board and workers, school children with flags and the G. A. R. in automobiles. They will march to the cemetery where another short exercise will be given consisting of a short address by a representative of the G. A. R., firing of three volleys by the Cass City Home Guards, sounding of taps by the company bugler the playing of the Star Spangled Banner by the band with the company at present arms. The G. A. R. and school children will then decorate the graves.

At the completion of the exercises, the parade will again form and march back to the Armory where they will fall out.

SOLDIER BOYS' LETTERS

Somewhere in France.
April 22, 1918.

Dear Friends:
As I promised to write to more people than I find time for, I will write one to the paper so you all can see it.

We had a very pleasant trip across the Atlantic ocean. The weather was fine. There were only three or four fellows sea-sick out of six thousand. We landed at a small town in France and believe me you could not want to see a happier bunch when we set our feet on land even if the mud was six inches deep.

I never was so surprised in my life as I was to see the difference in the way people lived. The peasants all wear wooden shoes. Their buildings are all stone and their houses and barns are built quite long and not very wide. They frame a wall on one side and the other three sides have a wall eight to ten feet high. They have a fine court yard inside with a large fountain in the center. There are very few large towns—mostly all small hamlets.

The buildings are so old that most of them are all covered with moss. They have very funny ways of hauling grain and other things. Their wagons are a two-wheel concern with thills on. They put one horse in the thills and three more in front for plowing and other work on the farm. They use oxen and hitch four of them to a plow. They're altogether too

slow for me. I am afraid if I had to drive them I would do something terrible.

Some of you people who knew me, will remember I was very anxious to get in actual service. We are getting it now and we take it with a relish. We are armed with the French government. We haul French troops from one place to another. The first trip I was on was 270 miles. That doesn't seem very far to anyone with a pleasure car but make it in a five-ton truck and it is quite a trip. They have wonderful roads all over France. They are like driving on a boulevard. We pass through towns that have been shelled. There is just a large pile of stones and in some places there is a piece of a wall standing. Other places where there has been a battle in between the two lines of trenches, the shell holes are so thick that it is almost impossible to walk without stepping in a shell hole. You people at home can't imagine how terrible war is. Imagine your cities and farms all shelled!

You can always tell when there is a shell coming. First you hear the report of the cannon, then you hear the whistle of the shell (time to duck), then it explodes and if you are within 50 or 75 feet of it and remain unpunctured you can consider yourself the luckiest man living. The people all have dugouts all the way from 20 to 40 feet deep. As soon as the Germans commence to shell a place, they all duck. It is a good plan to follow suit. On our first convoy to the front, I will admit it gave me a funny feeling, especially at night.

We drive without lights. There were airplanes turning search lights on us and every little while a shell would whistle over us. Airplanes are as thick as flies in the states. I saw an air battle the other night but they were going so fast that I failed to see the ending, but I went back to bed perfectly convinced that there would be one less Boche in the morning. There were several French machines after one German. The French are wonderful in the air.

I am afraid that the boys just going to the training camps are going to be out of luck on seeing France, for I am planning on eating Xmas dinner in U. S. Everything is coming fine over here. I have met soldiers belonging to a race which I never dreamed of seeing—Algerians. I was talking with a couple of Belgians last night, and they were fine fellows. I believe I have told you all that I have time for. Anyone wanting to know anything about France, just write me, I will try and answer all.

As ever,
ELMER DENEEN,
American Mission,
M. T. D.—A. E. F.
Convois Autos
Far B. C. M., Paris
No. 2015261.

TUSCOLA CO. Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Eldred Charles of Yale Chosen County Secretary.

Rev. Eldred Charles, who has been the efficient pastor of the Christian church at Yale for five years, has accepted the position of secretary of the Tuscola Co. Y. M. C. A. work which has been recently organized. He and his family will move to Caro and Mr. Charles will commence his new duties in June.

In commenting on Rev. Charles' resignation as pastor, the Yale Record says:

"His new position gives him the grand opportunity to work among men and boys for which he is especially adapted and so much enjoys, the organizing of groups for various purposes in the different towns in connection with church work, bringing the boys into touch with the religious side of life and finally giving them the home interest in the church. Yale will lose one of its most popular young ministers, who has made scores of friends, especially among the men and boys in our city."

SHOW TO AID RED CROSS

Entire Proceeds of Thursday Matinee Go to Swell Fund.

The J. J. Kelly Tent Show, which comes to Cass City each year about this time, is to open a week's engagement in Cass City next Monday, May 27. It is claimed this season the company is better than any Mr. Kelly has had here before. This is due to a number of big plays to be presented during the week, the feature play of which will be "The Shepherd of the Hills," by Harold Bell Wright.

Thursday matinee will be given over to the Cass City Red Cross at which time the Red Cross ladies will have full charge of the show, and all money received will go into the Red Cross funds. It is believed the people of Cass City will come out and give them a packed house.

W. H. Brownell, business manager of the organization, will announce each evening where the Red Cross tickets will be on sale.

Advertise it in the Chronicle.

"LAY IN YOUR COAL EARLY" IS ADVICE

HAVE AT LEAST HALF OF YOUR COAL IN YOUR BIN BY JUNE 15.

Supply of Hard Coal for Michigan and Other Western States Will Be Limited.

T. C. Halpin, Tuscola County Fuel Administrator, gives out the following information to the public regarding the fuel situation:

The United States Fuel Administration advises all householders to lay in a supply of coal as early as possible. On account of increased demand of anthracite coal for government uses and the need of hard coal for industries engaged in war work in the east, the supply available for Michigan and other western states will be limited.

The government intends coal shipments to be made with the least possible haul. Practically all the hard coal comes from Pennsylvania. As the whole matter is one of transportation and a shortage existing in cars and motive power, the hard coal will not be equitably distributed over the entire country as it otherwise should be.

Under the present zoning plan Michigan is denied Pocahontas coal. A reasonable supply of soft coal can now be obtained and citizens should at once order and have delivered to them prior to June 15th, at least one-half of their expected requirements for next winter. Unless citizens will take the kind of coal that can now be furnished, it will be impossible to supply domestic requirements later in the season. Coal must be mined, hauled and delivered in considerable quantities during April, May and June in order to prevent a repetition of last year's condition.

The coal dealer should not be expected to buy coal and store it during the summer months. The public should buy now and in that way the coal dealer could in many cases make delivery to consumers direct from the car.

It is hoped citizens will not further delay placing orders for the kind of coal their dealers can immediately supply.

UNPATRIOTIC TO EAT NEW GROWN SPUDS

Our Surplus Potato Stock Must Be Largely Consumed at Home. How You Can Help.

"Eating new potatoes before July 4th will be considered unpatriotic by the Food Administration of Michigan," declared Food Administrator G. A. Prescott.

"When our potato belt farmers, in response to federal, state, municipal and civic appeal raised nearly thirty-six million bushels of potatoes last year as a war contribution it is the plain duty of the people of this state to do everything within our power to utilize this crop.

"I wish every housewife in Michigan would take a pledge to serve potatoes in some form at least twice a day. The suggestion, if adopted, would conserve thousands of bushels of wheat, consume our surplus potato crop, a practical patriotism of the easiest kind.

"If the very next time the housewife telephones her grocery order she would say to the grocer she wants nothing but Michigan grown potatoes until after the Fourth of July, the problem would be solved."

SENIOR ROAST.

On Friday evening, the seniors of the local high school went in automobile loads to the farm home of Miss Christie MacRae, one-fourth of a mile from New Greenleaf, to spend a few hours in fun. Upon arriving there, the boys built a fire in the orchard and then much merriment was afforded in roasting frankfurters and beef steak. The other refreshments were buns and cocoa. It was a beautiful moonlight night and all the trees in the orchard were in full bloom.

After having a jolly time in the orchard, they went into the home of Miss MacRae and were served with ice cream and fried cakes. They then played games until time to go home. All report a most enjoyable time.

KELLERMANN FILM A MARVELOUS PICTURE

Those who contend that woman is too weak physically to contend with man at the voting booth and therefore should be denied the franchise should go to the Pastime Theater next Wednesday or Thursday, May 29 and 30, to see Annette Kellermann in "A Daughter of the Gods," the motion picture spectacle under the direction

of William Fox. The sight of this picture will end all argument. It seems almost incredible that any human being, man or woman, could go through the stunts performed by Miss Kellermann and come out of them alive. Either she is a superwoman or women are surely entitled to rank with men in physical endurance.

Compared with what Miss Kellermann endures in this picture, most other films are child's play. There are times in the progress of the picture when one feels certain that it must be a dummy which is seen. And then Miss Kellermann's charming face and figure bob up serenely, and one realizes that she really has performed what seemed impossible. There are a score of stunts shown which "can't be done"—but she does them.

It is doubtful if there is a woman on the stage who could enact Miss Kellermann's role in "A Daughter of the Gods."

FARM LABOR IS FAIRLY PLENTIFUL

War Preparedness Board Will Pay Fare of Hands Who Leave to Work on Farms.

Money to pay for the transportation of workers to the farms of the state, where this is necessary, has been appropriated by the war preparedness board to the labor agencies conducted by Michigan in many cities, according to A. B. Cook, federal farm labor director.

The appropriation, which was small but sufficient, will be used as a revolving fund—that is, men whose tickets are bought for them will be required to reimburse the board. The system is one that has been adopted in several states with practically no loss to any of them, and from the agricultural standpoint has added greatly to the efficiency of the employment agencies maintained by the states.

"Conditions at present indicate that farm labor is fairly plentiful, and is going to be available in sufficient quantity, at prices not unreasonable, all things considered," Director Cook declares. "The farmer must stand ready," he adds, "to pay reasonable wage, though he need not permit anyone to hold him up."

GREENLEAF RAISES \$440 FOR RED CROSS IN ONE MEETING

A rousing Red Cross meeting was held Tuesday evening at the Baptist church in Greenleaf at which \$440 were raised for this war fund.

Rev. J. D. Young of Cass City, Rev. J. Erskine of Evart, Mich., Rev. Duany Martin of Bad Aex and Rev. Nathan of Uby gave inspiring addresses and the musical numbers consisted of a vocal quartet by Miss Nora Jones, Mrs. B. F. Moon, James Yakes and G. W. Landon of Cass City, vocal solos by Wm. McCallum of Greenleaf and James Yakes and singing of patriotic songs by the assembly.

The church was "packed to its utmost" and it was considered one of the best patriotic meetings ever held in that community.

BEAN ANTHRACNOSE ON RUN M. A. C. MAN SAYS

Seed Stock Should Be Free from Weathered Beans and Clean and Dry.

Anthracnose, a disease of the bean crop that in past years has been the source of immense loss to Michigan farmers, is on the run, in the opinion of Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist at M. A. C. It can be kept that way, he adds, if Michigan bean growers will carefully pick their seed before planting this spring.

"As a result of the last two dry summers," Doctor Coons declares, "the percentage of anthracnose has been so reduced that not more than one sample in 50 of the thousand we have examined within the past winter showed heavy infestation by this disease."

"Anthracnose is now in retreat, but if wet weather keeps up this year it can make a stand and retrench itself unless the precaution is taken to plant clean seed beans. The seed stock should be free from weathered beans and as clean and dry as possible. All beans showing spots or stains should be thrown out."

PLEASE GIVE OLD ADDRESS

When requesting that the postoffice address of your Chronicle be changed, please give old address as well as new. With the hundreds of names on our mailing list it is impossible to remember the postoffice addresses of all, and attention to this little detail on the part of those desiring changes will save us much time and trouble.

To buy or sell, use Chronicle liners.

CASS CITY CHRONICLE
Published Weekly.

The Tri-County Chronicle and Cass City Enterprise consolidated April 20, 1906.

Subscription price—One yr., \$1.50; 8 months, \$1. All past due subscriptions up to Feb. 1, 1917, will be figured at the old rate of \$1.00 per year. After that date the rate of \$1.50 is effective. Canadian subscriptions, \$2.00 per year.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Entered as second class matter Apr. 27, 1906, at the postoffice at Cass City, Michigan, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

H. F. Lenzner, Publisher.



SHABBONA.

Wm. Raymond has the small pox. Florence Fuller spent Sunday at her home in Argyle.

A. W. Markle of Bad Axe was a caller in town Monday.

Bertha Cook spent the week-end with friends at Argyle.

The orchards are in bloom. We hope to have plenty of fruit this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Scott have moved into the Wm. Philpot house.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wait entertained relatives from Peck Sunday.

Mrs. Nelson Kitley of Marlette is the guest of Mrs. Frank Auslander.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Ehlers spent the week-end with friends in Detroit.

Albert Leslie went to Big Rapids to attend summer school at Ferris institute.

Mrs. Vern Arnold of Detroit is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Crocker of Pin-gree were pleasant callers in town Saturday.

Frank Auslander and Chas. Severance were business callers in Sandusky Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Phetteplace and Mrs. A. Lorentzen were callers in Cass City at Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parrott and Herbert Parrott of Marlette spent Sunday at their homes here.

Herman, Floyd, Newton Auslander, John Kennedy and Wm. Hyatt are visiting relatives at Grayling.

Mrs. Dan Leslie and daughters, Mabel and Hazel, and other, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, spent Sunday at Argyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern McGregor and daughter, Marion, of Peck spent Sunday afternoon at Harvey McGregory's.

Mrs. Wm. Meredith and granddaughter, Arlene, visited from Friday until Sunday with Mrs. Sam Robinson of Cumber.

Mrs. Dan Leslie and son, Albert, and daughter, Mabel, and Miss Florence Fuller attended the Red Cross lecture at Sandusky Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Agar and son, Stuart, of Caro and Mr. and Mrs. I. Agar and family of Cass City visited at the home of Frank Auslander Sunday.

Quarterly conference will be held in the M. E. church Saturday evening. The preaching service will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30, instead at 8:00 in the evening.

John E. Lowe closed a successful term of school here and expects to leave for Camp Custer. His pupils and friend gave him a farewell party at Mrs. Peter Leslie's Friday evening.

Advertise it in the Chronicle.

Cass City Bank....

of I. B. AUTEN
Established 1882

Capital, \$30,000.00

Pays 4% Interest

Money to loan on Real Estate.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

G. A. TINDALE, Cashier



CLEANED From the EXCHANGES

REESE—Denmark township held a patriotic celebration May 22. Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborne gave the principal address.

CARO—Arthur McAvoy, of Caro and Saginaw, was indicted by the federal grand jury at Bay City Wednesday, and before Judge Tuttle the same day in U. S. court pled guilty to using the mails to defraud women with whom he started correspondence through a matrimonial paper or correspondence club. He was sentenced to two years at Leavenworth.

DECKERVILLE—The Deckerville Recorder, one of Sanilac county's best newspapers, is installing a modern linotype on which will be cast much of the composition for the news and advertising matter of that newspaper. The Recorder has owned a Junior linotype for several years, but has outgrown that machine and a standard linotype will more readily suit the requirements of Editor Dawe's print shop.

SANDUSKY—William Massman, Herbert Massman and Lawrence Massman were convicted in the United States Federal court, Wednesday, on the charge of making false affidavits in a questionnaire. William Massman, the father, and Herbert Massman, an uncle of young Massman, made out affidavits claiming that he was needed on the farm where he had lived all his life. Investigation showed that the young man was employed in Detroit. The father was fined \$600, the uncle \$400, and young Massman was sentenced to serve seven months in the Detroit House of Correction.—Republican.

BAD AXE—The damage suit of Archibald McIntyre against the township of Grant was finished in the circuit court May 4th after a hotly contested trial lasting six days. The jury brought in a verdict of \$5,000.00 for McIntyre. He had asked \$10,000 for injuries received through tipping in a hole on the road where gravel had been taken out and the hole not guarded. The contention of the defense was that the plaintiff knew the hole was there and should have avoided it with more caution. The case will be appealed to the supreme court at once.—Tribune.

NORTH BRANCH—Clinton D. Ball, an aged pioneer and prominent farmer of Koylton township, Tuscola county, was fatally burned Thursday morning at his home seven miles north and one mile west of this village. He was sitting on the porch smoking and it is assumed spilled fire on his clothing from his pipe, which, fanned by a brisk wind, was completely burned from his body. The aged man suffered a stroke of paralysis two years ago and being in a very helpless condition was unable to call or otherwise summon help. There were no members of the family near at hand at the time. Mr. Ball was a highly respected citizen and in past years had served his township in various official capacities. He leaves his widow and two sons, Frank and Fred Ball, residing in the same locality.—Gazette.

ELKLAND-ELMWOOD TOWN LINE

Miss Edith Evans is sewing for Mrs. Bert Knight.

Elsie Morse had her tonsils removed Saturday. She is getting along finely.

Mrs. L. Dudenhofer is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robinson, in Otter Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Slough of Mayville visited at Charles Seeley's home Sunday.

Mrs. D. McKellar and daughter, Jennie, visited at Mrs. D. Coon's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons autoed to Saginaw Sunday and spent the day with Rev. Morrison and family.

Mrs. Hannah Livingston and son, George, Mr. and Mrs. A. Daus and Maxine Livingston visited at the S. G. Ross home in Wells Sunday. Mrs. Livingston remained for a week's visit.

ELMWOOD.

Ezra Kelly is driving a Saxon run-about.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson of Wells were Sunday visitors at Ed. Burse's.

Mrs. George Davenport had her house and barn rodded Wednesday. Safety first.

Elsie Morse had her tonsils removed Saturday at Cass City. She is getting along finely.

Farmers are improving the nice weather by rushing in the corn. Other crops are looking fine so far.

Solomon Evans took Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Evans and son, Leroy, for a ride in his new car. They went as far as Sebawaing.

Mrs. D. McKellar and daughter, Mrs. Jennie Morrison, returned to their home in Lexington Saturday. Hiram McKellar took them as far as Bad Axe with the Ford.

Composition of the Ark.

The first ship built of which we have any description is Noah's ark. Assuming a cubit to be 18 inches, the ark was 450 feet in length, 75 feet in beam, and 45 feet in depth. It was built of gopher wood, or of cypress, which, like cedar, is suited for parts of a ship under water.

TWO OFFICERS GIVEN HIGH RANK

MARCH AND BLISS PROMOTED TO HIGHEST WAR RANK OF GENERALS.

AIRCRAFT DIVISION SEPARATE

Promotions for Bliss and March said to Have Become Necessary for the Conduct of the War.

Washington—President Wilson made nominations which will provide the United States army with three officers of the high rank of general. He also separated the aircraft division from the signal corps before the ink was dry on his signature to the Overman bill, which provided authority for the latter step.

Major-General Peyton March was named to be chief of staff. The office carries the rank of full general. General March has been serving as acting chief of staff since Major-General Tasker H. Bliss went to Europe.

