

H. S. GRADUATES WILL NUMBER 23

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS WILL
BE GIVEN THURSDAY EVE-
NING, JUNE 13.

Class Day Exercises on June 12
Will Represent Re-union of
Class in 1928.

Class of 1918.
William Walters Neal Johnson
Ruby Watson Laura Bigelow
Marie Benkelman Carrie McGregor
Louisa Smith Fern Seely
Zelma McKenzie Roy Harris
Clarence Burt Esther Cridland
Irene Striffler Irene McPhail
Irene Bardwell Helen Carpenter
Helene Bardwell Jeanetta McCallum
Helen Wilsey William McInnis
Neva Johnson Christie MacRae
Lucy Withey

A class of 23 members will be graduated from the Cass City high school next month.

Commencement week exercises commence Sunday evening, June 9, when the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered at the Baptist church by the Rev. W. F. Zanders.

On Tuesday evening following, the juniors will give a banquet in honor of the seniors.

Class Day exercises held on Wednesday evening, June 12, will represent a re-union of the Class of 1918 in 1928 when members of the class will review old scenes back in the "teens" and tell what has transpired in the ten years that have elapsed since graduation.

The four honor positions of the Class of 1918 were awarded as follows: Helen Wilsey, valedictory; Esther Cridland, salutatory; Neal Johnson, oration; Laura Bigelow, class history.

Commencement exercises will be held at the opera house Thursday evening, June 13. Prof. Webster E. Pearce of the Central State Normal will deliver the commencement address on the subject, "The Measure of an Education."

MICHIGAN FARMERS NEED MORE SILOS

Lessen Risks with Crop, M. A. C. Declares—Urge More General Building of Them.

A tendency on the part of numerous Michigan farmers to abandon their plans for the erection of silos is being reported from many sources in the state, according to Prof. J. F. Cox of the M. A. C. department of farm crops. Acting on this information, the department is warning corn growers who lack silos that it will be during the present season that these corn-storing structures are likely to be of most use.

"The presence of a silo on a farm makes corn a sure crop, even under adverse conditions such as we had a year ago," Prof. Cox declared. "If it had not been for them much of our 1918 crop which failed to mature would have been lost completely."

"This season has seen the planting of much corn not adapted to Michigan conditions, such as that from Delaware and New Jersey, and large amounts of red cob ensilage and corn from the corn belt."

"The building of silos will insure much of this crop, and will constitute one of the safest investments a farmer can make at this time."

VALUABLE TROUSERS

If You Find a Stray Pair, Be Sure and Search Pockets

"Joseph Partaka," says the Minden Herald, "has not yet found his pants containing \$110.00 that were blown away in the tornado through the window. As some of the household dishes have been found more than a mile away from the house, the pants may have gone much farther. Don't turn down a pair of old breeches wherever you may find them without searching the pockets."

REGARDING NEIGHBORS' HENS.

In order that the gardener may get the greatest good from his labors and help to the uttermost in the great task of getting the most food from the soil, the food commissioner has made the following rule in regard to the neighbor hens: "No hens are to be turned out to pasture upon neighboring property without first being shod with shoe packs so as to tread lightly the growing crops and without wearing a heavy black veil over their heads so that nothing green will affect their sight."

Advertise it in the Chronicle.

OFFICERS INSTALLED Newly Elected Officers of Eastern Star Invested with Positions.

At the meeting of Echo Chapter, O. E. S., last Wednesday night, the following officers were installed. Mrs. Mabel Bayley acted as marshal for the evening:

Marian Read, Worthy Matron.
Charles Travis, Worthy Patron.
Mrs. Belle West, Associate Matron.
Mrs. Dora Fritz, Secretary.
Mrs. Belle Knapp, Treasurer.
Mrs. Iva Mudge, Conductress.
Mrs. Lillian Wood, Associate Conductress.
Mrs. Elizabeth Schwaderer, Chaplain.
Mrs. Edith Champion, Marshal.
Mrs. Della Bardwell, Organist.
Mrs. Margaret Levagood, Warder.
Five Points of Star—
Mrs. Zora Day, Ada.
Mrs. Evelyn Higgins, Ruth.
Mrs. Daisy Heller, Esther.
Mrs. Mary Holcomb, Martha.
Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, Electa.

36 NEW BOOKS ADDED TO LOCAL LIBRARY

They Will Be Available Next Wednesday; List of New Books and Their Authors.

The library committee of the Woman's Study Club have ordered thirty-six new books to be added to the library. These books will be in the library next Wednesday, June 5. The fee for the privileges of the library is one dollar per year, and all persons who enjoy reading the best books should avail themselves of this opportunity. Enroll and read these new books.

Following is the list of new books added:
"Oh, Money! Money!" by Eleanor H. Porter.
"The Road to Understanding" by Eleanor H. Porter.
"Green Fancy" by Geo. Barr McCutcheon.
"Wildfire" by Zane Grey.
"The Soul of a Bishop" by H. G. Wells.
"Carmen's Messenger" by Harold Bindloss.
"The Major" by Ralph Connor.
"The Dwelling Place of Light" by Winston Churchill.
"The Light in the Clearing" by Irving Bacheller.
"The Strain of White" by Ada W. Anderson.
"The Heart of the Red Firs" by Ada W. Anderson.
"The White People" by Frances H. Burnett.
"The White Ladies of Worcester" by Florence Barclay.
"Red Pepper's Patients" by Grace S. Richmond.
"The Second Penrod Book".
"Penrod and Sam" by Booth Tarkington.
"The Daughter of the Morning" by Zona Gale.
"Cinderella Jane" by Marjorie B. Cooke.
"The Definite Object" by Jeffrey Farnol.
"The Bishop's Shadow" by I. T. Thurston.
"The Lookout Man" by B. M. Bowser.
"Peter" by F. Hopkinson Smith.
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Tom Sawyer Abroad" by Mark Twain.
"White Fang" by Jack London.
"Calvary Alley" by Alice H. Rice.
"The Honorable Percival" by Alice H. Rice.
"Lost in the Jungle" by Paul Du Chaillu.
"Story Book of Knowledge" by Lawrence B. Franklin.
"Wild Life Under the Equator" by Paul Du Chaillu.
"Pony Rider Boys in Texas," "Pony Rider Boys in Montana," "Pony Rider Boys in the Ozarks" by Frank G. Patchin.
"Boy Allies at Jutland," "Boy Allies Under Two Flags," "Boy Allies with the Terror of the Seas," by Robert Drake.

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A STRONG APPEAL IS MADE TO PEOPLE

MESSAGE FROM MR. HOOVER
READ IN VARIOUS CHURCHES
ON SUNDAY.

Situation Regarding Wheat Is Most Serious in Food Supply of Allied World.

Herbert Hoover, of the United States food administration, is making another strong appeal to the people of the nation to conserve food, and particularly wheat and wheat products. In the various churches throughout the land, a message from Mr. Hoover was read from the pulpits calling attention to war requirements and asking the people to abstain from wheat and wheat products in any form until the next harvest. The message reads as follows:

The confidence of the United States food administration that the people of the country would respond enthusiastically and wholeheartedly, upon presentation of the facts, to any necessary requests for reduction in consumption of food, has been fully justified. We have demonstrated our ability, not only to think together, but to act together. This response of the people is the reason for the present appeal.

Our work is not yet complete, in spite of the encouraging results of our efforts. There are certain matters which I desire to stress at this time.

In the case of meat and meat products, the necessities for shipment abroad are very great. Whereas the allied consumption has been reduced to an average of about one and one-quarter pounds per person per week, we are today enjoying an average of about three and one-quarter pounds per person per week. This division is inequitable. An understanding of these facts will justify our request that the consumption of all meats, including poultry, as nearly as possible be reduced to two pounds per week per person over four years of age.

In the case of sugar we are embarrassed by the necessity of using ships for carrying our soldiers and feeding the allies, and in consequence we must use sugar with great economy. We must emphasize the importance of canning and preserving on a large scale among our people this summer, and our available sugar must be conserved for this purpose.

But the situation with regard to wheat is the most serious in the food supply of the allied world. If we are to satisfy the minimum wheat requirements of our armies and the allies and the suffering millions in the allied countries our consumption of wheat in the United States until the next harvest must be reduced to approximately one-third of normal. It is inconceivable that we should fail in this crisis. For each of us who can personally contribute to the relief of human suffering it is a privilege, not a sacrifice. All elements of our population cannot bear this burden equally. Those engaged in physical labor need a larger bread ration than those in sedentary occupations. Because of the constant daily employment of women, and the lack of home baking facilities, many householders in large urban centers require a food ration already prepared, such as the bakers' standard Victory bread loaf. Furthermore we must constantly safeguard the special requirements of children and invalids.

To meet the situation abroad, and to prevent serious suffering at home, it is imperative that all those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat and wheat products in any form until the next harvest. It is realized and deeply appreciated that many organizations and some communities have already agreed to follow this plan.

It is hoped that you will communicate this to your organization and your community, urging those whose circumstances will permit, to join with us and take this stand.

(Signed) Herbert Hoover.

FUNK-OSBURN.

Miss Ruby Funk, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Funk, and Lloyd Osburn, son of Mrs. Andrew Osburn, both of Kingston township, were quietly married Tuesday, May 28, by Rev. Hartley Cansfield at the M. E. parsonage at Caro.

The bride was becomingly attired in light blue silk and was attended by Miss Goldie Martin. Wm. Osburn, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ring service was used.

After their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Osburn will take up their residence on a farm two miles east of Deford. The best wishes of many friends go with them.

Mrs. Anna Lamier of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kramp of Snover spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jaus.

MANY ATTEND SERVICES Churches Unite in Honoring Heroes of the Sixties.

Memorial services were observed in Cass City Sunday evening at a union meeting at the Evangelical church. Six members of the local G. A. R., H. B. Snyder, Hiram Baxter, C. S. Bixby, Robt. Cleland, Ogden Atwell and J. W. Fenn, were in attendance. They were escorted by the Cass City Home Guards. The church was well filled and the music was especially fitting for the occasion.

Rev. J. D. Young, pastor of the M. E. church, spoke from the text, "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial."—Ex. 12:14. Mr. Young paid all honor to the heroes of the sixties and said the same patriotism shown during the Civil War is present today. He spoke very forcefully and outlined in a masterly way the huge sacrifices made by the veterans of the sixties and by a series of figures showed a surprising percentage of men in arms during those stirring days. The evening's offering was given to the Red Cross.

TUSCOLA TO LAUNCH BIG W. S. S. DRIVE

As Soon As the Red Cross War Fund Is Secured.

Immediately following the present drive for the Red Cross war fund, an intensive campaign will be opened in Tuscola county for the sale of war savings stamps. Although other sections of the country have been active in their sale for some time, Tuscola county has been the laggard and is far behind in the raising of funds from this source. As a result of these conditions, State Chairman Frank W. Hubbard of the National War Savings Stamp committee has appointed a new organization for this county with Frank B. Ransford as chairman. F. S. Riley has been chosen director of sales. J. W. Braun is director of publicity.

Sub-committees are being organized in the various towns and townships of the county who will have charge of this great work in their respective localities. Schools, churches, home guards, boy scouts and all other organizations will lend material assistance in placing war stamps in the possession of every individual in the county.

DIED AT AGE OF 88

John Whale, Respected Citizen, Laid to Rest Wednesday.

John Whale, for 19 years a resident of Cass City, passed away at his home on Main St. west, on Monday, May 27, at the age of 88 years. He had been ill two weeks.

John Whale was born in Essex, England, on March 23, 1830. At the age of 20 years, he sailed for Canada and in 1854 he married Miss Mary Lewis at Drayton, Ont. Mrs. Whale died in 1879. Three sons, Jonathan of Kingston township, James of Decker-ville and Arthur of Detroit, survive their parents.

In 1881 Mr. Whale was married the second time, taking Miss Isabel Higgins as bride at Guelph, Ont. They moved the same year to Michigan, settling on a farm in Kingston township where Mr. Whale worked at his trade as mason as well as tilling the soil. About 18 years later they moved to Cass City where they have since resided.

Mr. Whale united with the Odd Fellow fraternity in March, 1882, and has long cherished his membership with Cass City Lodge.

Besides the three sons, he is survived by his wife and nine grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the M. E. church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. J. D. Young officiating.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

Presbyterian—Rev. Hamblin will occupy the pulpit Sunday.

Baptist—Sunday morning worship, 10:30. Subject of the sermon, "A Spoiled Name." Sunday school 11:45. Evening service 7:30. Subject "The Water of Life."

Methodist Episcopal—Quarterly meeting services Sunday morning. Love Feast at 10:00; preaching at 10:30, followed by sacrament of Lord's Supper.

Christian Science—Services are held every Sunday morning at 11:00 and Wednesday evening at 7:30. Subject for Sunday, June 2, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced."

Evangelical—Sunday school at 10:00 a. m.; divine worship at 11:00. The Home Guards and Cass City Band are planning to be at this service. The address will be given on vital topics of the day. Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m. Usual devotions at 7:30. The church choir and male chorus will render selections at both morning and evening services.

RAILROAD RATES TAKE BIG JUMP

McADOO ORDERS FGT. RATES
RAISED 25 PER CENT; BOOSTS
PASSENGER FARES.

State Railroad or Rate Commissions
Have No Authority to Change
the Rates.

Washington.—Examination of Director-General McAdoo's order raising freight rates on a basis of 25 per cent and passenger fares to 3 cents a mile, and abolishing all lower intra-state freight and passenger rates, indicated that the average increase will be higher than 25 per cent. Additional revenue from the increases is estimated at \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000.

Many changes and readjustments will be made by the railroad administration, either on its own initiative after receiving suggestions from shippers and state or local authorities, or by order of the interstate commerce commission, which has power to review and modify the schedules.

This will not prevent the new rates from going into effect, however, passenger fares on June 10 and freight traffic on June 25, for the commission gave its approval to the rate order without hearings. This action was perfunctory, and is not intended to cut off later complaints and hearings on them.

State railroad or rate commissions have no authority to change the rates, the railroad administration holds, even though many provisions of the new order more than double the charges for short hauls within states. The director-general explained in a telegram to chairman of state commissioners, however, that he will welcome suggestions for readjustment of rates on intra-state traffic.

Analysis of the new schedule showed that for hauls of from 5 to 50 miles, particularly in states which have their own intra-state classifications, rates will be raised by varying amounts ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

Some comfort for summer vacationists was derived from assurances of the railroad administration that excursion rates would be re-established, though on a higher basis. Local excursion fares to summer resorts will be raised generally about 20 per cent. Long distance excursion rates in the east will be 10 per cent less than the regular three-cent rate. In the west these fares will be approximately 10 per cent above the existing rather low rates.

Railroad administration officials admit they hope to reduce unnecessary passenger travel by the higher rates, and thus save facilities and labor for freight movement. Estimates of the amount of travel which may be curtailed ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.

In line with Director-General McAdoo's request for suggestions from state commissions for changes, protests are looked for particularly from the states having already well established rate systems. Among these are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon and Montana. Few eastern states have extensive intra-state rate systems.

CHILDREN WILL ENTERTAIN

At the Presbyterian Church Next Tuesday Evening.

An entertainment in which nearly all the numbers are by children will be given at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening, June 4. The following is the program:

"Your Flag and My Flag," patriotic with flags.
"The Hush Song."
"Somebody's Mother," dramatization.

Solo, Elizabeth Nash.
"Cinderella," dramatization.
"Hansel and Gretel," dramatization; cast of 45 children

Drill by the Lullaby Lassies of the Passing Show of 1918.
Remarks, Rev. Hamblin.

The dramatization of Cinderella was worked out by the children alone and for that reason will be very interesting. The program is under the direction of Mrs. Nell Beyette and her success in training children bespeaks for this event a complete success. Miss Marie Martin will preside at the piano and the admission prices are 20 and 10 cents.

The Baptist Sunday school celebrated the close of a membership contest by having a six o'clock supper in the basement of the church Tuesday evening. The contest was in the form of an automobile race from New York to San Francisco, the first class to arrive at the Pacific seaport being the winners. The boys of Lela Gemmill's class, representing the Saxon car, were the lucky ones and were therefore banqueted by the remainder of the Sunday school.

CASS CITY WINS CO. BANNER.

Local W. C. T. U. Adds Greatest Number of New Members During Year.

The Tuscola county W. C. T. U. convention at Kingston Thursday and Friday of last week was well attended and full of inspiration. The following delegates from the local union were present: Mrs. M. J. McGillvray, Mrs. Robert McInnis, Mrs. M. M. Schwegler, Mrs. A. J. Knapp, Mrs. G. A. Striffler, Mrs. Elmer Allen, Mrs. F. L. Porter, Mrs. Travis Schenk and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Robert McInnis was the reporting delegate.

The Cass City Union were highly elated when they received the banner for Tuscola county. This was presented to Mrs. G. A. Striffler, president of the union. The delegates were loyally entertained by the ladies of the Kingston union and wish to express their appreciation. The convention will be held at Cass City next year.

ANNUAL CO. TRACK! MEET NEXT FRIDAY

Championship Base Ball Game among
County Schools Will Be Decided
at Caro Same Day.

The annual track meet of the Tuscola Co. Athletic Association will be held at Caro on Friday, June 7, when members of the following schools will participate: Akron, Caro, Cass City, Fairgrove, Gageton, Kingston, Mayville, Millington, Reese, Unionville and Vassar.

100-yard dash.
440-yard dash.
1 mile run.
880-yard run.
Hurdle race.
Running broad jump.
220-yard run.
Running high jump.
12-lb. shot put.
Pole vault.
Discus throw.

Two base ball teams will compete for the county championship. Cass City, Caro and Akron stand highest in the season's schedule thus far and this week's games will probably eliminate one team from the race, leaving the two others contenders for the county honors next Friday.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Rev. S. Cormany was a caller in Caro Monday.

Cass City met its first defeat in the base ball season Thursday when Caro trounced the local nine by a 10-1 score. The game was played at the county seat.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Milligan on Tuesday, May 28. The lassie has been named after her grandmother, Marion McCaw. She will be called Maisie, the Scotch name for Marion.

Last Friday evening Miss Sparling's and Miss Calkins' Sunday school classes gave a party at the home of Kathryn Cridland in honor of their teachers. The evening was enjoyably spent in playing games and later refreshments were served.

M. B. Auten, Burt Mead and Hugh Gardner have been transferred with other members of the officer candidates of the training camp at Camp Custer to Camp Lee, Virginia. The boys left for Camp Lee the first of the week.

Miss Grace Young, who has been teaching in the schools at McBain for the past year, came Friday to spend her vacation with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Young. Miss Young has been engaged to teach the seventh grade in the Traverse City schools for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Copland, Mrs. Vern Page and Mrs. A. E. Goodall and children returned Tuesday from their trip to Rodney, Ontario, where they were guests of Mrs. Goodall's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown. They made the whole trip by auto, a distance of 165 miles in eight hours and had a very pleasant trip.

John Dickinson, who has been the efficient electrician of the Cass City Telephone Co. for 11 years, has accepted the position of assistant manager of the Consolidated Telephone Co. at Bad Axe, having charge of the telephone centrals in Bad Axe, Caseville and Uby. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson expect to make their home in Bad Axe and will move to that city the latter part of June.

The American College has justified itself, if ever it needed justification, by its contribution to the fighting forces of the United States. As an example of the contribution made by these institutions, Alma College with 101 men enrolled in the College classes last year, has sent forty-nine into the service of the stars and stripes. The service flag on the College walls has 120 stars. Among these are: 1 major, 1 captain, 8 first lieutenants, 14 second lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 11 air men in army and navy. Among the eight first lieutenants, is Leslie Koepfgen of Cass City.