General Bliss was nominated to be brevet general and designated as permanent representative of the United States on the inter-Allied war council which meets at Versailles.

General John J. Pershing, as commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces, already has the rank of full general.

The promotions for March and Bliss are said to have become necessary on account of the constantly increasing responsibility of American commanders for the conduct of the war.

Two other nominations are of extraordinary interest, as they directly concern the national army. They are: Brigadier-General Frank W. Coe, national army, to be chief of coast artillery with the rank of major-general.

Brigadier-General John D. Barrette, national army, to be brigadier-general in the regular army.

In the reorganization of the aircraft department, Major-General William L. Kenley is designated by the president as director of military aeronautics.

John D. Ryan, the recently appointed chairman of the aircraft board, has been made executive officer of the bureau of aircraft production.

Major-General George O. Squier, who has exercised general authority over aircraft matters until now, will in the future confine his activities to the signal corps.

ROADS TO SPEND \$937,961,318

Michigan Lines Well Taken Care of in Allotments for Year.

Washington—Railroads under government operation this year will spend nearly \$1,000,000,000 for additions, betterments and equipments, or approximately three times as much as in any one of the last three years.

Total capital expenditures approved by the railroad administration as announced are \$937,961,318.

Of this sum \$440,010,000 will be spent for additions and betterments, \$479,686,000 for equipment and \$18,203,000 for track extension.

The figures disclose Director General McAdoo's determination to let the railroads make many improvements which they had neglected during the last three years. Extensions, however, are not encouraged.

The railroad administration eliminated \$349,247,000, or nearly one-fourth of the railroad's proposals.

The following allotments were made to Michigan lines:

Michigan Central, \$20,027,000; Pere Marquette, \$8,419,000; Ann Arbor, \$2,078,000, and Detroit Terminal, \$356,000.

TROLLEYS CRASH; MANY INJURED

Head-on Collision With Packed Crowd Due to Split Switch.

Detroit.—Head-on collision between a Grand River and a Myrtle street car at Michigan avenue and Griswold street injured 21 persons about 10 minutes after the Patriotic fund parade had passed the city hall Sunday afternoon. At least four of the victims are seriously injured.

The street cars, both loaded with home-goers from the parade crowd, were crossing Michigan avenue in opposite directions, the Myrtle car going south and the Grand River-Jefferson north when the front trucks of the Grand River car took the switch at Michigan, swinging the heavy car and trailer into the front of the light Myrtle car. The latter was crushed from the impact and hardly a passenger on it escaped without some injury.

Students to Qualify for Commissions.

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker announced a modification of regulations governing the fourth officers' training camps, which will permit all students to qualify for commissions.

Under previous rules only 50 per cent of the men entering the camps were eligible for commissions. The final date for filing applications for the fourth camp was May 1, it was reiterated, and for that reason it is useless for men to apply for admission at this late date.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN WOULD DIVORCE TEUTONIC CAPITAL FROM U. S.



A. MITCHELL PALMER.

Detroit—A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of \$550,000,000 of German-owned property in the United States, in speaking at the open-air meeting in Cadillac square and at the Board of Commerce at noon Monday, expressed the conviction that Germany had a stranglehold on American industry before we entered the war.

Germany's great industrial and commercial army on American soil was counted on to keep the United States out of the war, but she reckoned without a knowledge of the temperament of our people," he said.

"I would divorce utterly and forever all German capital from American industry. Before the war Germany captured as far as she could great lines of industry whose control was designed to spread the power of Germany as against the day when it might call to its support in the struggle for world conquest its industrial and financial legions in this continent as other nations have called to their defenses the free men of their provinces the world around."

40,000 IN STATE TO REGISTER

Those Who Reached the Age of 21 Must Sign June 5.

Lansing—Every young man in Michigan who has attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, will be required to go to his local draft board Wednesday, June 5, and register for military service.

Plans for the new registration were received by Adjutant General John S. Bersey May 18 from Provost Marshal General Crowder at Washington.

This means that every man of 21 who is not registered now must visit his local draft board. Those who are entitled to exemption or deferred classification will be placed in their proper positions later by the boards, but Colonel Bersey emphasizes the fact that every man must register or take the penalty, which means a long term in a federal prison. Men minus one eye, disqualified for military service are within the draft age and did not receive a registration card on June 5 a year ago.

It is estimated that the Michigan registration of new men next month will total about 40,000. The total registration in this state one year ago was 377,179.

THOUSANDS MARCH IN PARADE

Parade Was Largest Ever Held in Detroit—Twenty-five Thousand and in Line.

Detroit—Fitting prelude to the week in which Detroit will pour out her wealth for the sake of our soldiers overseas was the great outpouring of her civilians—men, women, children—25,000 of them—who acclaimed by 10 times their number massed along the line of march, paraded Sunday afternoon to usher in Wayne county's \$7,000,000 Patriotic fund drive.

Sunday's parade was the largest that has ever been held in Detroit, and it was far and away the most thoroughly representative of all the city's varied interests.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION KILLS 56

Blast at Oakdale Worst in Nation During Big War.

Pittsburg—Fifty-six men are known to be head, 94 injured and in hospitals, and 21 employees of the Aetna Chemical company are missing as a result of the explosions Saturday that wrecked the company's explosive manufacturing plant at Oakdale, 16 miles from this city.

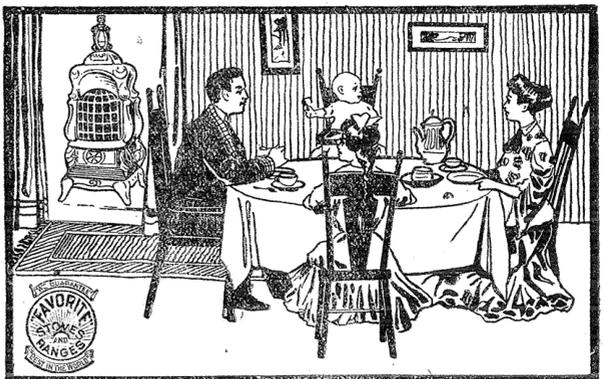
Build Concrete Ship On Large Scale.

Washington.—The shipping board has decided to proceed immediately on a large scale with the building of concrete ships and will increase the program out of the appropriation of \$2,250,000,000 asked for the next fiscal year. Eighteen concrete ships, aggregating 117,500 tons, have been contracted for. It was announced today that 58 other concrete vessels, at a cost of about \$42,250,000, will be ordered as soon as sites for the four new government yards are chosen.

Smoe people are under the impression that we do not deliver since putting our business on cash basis.

To correct this impression we are still delivering all orders but ask you to please pay the delivery man when he delivers the goods.

Heller's Bakery



A Cozy Fire in a Favorite Baseburner

is sure a pretty sight but--there is a certain uncertainty as to getting Chestnut coal most any year and particularly during the war.

This uncertainty caused the Favorite people to get out the

Favorite Pipeless Furnace

IT BURNS ANYTHING.

As good a furnace as the Favorite Baseburner was as a stove. We have sold one to someone you know.

Ready for your order.

N. Bigelow & Sons

Making a Granary Pay for Itself

IF THE farmers who sold their wheat last year at \$1.35 had had storage capacity to enable them to hold it and get \$2.00 for it—their 20 acres of wheat would have netted them the same amount of cash and paid for a Granary as well.

Farmers without proper grain storage facilities are at the mercy of a glutted market, crop shortages at times when the transportation facilities are already overtaxed, and other factors tending to beat down the price.

It is well now to prepare for the time when all grain will again be bought on a competitive market. Corn Cribbs and Bins will quickly pay for themselves. And with present prices for grains, lumber never was a better purchase. And to build right, use

WHITE PINE

for all exposed surfaces—siding, cornice, corner boards, etc. It stays where you put it, and it endures through generations without warping or twisting or splitting or rotting. It is soft, yet strong.

Our new service includes practical working plans, specifications and bills of material for every type of farm building. They may be had free on request of us, together with our estimate of the cost.

Begin planning now. See us.

CASS CITY GRAIN COMPANY
DEFORD, MICHIGAN

MEN OF THE HOUR



You must have good fitting comfortable work shoes-- everything depends on your having the best for your feet.

We use the same care fitting a work shoe as the finest shoe we handle. We feature an extra wide work shoe to take care of big joints.

Work Shoes and Good Ones
\$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$6.00

FARRELL

LOCAL NEWS



Farmers busy.
Help the Red Cross.
Chase the lawn mower.
Get ready to swat the fly!!
We repeat—Shut up your hens.
Clean up the back yards and alleys.
Buy coal now Remember last February.

Ice cream and cool drinks are popular again.

Martin Johnson of Detroit is spending the week with his family here.

Henry Beecher of Caro was a caller at the Sim Bardwell home Sunday.

William Brandon of Bad Axe visited his parental home here Sunday.

James Greenleaf and Nicholas Gable spent Sunday with friends at Cumber.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Doerr and Miss Elizabeth visited at Kilmanagh Sunday.

Alvin Benkelman of Ann Arbor is spending several days at his parental home.

Cyril Klein, Miss Addie Wallace and Miss Ersel Wallace were in Saginaw Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Greenwood of Caro called on friends in town Saturday evening.

Mrs. Forden and son are spending a few days as guests of Mr. Forden's parents at Ubyly.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Schwaderer of Bad Axe spent the week-end with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weldon and daughter, Grace, visited relatives at Kingston Sunday.

Mrs. Floyd Starr and Miss Gladys Walker of Argyle were guests of Mrs. W. O. Marshall Friday.

"If you want to get near beer go to Toledo," is the advice the Pigeon Progress gives its readers.

Mrs. C. W. Day and little son, John, visited Miss Kathryn McLarty at Owendale Thursday of last week.

Mrs. J. D. Brooker spent from Wednesday until Sunday as the guest of Mrs. W. D. Schooley at Vassar.

Mr. and Mrs. John Spurgeon and family were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Bardwell Sunday.

Fred Schwaderer spent the week-end as a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dunham at Royal Oak.

Mr. and Mrs. John Holcomb and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Striffler and son, Irvine, were callers in Caro Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. B. Hill and Arnold and William Hill of Saginaw visited Mrs. Hill's daughter, Mrs. H. J. Bengtson, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Turner of Ellington were guests of Mrs. Turner's sister, Mrs. D. M. Houghton, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kramp of Snover visited from Saturday to Monday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John Jaus.

Misses Beulah Moden and Tena Crawford of Gageton were callers at the P. A. Donaldson home Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rutledge of Colling and two children visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Houghton Sunday.

Mrs. E. B. Landon, who has been spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foe near Wickware, returned home Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Clark and son, Carroll, of Caro and June Ross of Royal Oak were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Zinnecker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Varty of Pinconning and Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Bay City spent Sunday evening as guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Donaldson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ruhl and son, Billy, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Heller and son, Clifton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bliss and children spent Sunday at Bay Port.

Mrs. Joe Freeman, Mrs. Arthur Freeman and Miss Dorothy Carolan of Gageton and Miss Lena Klein of Alpena were guests at the F. A. Bliss home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Delong, Mr. and Mrs. John Dickinson and son, Ivan, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Reagh and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Delong and children, Mrs. D. Wright and Mrs. Maynard Delong spent Sunday at Dan Delong's near Cumber.

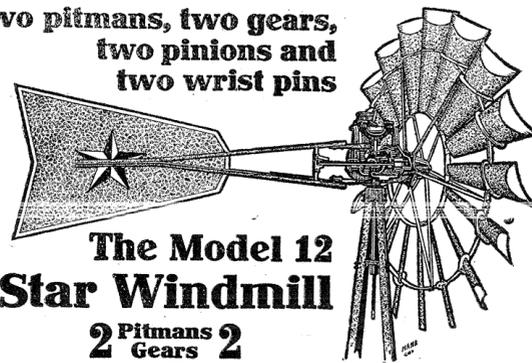
Mrs. Percy Starr of Argyle was a caller at the home of her aunt, Mrs. W. O. Marshall, Saturday on her way to Pontiac to see her brother, Fred Kitchen, who is in a hospital in that city, as a result of an injury. Mrs. Starr returned home Monday.

Your contribution to the Red Cross War Fund has no bearing on your membership standing. The campaign last Christmas was for membership only and your membership runs a full year from that time. Your War Fund allotment will be an out-and-out contribution and will be used for war work only.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heller of Bad Axe and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tuckey and family were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wright Sunday. Miss Leone Heller, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wright, and aunts, Mrs. J. D. Tuckey and Mrs. John Day, for three weeks, returned to her home at Bad Axe Sunday evening with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heller.

—this Windmill has

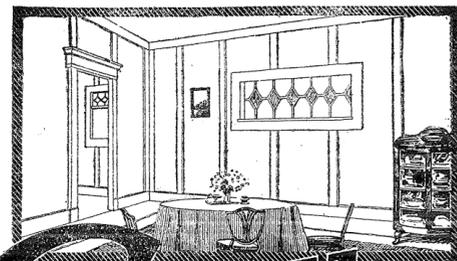
two pitmans, two gears,
two pinions and
two wrist pins



The Model 12
Star Windmill
2 Pitmans 2
Gears 2

We are selling this windmill because we are certain it is the greatest value on the market. It is practically two windmills built into one. It outclasses all others in strength, durability, pumping efficiency and smooth, noiseless running. Come in and let us point out some of the exclusive features of this windmill. It will be well worth while to see to what an unusual state of efficiency the windmill has been developed in the Model 12 Star. Star Windmills have built a world-wide reputation, and the Model 12 is the greatest of all Stars. Come in and see it.

Striffler & Patterson



Cornell
Wood-Board

"Easy to Buy and Apply"

Have an Inviting Dining Room

At only a little time, labor and expense you can apply Cornell Wood-Board to the walls and ceilings of the dining room or any other room in the house and increase the beauty a hundred per cent. This superior wallboard nails right over old walls or direct to studding. Decorates perfectly with paint or kalsomine. Gives beam and panel effects. Panel Suggestions free for the asking. Makes house warm in winter, cool in summer. Remarkable resistant of fire and moisture. Satisfaction guaranteed when properly applied.

Perfect material for garages, chicken houses, all farm buildings, repairs, alterations, etc. Write for sample and complete information. Your dealer has Cornell Wood-Board in boards 3/16" thick, 32" x 48" wide, standard lengths.

CASS CITY LUMBER AND COAL CO.

Cornell Wood Products Co. (C. O. Frisbie, Pres.), Chicago.

FORD CARS You Run 'em on Cheap Kerosene

An attachment for your Ford guaranteed to Cut Your Fuel Cost 50%

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO THROW AWAY YOUR FORD CARBURETOR

You have one of the world's best carburetors on your Ford now. You understand thoroughly this carburetor and its adjustments. The BURN-OIL Device is designed to attach directly to and operate in conjunction with the standard Ford carburetor, exclusively. Buying a new carburetor is an expense and a difficulty at

once done away with the day you buy a BURN-OIL Device. It has been demonstrated that with a BURN-OIL, using kerosene as a fuel you can go farther per gallon than you can with gasoline.

G. W. Landon, carrier on R. R. No. 5, Cass City, makes his route covering over 30 miles on 1 1/4 gallons of kerosene.

The Saving in Fuel Pays Your Tire Expense Sold on a Money-back Guarantee

Nothing to Get Out of Order.

Look it over carefully. What is there to wear out? Nothing. It will last a good deal longer than the car, in fact it ought to be just as good for the next car you get as it is when you buy it. The original cost is low, and the upkeep a saving to you.

The Coldest Frosty Snowy Zero Weather does not interfere with the BURN-OIL

Device running your Ford car on cheap kerosene. Your motor will start just as easy when equipped with the BURN-OIL Device as before.

You Save Money Every Time You Fill the Tank.

This makes your Ford pay you dividends every time you buy fuel. Begin this saving today.

REMEMBER, when you get a BURN-OIL Device attached to your Ford motor, you are immediately freed from gasoline slavery. Not only can you operate your car efficiently on kerosene and low grade distillate by following instructions sent out with each equipment, but you can also operate it nicely with any mixture of kerosene

and gasoline you wish to use. Then you can also get considerable extra mileage running on gasoline of the lowest grade. Hence, when once the BURN-OIL DEVICE is attached to your motor, you will not have any occasion for removing it, as the above mentioned various fuels can be used in your car after the device is attached, without any change.

SEE THEM AT THE

FORD GARAGE, Cass City

This paper travels over every street in town, and road in the country. Let it carry your message.

SEEDS--Bulk and Package

EARLY SEED POTATOES AND BEANS

BEST BRANDS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
SWEET AND SOUR CREAM

COTTAGE CHEESE

ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND CHICK FEEDS

Don't forget our Cream business.

SELL YOUR BUTTERFAT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

and raise your pigs and calves.

C. W. HELLER

Phone 5-3 short.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.



Join Now!

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE

for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM



Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

Attention Farmers

Who wish to dispose of your Farms, large or small, improved or unimproved, to exchange or sell for cash, tie to a large firm doing a large business. We have hundreds of inquiries for Farms all over the country. Write us; we will be glad to communicate with you and have one of our competent representatives call on you.

TROMLEY WILSON COMPANY

Michigan's Largest Farm and Acreage Brokers.
1015, 1016 and 1017 Chamber of Commerce. DETROIT, MICH.
E. A. W. ENNEST, Manager, Cadillac Exchange 6909.
B. O. WATKINS, Division Supt., Cass City, Michigan.

PASTIME THEATRE

Wednesday, May 29 and Thursday May 30 (Decoration Day)

THERE WILL BE A 15c MATINEE THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

"A Daughter of The Gods"

Featuring ANNETTE KELLERMAN

Come and see this famous movie star jump from the top of a tower over 100 feet high into the ocean while being pursued by the Sultan slaves. See what happens when she is thrown, while bound hand and foot, into a pool containing six or eight bonafide and obviously hungry crocodiles. See a Moorish city that cost over \$350,000 to build, destroyed to make one of the big scenes of the picture.

The story concerns the love of Anitia and Prince Omar and the vicissitudes which they endure because of the wicked fairy, the most disagreeable Sultan and the really unmentionable

favorite of the harem. True there is a good fairy, too. It is she who changes the crocodiles into swans at a point when Anitia seems about to undergo a death most distasteful to any vegetarian.

Yet with all her power the good fairy cannot prevent the fatal duel between the hero and the heroine in a battle pitched with such ferocity that neither recognizes the other. Anitia is all-conquering in the water, but in land sports she proves less skilful and is killed. Her soul goes splashing on, and out in the middle of the sea the lovers are united in spirit.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Madam Petrova in
"To the Death"

Wednesday and Thursday Evening 15c and 25c.

Decoration Day Matinee at three o'clock, 15c

No extra tax.

There will be no more Friday shows after today.