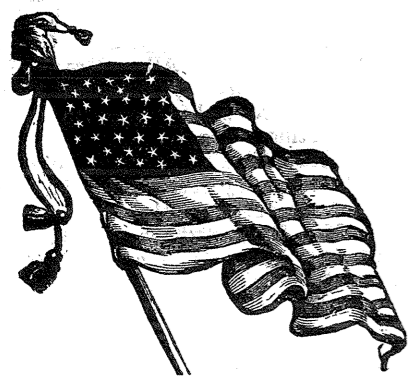
CASS CITY CHRONICLE
Published Weekly.

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Advertising rates made known on application.
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H. F. Lenzner, Publisher.



NOVESTA.

Too late for last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Noltz spent Sunday at James Tracey.

School closed on Friday in Dist. No. 5 with a picnic. Miss Edith Hall was the teacher.

Miss Belle Livingston closed her school in Dist. No. 6 with a picnic in N. Bridge's woods.

The Deford Farmers' Club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hegler for dinner on June 4.

School closed in Dist. No. 3 Friday with a picnic in Parker's woods which was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Coulter, Miss Ethel Charlton and Miss Belle Livingston attended the W. C. T. U. convention at Kingston.

Kenneth Charlton and Isaac Ghirich visited friends and relatives at Akron and Bay City Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McTavish and son, Earl, and daughter, Emma, of Marlette visited at Chet Hulbert's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone and children, Arthur and Marjory, and Oscar Hendrick spent Sunday at the Henry Stone home.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Delong and Mrs. Maynard Delong visited at the homes of D. Livingston and P. Delong on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Barnes and daughter, Lorene, and Mrs. Earle Spencer visited at the home of Robert Charlton Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Delong and children, Elwin and Maxine, visited at the home of H. B. Kelley Saturday and Sunday.

Linn Union will meet with Mrs. Robt. Campbell Wednesday, June 5. At this meeting a report of the county convention will be given.

Miss Shaw of Port Huron and Mrs. Fulcher and son, Edward, of Wickware visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Fulcher Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fulcher attended a party at Wickware at the home of Wm. Gracy which was given in honor of Edward Fulcher, who is home on a furlough.

School closed in the Quick school Friday with a picnic in Mr. Parker's woods. The following pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the year: Velma Warner, Hilton Warner, Wallace and Carl Zinnecker, Gerald Livingston, Bernice Quick.

Takes Pictures at Right Angles.

Of English invention is a camera that looks like a short telescope and takes photographs at right angles to its user's line of vision without the subject's knowledge.

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 pay-
ment should be in our
hands on May 28th.

Cass City Bank

SOLDIER BOYS' LETTERS

Somewhere in France.
April 29, 1918.

Dear Brother Henry:

Thought I would drop you a line to let you know I am well and hope this letter finds you the same. Well, Henry, I suppose you have started in the mason work by this time while I am enjoying the fine scenery of France. There is no way to get around it, France sure is a pretty place. I suppose around home it is just like summer by this time but I will say it is just a fine time of the year over here. It rains once in a while but what in the world do we care about a little thing like that. It is all in a life time so it doesn't make any difference. Our major said, "to Hell with the rain, it is sunshine we want" and I am telling you he is the sunshine of our battalion.

Have you received my mail from March yet? I ought to write often and it's a shame that I am so neglectful. I have got to settle down a little and write oftener. Well, Henry, I don't hardly know what to write about, the only thing I can say is that I am feeling fine and have good health, so what more could I write. The major said tell about the beautiful flowers here and things like that but they are just starting to come up. There are some out in bloom but the best are yet to come. Well, Henry, I guess I have told you all this time so will close with lots of love to all, from
GEO. HERR.

Somewhere in France.
April 24, 1918.

Dear Father:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am still well and feeling fine and I hope this finds you just the same. We arrived here at the end of our trip last Saturday and have just got settled and started to drill again. We are in a little town way back in the hills where they don't hardly know there is a war I guess, but it's here just the same.

We had a fine trip all the way here and I enjoyed it all the way, saw a lot of things that I never expected to see at all and I'm glad I came over too. The only thing I don't like is drilling again. I'm stiff as a rail tonight but will soon get over it I guess. It rains nearly all the time here and it's muddy as the dickens all over. We are camped right in town and our quarters are in the houses and barns around town. All the buildings are made of brick or stone and you never see a wooden building at all. Wood is very scarce around here.

We can't buy anything we want to like we could in the U. S., and it's very hard to get tobacco and I guess they don't know what candy looks like at all. I wish I was where I could get hold of some right now. I could eat five lbs. I believe. The only place we can get anything is at the Y. M. C. A. and can't get much there.

Well, dad, as I haven't any more paper I will close for this time and write again Saturday, so good-bye, with love,

ORRIN.

My address is: Pvt. Orrin B. Powell,
Co. I., 30th Inf., A. M. E. Forces

A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS ON
THE MICHIGAN BEAN CROP

1. Well drained good land.
2. Early plowing.
3. A. Plow deep, roll flat and disc harrow thoroughly.
3. Planting and fertilizing.
4. A. Use no manure from stock fed on diseased bean straw, otherwise manure is good. If commercial fertilizer is used it should contain a small amount of nitrogen but a large amount of phosphoric acid and potash, not less than 150 lbs. to the acre.
- B. Two to three pecks of pea beans to the acre.
- C. Plant from June 1st to June 20th.
- D. Drill 28 inches apart. Not to exceed 2 inches deep.
4. Cultivation.
- A. A week after planting run over with a light drag to kill the weeds.
- B. Do not cultivate after the dew is on or after a rain nor after the plants are in blossom.
5. Seed.
- A. The little white bean is the famous, profitable bean—select for freedom from disease, early maturity and prolific qualities and uniformity of size. Beans grown in Northern Michigan show greatest disease resisting qualities.
6. Seed selection.
- A. Select seed from your field showing the greatest freedom from disease, early maturity, and most prolific qualities. Thresh by hand, keep the seed separate, undersealed cover for the following year.
- B. Write to the state department at East Lansing for bulletins on seed selection. Michigan farmers are urged to preserve and improve the type of Michigan pea beans.

Every farmer should join the Michigan Bean Growers' association as many helpful meetings are held which are instructive to all concerned.

The bean crop in Michigan has built more good houses and barns, paid off more mortgages, bought more automobiles and given more children educational advantages than any other crop.

Improving the Bottle.

As a variation on the nonrefillable bottle a New York man has invented attachments for ordinary bottles that prevent their contents being poured out if they have been refilled.

SOCIAL SERVICE
DIRECTOR GIVES
POINTERS ON VICE

FIRST STEP AGAINST ELIMINATION OF ORGANIZED VICE SHOULD BEGIN IN HOME.

HEALTH BOARD READY TO ACT

Parents Are the Ones Who Must Assume Responsibility for the Ideals and Morals of their Children.

Lansing, Mich.—Miss Catherine Ostrander, director of the social service department for the state board of health, believes that the first step in the campaign against organized vice and the elimination of venereal diseases, should begin in the home.

Miss Ostrander, for several years was connected with Hull House in Chicago and had two years experience as police woman in Dayton.

"There are a few very evident facts that all women hesitate to acknowledge. We all know them directly or indirectly, however, and we are becoming yearly more ready to admit them and assume our just share of the responsibility in meeting them and overcoming their long line of hideous consequences," said Miss Ostrander.

"The greatest of these age old monsters is prostitution. It crept into our social life so long ago that no one knows when or how. We do know that today it exists in every country and among all sorts and conditions of men and must be reckoned with. It furnishes the world with more filthy and hideous diseases than all other sources combined. It gives us most of our blind and deformed children, our feeble-minded men and women and our drunkards. It furnishes the market where innocent girls and boys are bought and sold to satisfy the lusts of mankind. It makes necessary more asylums and institutions than all other causes combined.

"With prostitution goes every form of mental, physical and moral degeneracy, all of which are taking tax money out of the pockets of honest citizens to support and maintain. The prostitutes, of which there are many more men than women, are children grown up. They have all had mothers and fathers. They were all as innocent as the children you see every day on the streets of your town. They are the unfortunate ones who came under the social conditions which we as citizens allow to exist all about us and they were too ignorant and too weak to make the fight.

"Someone asked me where the fight against prostitution should begin. The answer is, in your own home. Prepare your own girl and boy to make the fight. In spite of your devotion and watchfulness, they will be subjected to the same conditions and temptations as every other girl and boy. The only protection any child has against the temptations of life is from within himself. You parents are the ones who must assume the responsibility for the ideals and for the morale of your children.

Our Debt to Society.

"We, as individuals, are perhaps more alive to our responsibility towards society just now than at any time for many years because of conditions surrounding the encampments. The boys in those encampments are our sons and husbands and brothers. The women who prey upon them and the men who corrupt them are hurting our own. It is no longer an impersonal condition existing somewhere, it is here. It touches us directly. Our sons are their victims and our daughters the wives of those victims. Their blind or feeble-minded children will be our children and our grandchildren.

"These are not pretty truths. There are no soft words to describe these things. They are the truth, however, and they describe conditions very close to our homes. What will you do about it?"

"The State Board of Health has undertaken to treat all cases of venereal diseases and so protect the helpless disease apprehended at the cantonments or at any other place in the state, both men and women.

"The Social Service Department of the State Board of Health has been instituted to organize the rehabilitation work which is necessary before any considerable number of patients can be returned to society with a desire for a normal life. Many most efficient organizations and individuals throughout the state have already offered their co-operation in furthering this work. Plans have been perfected to have each patient given a mental examination during hospital confinement to help determine their final disposition. Those who are pronounced feeble-minded will be placed in institutions for permanent detention.

Problem Belongs to All Classes.

"The problem belongs to all classes and therefore all classes must work together to solve it. Assume your full share of this responsibility now. Protect your own children. Not by keeping them tied to your apron strings but by giving them the knowledge and moral strength to fight their own battles. They will have their hardest struggles when you are not there to protect them.