H. J. Bengston is employed at the Dodge Motor Works in Detroit.

Howard Deming of Vanderbilt visited his father, H. P. Deming, on Tuesday.

L. B. Deming of Caro was a guest of his father, H. P. Deming, over Sunday.

Andrew Schmidt returned to Buffalo Saturday. He is employed at the Buffalo Dry Dock.

The Missionary Society of the Baptist church met with Mrs. D. R. Graham Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wilson in Noesta.

Misses Catherine Modrey, Iva Wilson and Viola Demode left May 11 for Pontiac, where they are all employed.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wright were guests at the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Heller, at Bad Axe Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ricker and son, James, and Miss Lydia McInnis spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Nique at Decker.

Miss Eleanor Bigelow returned Monday evening from Pontiac and Detroit where she has been visiting relatives for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Striffler, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Striffler and Miss Johanna Hummel were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Nique at Decker Sunday.

J. W. Heffebower of Flint spent the latter part of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Withey. He also transacted business in town.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McGregory, Mrs. I. D. McCoy and little son and Mrs. Stephen Mudge were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Durkee near Wickware Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Hutchinson left Tuesday morning for Lansing, where she will be a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Kitchen. From there she will go to Williamston to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. King. Mrs. Hutchinson expects to be gone about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Southworth and daughter, Miss Marie, and two sons, George and Franklin, of Elkton were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wager Saturday evening.

Harold Benkelman, Frank Champion, Nichol Hitchcock and the Misses Marie Martin, Lulu Barnes and Isabel McIntyre motored to Saginaw Sunday.

Mrs. George Kolb and daughter, Mrs. Brueggeman, left Tuesday afternoon to spend a week as the guests of Mrs. Kolb's daughters, Mrs. Leon Ormes, at St. Johns and Miss Helen Kolb at Lansing. They expect to visit Clarence Kolb, son of Mrs. Kolb, at Camp Custer before returning home.

"You will find enclosed my check for \$1.50 for the Chronicle," writes A. J. (Sandy) Duncanson from Mt. Pleasant. "I have been very busy and neglected to send it sooner. I was again elected principal of the Alpena high school. Two years ago I could not accept, but I am going there next year to begin on a salary of \$1800. There are 15 teachers and 325 pupils in the high school. I surely was pleased to see old Tuscola go over the top in the Third Liberty Loan. Isabella takes great pride in the fact that they took \$20,000 over their quota by five o'clock April 6 by popular subscription, being the first county in America to do this in this manner." The city of Mt. Pleasant took 3 1/2 times its quota. We must beat the Kaiser. We are all trying to do our part and must continue to do so. Chief Nevitt, the coach of the Mt. Pleasant Indian school, and myself are farming 200 acres of land on the side and have 153 acres already in to crops—hay, rye, oats, etc. We are going to put in 35 acres of beans and the land is all ready now. I can't get along without the Chronicle. It is the first thing I read on Saturday. It is worth \$1.50."

B. L. Middleton was a business caller in Saginaw Wednesday.

Mrs. A. N. Treadgold is spending a few days at Detroit.

Mrs. Mary E. Land entertained the Independents Thursday afternoon.

David Knight of Marlette spent Sunday with friends north of town.

Rev. J. D. Young attended the Ministers' Convention at Saginaw Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lamb and son, Randall, were callers at Deckerville, Sunday.

Misses Pearl and Ida Clark of Argyle called on Mrs. W. O. Marshall Tuesday.

Miss Minnie Lafave of Gageton was the guest of Miss Laura Gallagher Sunday.

Mrs. Dougald McIntyre visited her sister, Mrs. Robert Carmichael, at Wilmot Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Landon and children and Mrs. Hugh McColl were Saginaw visitors Sunday.

Mrs. George Jeffery and Mrs. George Veit of Kingston were business callers in town Saturday.

Miss Maud Soderquist and Miss Afafa Davis were guests at the Soderquist home at Bay City Sunday.

The teachers of the local schools enjoyed a faculty supper in Mrs. Orr's grove Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Edward Pinney has returned from Owosso where she had been the guest of relatives for several days.

Mrs. W. O. Marshall has rented the front part of her house to Mr. and Mrs. George Ackerman of Colling.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dickinson and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gardner spent Sunday at the home of G. A. Dickinson at Novesta.

Mrs. James Greenleaf has a hen that mothers over fifty chicks. They are of the Orpington and Rhode Island Red varieties.

Lloyd McKim returned Tuesday afternoon to Ann Arbor. He had been summoned home on account of the illness of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Hall and Mildred and Aletha motored to North Branch Sunday and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Benkelman, Ward Benkelman, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Benkelman and daughter visited in Forestville Sunday.

All members of the W. C. T. U. who have flowers to donate for the decoration of soldiers' graves on Memorial Day Thursday, May 30, are requested to notify Mrs. Robert Cleland or Mrs. G. A. Striffler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Straube and children and Mrs. Frank Nash and daughters, Elizabeth and Janet, will motor to Pontiac and Detroit today (Friday). They will spend a few days as guests of relatives in both cities.

On Sunday morning while A. D. Gillies was leading a colt to pasture, the animal became unruly and got the better of him. Mr. Gillies was thrown to the ground, striking upon his head and shoulders, receiving several bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Ritterhouse and Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Schenck motored to Detroit Sunday to spend the day. Dr. McCoy accompanied them as far as Detroit and then went to Ann Arbor where he remained over Sunday.

In the April number of the Normal Bulletin of Mt. Pleasant a formal party of the Girls' Social League was described. Among those in the receiving line were the names of Misses Laura Striffler and Mae Benkelman of Cass City. Another item contained the name of Miss Gladys Jackson of Cass City as the newly elected secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Delong and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Reagh accompanied Mrs. Maynard Delong, who has been visiting friends and relatives in town and vicinity for the past five weeks, to Vassar Wednesday, by auto. Mrs. Delong will visit her cousins at Clio, her brother, Edward Houghton, at Grayling, and Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins at Great Falls, Mont., on her return trip to her home at Pinehurst, Wash.

Alfred Haley drives a new Overland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson spent Sunday at Decker.

Claude Wood of Detroit was a caller in town Monday.

Mrs. C. Silverthorn of Deford called on Mrs. W. J. Carson Tuesday.

George Clancy of Deckerville was the guest of W. A. Bruce Sunday.

Mrs. Roy Harder of Caseville was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jessie Pettit, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner Kelley and Mrs. C. R. Townsend were callers in Saginaw last Friday.

Mrs. J. H. Dawson of Marlette spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. G. L. Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Legg of Kingston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Weldon Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Watson spent Sunday with Mrs. Watson's mother, Mrs. O. Walker, near Argyle.

James Proctor of Flint was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Proctor from Friday until Sunday.

Miss Thelma Nettleton and Miss Irene Frutchey of Big Rapids spent the week-end with relatives here.

Miss Mary McWebb of Paris, Tex., came Thursday to visit at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary McPhee.

Mr. and Mrs. Willett and children and Miss Smith of Bad Axe were callers at the C. R. Townsend home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper and Miss Irene Retherford of Northeast Kingston were callers in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weldon and daughter, Grace, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kasonke visited in Saginaw Tuesday.

Alfred Haley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Haley and Mrs. Elizabeth Haley spent Sunday afternoon at John Haley's in Greenleaf.

Mrs. Ray Winegar and daughter, Frances, of Pontiac are guests of Miss Anna Pettit from Tuesday to Saturday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wickware of Bison, S. D., announce the arrival of a baby boy at their home on Saturday, May 11. He has been named Neal Winston.

Miss Kathryn Miller, who has been teaching in the schools at Valier, Montana, came Saturday evening to spend the summer vacation at her home here.

Neil McLarty, who has been spending several months in Southern California, returned to Cass City Wednesday. He expects to remain here during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rohrbach and family, and the Misses Edith and Lila Chapman were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Granger at Snover and Elder Shultz at Beaulieu Sunday.

William Patch, Miss Lena Wentworth and Lee Biddle, of Novesta, and Miss Beulah McWilliams of Sandusky were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen Sunday evening.

H. W. Riggs has resigned his position in the Benton Harbor schools and is spending a week at the home of his parents, Supt. and Mrs. W. D. Riggs, previous to his departure for Camp Custer.

Elkland township's quota for the Red Cross will be readily raised is the opinion of those who are securing the subscriptions this week. While the work is not all completed, the response has been so generous in the territory thus far covered that the full quota is assured.

The Hettrick Mfg. Co. of Toledo is presenting its employes with paid-up life insurance policies which remain in force while the holders remain in the company's employ. Samuel Champion, the local Hettrick representative, has been with the company since 1912, and received notice recently that he would receive a \$1,000 policy.

Among the purchasers of Ford cars from local agents are Hazen Warner, Frank Slack, Eli Stout, Thos. Tescho, James Hewitt, A. E. Bartlett, Thos. Keenoy, Geo. Bennett, Andrew Woolley, Henry Brandon, G. E. Reagh, G. E. Krapp, Frank Nash, W. H. Ruhl, Clayton Crawford and Robt. Cleland. Ford truck—Neil Martin.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Elsie Morris of Gageton underwent an operation for removal of tonsils at the hospital Saturday.

Miss Marie McKenzie and Miss Johanna McRae underwent operations at the hospital Wednesday.

Sports Do Not Injure Heart. Surgeons in Europe who have used X-rays to test athletes' hearts have decided that athletic sports, if properly conducted, do not injure that organ.

CHRONICLE LINERS

Rates—Liner ads 5 cents per line, each insertion. No ad accepted for less than 20c for first insertion; if less than four lines, subsequent insertions, without change, may be made at the rate of 5 cents a line.

The Red Cross lunch Saturday afternoon and evening will be served at Wilsey & Cathart's store by Mesdames P. A. Schenck, Chas. Wilsey and C. J. Striffler.

Lost—Dark colored lap robe between Cass City and C. I. Cooke farm. Finder please call C. I. Cooke. 5-24-2*

Second-hand double buggy for sale or exchange for one-horse wagon. G. W. Goff. 5-24-2

Family washings wanted. Enquire at residence of Mrs. C. Demode on Third St. 5-24-1p

For Sale. Fence wire and gates at cost. J. S. Parrott. 5-24-

Automobile license lost, No. 189904. Earl Heller, Cass City. 5-24-1

Dwelling house, deep lot with lots of fruit, barn and garage for sale. \$800 cash will swing the deal. Balance \$100 a year with 6 per cent interest. An excellent bargain for some one who wishes rooming house. At present this property provides home for owner and brings him \$21.00 rental monthly. Present leases extend one year. Dr. I. D. McCoy. 5-24-

House to rent. Enquire of Faustina Brown. 5-24-1p

1917 Ford Coupe For Sale. Equipped with four new tires (vacuum cup in front and Goodyear non-skid in rear). Engine good as new. Present price of this style car is \$625.00. Will sell car and equipment for \$450.00. Dr. I. D. McCoy. 5-24-

Desirable Residence For Sale. I offer my residence on South Seeger St. for sale or will deal it for a smaller residence or a farm. A. Doerr. 3-1-

Hats at greatly reduced prices at Mrs. Land's. 5-10-2p

Organs For Sale. For cash or on time payments. Lenzer's Furniture Store. 5-4-

Black or white tennis oxfords at Crosby & Son's for the whole family.

For Sale. Choice seed beans. Phone Frank Hegler. 5-24-tf

Board of Review. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the Village of Cass City will meet at the Council Rooms within said village on May 31 and June 1, 1918, at 8:00 a. m. and remain in session two days, viz., Friday, May 31, and Saturday, June 1, from 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m., each day to review the assessment roll for 1918. Any person deeming themselves aggrieved by said assessment can be heard at said meeting. Harry L. Hunt, Village Assessor. Dated this 23rd day of May, 1918.

Wanted. Male and female attendants, steady position, with chance for advancement. Males \$42.00 per month to start, females \$29.00 per month to start, with board, room and washing. Apply Dr. E. A. Christian, Medical Superintendent, Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich. 5-24-3

For Sale—Extra good driver, sound and fat, 8 yrs. old, weight about 1,000. Chas. McCaslin. 5-24-2p

Panama Hats Cleaned—Made like new. Bring them now. Farrell.

Buy your fresh fruits and vegetables at Jones'.

Any lady that wears a shoe or oxford from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 can find them on Crosby & Son's bargain counter at \$2.50.

Hammocks and croquet sets at Cass City Drug Co. Prices low.

To Rent—80 acres of good pasture land. Inquire at the Chronicle office. 5-17-3

Send the "boys" a postal and get them at Cass City Drug Co.

The original Hard Pan Shoes at Crosby & Son's for \$5.00. Half price because double the wear.

Quantity of choice dry hand-picked beans guaranteed to test 98 per cent germination. Price \$7.50 per bushel. Robt. Warner. 5-17-

Spraying material of all kinds at Cass City Drug Co.

On Sunday, Apr. 21, I lost from automobile a shoe with black lower, tan upper and black lace. Finder please return to Amabel Anderson, Cass City. In care of Chronicle. 5-10-

Get your flashlights and batteries at Cass City Drug Co. Stock always fresh.

Don't hoard money in an old tea pot. Throw the tea pot in the ally and invest in one or more of Crosby & Son's all wool \$15.00 suits. Liberty bonds as good as gold.

For Sale. One 1917 Ford touring car for sale. B. Douglass, four miles south and four miles east of Cass City. 5-17-2p

Cass City Drug Co. for flags and other patriotic decorations.

Work Wanted. Lady wishes to do housework in Cass City. Call 145 F. 5-17-2pd

Tested seed beans for sale at \$7.50 a bushel. C. Tedford, 4 1/2 miles south of Cass City. 5-24-2p

For Sale—One-day old chicks. James Greenleaf. 5-17-

Men's Elk skin cutting shoes at Crosby & Son's for \$3.00. Before the war price.

For quick sale cheap—40 acres, house, stable, flowing well. W. H. Anderson. 3-29-tf

New shipment of stationery just in at Cass City Drug Co.

Alsike clover seed for sale. Thos. Little, Phone 150 F. 3-8-2p-tf

Wanted. Experienced repair man at Ford garage. Henry Schnepf, Owendale. 5-17-2

I will be at the bean house every Saturday to take contracts for beans for 1918. D. Law. 4-12-3

Nurse's shoes at Crosby & Son's for \$2.00, plain toe or tip.

NOTICE OF HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT. State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Tuscola. In the Matter of the Estate of Alice A. McKenzie, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that four months from the 12th day of April A. D. 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the Village of Caro in said county, on or before the 12th day of August A. D. 1918, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the 12th day of August A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated April 12, A. D. 1918. O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. Copy. 5-24-3

Coupon Bonds ready for distribution.

All persons having PAID IN FULL, for

Third Liberty Loan Coupon Bonds

please bring your receipt and get bond.

Next 20 per cent payment should be in our hands on May 28th.

Cass City Bank

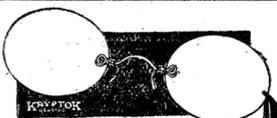
We have secured the local agency (formerly held by A. A. Hitchcock) for the

Cosendai Dye Works

of Saginaw

T & M Quality Store

Cass City



They Don't LOOK Like Double Vision Glasses, Do They?

That's because they are **KRYPTOK** GLASSES THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

The kind that enable people to see "As good as new" without the bother of changing glasses. KRYPTOKS (pronounced Crip-tocks) have no seams nor humps to blur your vision like the old fashioned kind—that's why they will appeal to you.

Jeweler and Optometrist A. H. HIGGINS



WE exercise the most careful supervision over our goods from the time they come into our possession until they enter yours.

It is our business to protect you in this respect. So we will cheerfully refund any unsatisfactory purchase.

We Can't Afford to Have One Dissatisfied Customer
Have You Tried Our Bulk Coffees?
 at 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c lb.

OUR TEAS ARE THE ONES THAT PLEASE
 Both package and bulk
 Japan Nibs Tea 50c lb. Blue Band 40c
 Siftings 25c

We are still selling JELL-O (any flavor)
 AT 10c PER PACKAGE

SPECIAL for SATURDAY
 Lemons—Nice, fresh, large Lemons
 Three Dozen for \$1.00
 Crackers—big, square, crisp crackers
 Two pounds for 37 cents
E. W. Jones

HAMMOCKS and Croquet Sets

Summer days are here again. You will need a hammock to enjoy this splendid summer weather. Get yours now while the selection is best.

Prices from \$2.00 up to \$7.00
 Come in and see the line.

Croquet Sets for the Kiddies
 \$1.25 Up.

Four, six and eight ball combinations.

Decoration Day, May 30

Get your flags and patriotic decorations now.

Flags from 1c up to \$1.50

Patriotic papers and napkins in various designs.

Cass City Drug Co.

Cigars of Quality

The choice of the critical smoker—the cigars of the utmost flavor and fragrance, hand-made, of the finest material—you'll find them here. Try one of these thoroughly good cigars today. It's the one you have been looking for.

The SUGAR BOWL
R. J. ROGERS

LOCAL ITEMS.

Wm. Shay has installed a Favorite furnace in his home.

A. F. Jones and E. R. Andrews are recent purchasers of Dodge cars.

Rev. J. D. Young and Rev. Mitchell of Kingston exchanged pulpits Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Law spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Ward Law at Cumber.

Mrs. L. H. Wood returned Tuesday noon from a week's visit with relatives at Ionia and Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. Win. Shay returned last Thursday from Nahma, Mich., where they have resided the past year.

Mrs. Thos. Colwell returned Saturday from a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Claud Shaw, of Decker.

Miss Iva Robinson of Detroit came Wednesday evening to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. Sharrard.

A. G. Houghton left last Saturday for Detroit where he will be the guest of his sons, Roy and Clarence, for two weeks.

Mrs. Howard Law and children of Wickware spent the latter part of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Clement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allard and daughters, Marion and Irma, of Caro were the guests of Mrs. Allard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Law Sunday.

Mrs. Jessie Dixon, Mrs. William Paul, Miss Ethel Charlton, and Mrs. J. H. Coulter are the delegates from the Linn Union to the W. C. T. U. convention at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo Pattison of Caro and Mrs. Anna Parker and Mrs. L. Darby of Wilmot were callers at the home of Mrs. Myrtle McLellan Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lauderbach and daughter, Miss Hazel, and Roy Colwell attended the funeral of Mr. Lauderbach's aunt, Mrs. Harriet McCollum, near Unionville Sunday.

Mrs. Robt. Brown of Caro and son, Arthur Brown, of Detroit were guests at the Thos. Colwell home Monday. Mr. Brown expects to leave Detroit next Monday to enter training at a Georgia camp.

E. W. Keating has purchased a Republic one-ton truck for the Standard Oil Co.'s delivery system. The truck was equipped with tanks last week and is making the trip to supply nearby towns with John D's product.

Hugh Gardner of Camp Custer visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dickinson on Saturday evening until Sunday afternoon. Elmer Bruce, Misses Anna Pettit and Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Hugh Gardner and George Clancy of Deckerville accompanied Mr. Gardner as far as Saginaw Sunday, on his return to Camp Custer.

Several Cass City ladies are attending the county W. C. T. U. convention at Kingston which commenced yesterday and closes this afternoon. Mrs. A. J. Knapp was on the program Thursday afternoon for a paper, "The Man Next Door." This morning's program contained the names of the following Cass City ladies: For devotions, Mrs. R. McInnes; report of Press and Institutes supt., Mrs. G. A. Striffler; report of supt. of Purity and Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. P. A. Koepfgen; parliamentary usage, Mrs. F. L. Porter. Mrs. M. X. Schwieger is to conduct the devotions at this afternoon's meeting.

Missing Saturday morning's train out of Owendale did not keep Miss Catherine McLarty, an Owendale school teacher, from making her week-end visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McLarty. She determined that there were other ways besides the Polly Ann in which to reach Cass City and she at once chose the sure though somewhat slower method of walking to her home town. The distance between the two villages is 13 miles and she was none the worse for her long walk, arriving here about eleven o'clock. It is hardly necessary to add that Miss McLarty made sure to reach the Grand Trunk depot in time that evening to catch Train No. 51 for the return trip to Owendale.

The Caro Philharmonic Society gave a concert at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening under auspices of the Cass City Home Guards that was deserving of a much better attendance. The chorus work under the direction of Mrs. D. McKellar was very good, particularly the final patriotic number based on the "Pilgrim's Chorus." Mrs. Purdy as violinist and Chas. Bowles, baritone, met with a hearty appreciation from the audience and Miss Blanch Hawley as reader won much applause, the number "King Robert of Sicily," winning many favorable comments. Mrs. Louis Wean presided at the pipe organ and Campbell's Orchestra contributed several selections to the delightful program.

The last meeting of the club year of the Woman's Study Club was held at the home of Mrs. J. D. Brooker Monday afternoon. The following fine program was given: "Why Is Good Music Good?" read by Mrs. Dora Fritz for Mrs. L. I. Wood; "Music as a Means of Culture" read by Mrs. Ella Turner for Miss Marie Brooker; "National Parks," Miss Affa Davis. Mrs. I. D. McCoy presented the story of the opera, "Carmen," giving illustrations upon gramophone and piano. The program was an unusually enjoyable one. The secretary, treasurer, critic and various committees gave annual reports all of which gave evidence of a very successful year's work. Club will open again on Sept. 23 at the home of Mrs. A. J. Knapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Foster of Brown City spent Sunday at the home

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Losey of Lake Orion spent Tuesday and Wednesday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spurgeon.

Mrs. E. M. Allen and children, Arlington and Elizabeth, of Lake City are spending the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elias McKim.

L. B. Middleton of Crosswell and Howard Foster of Peck spent the fore part of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Middl ton.

Mr. and Mrs. David Tyo and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rushlo motored to Wilmot Sunday and spent the day with Mrs. John Ensign.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Vyse are visiting Mr. Vyse's parents at Rochester this week. Mr. Vyse will report for military service at Pontiac next Monday.

PINGREE.

Mr. and Mrs. Steven Peters and Mrs. Albert Schiestel of Freiburg visited at C. I. Cooke's Sunday.

E. A. Cooke of Camp Custer is visiting his parents and relatives here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McConnell of DeFord and two daughters were guests at Fred White's Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Western arrived from Pontiac Monday. Mr. Western has been called to the army and will leave Monday from Sandusky for Camp Custer. Mrs. Western will remain with her parents here.

Wednesday forenoon fire was discovered in the residence of Jos. Towle. Mrs. Towle rang up parties on the telephone, line No. 35, and had it not been for a quick response of the neighbors the house and contents would have been burned to the ground. Fortunately the main portion of the building was saved and the contents were taken care of as best as possible.

A grand dancing party took place at Berva Bradshaw's residence Thursday evening. Luncheon at one o'clock and music and the light fantastic continued until four in the morning.

Billy Jones

By **WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.**

Billy Jones—maybe your son or the son of a neighbor—was in the front line trenches in France when the German bombing party was driven back. His enthusiasm to get the Boches carried him over the top of the trench, and at the edge of No Man's Land a Hun bullet got him.

A comrade—maybe your boy—crawled out into No Man's Land and brought Billy Jones back to the American trenches.

Other comrades carried him back through the maze of trenches to a dressing station, where his wound was cared for.

A medical department ambulance carried him on to the field hospital.

From there Billy Jones was taken to the base hospital, and there a Red Cross nurse—your Red Cross nurse—is tenderly, carefully, smilingly nursing him back to health again so that he may not have to pay the extreme sacrifice that we—that you and I and our neighbors—may enjoy the blessings of freedom.

There are half a million of these boys of ours in France today and more going "over there" every week. They are there to wage the supreme conflict of the world with the brutal forces of autocracy that democracy, our heritage, may not perish.

We want these boys of ours to come back to us, and it is the Red Cross men and women—our Red Cross men and women—who will bring thousands of them back who would not otherwise come if our dollars will but keep them there to minister to these boys of ours. They are but doing for us what we cannot do for ourselves.

CASS CITY MARKETS.

Cass City, Mich., May 23, 1918
 Buying Price—

Wheat	2.00	2.02
Oats	71	71
Beans, per cwt.	8.50	8.50
Rye, bu.	1.75	1.75
Barley, cwt.	3.00	3.00
Peas, cwt.	4.00	4.00
Buckwheat, cwt.	3.50	3.50
Eggs, per doz.	29	29
Butter, per lb.	35	35
Fat cows, live wt., per lb.	5	7
Steers, live wt., per lb.	7	10
Fat sheep, live wt., per lb.	7	8
Lambs, live wt., per lb.	11	12
Hogs, live wt., per lb.	15	16
Dressed hogs	15	16
Calves	15	16
Hens	9	11
Broilers	20	20
Ducks	20	22
Geese	12	14
Turkeys	20	22
Hides, green	10	10

— See —

JAMES MCKENZIE
 about that wall paper.

I handle J. H. Davis's fine line of **WALL PAPER, SANITAS, LINOLEUM, BURLAPS, ETC.**

I would like to thank the person or persons who so kindly circulated the report erroneously that I would not sell paper, etc., unless I was allowed to hang it. It was very kind of you indeed.

PATRIOTISM NOT MEASURED BY CONTRIBUTIONS

TRUE PATRIOTISM OFTEN CARRIES WITH IT AN IMPOSITION OF SILENCE.

MILLIONS SPENT FOR RUINOUS PROPAGANDIST

House of Hohenzollern Realizes More and More That America is Nation to Be Reckoned With.

Lansing, Mich.—"Patriotism cannot be measured alone in contributions to the Red Cross, Liberty Loan subscriptions, strict compliance with the war time food and fuel regulations, nor even in readiness to serve with the armed forces of Uncle Sam," declared Attorney General Groesbeck of the War Preparedness Board. "In this era of insidious German propaganda, true patriotism often carries with it an imposition of silence.

"Don't permit yourself to be the medium of transmission for rumors and criticisms and false reports which are being spread broadcast in the interests of Prussianism. Anything which tends to break down the morale of the nation, in this great emergency, is more far reaching and far harder to combat than the deadly bombs from German aircraft or the destructive shells the Teutons are slinging into Paris from their wonderful long range artillery. It is not for the average man to distinguish between conscientious criticism and the weapon of the propagandist whose sole duty is to undermine the unity and patriotism of American citizenship. Indeed, after it has been passed along from mouth to mouth, intelligent, conscientious criticism may become so broad and bitter in its terms as to constitute a weapon of immeasurable destructiveness amidst the citizenship of the nation that eventually will be forced to bear the chief responsibility for erasing of Kaiser Bill and all he represents.

"No one realizes more than the House of Hohenzollern that America is the nation to be reckoned with in the final analysis and any little obstacle that can be put in the way of war preparation, any word which will raise a doubt in the minds of American citizens, is deemed more valuable to the German cause than a dozen attacks from the air or sea. Germany has not hesitated to spend millions at a time when she is hard pressed for money, to spread the destructive doctrine of the propagandists throughout the United States. And so it is our duty to check, rather than aid in the spreading of stories that mean such aid and comfort to the enemy that he is willing to pay lavishly from Germany's dwindling treasury while the German people are all but starved and ruthlessly stripped of their resources.

"If it means so much to war-mad Germany, the very least a patriotic American can do is to see that even inadvertently, he is not a party to the spread of this subtle propaganda. The atmosphere is full of rumor. No officer or department of the government has escaped. Even the Red Cross which serves the injured and suffering of both sides in the great war, has not been immune. The government has made mistakes. It has been no small undertaking to transform the world's greatest nation of peace to meet the demands of a life and death war. Great Britain made her mistakes. France has suffered from errors of omission and commission. Even the great German war machine, the product of a generation of painstaking building upon which all the resources of the nation were centered, has gone wrong on more than one important issue having to do with the prosecution of the conflict.

"In France and England, whose very existence depends upon the speedy working out of this great problem of transformation in the United States, they are disposed to be patient. They realize what a problem it is and how beset with difficulties. And certainly the people of the United States, safe at present, at least, from the ruthless blows of the fiendish Hun, can afford to be at least as patient and forbearing in such an emergency as the French and English to whom the coming of the United States might best be likened to the appearance of the surf boat to those clinging to a rapidly sinking ship.

"Any word which tends to create a doubt or a question in the mind of an American citizen as to the purity of purpose of the government is an act of treason. And to pass this word along is only slightly less reprehensible than to start it on its way. It has only too truly been said that: 'It is not only the bullets that win in war.' And so, when some one whispers this or that criticism into your ear, make him prove it. It is only by passing the word along that such rumors as that charging the Red Cross with profiteering in supplies destined for the sick and wounded and starving, ever obtains a foothold. When these stories come along, just bury them. This is one all-important form of patriotism that costs nothing.

"Over in France, the allies grimly are hanging on against odds because they realize America is coming. Each week sees a few more Sammies in the trenches and a few more in the

organizations behind the points of contact. Our aviators are on the way and our airplanes will be there. Few persons disposed to criticize Uncle Sam for the delay ever stop to think that the greatest problem is the wide expanse of the Atlantic ocean. We are producing the men and munitions now as fast as they can be taken across in ships. And we are bending every energy to the production of ships and the bridling of the deadly submarine. There is no one in authority in our government who is not alive to the necessity for getting aid to the gallant French and English before the gray waves of the Kaiser succeed in breaking through.

"There must be no hampering of the powers at home who are responsible for speeding this assistance on its way. Everyone must do his or her part because we are fighting for our own existence as well as that of England and France and the other allies. Buy Liberty Bonds! Contribute to the Red Cross! Abide by the strict letter of the food and fuel regulations! Enlist, if you are eligible! All these things we must do. They are imperative. But while we are doing the things that look big; the things that entail sacrifices and sorrow, don't forget that this thoughtless passing of a word here and there may undo much of the work that our sacrifices are seeking to promote.

"Don't be an involuntary German propagandist!"

PRUDDEN URGES PEOPLE LAY IN COAL SUPPLY NOW

Farmers Will be Doing a Patriotic Service to Set Aside Hard Coal Burner and Use Wood.

Lansing.—The state fuel administrator while urging people in cities to buy coal now in order that another fuel famine such as was experienced last winter will not be repeated, calls upon farmers and others located where wood is easily accessible to lay in a store of that kind of fuel for several reasons.

It will relieve the fuel situation in those places throughout the state where wood is not obtainable at any price and will give the railroad an opportunity of transporting what coal there is obtainable to the larger industrial centers where huge munition factories are working night and day shifts getting out munitions of war.

In most rural districts there is a certain quantity of wood that can be easily obtained and at a slight expense especially to the farmer who has the means of hauling it. Rainy days during the spring when farming operations are at a standstill can well be used in gathering in next winter's wood supply or when that task is completed cutting a supply that neighboring towns may be furnished with fuel next winter in the event coal is not obtainable, which may be the case.

Attention is called to the shortage of anthracite coal this year. The government is using great quantities on its boats, thus cutting down the natural surplus that accrues during times of peace. This coal is needed badly by the government, being smokeless and furnishing heat for steam power boats used in transporting soldiers across the Atlantic. Every farmer will be performing a patriotic service by putting aside the hard coal burner the coming winter and burning instead, wood that can be secured from forests and wood lots.

The wood lot proposition in Michigan as outlined by experts calls for a cutting out and thinning process each year that the wood lots may become more thrifty. Much dead and down timber is found in these lots, of which a number may be found on almost every farm and the trees many times are left to rot for want of someone to cut them up into wood. In reality proper care of wood lots will prove real conservation of the timber of that state.

Fuel users in cities are already finding themselves in the position of not being able to procure anthracite coal and even when they do secure any a blank must be signed and sworn to, showing that they require a certain amount for next winter's use. Even then the coal dealer in any community is required not to furnish more than two-thirds of the customer's normal requirement and there is already a serious question whether fuel users in the cities will be able to secure their usual amount of anthracite coal.

Soft coal is being placed in cellars this spring where such coal was never before used and the supply of this variety of coal is already becoming scarce as far as some kinds are concerned.

Old rail fences that abound in many sections of the state make good wood for fuel when cut up and the average farmer finds certain time during periods between farming operations to cut these fences into wood as is being done already in many sections of the state. Those living near state lands may easily obtain a supply of wood by getting in touch with the Public Domain Commission at Lansing, which state commission will be only too glad to authorize the cutting out of dead and down timber for fuel.

Grave Insult.

Mrs. Kawler—"Then you and young Mr. Sharp are not on speaking terms any more?" Mrs. Blunderby—"No, indeed. The last time I met him I told him my husband had locomotive attacked him, and the young whippersnapper had the impudence to ask if he whistled at crossings."

ALLIED ARMIES NOT PERMITTING HUNS TO GET SET

**SOUTH OF RHEIMS FRENCH HAVE
ADVANCED INTO FOES THIRD
LINE TRENCHES.**

**AUSTRALIAN TROOPS MAKE
BRILLIANT DASH ON ENEMY**

**They Carried All Objectives, Includ-
ing the Village of Villesur.
Ancre 360 Taken
Prisoners.**

London—The Allied armies are not permitting the Germans to "get set" for a serious blow at the western front. Here and there along the line there have been sudden blows at German positions and in all of them ground was captured by the Allies. The French have done the most of this work. On the front east and northeast of Loere, on the northern side of the Lys salient in northern France and just to the west of Kemmel, where some of the more intense fighting of the war has been going on, the French have advanced their line over a two-mile front. Far to the south, near Rheims, the French have advanced into the enemy's positions as far as the third-line of trenches.

British Wing Four Planes.

London.—Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down in a raid Sunday night over eastern England, says an official communication just issued.

The communication says: "Reports show four of the enemy aeroplanes which raided London and the southeast have been brought down."

"The raid appears to have been on a large scale. A considerable number of bombs were dropped."

"No details of casualties or damage are yet available."

British Bag 23 in Day.

London.—Twenty-three German machine swere brought down by the British Sunday, the official report on aviation states. Nine British machines are missing. Twenty-nine tons of bombs were dropped on the German battle area. Zeebrugge again was raided by British machines.

The war office issued the following statement on British aviation activity in Italy:

"Since May 8 we have destroyed 19 enemy aeroplanes and one balloon."

French Destroy 38 Planes.

Paris.—French official communique says that 38 enemy machines have been brought down in the last 24 hours and 44 tons of bombs were dropped in the enemy zone.

Austrians Make Brilliant Dash.

London.—The foremost infantry action of the last 24 hours was a brilliant dash by Australian troops into the German positions in and around the hamlet of Villesur-Ancre, which lies northwest of Morlancourt, between that village and Albert. In a preparatory assault in the evening the Anzacs had improved the British line and taken a number of machine guns.

During the night they launched a major attack, which carried all objectives, including the village itself, and netted the assailants 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns, the largest booty recorded in nearly two weeks. The Australian casualties were slight.

Allied Airmen Kill Fourteen.

Amsterdam.—Six Allied aviators participated in yesterday's air raid in Cologne, on the Rhine, according to German advices. The attack took place between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. Much damage was done in the center of the city, especially on the market place. Fourteen were killed and more than 40 injured.

Austria to Give More Help.

The Hague.—Austria will take a bigger share in the operations on the Flanders front as a result of the recent Austro-German agreement, according to German advices. No decision was reached at the two emperors' conference with regard to an offensive in Italy, it is reported.

Michigan Trooper Killed.

McAllen, Texas.—Sergt. Herbert Ulrich of Kawkawlin, Mich., was killed by a shot from across the Mexican line near Hidalgo. Four Mexicans were killed in the return fire.

Wilson Signed Overman Bill

Washington.—President Wilson Monday signed the Overman bill giving the president broad powers to coordinate government departments.

Allies Cannot Lose Says Smuts.

Glasgow.—"If the last English soldier were driven from France, Germany would not win, because she must win both on land and at sea. Her position is the same as that of Napoleon. The situation will be full of the greatest anxiety for many days, but the enemy cannot win for his cause is wrong, and we must and will win because our cause is right," declared General Christian Smuts, famous Boer leader. U. S. help makes the Allies' ultimate victory absolutely certain."

CUMBER.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Mardlen visited friends in Port Sanilac Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lapeer and son spent Sunday at Wm. Lapeer's at Cass City.

Mable Hawksworth and Martha Gibberd of Ubyly spent Sunday at their home here.

Ethel Robinson is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. J. Sharrard, at Cass City.

Mrs. Meredith of Shabbona spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Sam Robinson, of this place.

The Volunteer Band met with Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt Friday evening. The evening was spent in the regular devotional service, business meeting and visiting. A nice lunch was served and all left for home feeling it an evening well spent. It was not decided where they would meet next time. Will announce it later.

BROOKFIELD.

Art Burdon drives a new sedan car. Planting corn is the order of the day.

John Hook and Geo. McCrea were Pigeon callers Saturday.

Joe Moshier shipped Hiram Gray's furniture to Flint Monday.

Bert Burton and family were Gagetown callers Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mosher, jr., spent Sunday evening at W. C. Harder's.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Caro spent the latter part of the week at Clarence Lloyd's.

Ernal Lloyd came home Saturday

night from Ann Arbor much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ruby and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ruby of Pigeon spent Sunday at Geo. Grant's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carson and family entertained Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Crawford, Howard Dhyse and sister, Cora, and Arthur Cooley.

CANBORO.

Lewis Jarvis was a caller in Elkton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald were callers in Elkton Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jarvis were callers in Bad Axe Sunday.

Lewis Jarvis and Jess Putman were callers in Owendale Saturday evening.