"The Social Service Department of the State Board of Health is ready to help you in every possible way but cannot do your work for you. The best results can only be obtained by all of us working together all the time. We are ready—are you?"

CUMBER.

As Geo. Pettinger was one of the boys who was called to Camp Custer Monday, May 27, on Thursday evening, May 23, about 100 friends and neighbors met at this home and spent a very enjoyable evening. The evening was spent in music and singing and a social good time. A splendid lunch was served to which all did justice. George was presented with a comfort kit and a purse of money. We are all sorry to lose George from our neighborhood and much sympathy is expressed by all for his father, mother, sisters and brothers. We trust he will be spared to return to them again when the world is made safe for democracy. The following is a list of his many friends who went to Sandusky to bid him good-bye: his father, mother and sister, Mrs. King, and brother, David, Mr. King, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hawksworth and family, Mrs. J. Pratt, Thos. Gibbard, Ross Brown, Martha Gibbird, Mable Hawksworth, Lloyd Brown, Jas. Summerville, Clara Gibbird, Jesse Hawksworth and Sara and Marion Robinson.

BROOKFIELD.

Mose Carr is giving his barn a new coat of paint.

C. E. Williamson was a Cass City caller Saturday evening.

Jos. Mosher's and Richard McDonald's beet family arrived this week.

Lightning struck Vet Caultly's house and knocked the chimney off.

Jos. Coleback had an auction sale at the 10-cent barn Saturday night at Gagetown.

Miss Gertie Markle and Miss Eleanor Williamson from Cass City spent Sunday at their parental homes.

The Red Cross social at the Heron schoolhouse Friday night was a success. The proceeds were nearly \$76.

Wm. McCaulley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCaulley, Mr. and Mrs. John Hook and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Harder were callers at C. E. Williamson's Sunday afternoon.

CEDAR RUN.

The Misses Katherine and Florence Crane spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. J. Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ostrander of Detroit, who have been spending the past week with relatives here, returned home Tuesday. The trip was made in their Oakland roadster.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hartwick and family spent Sunday at Stephen Dodge's, northeast of town, where they enjoyed a visit with Harry Hartwick, who was home from Camp Custer for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ostrander of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Stone and family, Mrs. H. L. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones and daughter, Lila, and Mrs. Edwin DuBois, also Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright and son, Franklin of Elmwood ate Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright of Elmwood.

SUNSHINE.

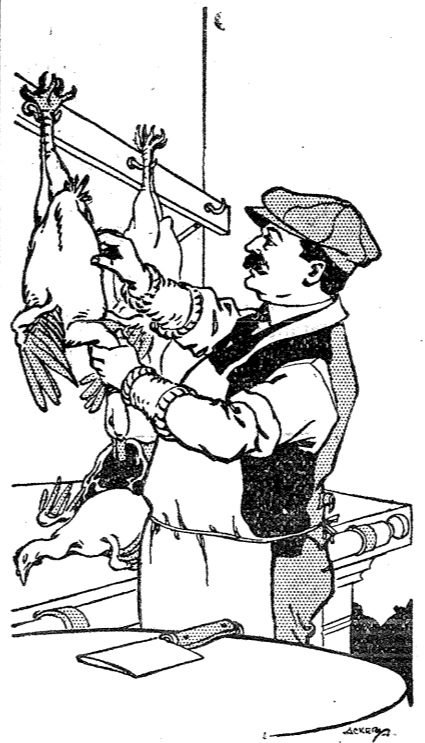
Mrs. Oscar Guilds is on the sick list. George Poole and his mother are visiting at Maple Ridge.

Wm. Greenwood has moved his family back to the farm.

Samuel McCreedy has a well digging machine on his farm putting down a new well.

George Grice has moved into the Robert Albrant house in the Remington neighborhood.

We Carry the Finest
Line of Poultry All
the Year Around



Chickens that are fresh killed.
Fish, steaks, chops.

Everything In the
Meat Line
Ricker & Krahling

The Meat market Men

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Parker Grant of Bay Port was a pleasant caller in this vicinity Sunday.

Aletha Ross, Willard Germain, Iva Sheuvelt, Parker Grant, Leona Wing and Clinton Beaver autoed to Pigeon to attend the Kelly show Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Zollen and son, Roy, and daughter, Bernice, autoed to Saginaw Sunday to visit their daughter, Lillian, who is working there.

A number of friends gathered at the H. Hartman home Friday night in honor of Jos. Hartman, who left Monday. A good time was enjoyed and a pot luck supper was served. Wish him luck when he leaves for the trenches.

Miss Ida Hook and Joe McDermott of Gagetown were in Owendale Saturday evening.

CANBORO.

Miss Zeltha Leslie of Shabbona is visiting at Bert Libkuman's for a few days.

Mrs. Thos. Quinn and James Quinn

of Bay Port spent the fore part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hartsell.

Miss Lydia Parker has been on the sick list the past week. Her niece, Marion Mellendorf, has been staying with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Jarvis and children and Lew Jarvis were callers in Elkton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hartsell were callers in Elkton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis were callers in Bad Axe Friday and Saturday.

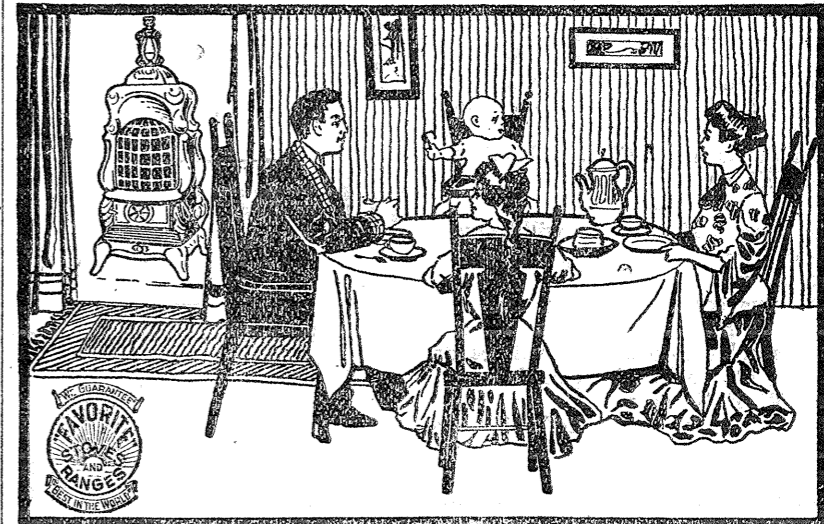
A very good report of the social. Net proceeds, \$25.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald and Miss Agnes and Miss Zeltha Lesley and Mrs. William Appley were callers in Owendale Saturday evening.

Mrs. Bert Libkuman and Miss Leslie were callers in Elkton Saturday.

Can Remove Birthmarks.

Birthmarks and other superficial growths that defied chemicals have been removed with radium by English experts.



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

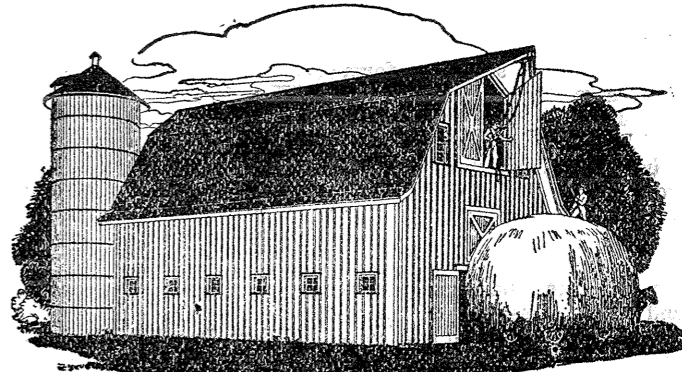
Favorite Pipeless Furnace

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



A Good Barn a
Patriotic Duty

FEED is expensive nowadays. Every possible ounce of it must be converted into beef or milk or working energy for the teams.

Stock lacking the protection of a good barn consume most of their feed in fighting the cold—or lacking the cool refuge of a properly insulated barn during the heat of summer, become indisposed and lose weight.

Feed converted into animal heat doesn't make beef or milk or money—it doesn't help to win the war.

The essentials of a good barn are good materials, proper construction, light, air and insulation.

Other materials than wood have been used in barn building but nothing has yet been found that makes as warm and dry a barn as a well built wood barn. And for long life and minimum of repairs, your barn should be covered on the outside with

WHITE PINE

Practical working plans, specifications and bill of material for the above type of barn, or any other farm building, will be furnished on request, together with our estimate of the cost. We will gladly arrange the floor plan with you to suit your individual needs.

In terms of farm produce a barn is cheaper now than it has ever been before. Come in and let us show you.

CASS CITY GRAIN COMPANY
DEFORD, MICHIGAN

The Confessions of a German Deserter

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

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The distance between us and the retreating French became greater. Our soldiers became happier over the outcome of the battle and seemed to forget their past hardships. The corpses which filled the roads and ditches were forgotten amid the jokes and songs on every side. The men were already accustomed to the horrors of war to such an extent that they unconcernedly walked over the corpses, not even considering it necessary to make a slight detour.

At noon we halted and were served with dinner from the field kitchens. We were surely hungry enough and our canned soup was eaten with the utmost relish. Many soldiers set their dishes on the bodies of dead horses lying about and ate as gayly as if they were at home at their own tables. The few human corpses near our camp

like the others, had his hands tied behind him with a rope. To our curious questions as to what he had done, we were told that he had incited the farmers to poison the water in the village.

Soon we reached the village and at the first well at which we might have satisfied our thirst we found a sentinel posted. He drove us away with a warning that the water was poisoned. Disappointed and terribly embittered, the soldiers cursed and gnashed their teeth. They hurried on to the next well, but everywhere sentinels forbade our taking refreshment.