Miss Carpenter of Bay Port visited Mrs. Chas. McDonald Tuesday evening.

Miss Eastman of Beaufort spent Tuesday evening at Mrs. Chas. McDonald's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald were callers in Owendale and Pigeon Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Soldon of Owendale visited Mr. and Mrs. B. Libkuman Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jerome of Bay Port visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Jerome's Tuesday evening.

Mrs. August Libkuman left Sunday to spend a few weeks with her daughter at Shabbona.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hartsell and daughter of Pigeon visited at the Hartsell home Sunday.

Bert Libkuman and son, Burley, and

Mrs. August Libkuman were callers in Elkton Tuesday evening.

C. A. Lambkin left for Ann Arbor Thursday morning for treatment. Martin McKenzie accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald and daughter, Agnes, autoed to North Branch Sunday to visit Mr. McDonald's brother.

GREENLEAF.

Mrs. M. Patrick was an Ubyly visitor Monday.

L. Armitage of Bad Axe was a business caller in town last week.

The L. A. S. entertained 42 for dinner Tuesday at Mrs. C. W. Hubbard's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Powell spent part of last week with relatives at Palms.

Miss Ada Tanner spent several days last week in Detroit, Pontiac and Lapeer visiting relatives and friends.

The Misses Margaret Mellroy and Carrie McGregor received certificates at the teachers' examination at Sandusky last week.

A pie social and entertainment will be held Tuesday evening, June 4, at the M. E. church. Each lady attending is requested to bring a pie. Every one invited to attend.

Better Than an Alarm Clock.

Exe—"Why not have Bridget shut the kitchen door mornings? One can smell the breakfast all over the house." Mrs. Exe—"Shut the kitchen door? I guess not. The smell is all that gets the family up."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Advertise it in the Chronicle.



"A great net of mercy drawn through
an ocean of unspeakable pain"

"I'm afraid that's all I can spare"

You're a regular, red-blooded, true-blue American. You love your country. You love that flapping, snapping old flag. Your heart thumps hard when the troops tramp by. You're *loyal*---100%!

You intend to---you *want* to---help win the war in a hurry.

"Sacrifice? Sure," you've been thinking. "Just you wait till they really need it." And you've honestly thought you *meant* that too.

But---look yourself in the eye, now, and search up and down inside of your heart---*did* you mean it? *Did* you really mean "sacrifice"?

Listen: You feel poor. This third Liberty Loan, the high prices, the Income Tax---you've *done* your bit. You feel that you've given all you can spare.

What? Then what *did* you mean? What's that you said about loving your country? What did you think the word "sacrifice" means?

Surely you didn't mean, did you, to give only what you can *spare*?

What about our boys who are giving their lives in the trenches? *Are they* giving only what they can "spare"?

How about those mothers and little "kiddies" in the shell-wrecked towns of that war-swept hell:---hungry---ragged---sobbing---alone? Giving up their homes, their husbands, their fathers.

While *we*---over here with our fun and our comforts---we hold up our heads and feel *patriotic* because we have given---*what?* Some loose bills off the top of our roll. "*We've* given all we can spare!"

Come, come! Let's quit fooling ourselves. Let us learn what "sacrifice" *means*. Let us give *more* than we can spare---let us "give till the heart says stop."

Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund goes for War Relief.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most efficient organization for the relief of suffering that the world has ever seen.

It is made up almost entirely of volunteer workers, the higher executives being without exception men accustomed to large affairs, who are in almost all cases giving their services without pay.

It is supported entirely by its membership fees and by voluntary contributions.

It is today bringing relief to suffering humanity, both military and civil, in every war torn allied country.

It plans tomorrow to help in the work of restoration throughout the world.

It feeds and clothes entire populations in times of great calamity.

It is there to help your soldier boy in his time of need.

With its thousands of workers, its tremendous stores and smooth running transportation facilities, it is serving as America's advance guard---and thus helping to win the war.

Congress authorizes it.

President Wilson heads it.

The War Department audits its accounts.

Your Army, your Navy and your Allies enthusiastically endorse it.

Twenty-two million Americans have joined it.



The Farmer's Share

Live stock is marketed from farmer to consumer at a lower cost than almost any other farm product.

The United States Department of agriculture reported in 1916 that the farmer gets for his cattle "approximately two-thirds to three-fourths" of the final retail price paid by the consumer for the resulting beef.

Under normal conditions, the farmer's share of retail prices of various farm products is approximately as follows:

Butter	71 per cent
CATTLE	66½ to 75 per cent
Eggs	65 per cent
Potatoes	55 per cent
Poultry	45 per cent
Fruits	35 per cent

The difference between farmer's price and retail price represents the necessary expenses of packing, freight and wholesale and retail distribution.

Swift & Company not only performs the manufacturing operations of preparing cattle for market in its well-equipped packing plants, but it pays the freight on meat to all parts of the United States, operates 500 branch distributing houses, and in most cases even delivers to the retail butcher. All this is done at an expense of less than 2 cents per pound, and at a profit of only about ¼ of a cent per pound of beef.

Large volume of business and expert management, make possible this indispensable service to the live-stock raiser and to the consumer, and make possible the larger proportion of retail prices received by farmers.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

I am still selling the

Chevrolet and Maxwell Automobiles

Chevrolet 490 Touring Car, f. o. b. Flint, - \$702.50
Maxwell Touring Car, f. o. b. Detroit - \$825.00

I. Waidley, Cass City

Oh! Boy!

Look Who's Coming. Here for one solid week starting

Monday, May 27

J. J. Kelly Big Dramatic Tent Show

The Show You All Know---Always Good

Special Matinee Thursday to be given over to the
CASS CITY RED CROSS
Come Out and Do Your Bit

Don't Miss Our Great Opening Play

Featuring that funny fellow

"SPECK" LEITCH

Ladies Free Monday Night As Usual

Prices: ADULTS 25c CHILDREN 10c
War Tax 3c War Tax 1c

Michigan's Largest Tent Show

SATURDAY IS THE LAST DAY OF OUR FORCED TO UNLOAD SALE

Many items have been added and priced to unload for this great last day.

FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

If you are looking for REAL BARGAINS go to the store next door. (Hooper's old stand.)

We start Monday morning to rearrange our stock and every item that is the least shop worn and all odds and ends will be placed in the Hooper store and again reduced in order that every article in our stock may be fresh and clean.

THE T & M QUALITY STORE

A Privilege We Shall All Enjoy—Especially YOU, Mr. Farmer in Helping Win the War

Farmers, look at your beans you are saving for seed. They may be soft in your bin or in the center of the bag. Spread them out so they will not get musty before you are ready to plant. Also be sure and test them to see if they will grow.

The great need of our boys and those of our allies fighting in the cause of liberty—food.

Michigan's little pea bean has a skin full of nutrition that feeds the brain and body completely when properly prepared. The army and navy want the bean for it is a strong, hearty, concentrative food that hits the "right spot" with the fighter.

Shortage of seed—especially wheat and corn, results in the farmer having

to turn to something else and why not raise beans, also beans can be planted to good advantage from a rotation viewpoint.

Be sure that beans planted have been selected from disease free stock and tested for germination. This is very important.

Every indication points to excellent market prospects for disposing of this year's beans. And what's more—to good advantage. Energy in producing will be rewarded and no question about it.

You owe it to yourself and good old U. S. A. to do your part and your reward (financially and otherwise) will be commensurate with your efforts.

You can plant beans as late as the middle of June with fair assurance of a good crop.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

Evangelical—Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.; divine worship at 11:00; 7:30 p. m., union memorial services. Rev. Young, pastor of the Methodist church, will deliver the address.

Christian Science—Services are held every Sunday morning at 11:00 and Wednesday evening at 7:30. Subject for Sunday, May 26 "Soul and Body."

Methodist Episcopal—There will be no preaching services Sunday evening on account of the union memorial services at the Evangelical church.

Greenleaf Baptist Church—The evangelistic meetings at the Greenleaf Baptist church are increasing in interest but will soon be over, next Sunday being the last day. Meetings every night, Saturday included. Two meetings on Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Wickware Church—There will be a Foreign Missionary meeting at the Wickware church Wednesday evening, May 29. Miss Bell, a returned missionary, will be present and address the meeting. All are invited. Miss Bell will address a meeting at the Argyle church Thursday evening, May 30. W. L. Card, Pastor.

Free Methodist—Quarterly meeting commences Friday evening and continues over Sunday in Craft's Hall.

BEAULEY.

Miss Ethel Reader of Cass City spent the week end with her brother, F. Reader, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Hoffman and family of Cass City spent Sunday evening at Frank Reader home.

Arthur Ellicott, Harry Jerome, John McCallum, Mrs. D. McDonald and Mrs. R. Russell went to Bay City Wednesday to attend the S. S. convention which is being held at that place.

Millington McDonald and Miss Norene Heron accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald to North Branch last Sunday where they were guests of Wm. McDonald and family.

Miss Hildred Bingham closed a very successful term of school in Dist. No. 6, last Thursday. A nice program and plenty of ice cream and a ball game between Dickhout and Heron schools were some of the features of the last day which will not soon be forgotten. All wish that she would be their teacher next year.

As Millington McDonald is one of the 169 boys who is called to Camp Custer Monday, May 27, his friends met at his home Tuesday evening and gave him a rousing surprise. Millington was invited out for supper and when he returned his home was well filled with young and old to spend one more pleasant evening together. The evening was spent in music, singing and a social good time and a splendid buffet luncheon was served to which we judge all did justice. We are sorry to lose Millington from our neighborhood and much sympathy is expressed by all for his father and mother, as they give their baby son to his country's service, and trust that he will be spared to return to them again when the world is made safe for democracy.

ELKLAND-ELMWOOD TOWN LINE.

Mrs. Fred Palmer of Owendale visited over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons visited at the E. Livingston home Sunday.

Mrs. Richard Karr visited at Mrs. A. Beckett's one day last week.

Mrs. J. Anker is on the sick list.

Mrs. E. S. Simmons of Gagetown visited her daughter, Mrs. E. Livingston, a few days this week.

COLWOOD.

Steve Dillon and P. H. Muck were Bad Axe visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Andrews visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Pattison of Pattison Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Southworth and children, Frank, Mary, and Tillie, were entertained for supper Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Phelps were week-end visitors of Rev. and Mrs. Fred Traver near Elkton.

E. A. Dillon is driving a new Buick four, Wm. Lafave an Oakland six, while Steve Dillon, Thos. Smith and Urvan Cross are driving new Dodge touring cars.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. King and daughter, Geraldine, of Unionville and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Andrews were entertained for supper Thursday evening at the home of Geo. Colling, sr. The occasion was Mrs. Colling's birthday.

The Loyal Workers were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Donahue last Friday evening. A nice program of readings, recitations and music was given by the ladies after which a pot luck lunch was served. They will meet with Mr. and Mrs. John Fish next month and the men will furnish the program.

Thos. Smith and Misses Rose Smith and Emma Muck were Cass City callers Sunday afternoon.

Miss Harriet Robinson is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. H. Frick, on the Henry Pattison farm.

Mrs. James Andrews and grandson, Clare McDurmon, of Caro visited last week here at the home of Jay Andrews.

MEET AT LANSING.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held jointly with the Bay City midwinter meeting in the Senate Chamber, Lansing, on May 27, 28 and 29, beginning at 2 p. m., May 27 and closing with the evening of May 29. The program will consist of patriotic addresses and music. The three evening addresses will be given by Prof. R. Clyde Ford, of the state normal college, and ex-Governors Woodbridge N. Ferris and Chase S. Osborn on the great war and what we must do to win it for democracy. Harold Jarvis of Detroit will sing.

TIP TO CORN GROWERS FROM M. A. C.

"Use Plenty of Seed and Plant Shallow," Is Advice Offered to Michigan Farmer.

"Use plenty of seed and plant shallow" is a tip which the department of farm crops of M. A. C. is offering to Michigan farmers who have been encountering difficulty with their seed corn this spring.

"It is particularly advisable," a statement from the department declares, "that all home-grown corn 60 per cent or better in germination be planted in order to secure an abundance of sound grain and seed next fall."

"Home grown seed is of certain adaptation, but corn of low germination test should be drilled considerably thicker than usual. By planting somewhat shallow, about one inch deep, satisfactory stands can be secured. A quicker start is thus made and sprouts which otherwise might not reach the surface are able to develop."

"Much of the corn introduced from South Dakota should be handled in this manner. Corn from Delaware and New Jersey is almost invariably in excellent seed condition."

HOW TO PROPERLY DISPLAY THE FLAG

The Hettrick Mfg. Co. of Toledo sends out the following information regarding the proper display of the flag, and through the courtesy of S. Champion, their local agent, the Chronicle presents the information to its readers.

"The flag was made to fly from a mast or staff and should not be fas-

tened to the side of a building, scaffolding or platform, nor should it be tied down from the corner—it should be allowed to wave freely. Neither should it be allowed to wrap around the mast or staff, nor should it be used as a table or box cover, nor draped over a balcony, theatre box stage, nor placed in any position where it may be leaned upon or have articles placed upon it. It should never be permitted to touch the ground nor be displayed when soiled or frayed. If patriotic decorative effects are aimed at, use red, white and blue bunting. But—

"If hung on an interior wall with stripes running latterly, the union, or field of stars, should be on the upper left hand corner. If hung with the stripes running vertically, the union should be on the upper right hand corner.

"If hung across a street, the union should fly to the east on streets running east and west."

NEWS OF THE WEAK.

John Whale, sr., is quite ill. Elias McKim is some better. Little Russell Hunt is improving. J. B. Cootes is improving a little. D. M. Houghton is improving a little.

John Wise has been numbered with the sick.

Mrs. William Collins of Novesta is on the sick list.

William Goit of Novesta has been ill for a few days.

Freda Greeleaf has been ill with tonsillitis for a few days.

Paul Flynn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Flynn, has the measles.

Mrs. Bert Strickland had the misfortune to fall and hurt her knee badly.

Mrs. H. P. Deming, who underwent an operation about three weeks ago, is much better at this writing.

Dr. F. L. Morris performed an operation on Adeline Darling Tuesday for the removal of adenoids and tonsils.

Mrs. B. O. Watkins, who has been ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Anna Patterson for the last two months, is much better.

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER.

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,

Who pay\$ in advance at the first of each year;

Who send\$ in hi\$ money, and doe\$ it quite gladly,

And ca\$t\$ round the office a halo of cheer.

He never say\$ "stop it, I cannot afford it."

Nor "I'm getting more paper\$ now than I read,"

But alway\$ say\$ "send it, the family like\$ it;"

In fact we all find it the thing that we need."

How welcome hi\$ letter whene'er it come\$ to u\$,

How it make\$ our ear\$ throb, how it make\$ our eye\$ dance.

We outwardly thank him, we inwardly ble\$ him.

The steady subscriber who pay\$ in advance.

California's Good Roads.

The state of California has voted \$15,000,000 to be spent in perfecting the state highway system and not a single county failed to give the empowering measure a majority.

Advertise it in the Chronicle.

"Somewhere in America"

May 15.

HE'S A doctor.

AND IT must be.

HE HAS a lot of friends.

AMONG THE storks.

BECAUSE I'VE known him.

FOR YEARS and years.

AND ALWAYS.

IT SEEMS to me.

THAT EVERY time.

THE STORK pays a visit.

TO SOMEBODY'S house.

THAT SOMEHOW.

DICK KNOWS about it.

AND HE'S hanging around.

AND WHATEVER it is.

THAT THE stork brings.

I SUPPOSE he looks at it.

WITH A wise expression.

AND SAYS.

"IT LOOKS all right.

"YOU'D BETTER keep it."

OR WHATEVER it is.

THAT HE does.

AND, ANYWAY.

I WAS with him.

THE OTHER night.

HAVING SOMETHING to eat.

AT A little lunch counter.

AND THERE came a telephone message.

FROM HIS home.

AND SOMEBODY told him.

ABOUT A stork.

THAT WAS loitering around.

IN ONE of the suburbs.

AND WHATEVER we were eating.

WE ET it.

AND HURRIED out.

TO HIS automobile.

AND DICK said.

"COME ON for a ride."

AND I got in.

AND WE started.

AND IN a little while.

WE'D LEFT the pavement.

FOR A rough road.

AND DARKNESS.

AND CAME to a house.

THAT WAS all lighted up.

AS IF it was a party.

AND DICK went in.

AND I sat there.

AND IN a little while.

I PUT the robe around me.

AND GOT another cigar.

AND LIGHTED it.

AND FINISHED it.

AND WAS cold.

AND GOT out.

AND WALKED up and down.

AND GOT in again.

AND SLEPT in the robe.

AND NEARLY froze.

AND AT 2 o'clock.

ON A COOL MORNING.

ABOUT THE middle of May.

DICK CAME out.

AND RUBBED his hands.

AND SAID.

"SOME CLASS to me.

"IT'S TWINS."

AND I said.

"YOU'RE IN luck.

"IF I'D waited so long.

"FOR JUST one.

"I'D HAVE killed you."

AND I got home.

AT THREE thirty.

I THANK you.

DECORATION DAY.

Strew the fairest flowers

Over our soldiers' graves

Chant the sweetest music

Over the fallen braves.

They fought for right and union

And freedom for the slaves

Their memories we'll cherish

And green we'll keep their graves.

They gave up home and fireside

And all that hearts hold dear.

Breathed out their lives all lonely

Without one friendly tear.

Then strew the fairest flowers

Over our soldiers brave,

Their memories we'll honor

With flowers strew their graves.

THE WELCOME CIRCLE.

The Welcome Circle of the Argyle

M. E. Sunday school met at the home

of Rev. Card on May 3. There was a

large crowd present, and after the

business meeting the remainder of

the evening was spent in playing

games. A delightful lunch was served

after which everyone went home re-

porting a good time.

The next meeting will be held at the

home of James McNaughton on June

7.

The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer Who Participated in the Ravaging and Pillaging of Belgium

Copyright by Detroit Free Press

CHAPTER I.

I am a German soldier. Naturally at the time when the war started we did not know that there would be such a war as is being waged today.

Daily we soldiers were told that France and Russia wanted to attack us and that the kaiser was doing everything possible for our protection. Already on July 20 we were armed to the teeth and prepared to march away. During these preparations, which showed us all that war had to come, 18 men of my company deserted.

The government published, during this time, bulletins almost hourly to prepare the people for the war, a subterfuge that succeeded perfectly. Consequently two days before war was declared, the people were overwhelmingly for war, but they were certain that it was only to be between Germany and France.

Of the intervention of Belgium, Russia, England and Italy, the country had as little thought as it did of any participation of the United States. All thought only of the promenade to Paris, which, to the disappointment of the people, and also, surely to the disappointment of the autocracy, has been longer drawn out than had been wished for.

In these days of uncertainty the soldiers, contrary to the cruel treatment which they had experienced before, were treated liberally with great quantities of supplies, delicacies and beer, so that most of the soldiers were so drunk continuously that they were unable to realize the seriousness of the situation.

And yet the majority of the soldiers could not be enthused over the war. They cheered and were enthusiastic because they knew it was the orders. On July 31, 1914, one day before the declaration of war, we left, after being brought to war strength, for our garrison at Mainz-am-Rhine.

Where the enemy toward which we were to point our bayonets we had not the slightest idea. All we did know was that we had to be transported somewhere to protect the border.

There were stirring times as we started out. Tens of thousands of people threw flowers at us and all wanted to shake hands. All—even soldiers—cried! Many embraced their wives or young brides. The bands played farewell songs and people laughed and cried all at the same time. Strangers embraced and kissed each other. "A veritable witch's holiday" of emotion was loosened and engulfed the populace like a storm. No one, not even the strongest, could resist its powers. Yet even this was surpassed by the leave-taking at the depot, where last farewells had to be said. This scene will never leave me! How desperately many women clung to their men! Many had to be forcibly removed.

But this was at last done and then we were placed in cattle cars. Night came and we had no lights. The train went slowly toward the Rhine. It went smoothly enough. Our company, which had had days of great excitement, welcomed the rest that the journey afforded. Most of the soldiers slept with their knapsacks as pillows. Others looked dreamily into the future. Still others secretly pulled pictures from their breastpockets and only a very few killed time by discussion and comment on their possible destination.

"Where are we going?" Yes, where? No one knew. Then after endless hours, the train stopped. We were in Duren. What were we there for? We did not know. The officers only shrugged their shoulders at our questions.

After a brief pause we went ahead. On the evening of August 1 we reached a farmyard near Duren. Our company was billeted in a barn. No one knew what we had to do. Ignorant of the purpose of our being sent so near the Belgian border we laid down on our beds of straw. Something had to happen soon to rescue us from this uncertainty.

How few suspected that would be the last night for many of us on German ground. An alarm took us from our beds at 3 a. m. The company gathered and the captain demonstrated the war situation. As to the direction of the march he himself was ignorant.

Scarcely half an hour later 50 big trucks drove up and stopped on the road before our quarters. The drivers also were ignorant and waited for orders. Discussion of our destination started afresh. The orderlies who had been keeping their ears open said we would enter Belgium that day. Others contradicted them, no one knew for certainty.

But the order to march did not come and in the evening we went back to our straw. But the rest was

short. At 1 a. m. we were again aroused and honored by a speech from our captain. He said we were at war with Belgium. He told us to show ourselves brave, deserve the iron cross and bring honor to Germany. Then he continued:

"We only make war against the armed force, the Belgian army. Life and property of civilians are protected under international law. Yet you soldiers must not forget to keep your lives for the fatherland or sell them as



Honored by a Speech From Our Captain.

dearly as possible. Unnecessary shedding of blood will prohibit to the civilian population. Yet I ask you to consider that too much consideration borders on cowardice and that will be punished very severely."

After this speech of our captain we were loaded on our autos and at 4 a. m. crossed the border into Belgium. In order to make this a historical occasion we were ordered to give three cheers. On the speedy autos we reached our goal at 10 a. m. It was a beautiful little rural village. Inhabitants of the villages we had passed looked at us in astonishment, so that we all got the impression that these country people never knew why we came to Belgium. They were frightened out of their sleep and looked out at us from their windows.

As we halted and left our autos, the farmers came out and offered us coffee, bread, meat, etc. We were still without a field kitchen, so that we enjoyed the enemy's offerings more so since those of the better class of villagers refused any pay. They told us the Belgian soldiers had departed to some unknown destination.

After a short rest we marched on. The autos returned. Hardly had we marched an hour when we were overtaken by cavalry, dragoons and hussars, who reported that the Germans were marching all over the neighborhood on all roads. Right behind came the bicycle corps.

This was comforting. We no longer felt alone, isolated in a strange country. Another bicycle division overtook us and passed on. Angry words were now uttered by members of our company. The others could ride but we had to walk. What we had always taken for granted suddenly became great injustice. If it did no good our grumbling at least was a diversion from the weight of our packs.

The heat was oppressive. The sweat came from all pores. The new and stiff leather trappings rubbed us sore, especially upon our hips. It was a relief at 2 p. m. to halt at an abandoned farm and rest on the grass. We might have lain down about ten minutes when suddenly we heard firing. We jumped up like lightning and hurried to our guns. The firing which was about three kilometers away grew more lively. At once we were on the march again.

From the expressions on the faces of the soldiers we could read the minds of the men. Something took possession of them which they had never experienced before. As for myself I became very restless. Fright and curiosity lashed my brain. Everything whirled around in my head and my heart was beating wildly. But I strove to conceal my fright from my comrades. I am sure that I tried energetically. I don't know that I succeeded better than my companions.

Although I knew we would be in the fight in an hour, I tried to persuade myself that our interference would not be necessary. I clung tight-

ly to everything which might strengthen this hope.

The bicycles lying in the road indicated that the bicycle division was in the fight at this point. How strong the enemy was we did not know as we raced toward the firing line. Everybody crouched down as low as possible while jumping to the right and left. Before and behind us the bullets were flying continuously, yet we reached the firing line without losses. We were greeted joyously by our hard-pressed comrades. The bicycle regiment had not suffered any losses except for a few slightly wounded men who were still able to take part in the fight.

We were lying flat on the ground and firing in the direction ordered for all we were worth, even though we had not seen our enemies. That was apparently not interesting enough to some of our soldiers. They wanted to know how the people were looking whom they had to shoot at. They got up to a kneeling position. Two men of my company had to pay for their curiosity with their lives almost instantly. The first victim of our party went down without a sound. The second threw his arms high in the air and fell on his back. Both were dead instantly.

It is impossible for me to describe the feeling that overcame me in the first real volley as we advanced and came directly within the range of the fire. I no longer felt any fright, only an impulse to get into action as quickly as possible. Yet at the sight of the first corpse a terrible fear seized me. For minutes I was completely stunned, lost all self-control and was absolutely unable to think or do anything.

I pressed my face and hands close to the ground. I wanted to clutch my gun and shoot blindly. Presently I calmed down. I suddenly became contented with myself and conditions about me and when soon afterward the command was sounded along the whole line, "Spring out!" "Forward march!" I charged as did everyone else like one possessed. The order to halt followed. Like wet bags we plumped to the ground. Firing had begun anew.

Our firing now became more lively momentarily and increased to a fearful loudness. If we had occasion to say anything to our comrades we had to shout so loudly in their ears that it hurt our throats.

Under the effect of our fire the enemy grew restless, the fire weakened and his line wavered. As only 500 meters separated us from them we could observe exactly what happened there. We saw about half the enemy retire in the following manner: Every other man quit the line, leaving his alternate in his place. Those remaining held on until the retiring party halted. We used this moment to inflict the most severe losses on the retreating enemy. As far as we could scan the horizon to the right and left we saw the Germans advancing in several sectors. Also for our detachments the order came to advance as the enemy retreated.

The task of clinging to the heels of the retreating enemy so tenaciously that no time would be allowed to make a new stand fell to us. We followed the Belgians, scarcely stopping to breathe on the way, in order to prevent their fortifying themselves in a village situated just ahead. We knew that a bloody house-to-house fight lay before us, yet the Belgians never attempted to establish themselves, but managed to escape with astonishing cleverness.

In the meantime we received reinforcements. Our company was now pretty well scattered and fought with whatever unit was nearby. The body I joined had to remain in the village to search systematically for scattered soldiers. From this village we saw that the Germans had gained on all sides. Field artillery, machine gun detachments and other equipment arrived and we were all astonished at their coming so quickly.

But there was no time to be spent in speculation. With fixed bayonets we went from house to house, door to door, and while the results were negligible because we found no soldiers we did not come out quite empty-handed. We made the inhabitants deliver all guns and munitions and so forth in their possession. The mayor, accompanying the soldiers, explained to every citizen that all found with arms after the search would be punished according to the rules of war and German rules of war in Belgium meant execution.

An hour might have passed when we were again aroused by the sound of artillery and gunfire. A new battle had begun. Whether the artillery was busy on both sides could not be judged from our village. The bombardment was tremendous. The ground shook from the growling and moaning that rolled backward and forward, always seeming to become stronger.

The ambulance columns now brought in the first wounded. Couriers sped by us. War had set in in all its phases.

Darkness came over us before we had finished our house-to-house search. We dragged all the mattresses, straw sacks and feather beds that we could lay our hands on, to the community school and church to care for the wounded. They were made as comfortable as possible. From other surrounding villages now came the first fugitives. They may have been marching, for they looked tired and utterly exhausted.

Women, old men and children were huddled together in one mass. They had saved nothing except their bare lives. In baby buggies or on wheelbarrows these unfortunates carried whatever the rude force of war had

left them. In contrast to the fugitives, whom we had met before, these were extremely frightened, appearing to be in mortal terror of their enemy. Whenever they looked upon one of us German soldiers they cringed in terror.

How different these were from the inhabitants of the village where we had first stopped, who had met us in a friendly, even polite manner. We tried to learn the cause of this fright and discovered that the fugitives had witnessed in their village bitter street fighting. They had become acquainted with war—had seen their houses burning, had seen their little property destroyed and could not forget the sight of their streets filled with corpses and wounded.

It dawned upon us that not merely fear gave these people the appearance of hunted animals; there was also hatred toward the invaders who had fallen upon them and driven them from their homes by night.

In the evening we departed and tried to reach our own regiment. The Belgians had concentrated somewhere to the rear under cover of darkness. We were quite near the neighborhood of the fortified city of Liege. Many settlements through which we passed stood in flames; the inhabitants driven out, passed us in droves. Women, children and old men were buffeted about and seemed to be everywhere in the way. Without aims or plans, without a place on which to lay their heads these poor people dragged themselves by.

Again we reached a village, which to all appearances had been inhabited by contented people. Now indeed nothing but ruins could be seen. Wrecked houses and farms, dead soldiers, German and Belgian, and among them many civilians, who had been shot by military order.

Toward midnight we reached the German lines. The Germans had tried to take a village which lay within the fortified belt of Liege and was defended tenaciously by the Belgians. Here all forces had to be used in order to drive the enemy out, house by house and street by street. It was not very dark yet, so that we had to witness with all of our senses the terrible fights which developed here. It was a man-to-man fight. With the butts of our guns, knives, fists, teeth we went against the enemy.

One of my best friends fought with a giant Belgian. The guns of both had fallen to the ground. They hammered one another with fists. I had just closed an account with a twenty-two-year-old Belgian and was going to assist my friend because his antagonist was of superior strength. My friend succeeded suddenly in biting the Belgian on the chin so deeply that he tore a piece of flesh out with his teeth. The Belgian's pain must have been terrible. He released my comrade and ran away with an insane cry of pain.

Everything developed by seconds. The blood of the Belgian ran out of my friend's mouth; a terrible nausea and indescribable loathing seized him. The taste of warm human blood brought him almost to the verge of insanity. In the course of this night battle I came in contact for the first time with the butt of a Belgian gun. During a hand-to-hand fight with a Belgian, a second enemy soldier struck me on the back of the head with the butt of his gun so hard that my helmet was forced down over my ears. The pain was fearful and I fainted.

When I revived, I was lying in a barn, with my head bandaged, among other wounded men. My wound was not severe. I only had a feeling as if my head was twice its normal size. The other wounded soldiers and the ambulance men said the Belgians had been forced back within the forts and that hard fighting was still in progress.

Wounded men were brought in continuously and they told us that the Germans had already stormed several forts and had taken a number of main and auxiliary defenses, but could not hold them because they had not been sufficiently supported by artillery. The defenses inside the forts and their garrisons were still intact. The situation was not ripe for a storming attack, so the Germans had to retire with enormous losses. The reports we received were contradictory. It was impossible to get a clear picture. In the meantime the artillery bombardment had become so intense that it horrified even the German soldiers. The heaviest artillery was brought into action against the steel and concrete defenses.

No soldier so far knew anything of the existence of the 42-centimeter mortars. Long after Liege was in German hands these soldiers could not understand how it was possible that the defenses, which consisted of double six-meter walls of steel and concrete, were reduced after only a few hours' bombardment.

I myself could not take part in these operations, being wounded, but my comrades told me later how the capture of the several forts came about. Artillery of all caliber was trained on the forts, but it was the 21-centimeter mortars and the 42s which performed the real work.

From a distance the 42-centimeter projectiles were heard to arrive, to the accompaniment of a fearful hissing that sounded like a long drawn-out screech which filled the whole atmosphere. Wherever it fell, everything was destroyed within a radius of several hundred meters. The air pressure which the bursting of the projectile produced was so terrible that it made breathing difficult for those of us who were holding the advanced positions.

To make this witches' holiday complete, the Zeppelins appeared during

the night to participate in the work of destruction. The soldiers suddenly heard above their heads the whirling of propellers and the noise of the motors. The Zeppelins came nearer. They were not discovered by the enemy until they were close to the forts, which immediately played all the



Played the Searchlight on Them.

searchlights at their disposal on them, hunting the firmament for the flying foe. The whirling of the propellers of the airships stopped suddenly. Instead, high in the air a brilliant light appeared, the searchlight of the Zeppelin, which, for a moment, illuminated the entire landscape.

Suddenly all became dark again. A few moments later powerful detonations revealed the fact that the Zeppelin had thrown off "ballast." That went on a long while. Explosion followed explosion. These were followed by clouds of fire. In the air, exploding shrapnel which the Belgian artillery fired at the airships could be observed. The whirling of the propellers started up again, directly above our heads. It became quieter and quieter, until the powerful ships of the air disappeared from our vicinity.

Thus the forts were leveled. Thousands of Belgians lay behind the walls and under the fortifications, dead and buried. A general storming attack followed. Liege was in the hands of the Germans, who had paid, in dead alone in this battle, 28,000 men.

CHAPTER II.

I went to Aix-la-Chapelle to a hospital. I met many more wounded men who had fought in Belgium. All were of the opinion that the Belgian dead numbered as many civilians as soldiers. Even if the German soldiers who fought in Belgium do not admit the cruelties committed against the Belgians, it cannot be denied that at least 80 per cent of the cruelties known to the world to have been committed in Belgium were only too true.

A young soldier who lay next to me in the hospital told me that his company, during a street fight in Liege, was given orders to kill everybody without discrimination. Systematically, one house after another was set on fire. The inhabitants either fell in the flames or became the victims in the streets to the gun barrels of the German kultur-bearers.

At the time I doubted the words of my neighbor, even though I had seen what German warfare meant. After a few days I was released from the hospital and again restored to my detachment. Partly by auto, partly by foot, I reached my detachment by ten o'clock in the evening. Our transport moved this time over Trier to Luxembourg. The little grand duchy of Luxembourg was overrun entirely by German soldiers. The Germans who had made their homes in Luxembourg had everything taken away from them, especially the farmers, all food, without thought of payment, so that in Luxembourg at this time there was a shortage of food. The people here as well as in Belgium were very friendly, yet they harbored a terrible bitterness against the German government, which had looted its troops like a band of robbers and murderers over their peaceful country.

Belgium and Luxembourg, the two first unhappy victims of the damnable German politics and its drunkenness with power!

That the Luxembourg citizens detested Germany an incident showed me which happened in the village of Mar-moeth. We were in a friendly conversation with a Luxembourg farmer. Two officers approached and listened. One officer, a captain, asked the Luxembourg farmer, "What do you think of the war, and of the quickness of Germany? There is only one Germany, isn't there?"

"Yes," replied the farmer. "Thank the Lord." For those four words the farmer was arrested at once and transported to Germany as a court prisoner. I could never learn what became of him.

The same evening we were transported in automobiles and on the evening of August 20, 1914, we reached our detachment, which was about 35 miles from the Belgian city of Neuve Chateau. The regiment to which I belonged did not take part in any operations after the fall of Liege, but was transported to this part of Belgium. Now I learn for the first time how heavy was the loss in my company in

the Liege fighting. We lost 187 men in dead and wounded.

This night we slept in an open field. At five o'clock the next morning we marched again until four o'clock in the afternoon, when we were given a rest.

It was about ten o'clock in the evening when we received orders to advance. We were all ready to proceed when another order came for us to remain at our bivouac overnight. During the night we heard thundering of cannon which became more violent. The battle of Neuve Chateau, which had continued from August 22 to August 24, 1914, had begun.

At four o'clock on the morning of August 22 we resumed our march. At Neuve Chateau the French army had encountered the Fourth German army. First there was, as always, minor outpost and patrol fighting. By and by larger masses of troops participated, and as we took our part in the battle on the evening of August 22, the fight had developed into one of the most sanguinary of the world war.

When we arrived the French occupied almost three-quarters of the town. The artillery had set the main part of Neuve Chateau on fire and only the beautiful residence section in the western part of the city escaped at that time. All night long the house-to-house fighting continued, but when at noon of August 23 the city was in German hands the enormous cost to the Germans could finally be determined.

Residences, cellars, streets and sidewalks were heaped with dead and wounded. The houses were in ruins—empty shells, in which hardly anything remained undamaged that was of any real value. Thousands became beggars in one terrible night. Women and children, soldiers and citizens were lying where the pitiless shells and bullets had hurled them from life into death's dark void. True impartiality reigned in the killing. There was a Belgian woman lying next to a Belgian baby which she had borne from house to street. Close by lay a man of uncertain years before an empty house. Both his legs were burned to the knees. His wife lay on his breast and sobbed so pitifully that her grief could not be endured. Most of the dead were entirely or partly burned. The cries of agony of the animals fighting incineration were mixed with the groans and sobbing of the wounded.

But no one had time to bother with them. The French were making another stand outside the city in an open field. As the enemy vacated the town the Germans made an error which cost them hundreds of lives. They had occupied the entire town so quickly that the German artillery which shelled a part of the city did not know of the change in the situation and threw shells into the ranks of the infantry. Finally our soldiers were compelled to give up some of their gains by the pressure of our own as well as the French fire, but regained this ground afterwards. Strangely enough, the residence section previously mentioned had not suffered seriously. All the houses flew the Red Cross and were used as temporary hospitals.

Here it was reported that Belgians mutilated German soldiers. Whether this were true, or only a rumor, similar to others being constantly started by German soldiers, I cannot say, but I do know that on August 24, after the French had retired, it was made known through an army order that German soldiers had been murdered there, and that the German army could not leave the scene of these outrages without first avenging the victims.