In an open space in the center of the village was a big well from which there came water clear as crystal that emptied into a big trough. Five soldiers stood guard here to see that no one drank. I was just about to proceed with my comrades when a large part of my company threw themselves like men possessed onto the well. The guards were completely overcome and, greedy as animals, all the men drank. They quenched their thirst, but not one became ill. The priest, as we learned later, was punished because the officers said, the water in every village had been poisoned, and we were told that only by a happy chance had the lives of our soldiers been spared. The God of the Germans had kept true guard, it appeared, but the God of the Belgians was not there to protect his.

In most of the places we passed we were warned not to use the water. This, of course, had the effect of making the soldiers hate the people from whom they could expect only death. In this way the vicious instincts of our men were aroused.

The water, of course, was nowhere poisoned. These lies were told to arouse hatred of the Belgians among our soldiers.

In the evening, at dusk, we reached a village east of the Bertrix. There we found poisoned water also. In the middle of the village we halted and I could see through a front window of a house before which I stood. In a miserable home of a laborer we saw a woman. She clung to her children as if afraid they would be torn away from her. Suddenly a stone as large as a fist was thrown through the window into the room and a little girl was wounded on the right hand.

In this village we were billeted in a barn. With some comrades, I went to the village to buy food. We obtained ham, bread and wine at a farmhouse, but the people refused any payment because they considered us guests. They only asked that we should not hurt them. We paid them nevertheless for everything in German money. There, as everywhere else we went, we found the population in mortal terror of us. The people trembled whenever a German soldier entered their home.

CHAPTER III.

Four of us had formed a close friendship. We had promised to keep together and help one another in every danger. So we often visited the homes of citizens together and did our best to quiet the harassed people we met and talk them out of fear of our forces. Without exception we found these people friendly and quick to feel

confidence in us when they learned that we really were their friends. If we wrote on their doors with chalk, "Here live good, honest people, please spare them," their gratitude knew no bounds. If so much bad blood existed and if so many things which led to the military execution of innumerable Belgians, it was because of the mistrust systematically nourished on the part of the German officers.

That night we marched on after being joined by a 21-centimeter mortar battery of the foot artillery regiment No. 9 recently arrived. Not only were we to act as an auxiliary for this battery, but we were also expected to help bring these immense cannon into action. These guns were in two sections, each transported on a wagon pulled by six horses. These horses, the only ones used by foot artillery, are supposed to be the finest and most powerful in the German army.

Yet these animals were seldom up to expectations, so that it was a common thing to detail from 70 to 80 men to assist in transporting these mortars, and long, heavy ropes were carried for this purpose. This happened most frequently whenever the guns had to be taken off a highway and brought into a firing position.

Soon we arrived at the city of Bertrix. We found many houses at the right and left of us burning brightly. They had been set afire, we learned, because persons in them had fired on passing soldiers. In front of one of these houses was a half-burned man and woman with their fifteen or sixteen-year-old son. All were covered with straw. A little way farther on, three more civilians were lying dead in the same street.

As we were marching we suddenly received an order to surround a certain house at the left of us. Our captain declared that a shot fired from that house had killed a soldier. None of us had heard anything, however. The house from which the shot was alleged to have been fired was soon surrounded and hand grenades thrown into it through the windows. In a minute all the rooms were aflame. The air pressure from the exploding grenades was so great that doors in the house flew from their hinges and the walls of several rooms were crushed.

Almost at the same time five civilians ran into the streets with raised hands. They were seized at once and led before the officers, who constituted themselves immediately into a court-martial. Ten minutes later sentence had been executed, and five men lay on the ground with eyes bandaged, riddled with bullets.

In each case six of our men were always called upon to execute one man's sentence. I am sorry to say that I was one of the thirty called upon at this occasion. The condemned man who it was our duty to shoot was about forty years old, tall and straight. He never blinked as the bandage was put on. He was led to the garden of the house near by and his back placed to the house. After our captain said to us that it was our duty to aim true and end the tragedy quickly, we took our positions six paces in front of the condemned man. The sergeant commanding us previously gave us instructions that we were to shoot the condemned men through the breast.

Now we formed into two rows, one behind the other. The order sounded to load and aim and we each put five



Riddled With Bullets.

cartridges into our rifles. "Prepare to fire"—the men in the first row knelt down and the second row took their places. Our guns were now held so that the barrels were forward and the butts were hip high. "Aim"—and slowly we aimed, holding our guns tightly with the butts against our shoulders and our fingers on the triggers.

The sergeant paused a half minute and then ordered us to fire. I do not know to this day whether our victim died at once, nor was there ever an opportunity to learn how many of the six bullets found their mark. All day I went around like a man in a trance, reproaching myself bitterly for having acted the part of executioner. For a long time I could not bear to speak about it to my comrades, for I felt guilty, and yet what could we soldiers do other than execute the orders given us?

In the evening we went into camp in an open field, pitching tents, and the next day continued our march.

The country through which we passed was uninteresting and offered nothing in the way of variety. The few tiny villages through which we passed had all been abandoned, and

the poor-looking houses mostly destroyed. Long trains of fugitives passed us continually. These people were as a rule those who had escaped when the French army retreated and were returning now to find their homes destroyed by the rough hand of war.

After a long march, interrupted only by halts and short bivouacs, we approached the large Belgian-French border town of Sugny, located on the Belgian side of the border. It was about noon, and as the thunder of cannon constantly grew stronger, which indicated that a new battle was developing, we hoped to be able to remain in the town overnight. About one o'clock we entered and were billeted in a big barn. Most of the soldiers refused to eat from the field kitchens, and requisitioned eggs, chickens, geese and young pigs. Soon everybody was cooking. I am sorry to say that most of those who foraged had refused to pay for what they had taken.

Several soldiers now arrived with barrels of wine and also many bottles, which were instantly opened and emptied. The obvious result, and soon many noncommissioned officers and men were helplessly drunk. The owner of our barn had possessed three large hogs. One of the drunken noncommissioned officers tried to kill one of these hogs with a dull pocket knife. He had tortured the poor beast almost to death when the animal was mercifully killed by a bullet. A few minutes afterward the officer went to sleep. This was only an example and not the worst, for the inhabitants of the town had to endure much from our men who had become drunk. There were open and secret robberies of gardens, stables and houses here and no restrictions whatever were put on the soldiers. There was no improvement in their general conduct, despite many complaints. One family reported that the French had treated them very well, but that our highly trained soldiers plundered and stole. It was therefore not surprising that the population suffered want and hunger. I often shared my bread with these suffering people. With two comrades, one day, I gave my portion of meat, vegetables and preserves and also a bag of onions to a woman with eight children. Because the iron was missing in our blood, we three were sentenced to extra watch duty for a week for the offense of displaying a love of humanity.

Our leader, Lieutenant of Reserve Elm, declared that such a thing as pity was insanity. He said if the woman had eight children that was her business. Then he concluded by saying with great emphasis: "In war everybody looks out for themselves, even if everything around him perishes."

Another soldier was sentenced to serve 14 days at hard labor. He was bringing bread to a hungry family and had six small loaves in his arms, which he had gathered from among the soldiers. The same lieutenant met him, accompanied by several noncommissioned officers. To the question as to where he was going, he replied that he was on his way to assist a poor family which had actually suffered hunger. The lieutenant at once ordered him to return the bread to his company. Then he raged and raged at the soldier, calling him fool, idiot, Hottentot, etc. But the soldier nevertheless did not obey and when the lieutenant thundered a second command to halt, the soldier turned around and threw the bread before the lieutenant's feet. Then he said quietly, "I do not wish anybody any harm, but if you and your autocratic family, and the whole German nation had to endure what the poor Belgians are obliged to suffer, it would be a bitter but just lesson."

This man was sentenced to serve 14 days for talking back to his superior officer. It surprised us all that he was let off so easily.

But bitterness in the ranks grew, and at last the many hard punishments that were pronounced created so much feeling that the soldiers refused to tie any of their comrades.

We left Sugny the next morning and one hour later crossed the Franco-Belgian border. Here again we were ordered to give three cheers as we did when our troops first crossed Germany into Belgium. At noon we arrived at Vivier-Au-Court. We remained in the village until evening and were permitted to go about without restrictions. In the afternoon nine men of my company were arrested for assaulting a woman but were soon released.

At this time there was a great scarcity of tobacco among our soldiers and I knew that a mark or more was paid for a cigarette whenever one was offered for sale. Here, in Vivier-Au-Court there was but one government tobacco stall. I have seen how men were forced by noncommissioned officers at the point of guns to give up their entire supply of tobacco for worthless requisition papers. These "gentlemen" later sold their tobacco at half a mark for small packets.

Toward evening we marched off and brought the howitzers to a new position from where the enemy's defenses on the Meuse could be bombarded. After a short march we encountered and fought a French army northeast of Donchery. Only the enemy's rear guard was on our side of the Meuse. To it was given the duty of covering the crossing of the main body of the French armies over the Meuse, which was done near Donchery.

The few bridges left standing were not sufficient for the enemy to cross as speedily as he should have. As a result there developed in Donchery a terrible fight. The French made an enormous effort. There was a terrible slaughter as man fought against man. It was one of the most fearful battles I have ever witnessed. No one knew afterwards how many he had killed,

Sometimes stronger men, then weaker ones attacked. The glare from burning houses turned into red the whites of the fighters' eyes and revealed men battling one another frothing at the mouth.

Without any headgear, unkempt hair, uniforms open or mostly torn, it was bayonetting, hitting, scratching and plunging like wild beasts for life or death. Everybody fought for his life. There was no quarter. Only moaning and gasping could be heard.

Each man thought only of his own life, of death or his home. Old memories raced through the mind, pursuing one another feverishly and yet men grew wilder for they now battled a new enemy—exhaustion.

But there could not yet be any let-up. Again and again there is nothing to do but strike, stab, bite, fighting without guns or other weapons except those provided by nature for life or death.