It was ordered by the commander of the army to level the remainder of the city and to show no mercy. As we took a short rest from our pursuit of the enemy and looked backward clouds of smoke to the eastward showed that the order had been executed. A remaining battery of artillery had reduced the city to ashes.

The French had made a stand outside the city and resisted to the utmost, but they were outnumbered. It was simply impossible to resist the pressure of the German war machine. When the German columns, with fixed bayonets, attacked to the accompaniment of their blood-curdling yells which, like their steel, penetrated to the bone, they resembled in every respect American Indians going into action, flinging themselves with blood-curdling yells upon their enemies. After a three-hour fight many Frenchmen gave themselves up as prisoners. With uplifted hands they sought mercy.

At last, on the night of August 23 and 24, the enemy's ranks were thrown into confusion and they retired slowly. I was in the first detachment which pursued them. To the right and left of the road, in the field and ditches, were dead and wounded.

The red pantaloons of the French showed brightly on the ground. The field gray of the Germans could hardly be discerned.

Continued next week.

First Use of Oars.

The idea of propelling ships independently of the wind first led to the use of oars. The discovery of land vehicles and the means of propulsion of land vehicles soon led to attempts to utilize it on behalf of vessels. It is claimed that the first attempt at this propulsion was made by Blasco de Garay, at Barcelona, in 1583.

Automobile Alarm Whistle.

An alarm whistle to be mounted on an automobile cylinder valve cap is said to be about ten times as powerful as the type sounded by a car's exhaust.

Citation of Probate Court to Be Served upon Resident Owners of Land, Etc.

CASS RIVER DRAIN

State of Michigan, County of Tuscola, ss. Probate Court for said county.

At a session of the Probate Court for the said County of Tuscola, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Caro, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1918.

Present, Hon. O. D. Hill, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Application of the County Drain Commissioners of the Counties of Tuscola, Sanilac and Lapeer, in said State, for the appointment of three disinterested Special Commissioners of the County of Tuscola to determine the necessity for a Drain known as the "Cass River Drain" through certain lands in the Township of Novesta in said Tuscola County, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor.

Whereas, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1918, an application in writing was made to this Court by said County Drain Commissioners of Tuscola, Sanilac and Lapeer for the appointment of three disinterested Special Commissioners to determine the necessity for said Drain, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor;

And Whereas, This Court did on the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1918, upon a due examination of such application and of all the proceedings theretofore taken in the premises, find and declare the same to be in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided, and did thereupon, by an order entered therein, appoint Saturday, the eighth day of June, A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as the time and the office of the Judge of Probate in the Village of Caro in said County, as the place when and where a hearing upon such application would be had, and did then and there order that all persons whose lands were to be traversed by such proposed Drain, and who had not released right of way, and all damages on account thereof to appear at the time and place designated, and to be heard with respect to such application if they so desire, and to show cause, if any there be, why said application should not be granted;

And Whereas, There is now on file with this Court a description and survey of such proposed Drain from which said description and survey it appears that the lands to be traversed by such Drain, and the commencement, general course and terminus of such Drain, are as follows, to-wit:

Minutes of Survey of South Branch of Cass River Drain.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 6.25 chains south and 7.45 chains west of the north east corner of the S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 3 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 15 degrees 15 minutes west 4.22 chains; thence south 9 degrees 0 minutes east 3.27 chains; thence south 22 degrees 0 minutes east 7.38 chains up to south boundary line at a point 5.27 chains west of south east corner thereof traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 14.87 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 5.27 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 3 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 22 degrees 0 minutes east 4.49 chains; thence south 44 degrees 30 minutes east 3.57 chains; thence south 63 degrees 0 minutes east 0.36 chain up to east boundary line at a point 7.65 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 8.42 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 7.66 chains south of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 63 degrees 0 minutes east 7.08 chains; thence south 81 degrees 0 minutes east 3.63 chains; thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes east 9.65 chains up to east boundary line at a point 11.00 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.36 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 11.00 chains south of the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes east 3.74 chains; thence south 82 degrees 30 minutes east 4.51 chains; thence south 89 degrees 35 minutes east 6.52 chains; thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes east 5.35 chains up to east boundary line at a point 12.54 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.22 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 12.45 chains south of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 47 degrees 30 minutes east 4.13 chains; thence south 39 degrees 0 minutes east 3.60 chains; thence south 69 degrees 0 minutes east 2.77 chains; thence north 87 degrees 15 minutes east 9.63 chains thence north 78 degrees 15 minutes east 2.30 chains up to east boundary line at a point 17.78 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 22.43 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the north side of the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 11 east for deposition and construction commencing at a point 7.00 chains east of north west corner and running thence east 13.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 17.78 chains south of the northwest corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence north 78 degrees 15 minutes east 6.70 chains; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 3.82 chains; thence south 42 degrees 15 minutes east 3.18 chains; thence south 9 degrees 11 minutes east 0.87 chains up to south boundary line at a point 8.36 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 14.57 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.36 chains west of the north east corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 9 degrees 15 minutes east 5.13 chains; thence south 1 degree 0 minutes east 6.00 chains; thence south 15 degrees 30 minutes west 2.29 chains; thence south 31 degrees 45 minutes east 0.87 chains; thence south 73 degrees 0 minutes east 0.84 chains; thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes east 4.00 chains thence south 68 degrees 45 minutes east 2.00 chains up to east boundary line at a point 15.44 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 21.13 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 15.44 chains south of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 68 degrees 45 minutes east 6.00 chains; thence north 73 degrees 0 minutes east 4.86 chains; thence north 58 degrees 30 minutes east 7.14 chains; thence north 77 degrees 0 minutes east 4.00 chains up to east boundary line at a point 11.50 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 22.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 11.50 chains south of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence north 77 degrees 0 minutes east 2.00 chains; thence north 66 degrees 0 minutes east 3.24 chains; thence north 57 degrees 0 minutes east 2.76 chains; thence north 47 degrees 30 minutes east 4.00 chains; thence north 44 degrees 0 minutes east 6.00 chains; thence north 89 degrees 0 minutes east 5.62 chains up to east boundary line at a point 0.75 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 23.62 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the south side of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east for deposition and construction commencing at the south east corner and running thence west 6.62 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.75 chains south of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence north 89 degrees 0 minutes east 0.38 chains; thence south 57 degrees 0 minutes east 8.82 chains; thence south 75 degrees 0 minutes east 6.20 chains; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 2.98 chains; thence south 41 degrees 0 minutes east 3.26 chains; thence south 6 degrees 0 minutes east 3.93 chains; thence south 34 degrees 30 minutes east 1.36 chains up to east boundary line at a point 15.93 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 26.93 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the west side of the S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east for deposition and construction commencing at a point 10.00 chains south of the northwest corner and running thence south 5.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 15.93 chains south of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 34 degrees 30 minutes east 1.45 chains; thence south 51 degrees 0 minutes east 2.62 chains; thence south 72 degrees 0 minutes east 3.96 chains up to south boundary line at a point 15.50 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 8.03 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 15.50 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 12 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence south 77 degrees 15 minutes east 8.48 chains; thence south 59 degrees 0 minutes east 5.43 chains up to east boundary line at a point 5.54 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 13.91 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 5.54 chains south of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 59 degrees 0 minutes east 4.08 chains; thence south 24 degrees 45 minutes east 7.43 chains; thence south 40 degrees 0 minutes east 5.00 chains up to west boundary line at a point 2.00 chains north of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 16.51 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 2.00 chains north of the south west corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 40 degrees 0 minutes east 3.00 chains up to south boundary line at a point 1.60 chains east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 3.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.60 chains east of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 10 degrees 20 minutes east 3.57 chains; thence south 23 degrees 30 minutes west 4.43 chains; thence south 40 degrees 0 minutes west 1.50 chains up to west boundary line at a point 9.00 chains south of north west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 9.50 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 9.00 chains south of the north east corner of S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 40 degrees 0 minutes west 4.90 chains; thence south 1 degree 0 minutes west 2.78 chains; thence south 37 degrees 15 minutes east 2.82 chains; thence south 49 degrees 0 minutes east 1.36 chains up to east boundary line at a point 1.20 chains north of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 11.86 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north east corner and running thence south 9.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.20 chains north of the south west corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 49 degrees 0 minutes east 2.00 chains up to south boundary line at a point 18.75 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 2.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 18.75 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 49 degrees 0 minutes east 6.64 chains; thence south 35 degrees 0 minutes east 4.00 chains; thence south 6 degrees 0 minutes west 8.70 chains; thence south 39 degrees 30 minutes east 3.71 chains; thence south 68 degrees 45 minutes east 2.14 chains; thence north 74 degrees 0 minutes east 7.45 chains up to east boundary line at a point 17.62 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 32.64 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet square from the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 17.62 chains south of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence north 74 degrees 0 minutes east 2.83 chains; thence south 87 degrees 0 minutes east 3.17 chains; thence south 58 degrees 15 minutes east 4.00 chains; thence south 26 degrees 45 minutes east 2.30 chains up to south boundary line at a point 10.50 chains east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 12.30 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the north side of the S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north east corner and running thence west 10.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 10.50 chains east of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 7 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 26 degrees 45 minutes east 1.00 chain; thence south 7 degrees 0 minutes east 7.80 chains; thence south 7 degrees 30 minutes west 8.07 chains; thence south 21 degrees 30 minutes east 3.89 chains up to south boundary line at a point 8.50 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.76 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.50 chains west of the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 18 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 21 degrees 30 minutes east 7.77 chains; thence south 37 degrees 45 minutes east 8.10 chains up to east boundary line at a point 13.50 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description, a distance of 15.87 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 13.50 chains south of the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 18 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 37 degrees 45 minutes east 3.07 chains; thence south 33 degrees 45 minutes east 4.96 chains up to south boundary line at a point 5.15 chains east of southwest corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 8.03 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 5.15 chains east of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 18 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 33 degrees 45 minutes east 3.54 chains; thence south 19 degrees 45 minutes east 5.82 chains; thence south 45 degrees 0 minutes east 8.24 chains; thence south 28 degrees 15 minutes east 4.39 chains; thence south 72 degrees 30 minutes east 3.05 chains; thence south 79 degrees 0 minutes east 0.50 chains up to east boundary line at a point 1.00 chain north of south east corner thereof.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.00 chain north of the south west corner of S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 79 degrees 0 minutes east 5.50 chains; thence north 87 degrees 45 minutes east 4.75 chains; thence south 68 degrees 0 minutes east 0.75 chain up to south boundary line at a point 10.25 chains to west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 11.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the north side of N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north west corner and running thence east 10.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 10.25 chains west of the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 68 degrees 0 minutes east 1.43 chains; thence south 45 degrees 0 minutes east 4.52 chains; thence south 65 degrees 45 minutes east 5.20 chains up to east boundary line at a point 6.00 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 11.15 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 6.00 chains south of the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 65 degrees 45 minutes east 2.63 chains; thence south 54 degrees 30 minutes east 9.12 chains; thence south 58 degrees 0 minutes east 12.00 chains up to east boundary line at a point 17.60 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 23.20 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 17.60 chains south of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 76 degrees 0 minutes east 12.02 chains; thence south 47 degrees 0 minutes east 0.74 chains up to south boundary line at a point 8.13 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 12.76 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.13 chains west of the north east corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 47 degrees 0 minutes east 4.09 chains; thence south 25 degrees 0 minutes east 9.84 chains up to east boundary line at a point 12.00 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 13.93 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 12.00 chains south of the west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 17 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 87 degrees 15 minutes east 5.14 chains; thence north 84 degrees 0 minutes east 13.72 chains; thence south 88 degrees 0 minutes east 1.17 chains up to east boundary line at a point 9.78 chains north of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.03 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 9.78 chains north of the south west corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 16 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 89 degrees 0 minutes east 0.83 chain; thence south 87 degrees 0 minutes east 10.00 chains; thence south 74 degrees 30 minutes east 4.78 chains; thence south 83 degrees 30 minutes east 4.42 chains up to east boundary line at a point 12.54 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.03 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 12.54 chains south of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 16 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence north 86 degrees 30 minutes east 15.61 chains; thence north 64 degrees 30 minutes east 4.92 chains up to east boundary line at a point 9.21 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.53 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 9.21 chains south of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 16 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence north 64 degrees 30 minutes east 6.80 chains; thence north 72 degrees 30 minutes east 9.47 chains; thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes east 4.00 chains; thence north 86 degrees 30 minutes east 0.83 chain up to east boundary line at a point 3.17 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 21.10 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 3.17 chains south of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 16 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence north 86 degrees 30 minutes east 9.89 chains; thence south 75 degrees 0 minutes east 10.89 chains up to east boundary line at a point 5.08 chain south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.78 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 5.08 chains south of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 15 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 75 degrees 0 minutes east 4.39 chains; thence south 88 degrees 0 minutes east 5.04 chains; thence south 83 degrees 0 minutes east 5.59 chains; thence south 47 degrees 15 minutes east 3.37 chains; thence south 19 degrees 45 minutes east 3.16 chains; thence south 36 degrees 15 minutes east 2.84 chains up to east boundary line at a point 13.90 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 24.39 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 13.90 chains south of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 15 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 54 degrees 0 minutes east 2.82 chains; thence south 75 degrees 0 minutes east 3.18 chains; thence south 80 degrees 0 minutes east 7.70 chains; thence south 35 degrees 0 minutes east 5.60 chains up to south boundary line at a point 4.54 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 19.36 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 4.54 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 0 degrees 30 minutes east 5.34 chains; thence south 5 degrees 15 minutes west 3.67 chains; thence south 26 degrees 15 minutes west 6.02 chains; thence south 28 degrees 15 minutes west 4.80 chains thence south 20 degrees 0 minutes east 0.73 chain up to south boundary line at a point 8.67 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.56 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.67 chains west of the north east corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 20 degrees 0 minutes east 2.08 chains; thence south 58 degrees 0 minutes east 4.00 chains; thence south 66 degrees 0 minutes east 4.00 chains up to east boundary line at a point 6.10 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 10.08 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 6.10 chains south of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 66 degrees 0 minutes east 8.00 chains; thence south 23 degrees 0 minutes east 12.98 chains up to south boundary line at a point 9.09 chains west of the south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.98 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 9.09 chains west of the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 23 degrees 0 minutes east 1.96 chains; thence south 47 degrees 0 minutes east 4.05 chains; thence south 19 degrees 0 minutes east 6.25 chains; thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes west 10.00 chains; thence south 6 degrees 0 minutes west 1.08 chains up to south boundary line at a point 7.68 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 23.34 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 7.68 chains west of the north east corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 6 degrees 0 minutes west 6.92 chains; thence south 43 degrees 0 minutes west 5.75 chains; thence south 53 degrees 0 minutes west 8.25 chains; thence south 19 degrees 30 minutes west 4.00 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.50 chain east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 24.92 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the south east corner and running thence north 4.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.50 chains east of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 22 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 19 degrees 30 minutes west 1.22 chains; thence south 8 degrees 45 minutes east 6.98 chains; thence south 24 degrees 0 minutes east 7.80 chains thence south 30 degrees 30 minutes west 6.00 chains up to south boundary line at a point 1.81 chains east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 22.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north east corner and running thence south 3.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the south east corner and running thence north 3.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 3.17 chains east of the north west corner of S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 30 degrees 30 minutes west 2.61 chains; thence south 0 degrees 30 minutes east 11.09 chains; thence south 11 degrees 45 minutes east 3.32 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.25 chain west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 4.30 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 3.35 chains south of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 30 degrees 30 minutes west 2.61 chains; thence south 0 degrees 30 minutes east 11.09 chains; thence south 11 degrees 45 minutes east 3.32 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.25 chain west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 17.02 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north east corner and running thence south 2.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the west side of the S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the south west corner and running thence north 14.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 6.25 chain west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 11 degrees 45 minutes east 3.68 chains; thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes east 4.88 chains; thence south 25 degrees 45 minutes east 3.52 chains; thence south 73 degrees 35 minutes east 10.86 chains; thence south 53 degrees 30 minutes east 2.18 chains; thence south 34 degrees 45 minutes east 2.56 chains thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes west 1.69 chains; up to south boundary line at a point 2.95 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 29.37 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.96 chain south of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 11 degrees 45 minutes east 3.68 chains; thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes east 4.88 chains; thence south 25 degrees 45 minutes east 3.52 chains; thence south 73 degrees 35 minutes east 10.86 chains; thence south 53 degrees 30 minutes east 2.18 chains; thence south 34 degrees 45 minutes east 2.56 chains thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes west 1.69 chains; up to south boundary line at a point 2.95 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 29.37 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at a point 1.00 chain south of the north east corner and running thence south 11.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 2.95 chains west of the north east corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes west 6.31 chains; thence south 11 degrees 30 minutes east 7.18 chains; thence south 16 degrees 45 minutes west 7.16 chains; up to south boundary line at a point 4.12 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.65 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 4.12 chains west of the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 27 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes west 6.31 chains; thence south 11 degrees 30 minutes east 7.18 chains; thence south 16 degrees 45 minutes west 7.16 chains; up to south boundary line at a point 4.12 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.65 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 4.12 chains west of the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 34 town 13 north range 12 east and running thence south 16 degrees 45 minutes west 5.33 chains; thence south 54 degrees 15 minutes east 6.00 chains; up to east boundary line at a point 9.03 chains south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description, a distance of 11.33 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 10.79 chains west of the north east corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 31 town 11 north range 13 east and running thence south 18 degrees 15 minutes west 9.46 chains: thence south 19 degrees 45 minutes west 11.32 chains up to south boundary line at a point 17.21 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.78 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 17.21 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 31 town 11 north range 13 east and running thence south 19 degrees 45 minutes west 8.24 chains: thence south 42 degrees 30 minutes west 1.15 chains up to west boundary line at a point 8.68 chains south of north west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 9.39 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.68 chains south of the north east corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 31 town 11 north range 13 east and running thence south 42 degrees 30 minutes west 14.78 chains up to south boundary line at a point 10.27 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 14.78 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 10.27 chains west of the north east corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 31 town 11 north range 13 east and running thence south 42 degrees 30 minutes west 1.84 chains: thence south 55 degrees 30 minutes west 7.87 chains: thence south 70 degrees 0 minutes west 2.81 chains up to west boundary line at a point 6.59 chains south of north west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 12.52 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 6.59 chains south of the north east corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 36 town 11 north range 12 east and running thence south 70 degrees 0 minutes west 4.09 chains: thence south 22 degrees 0 minutes west 12.26 chains: thence south 12 degrees 0 minutes west 0.10 chain up to south boundary line at a point 8.57 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 16.45 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.64 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 11 degrees 0 minutes west 17.35 chains: thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 13.13 chains up to south west corner thereof, traversing the mentioned description a distance of 30.48 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet square from the south east corner of the N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 ft. square from the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing north east of S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 27.62 chains up to south boundary line at a point 1.35 chains east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 27.62 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 ft. square from the south east corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.35 chains east of the north west corner of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 2.25 chains up to west boundary line at a point 1.71 chains south of north west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 2.25 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.71 chains south of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 1.38 chains: thence south 29 degrees 0 minutes west 19.86 chains up to south boundary line at a point 10.21 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 21.24 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 10.21 chains west of the north east corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 5.76 chains: thence south 29 degrees 30 minutes west 15.37 chains up to west boundary line at a point 1.45 chains north of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 21.13 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.45 chains north of the south east corner of S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 29 degrees 30 minutes west 1.50 chains up to south boundary line at a point 8.05 chains east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 1.50 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 ft. square from the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 10 north range 13 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.05 chains east of the north west corner of the N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 section 7 town 10 north range 13 east and running thence south 29 degrees 30 minutes west 1.13 chains: thence south 81 degrees 30 minutes west 7.80 chains; thence south 59 degrees 0 minutes west 0.42 chain up to west boundary line at a point 1.79 chains south of north west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 9.35 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the south side of S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 section 6 town 10 north range 13 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.79 chains south of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 59 degrees 0 minutes west 7.78 chains: thence south 45 degrees 0 minutes west 16.77 chains up to south boundary line at a point 1.45 chains east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 24.55 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the south side of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 1 town 10 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the south east corner and running thence west 2.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.45 chains east of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 45 degrees 0 minutes west 1.23 chains: thence south 2 degrees 30 minutes west 19.05 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.74 chain east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.28 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.74 chains east of the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 2 degrees 30 minutes west 12.95 chains: thence south 3 degrees 30 minutes west 6.94 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.65 chain east of south west corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 19.89 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.65 chain east of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 3 degrees 30 minutes west 19.91 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.57 chain east of SW corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 19.91 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 12 town 10 north range 12 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.57 chain east of the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 19.79 chains up to south boundary line at a point 0.48 chain east of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 19.79 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east for deposition and construction.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.48 chain east of the north west corner of S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 3 degrees 30 minutes west 9.61 chains: thence south 49 degrees 0 minutes east 11.35 chains: thence south 5 degrees 15 minutes east 3.58 chains up to south boundary line at a point 10.12 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 24.54 chains.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the east side of the S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north east corner and running thence south 11.00 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 10.12 chains west of the north east corner of N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 5 degrees 15 minutes east 14.57 chains: thence south 15 degrees 45 minutes east 2.61 chains: thence south 31 degrees 0 minutes east 4.00 chains up to south boundary line at a point 5.60 chains west of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 21.18 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 5.60 chains west of the north east corner of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east and running thence south 31 degrees 0 minutes east 2.97 chains: thence south 3 degrees 0 minutes west 8.43 chains: thence south 30 degrees 30 minutes west 9.44 chains: Terminating at a point 8.39 chains west and 0.10 chain north of south east corner of the aforesaid S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 13 town 10 north range 12 east traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.84 chains.