The exertion becomes more superhuman. You bite and you are a victor. But victor only for a second, for the next antagonist is already upon you. He has just killed one of your comrades. You suddenly remember that you still have a dagger. After a hasty search you find it in its regular place. One, two, three and it sinks to the hilt in the breast of your enemy. On, on, where there are new enemies. You suddenly see your next antagonist before you. He is after your life. He bites, stabs, scratches, to get you down, to pierce your heart with his dagger and again you use yours. Thank God, he lies on the ground; you are saved. But stop; you must have that dagger back. You pull it from the breast of your late enemy. A stream of warm blood shoots from the open wound in your face. Human blood, warm human blood. You shudder, terrified only for a few seconds, for there is another adversary. It is again necessary for you to defend yourself. Again and again the murder commences anew. Always, and always again, through the whole night.

At last, toward four o'clock in the morning, the French retired across the Meuse with the Germans storming after them. When the bridge was full of German soldiers, it was blown up by the French and hundreds of Germans found their death in the Meuse.

CHAPTER IV.

The scene of the slaughter could now be surveyed at leisure. Dead and wounded were strewn all around, and over them clouds of smoke and flames made the air thick. But we were already too hardened to feel much pity. Humanity was thrown to the winds and the cries and begging of the wounded left everybody cold.

Some Catholic sisters lay dead in front of their convent. The only building that was spared in Donchery was the armory of the Twenty-third French dragoons.

There was not much time in which to do anything, for at seven o'clock the French began to hurl shells into the village. We fortified ourselves behind a thick garden wall directly in front of the Meuse. The river bank at this point was flat, but on the opposite side it was steep. Here the French infantry had dug itself in and established three lines, one above the other. The artillery firing was too far. We did not come within its range, so that we were able to observe the effect of the shelling of our own artillery on the enemy infantry positions before us. The 21-centimeter shells raged by above our heads and burst with a fearful noise in the enemy's trenches.

The French could not resist this hail of shot very long. They soon abandoned all the heights on the river bank. They abandoned Soudan without a fight and it was left intact, which had not been the case with Donchery. Hardly a house had suffered.

When the bugles sounded in Donchery, it was discovered that our company had lost 38 men in battle. A position was taken behind the dragoon armory and our company, which now was reduced to 90 men, was ordered to attempt the building of a pontoon bridge over the Meuse. After we had been re-enforced by 80 men, we marched in small detachments in order not to draw the enemy's attention to us. After an hour's march we stopped in a small forest about 200 meters from the Meuse to rest until darkness set in. At twilight a division bridge train was driven up close to our hiding place. This was soon followed by a corps bridge train as a reserve. After all preparations were made and the main advance work, such as setting up the bridge stays and landing platforms, were ready, the single pontoon wagons drove up. They were speedily but silently unloaded. We completed four pontoons, that is, 20 meters of bridge, without the enemy discovering anything.

Then suddenly the searchlight of the enemy was set in action and scanned the river. We dropped to the ground at once. The enemy must have seen us, for the searchlights played here and there and kept our bridge position under continuous glare. We were discovered hardly before we knew what had happened, and a rain of fire fell in the water in front of us. We continued to lie flat on the ground as four more shots struck the water, this time a little nearer to the bridge and one shot hit the bank. At once a third rain of shot followed and two struck the bridge. Two men fell in the water and two lay dead on the bridge. Those in the water swam ashore and escaped none the worse for their experience except for a bath.

In spite of the continued volume of artillery fire, we brought the two dead men to land. The bridge was now greatly damaged and there was no choice except to replace the damaged

pontoons by new ones. We began this difficult task as soon as the artillery fire let up. Hardly had we begun it again when a salvo struck and greatly damaged the bridge. Fortunately we had no losses. We were now ordered to retire, and after a half hour began anew. The enemy's searchlights were now dark. We brought about ten pontoons up without interference and then we were suddenly bombarded again. We had attracted the attention of the enemy's patrol.

Several batteries now opened fire on us at one time and after ten minutes the entire work was only a pile of wreckage. Two more men were killed. The order now came to retire. Eight men were detailed to attend to the dead and wounded and we were taken out of this danger zone. After we marched about two kilometers up the river, we were halted, and discovered that the corps bridge train was in place. We were told that we would get the bridge ready on land. Sections consisting of two pontoons each were firmly fastened together, equipped with anchors, everything else made ready, and then put in the water. The location for the bridge was indicated to us and we rode with all our might down to the bridge position. The enemy did not see through these tactics and did not interfere, so that all the parts reached the position in a very short time, where they were fastened together. In less than twenty minutes the bridge was completed and the infantry stormed over it.

The bridge was covered with straw in order to dull the noise of the troop movements. At the same time, at different places, transports with pontoons were assisting the army to cross and before the French found out what had happened our troops had occupied the opposite bank and established themselves firmly there.

The French artillery and infantry now opened a terrible fire on the pontoons. Our units, which had defended the pontoons, were relieved and replaced by infantry. I was made a leader in the pontoon and with four men at the paddle and 18 infantrymen as a crew, we started our first crossing in a veritable hail of shell, but with only one minor casualty, we reached the opposite bank. A comrade took my place at the steering gear. On the return trip, our pontoon was struck by bullets but fortunately above the water line. All about us the pontoons crossed, several in a sinking condition. The men who manned them, all of whom could swim, tried to swim to the bank, but many infantrymen were drowned.

We landed, and took a new pontoon, which, by a superhuman effort, we managed to get across the river a second time. This time we arrived with two dead and one wounded infantryman. Long before we reached the bank the infantrymen jumped into the shallow water and waded to land.



Arrived With Two Dead and One Wounded.

With the two dead left in the boat, we turned around. Our crew ached as a result of the continuous rowing and their hands were soon covered by blisters, but nevertheless we had to row on. There was no rest.

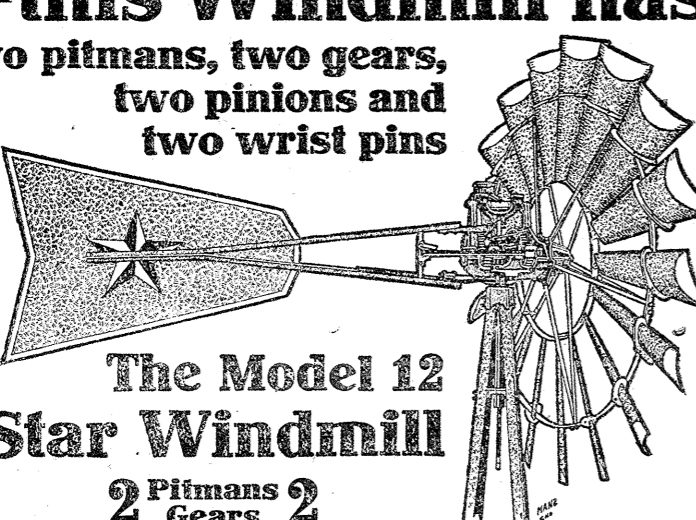
When we were 20 meters from the bank, our pontoon was lit below the water line by several bullets. When the bullets struck our boat they made only a tiny hole, but as it emerged on the bottom, it tore an opening as large as a plate. As a result our pontoon settled rapidly and there was nothing else for us to do except to jump into the icy water and swim. Hardly had we left the boat when it sank, but we all reached the other bank safe for the moment.

In spite of our wet clothing we had to take a new boat at once, and with our blistered hands had to man the oars again. In the middle of the river we collided with another boat. This boat had lost its pilot and two rowers. It rammed us and our pontoon tipped over and 18 infantrymen and one member of the crew were thrown into the water. We were saved along with four men from the other pontoon and taken to the left bank. Hardly had we landed before we were ordered to take over a pontoon loaded with ammunition.

About five more times we crossed the Meuse. Meanwhile day broke and then a terrible battle developed between the troops which had crossed and the French. The Germans had the best in this encounter because they

—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

...given a short rest and lay out water-soaked clothing in an abandoned trench shivering with cold. Hands were swollen to twice their normal size. They pained so greatly that we could not hold a bottle to our lips. It was a terrible sight to see young and strong men lying on the ground helpless and broken.

After a short rest we were ordered to seek for wounded in the burning ruins but we did not find many, for most of those who had been badly wounded and unable to save themselves, were burned to death. Only buttons of their uniforms and their capons indicated to us to which side they had belonged.

In some cases, there were not even vestiges. Only a little heap of debris within the ruins of a house, was that was left of whole families for whole streets. During the search most of us behaved as if we had not taken part in the terrible events of the last war, as if we had not seen the horrors of this encounter and as if we had forgotten entirely the danger we had just escaped.

As to honoring the dead, something which had been taught us by our mothers from infancy, or a fear which the average person feels toward a body, there was no sign. My pen would balk if I tried to recall the expressions, to describe the acts soldiers as well as officers committed to determine the nationality or sex of the dead. In the meantime, the battle between our troops and the French had reached a climax. Our troops had suffered great losses but now our turn came.

The German artillery shelled as we passed the enemy's position with such fury. Our artillery succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries and we were able to take his high positions by storm.

When we were within 200 meters of the enemy's defenses, the French machine guns were turned upon us and we were driven back with enormous losses.

Five minutes later, we stormed a second time and had to retire again with great losses. We again formed an attack within the shelter of our trenches, but the fighting spirit was gone. But we dared not lose courage, though the victims of our useless morning attacks covered the field and were able to look at our dead comrades all about us.

The artillery started up again; reinforcements arrived; after half an hour, we stormed a third time, over the bodies of our fallen comrades. As we halted about 20 meters from the enemy's trench, he withdrew his equipment first line. Soon after we saw the Germans advance along the whole line. The reason for this unexpected retreat is explained later when we learned that the main part of the French army had retired some time before. The heavy toll of life among our comrades is taken in a mere rear-guard action. During the next hour the enemy demolished all the heights of the crest. As we reached the crest of these heights, we could easily overlook the roads over which the French retreated. They were departing in loose formation, in long columns. Our company and others received orders to assemble and soon we pursued the fleeing enemy. It was our work to repair roads which had been destroyed that they would be passable for our supplies, a task that was harder in the bright midday sun, owing to the fact that the dead and wounded had first to be disposed of.

The dead bodies were seized by two men, one at the head and the other at the feet, and thrown into the ditch. Bodies were handled exactly as was a dead horse to be used in building a bridge. Swords and arms were tossed likewise into the ditch. Dead horses and damaged batteries had to be removed. We were not strong enough to remove dead horses. We managed to capture a horse which was running wild and hitched to the carcasses. Corpses hanging from the trees were left there. No one did anything about them.

Antennae and knapsacks of the dead were searched for food and drink and whatever we found was eaten with the greatest relish.

French soldiers who had died of stroke covered the road. Others lay on their sides, right and left of the road, waiting there for relief or death. We did not dare to help them. The order was to advance and we had to march on and on. The captain told us we had to pursue the fleeing enemy with all our strength and much distrust was manifest on receipt of this order.

After being on our feet day and night, slaying like barbarians, taking time to eat or rest, we continued to receive commands to maintain the pursuit with all haste. The captain understood how we felt and tried to comfort us by friendly conversation.

CHAPTER V.

Not far from Sommepey, the French guard stopped again. Four batteries of our artillery were brought into position and our company, along with machine guns, were ordered to protect the artillery. The artillery officers did not think this sufficient protection because the airplanes had discovered the presence of strong French cavalry detachments and a cavalry attack was suspected. However, a danger guard could not be provided there was nothing to be done but to hold our position and make the best of the situation. We dug ourselves in on the right and left of the batteries, in a field of small pine trees. The machine guns were set up and supplied with ammunition. We were then given instructions as to what to do in the event of a cavalry attack. An old

...with the infantry, but our "brave" officers disappeared suddenly. To them the defense of the fatherland was the business of a private. Since we had been assigned to assist infantry, our officers considered themselves superfluous and took French leave.

This state of affairs affects only "pioneer" officers who, when their units are attached to infantry or chasseur divisions, scarcely ever take part in a battle. This was the case with our officers during my whole war career. They remained far away from the gunfire in comfortable security. This is also the case with many infantry captains and almost all higher officers. Majors, colonels, etc., never take part in a storming attack, I was told, and several times I observed this myself.

Our instructions were as follows: In the event of a cavalry attack, everything must be quiet. The gun must be pointed but hidden. The machine gun must not be fired until the major in command gives the order. Then there must be a lively, quick fire. Our batteries fired violently at a biplane flying high over them which gave signals with star shells which were read only by the observer.

But the expected attack did not come, the enemy's infantry was not to be seen. We prepared to resume our march and were all ready to move when the order came to bivouac. The spot where we were to rest was as usual fixed by the staff so that they knew where to find us at any time. Hardly had we reached the place when our field kitchen, which we supposed had been lost, appeared as if it had come out of the ground. Those in charge of the field kitchen had received no knowledge of our losses of the last few days and had cooked for the old number. They were greatly surprised on seeing instead of a brave company of strong "pioneers," a lot of ragged, exhausted, crushed human shadows. We were given soup, bread, meat, apples and every one received a cigarette, which was more welcome to most of us than food and drink.

The next morning we slept until six o'clock and even though we were lying on the bare ground it was very hard to wake us. Breakfast was excellent. It consisted of mutton which had been requisitioned, vegetables, bread, coffee, a goblet of wine, and ham. Our captain told us to eat all we could as we had a hard day's march before us.

We resumed our march at seven o'clock. Everybody was in high spirits and in the course of our conversations it became apparent that we had lost track of the time entirely. Nobody knew whether it was Monday or Wednesday or whether it was the fifth or tenth of the month. This condition became more and more general. Soldiers never know the day of the week; one is just like another, Saturday, Sunday or Thursday.

We stopped to rest at noon on a large farm but were obliged to wait in the rain for the field kitchens. Meanwhile we helped ourselves. We shot one of the cows grazing in the meadow, cut open the hide without bothering to drain the blood from the carcass. Then everybody cut off a piece of meat, still warm, which was fried in a pot cover or eaten raw with a little salt by a great many of the soldiers. This killing of cattle was repeated almost daily by the soldiers acting without orders from their superiors. As a consequence they all got stomach trouble from eating meat which was too fresh without bread or vegetables. In spite of this the practice was continued. If a soldier became hungry during a pause in the marching and found a pig, cow or lamb, he shot it, cut out a piece for his own use, and let the rest spoil.

Under a burning midday sun we marched on amid clouds of dust, along a road used by munitions columns and other units, which never gave the dust an opportunity to settle. In all the fields which we passed, fugitives had set up their camps, where they lived like poor homeless gypsies. Many came up to us and begged for scraps of bread.

We marched without resting till late in the evening and at about nine o'clock we approached the city hall of Sommepey. In and around Sommepey a battle had started. We were ordered to take a part of the northwest section of the city. It was already dark and once more we halted. The fields all around us were covered with dead. In the middle of the streets were French batteries and munition columns. Horses and drivers had been killed.

After a ten-minute rest we started again and in double-quick step approached a little forest, in which dismounted cavalry and infantry were engaged with the enemy in a desperate hand-to-hand fight.

As a subterfuge we threw ourselves into the place with blood-curdling yells. We succeeded in the darkness in reaching the enemies' rear. The surprise attack was a success and the French, startled by our yells and by the attack, threw up their hands and surrendered. Mercy was not shown them by the infuriated cavaliers.

Whenever there appeared to be any letup of the slaughter of the disarmed soldiers by our men new horrors were enacted under the commands of the officers, who kept shouting, "No quarter, slaughter everybody." Such were the orders of our distinguished officers. We pioneers also had to take part in this cold-blooded murder of unarmed men, who had thrown down their arms when they realized the futility of further resistance. Our officers took care this time, as in many earlier and later instances, that there should not be many prisoners taken.

The pioneer has a sidearm which, according to the law of nations, must

...sharp steel saw. In peace times the pioneers are not drilled with the bayonet because this sidearm should be used only for the special duties which the pioneers perform—but the law of nations is not the law of Prussian militarism.

We were obliged to use the saw from the beginning of the war. It was in opposition to all the laws of humanity. When an enemy had his saw in his breast and the victim had long since stopped every effort of resistance and an effort was made to try and remove the deadly steel from the wound in an instant and horrible death resulted.

Oftentimes this horrible weapon became embedded in the breast of a victim so firmly that the attacker, who had to have back his sidearm again would be obliged to place his foot upon the breast of his victim and use all his force to recover the murderous instrument.

The dead and wounded in horrible condition lay all around us. The moans of the wounded men would have softened a stone but not the heart of a Prussian soldier.

Not all the soldiers approved this senseless, wanton murder. Some of those officers who had ordered us to kill the French were themselves killed by mistake in the darkness of the night by their own men. Such mistakes are still being repeated almost daily and I could cite many names and places to bear out this testimony.

On this particular night a captain and a first lieutenant met their fate. A second-year infantryman stabbed the captain in the abdomen and the first lieutenant received a stab in the back. Both died in a few minutes. Neither of their slayers felt any remorse and none of us felt inclined to reproach them. We all knew that two murderers had received their just deserts.

Continued next week.

NAVAL RESERVES DOING SPLENDID WORK FOR U. S.

THOUSANDS AT THANKLESS TASKS THE WORLD OVER DESERVE CHEERS, NOT SNEERS.

"The young men who serve in the Naval Reserve Force are performing a duty just as patriotic, just as essential to the final victory of our arms in this war, as that performed by the men of any other branch of the nation's forces."

That is Lieut. Commander Truman H. Newberry's answer in the New York Evening Mail to the few scoffers and critics of the men in the Naval Reserve.

"ONLY NAVAL RESERVES."

Why does that branch of the service attract so many men? Are they draft dodgers? Do they fear service at the front in France? Do they seek to enter a branch which will keep them near home?

These are the questions which the military editor of The Evening Mail put to Commander Newberry, commandant of the Naval Reserve Force in the third district.

Only a few days ago two blue jackets sat in conversation in a Broadway subway train. At Forty-second street two soldiers entered. After a whispered conversation and frequent glances at the sailormen, one of the soldiers bent down to read the gilt lettering on the jackies' hats.

"Only Naval Reserve guys," he sneered.

It wasn't the first time the military editor had seen that sneer. Among civilians, as well as among men in uniform, the same attitude toward the reservists has been noticed. So he sought out Commander Newberry and asked for comment.

"You say there seems to be a tendency to belittle service in the reserve force? There is no reason for it," declared Commander Newberry. "Among soldiers and sailors there is always a friendly bantering. Sometimes it is not friendly. But it is never serious."

THOUSANDS "OVER THERE."

"As for civilians, their attitude may be attributed to lack of information. It is true that originally the reserve recruited men for coast patrol duty. Do they know that the larger part of the force is now serving at sea, in foreign waters, side by side with the men of the regular navy, or training at the great naval stations for active service?"

"More—do they know that men are being accepted for general service, which means they may be assigned anywhere, on any ship of the navy, at the discretion of the navy department?"

"Surely these lads are entitled to as much credit as the men of other branches. And they have reason to be as proud of their uniforms as the men in olive drab or forest green are of theirs."

ALL SERVING NATION.

"Every man who wears an American uniform is serving the nation—in

NEWBERRY for United States Senator

Truman H. Newberry is a candidate for United States Senator. He is an American in real earnest. His service in the Spanish-American War, his record as Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, and his present work as a commander in the Third Naval District, which includes the port of New York and the Brooklyn navy yard, mark him as a FIGHTER and DOER, capable and courageous.

Michigan born, November 5, 1864, Michigan reared and devoted to all of Michigan's interests, with his record of service, and his active, positive loyalty to state and country, it is especially fitting that Truman Newberry be chosen to represent Michigan in the Senate of the United States.