Total length of said South Branch of Cass River being 2342.55 chains.

And Whereas, It appears that the names of the owners of lands who have neglected or refused to execute a release of right of way, and all damages in any way arising from or incident to the opening or maintaining of the said proposed Drain, together with the descriptions of the tracts of land owned by such persons severally, and placed opposite their respective names, are as follows, to-wit:

Parcel No. 1 William Schwaderer, resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 15.50 chains west of the north east corner of the NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, sec 12, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence South, 77 degrees and 15 minutes east 8.48 chains; thence south 59 degrees and 0 minutes east, 5.43 chains, to east boundary line at a point 5.54 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 13.91 chains.

Parcel No. 2 Franklin A. White, resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 15.93 chains south of the north west corner of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, sec 1 T 13 N, R 11 E, and running south, 34 degrees 30 minutes East, 1.45 chains; thence south, 51 degrees and 0 minutes east, 2.62 chains; thence south, 72 degrees and 0 minutes east, 3.96 chains, to south boundary line at a point 15.50 chains west of the south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 8.03 chains.

Also taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the west side of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 1, aforesaid, for deposition and construction, commencing at a point 10.00 chains south of the Northwest corner and running south 5.00 chains.

Total distance on said last named description 5.00 chains.

Parcel No. 3 Michael Race, resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the north side of the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 sec. 2, T 13 N, R 11 E for deposition of earth and construction, commencing at a point 7.00 chains east of the northwest corner and running thence east 13.00 chains.

Also taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 8.36 chains west of the northeast corner of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 2, T 13 N, R 11 E, and running thence south, 9 degrees and 15 minutes east, 5.13 chains; thence south, 1 degree 0 minutes east, 6.00 chains; thence south 15 degrees 30 minutes west, 2.29 chains; thence south, 31 degrees 45 minutes east, 0.87 chains; thence south, 73 degrees 0 minutes east, 0.84 chains; thence north, 89 degrees 30 minutes east, 4.00 chains thence south, 68 degrees 45 minutes east, 2.00 chains, to the east boundary line at a point 15.44 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 21.13 chains.

Also taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 12.45 chains south of the north west corner of the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, sec 2, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence south, 47 degrees and 30 minutes east, 4.13 chains; thence south, 39 degrees and 0 minutes east 3.60 chains; thence south 69 degrees and 0 minutes east, 2.77 chains; thence north 87 degrees 15 minutes east, 9.63 chs; thence north 78 degrees 15 minutes east, 2.30 chains to east boundary line at a point 17.78 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 22.43 chains.

Parcel No. 4 David H. Elliott, resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 11.00 chains south of the northwest corner of the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 2, T. 13 N, R 11 E, and running thence north 89 degrees and 30 minutes east 3.74 chains; thence south 82 degrees and 30 minutes east, 4.61 chains; thence south 89 degrees and 35 minutes east, 6.52 chains; thence south, 75 degrees and 30 minutes east, 5.25 chains, up to the east boundary line at a point 12.54 chains south of the northeast corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.22 chains.

Parcel No. 5 Jas. D. Brooker, resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 6.25 chains south and 7.45 chains west of the north east corner of the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, sec. 3, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence south 15 degrees 15 minutes west 4.22 chains; thence south 9 degrees 0 minutes east, 3.27 chains; thence south 22 degrees and 0 minutes east 7.38 chains; up to south boundary line at a point 5.27 chains west of south east corner thereof traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 14.87 chains.

Albert E. Sleeper, Non-resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 0.75 chains south of the north west corner of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of sec. 1, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence north, 89 degrees and 0 minutes east, 0.38 chains; thence south, 57 degrees 0 minutes east, 8.82 chains; thence south 75 degrees and 0 minutes east, 6.20 chains, thence south, 67 degrees 45 minutes east, 2.98 chains; thence south 41 degrees and 0 minutes east, 3.26 chains; thence south 5 degrees 0 minutes east, 3.93 chains; thence south, 34 degrees 30 minutes east 1.36 chains, to the east boundary line at a point 15.93 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last named description a distance of 26.93 chains.

Parcel No. 7 Charles Marriott and William Donaldson, Non-resident owners.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the south side of the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of sec. 1, t 13 n, r 11 e, for deposition and construction, commencing at the southwest corner and running thence east 3.00 chains, Total distance on said parcel 3.00 chains.

Parcel No. 8 Henry Paul, John Paul, William A. Paul, Maggie Rice, Lizzie Paul, Kate Mary Armstrong, Hall and Paul H. Swayzee, heirs at law of Mary Paul, deceased, non-resident owners.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 11.50 chains south of the Northwest corner of the SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 1, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence north 77 degrees 0 minutes east 2.00 chains, thence north 66 degrees and 0 minutes east, 3.24 chains; thence north 57 degrees 0 minutes east, 2.76 chains; thence north 47 degrees 30 minutes east, 4 chains; thence north 44 degrees and 0 minutes east, 5.62 chains to east boundary line at a point 0.75 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last named description a distance of 23.62 chains.

Also a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 15.44 chains south of the northwest corner of the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec 1, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence south, 68 degrees 45 minutes east, 6.00 chains; thence north, 73 degrees 0 minutes east, 4.86 chains; thence north, 58 degrees 30 minutes east 7.14 chains; thence north, 77 degrees and 0 minutes east, 4.99 chains, up to east boundary line at a point 11.50 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 22.00 chains.

Parcel No. 9 Charles W. Flinn and Anna E. Flinn, his wife non-resident owners.

Taking a strip of land 100 feet wide off the south side of the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 1, t 13 n, r 11 e, for deposition of earth and construction, commencing at the south east corner and running west 6.62 chains. Traversing said last named description a distance of 6.62 chains.

Parcel No. 10 Thomas Kirkpatrick and John Kirkpatrick, non-resident owners.

Taking a strip of land 125 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 17.78 chains south of the north west corner of the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, sec 2, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence north, 78 degrees and 15 minutes east, 6.70 chains; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east, 3.82 chains; thence south 42 degrees and 15 minutes east, 3.18 chains; thence south, 9 degrees and 15 minutes east, 0.87 chain, up to the south boundary line at a point 8.36 chains west of the southeast corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 14.57 chains.

Parcel No. 11 Thomas A. Childs, non-resident owner.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 7.66 chains south of the north west corner of the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 2, t 13 n, r 11 e, and running thence south, 63 degrees 0 minutes east, 7.08 chains; thence south, 81 degrees and 0 minutes east, 3.63 chains; thence north, 89 degrees and 30 minutes east, 9.65 chains, up to east boundary line at a point 11.00 chains south of the north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 20.36 chains.

Therefore, You the said William Schwaderer, Franklin A. White, Michael Race, David H. Elliott, James D. Brooker, Albert E. Sleeper, Charles Marriott, William Donaldson, Henry Paul, John Paul, William A. Paul, Maggie Rice, Mary Armstrong, Lizzie Paul, Kate Hall, Paul H. Swayzee, Charles W. Flinn, Anna E. Flinn, Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Kirkpatrick and Thomas A. Child and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before this Court, at the time and place last above set forth, to be heard with respect to such application, if any there be, why the said application for the appointment of three Special Commissioners as aforesaid should not be granted.

O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. Probate Seal. A true copy. Orpha E. Hunter, Probate Register.

CITATION TO NON-RESIDENT OWNERS, ETC.

State of Michigan, County of Tuscola, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the said County of Tuscola, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Caro, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May, A. D. 1918.

Present, Hon. O. D. Hill, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the application of the County Drain Commissioner of the County of Tuscola in said State, for the appointment of three disinterested Special Commissioners to determine the necessity for a Drain known as the "Tracy Improvement Drain," and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor.

Whereas, On the first day of May A. D. 1918, an application in writing was made to this Court by the said County Drain Commissioner, for the appointment of three disinterested Special Commissioners to determine the necessity for said Drain, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor;

And Whereas, This Court did on the seventh day of May A. D. 1918 upon a due examination of such application and of all the proceedings theretofore taken in the premises, find and declare the same to be in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, and did thereupon by an order entered therein, appoint Saturday the first day of June A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as the time and the office of the Judge of Probate in the Village of Caro in said County, as the place when and where a hearing upon such application would be had and did then and there order that all persons whose

lands were to be traversed by such proposed Drain, and who had not released right of way and all damages on account thereof, to appear at the time and place designated and to be heard with respect to such application, if they so desire, and to show cause, if any there be, why said application should not be granted; And whereas, There is now on file in this Court description and survey of such proposed Drain, from which said description and survey it appears that the land to be traversed by such Drain, and the commencement, general course, and terminus of such Drain are as follows, to wit:

Tracy Improvement Drain.

Minutes of Tracy Drain traversing Sections 12 and 13, T 13 N, R 10 E, and Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T 13 N R 11 E, Meridian Michigan. The center line of which is described as follows, viz:

Beginning in Deer Lick Drain at a point on the 1/2 of the nw 1/4 of said Section 13, T 13 N, R 10 E, 5.60 chs. s and 2.83 chs. w of the ne corner. Thence n 65 deg. 30 min. e 3.13 chs. Total 3.13 chs. to east line, 4.40 chs. s of the ne corner. Thence entering the n 1/2 of the ne 1/4 of said section 13, (Chas. McConnell, owner). 4.40 chs. s of the nw corner, n 65 deg. 30 min. e, 4.87 chs. n, 61 deg. 30 min. e, 4.00 chs. n 77 deg. e 2.10 chs. to n line 10.10 chs. e of nw corner. Total 10.97 chs. Thence entering the s 1/2 of the se 1/4 of said section 12, (Mat Julick, owner) 10.10 chs. e of the sw corner, n 77 deg. e 30.39 chs. Total 80.39 chs. to the e line, 6.87 chs. north of the se corner. Thence entering the sw 1/4 of the sw 1/4 of sec. 7, T 13 N, R 11 E (Fred Jones, owner), 6.87 chs. n of the sw corner, east 19.50 chs. Total 19.50 chs. to e line, 6.76 chs. n of the se corner. Thence entering the e 1/2 of the sw 1/4 of said sec. 7, (Little, owner), 6.76 chs. n of sw corner, east 19.50 chs. Total 19.50 chs. to e line, 6.65 chs. n of the se corner. Thence entering the s 1/2 of the se 1/4 of said sec. 7, (Henry Stone, owner), 6.65 chs. n of the sw corner, east 19.51 chs. south 6.55 chs. Total 26.06 chs. to the s line, 19.51 chs. e of the sw corner. Thence entering on the line between the nw 1/4 of the ne 1/4 and the ne 1/4 of the ne 1/4 of said section 18. (James Tracy, owner of the former and Thomas Green owner of the latter, at the ne and nw corner respectively of said descriptions. Thence south on said division line 4.45 chs. Total on said line 4.45 chs. to a point 4.45 chs. s of ne and nw corner respectively of said descriptions. Thence entering the ne 1/4 of the ne 1/4 of said section 18, (Thomas Green, owner), 4.45 chs. s of the nw corner, s 88 deg. e 20.46 chs. Total 20.46 chs. to e line, 5.25 chs. s of the ne corner. Thence entering the nw 1/4 of the nw 1/4 of said section 17, (Q. Delong, owner), 5.25 chs. s of the nw corner, s 88 deg. e 0.24 chs. Total 0.24 chs. to head of main drain 5.25 chs. s and 0.24 chs. e of the nw corner.

Branch No. 1.

Traversing Sections 7 and 8, T 13 N, R 11 E. Beginning in the main drain 1.00 chain up stream from grade stake No. 51 and at a point on the s 1/2 of the se 1/4 of said section 7, 6.55 chs. n and 19.51 e of the sw corner, (Henry Stone, owner.) Thence up stream east 10.00 chs, north 11.40 chs. east 9.64 chs. Total 31.04 chs. to e line, 2.60 chs. s of ne corner. Thence entering the sw 1/4 of the sw 1/4 of said sec. 8, (Chet Hulbert, owner.) 2.60 chs. s of the nw corner, east 11.87 chs. n 39 deg. 40 min. e 3.09 chs. Total 14.46 chs. to n line, 13.50 chs. e of the nw corner. Thence entering the nw 1/4 of the sw 1/4 of said section 8, (Robert Campbell, owner.) 13.50 chs. e of the sw corner, n 39 deg. 40 min. e 10.17 chs. Total 10.17 chs. to e line, 6.69 chs. n of the se corner. Thence entering the e 1/2 of the sw 1/4 of said section 8, (John Fields, owner.) 26.69 chs. n of the sw corner, n 57 deg. e 12.05 chs. n 87 deg 30 min. e 9.92 chs. Total 21.97 chs. to the e line, 5.26 chs. s of the ne corner. Thence entering the nw 1/4 of the se 1/4 of said sec. 8 (D. Livingston, owner). 5.26 chs. s of the nw corner, n 87 deg. 30 min. e 7.58 chs. Total 7.58 chs. to head of Branch No. 1, 5.25 chs. s and 7.58 chs. e of the nw corner. Total length of drain and branch 219.92 chs, or 879.68 rods. Main drain is 134.70 chs, or 588.80 rods long, and Branch No. 1 is 85.22 chs. or 340.88 rods long.

Grade and hub stakes are set at intervals of 2.00 chs (10 feet to right of center line going up stream) except stakes 67 and 68 on main drain which are 0.70 chs. apart and stakes 42 and 43 on Branch No. 1 which are 1.22 chs. apart.

Center line stakes are set at intervals of 10.00 chs. and at all angles in line of drains.

Width of bottom of main drain from outlet to grade stake 51 plus 1.00 chs. is 6 ft. thence to terminus is 4 feet. Width of bottom of branch No. 1, is 4 feet for entire length. Slope of banks of main drain and branch is 45 deg. Width of ground required for right of way in construction, and for deposition of earth excavated therefrom is 50 feet on each side of center line of main drain and branch.

For more particulars reference is had to the accompanying map and profile which are a part of these minutes, and show by figures and tracings, all necessary data for the proper construction of said drain.

Dated October 6, 1917.

G. B. FELTON, Surveyor.

Table of Cuttings, etc. Tracy Improvement Drain, Tuscola County, Michigan.

Table with 3 columns: No. of Station, DEPTH OF CUT, Width of Surface Excavation. Rows 0-1.

And Whereas, It also appears that the following described tracts of lands are owned by persons who are non-residents of the Townships of ELLINGHAM and Novesta the execution of a release of the right of way for which has been neglected or refused by them, will be traversed by said proposed Drain, to wit:

Parcel No. 1. Richard Woods, Non-Resident owner. A part of the e 1/2 of the nw 1/4 of Section 13, Town 13 North, Range 10 East, Michigan, being a strip of land whose extreme width is 100 feet, being 50 feet wide on each side of the following described center line, commencing on the above named description 5.60 chains s and 2.83 chains w of the ne corner, thence n 65 deg. 30 min. e, 3.13 chains to e line 4.40 chains s of the ne corner. Total 3.13 chains.

Parcel No. 2. Thomas Greer and Adelaide Greer, Non-Resident owners. A part of the ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of Section 18, Town 13 North, Range 11 East, Michigan, being a strip of land whose extreme width is 100 feet, being 50 feet wide on each side of the following described center line, commencing on the above named description at the nw corner, thence s 4.45 chains, s 88 deg. e 20.46 chs. to east line 5.25 chains s of ne corner. Total 20.46 chains.

Now, therefore, all such non-resident persons, owners of the above described lands and each of them are hereby cited to be and appear before this Court, at the time and place last above set forth, to be heard with respect to such application, if they so desire, and show cause, if any there be, why the said application for the appointment of three disinterested Special Commissioners as aforesaid should not be waived and failing so to do, they will waive all irregularities in said proceedings already had.

O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. Probate Seal. A true copy. Orpha E. Hunter, Probate Register.