When twelve years old, he was color-bearer in a Michigan Cadet organization which won fame at Philadelphia. He helped organize the Michigan Naval Brigade in 1895, enlisting as a private and serving as an able seaman on the training ship "Yantic." He was an ensign in the Spanish-American War on the "Yosemite." As a commander, in the Third Naval District he will



Truman H. Newberry

continue to serve his country, standing for and by the government for the full prosecution of the war and leaving his campaign for Senator entirely in the hands of his friends. His two sons are enlisted in their country's service, too, one as a major in the army, the other as an ensign in the navy.

Truman Newberry is a worker. After he left college, he took hard knocks working with a construction gang on the old Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad. He also sailed the Lakes and earned for himself a license as first-class pilot. HE IS A MAN'S MAN.

As Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, he is credited with putting the navy in a state of preparedness, which has had much to do with its present efficiency.

"Fighting Bob" Evans said of him—"Truman H. Newberry is the greatest Secretary of the Navy the nation has ever had."

His ability and experience make him an ideal candidate for United States Senator.

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

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

Life Walled Up.
All life is given us rigidly walled up. The walls are blessings, like the parapet on a mountain road that keeps the traveler from toppling over the face of the cliff.—Alexander MacLaren, D.D.

Mouth Juices Keep Teeth Clean.
An English physician has advanced the theory that the juices of the mouth are intended to keep the teeth clean, not to prepare food for digestion as generally believed.

United States Tires are Good Tires

Tire-buying Economy

Your car must give greater service this year than ever before. It speeds up your work—increases your working power. The highest car economy lies in utmost service. The most economical tires are those which will give you greatest use of your car. That's just what United States Tires will do for you, You can depend on them for continuous service, —most mileage at lowest mileage cost. Equip with United States Tires. Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to assist you in selection.

"Chain Tread"

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



Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Kenyon are enjoying the breezes at the "Bluff."
Will Imerson of Caro was a guest at the G. A. Striffler home Sunday.
Mrs. Sarah M. Delling of Cedar Run spent Thursday as a guest of Mrs. Land.
W. O. Marshall of Detroit expects to spend the week-end with his family here.
L. I. Wood and Chester Graham were in Detroit from Sunday until Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ward Kelley of Deford were guests at the home of William Dodge Sunday.
Mrs. George C. Hooper has returned from Detroit where she has been the guest of relatives for a week.
Mrs. George Smith of Cedar Run was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. M. H. Chambers, Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. John Clothier of Koylton spent Thursday with Mrs. Clothier's sister, Mrs. James Dorman.
Rev. J. W. Hamblin will deliver the senior commencement address at Gagetown, Thursday evening, June 6.
Mrs. Preston Allen was in Flint during the week-end. Lieutenant Allen of Battle Creek joined Mrs. Allen in that city.
Guy Irwin of Gagetown visited from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Crafts.
Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Sharp of Clifford visited over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Dorman and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cummings and children of Caro were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Tibbals, Sunday afternoon.
Miss Hazel Bixby, who teaches the Hillside school near Elmwood, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bixby.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks and daughter, Ethelyn, and nephew, Ira, of Hay Creek were guests at the home of George Burt Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McLean of Argyle and Mr. and Mrs. James Griffin of Marlette spent Decoration Day with Mrs. W. O. Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Towle and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Helwig accompanied Henry Klinkman to Sandusky Sunday on his way to Camp Custer.
Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Donaldson and children were the guests of Mr. Donaldson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Donaldson, at Caro over Sunday.
Mrs. L. Darby of Wilmot spent the latter part of last week at the home of her niece, Mrs. Myrtle McLellan.
Roy Striffler motored to Uby Monday. Dan Striffler, who has been employed at the condensary at that place, returned home with him that evening.
At the social given for the Red Cross at the Heron school Friday evening, the proceeds were \$86. Miss Beatrice Helwig is the teacher of that school.
Mr. and Mrs. Decker and sons, Donald and Robert, of Flint were guests at the home of Mrs. Decker's sister, Mrs. James Dorman, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dickinson, Mahlon Fordyce and Miss Sadie Johnson motored to Detroit last Wednesday where they visited friends and relatives until Friday.
Mrs. Abram Matthews of Winsor visited last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Crafts. This week she is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Wood, at Gagetown.
Mrs. George Kolb returned to her home Monday evening after visiting a week with relatives at Lansing, St. Johns and Camp Custer. Her grandson, Charles Wright, accompanied her home.
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hopps and children and Elizabeth Barnes of Detroit motored to Cass City Saturday and were guests of Mrs. Hopps' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, until Sunday afternoon.
Miss Merle Gale, who has been employed in the office of Dr. A. N. Treadgold for several months, left Saturday afternoon for Hardesty, Alberta, to spend the summer with her father, Spencer Gale, and brother, Eber Gale.

Mrs. William Dodge and son, Maurice, left Saturday afternoon for Philadelphia, Pa., where they will be guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Dodge for a few weeks. Frank Dodge accompanied them as far as Detroit, returning Tuesday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hartwick and children of Elmwood, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCaslin and children and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Kelley of Novesta, Mrs. Hattie Hartwick, Eugene Hartwick, Mrs. Maud Wayne, Elva, Mildred and Vern Dodge, and Anthony and Bertie Wayne of Cass City and Harry M. Hartwick of Camp Custer were entertained at the home of Stephen Dodge in Elkland Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Champion and Mrs. A. H. Higgins represented Echo Chapter, O. E. S., as delegates at the Tri-County Eastern Star Association convention at Vassar last Wednesday. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. Caroline Allen of Peck; vice-president, R. Morrison, Vassar; secretary, Mrs. Cora McAllister, Caro; treasurer, Mrs. Belle Knapp, Cass City; chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Baird, Brown City; marshal, Mrs. Mamie O'Dell of Elkton.

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.

Golden Horn Flour

1/8 Barrel Sack \$1.50

Rye Flour, no substitute required, 1/8 barrel sack \$1.60
Barley Flour, Corn Flour, Corn Meal 7 1/2c pound
Rolled Oats 7c pound Rice 11c pound

Bran 100 pound sack	\$2.50
Middlings 100 lb. sack	\$2.60
Ground C & O Chop 100 lb. sack	2.90
Shelled Corn Kiln Dried per bu.	\$1.82
Dried Beet Pulp 100 lb. sack	\$2.00

For Late Fodder
Rape Seed 15c pound Millet Seed 8c pound

FARM PRODUCE COMPANY

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.

"The one best thing to set you right--When you start to cough at night."

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

COUGHING during the day is bad enough. The racking and straining weakens and debilitates the system. When you add the loss of sleep, the nervous drain, the irritation and annoyance of wakeful nights, a cold quickly "wears out" the sufferer, and he or she is in no condition to ward off attacks of more serious sickness. Prompt steps should be taken to check coughing at night—not only for the sake of the afflicted one, but for the comfort and health of the other members of the family.

How to Check Coughs and Colds

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound brings relief from day or night coughs, whether the result of cold or la grippe, bronchial affection, spasmodic croup or whooping cough. It is a boon to young and old—prompt, efficient, safe. Contains no opiates. Foley's Honey and Tar clears the throat of phlegm and mucus, stops the tickling in the throat, eases the hoarseness, opens the air passages for easier breathing, and coats the raw, inflamed surfaces with a healing, soothing medicine. One or two doses in the early evening usually frees the sufferer from attacks of coughing and enables him to enjoy a refreshing night's sleep. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar Compound comes in three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00.

L. I. Wood & Co. Cass City Drug Co.

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.

WE CAN DISPENSE WITH WHEAT, DR. J. H. KELLOGG

Battle Creek Sanitarium Head, Long a Meatless Advocate, Supports Wheat Conservation Program of Government.

"There is Nothing At All in Wheat Bread That We Cannot Get From Other Foods" He Says.

If a prize were to be awarded for the most faithful observance of Mr. Hoover's meatless and wheatless days, the Michigan honor would go to the Battle Creek Sanitarium without a contest or much less, a protest.

The famous Battle Creek health resort has been on a strictly meatless diet for half a century and thousands of converts have been won to this plan through regular visits to the Sanitarium. Of course wheat flour has been served to guests, but now that the soldiers and our Allies require wheat Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the distinguished head of the Sanitarium, says wheat can be dispensed with as conveniently as meat. Wheatless days in America are just beginning, in the judgment of Dr. Kellogg. Like the liquor question the meat situation is fast becoming an economic one. The people put an official end to the liquor traffic for economic reasons; they could not afford to allow the product to be manufactured. It is the same with meat; it is too expensive and will be prohibited by fundamental law, in the opinion of Dr. Kellogg. Of course wheat is essential as a body builder, but Dr. Kellogg says the military authorities are emphasizing its importance as a war ration.

"There is no necessity for eating wheat at all. We can get along without it very well as long as we have a general assortment of miscellaneous foods," says Dr. Kellogg. "There is nothing at all in wheat bread that we cannot get from other foods. I haven't averaged two slices of wheat bread a week for years. We can get from other foodstuffs, including other cereals, everything we require.

"The official wiping out of wheat and meat is no hardship whatever from the point of health, economy or anything else. The people of Italy live largely on cornmeal and the people of South America and Mexico live almost entirely on corn and beans, but they eat nuts, coconuts and the avocado and other fruits that contain complete proteins.

Man Not a Meat Eater By Nature.

"The Catholic Church has for centuries maintained a meatless Friday and it has been recognized by sanitary authorities that this Friday fast of the Catholic Church as well as the fast during Lenten season, is a very hygienic and wholesome measure and conducive to health.

"For more than forty years, I have been advocating a non-flesh diet. More than one hundred thousand patients who have visited the Battle Creek Sanitarium, have tested this dietary while here and many thousands of them have been so well pleased that they have continued to discard flesh foods after going home. I have watched carefully for any possible ill-effects from the meatless diet, but have never observed any indications of an injury. No one has suffered for lack of meat. As a matter of fact, the meatless diet is the biologic diet, because man belongs to the class of animals known as primates including the orang, the chimpanzee, the gorilla and man. All of these primates with the exception of man, adhere to the meatless diet. Meat-eating is a cultivated habit. Animals that are natural meat eaters are also natural killers. When a young lion sees a rabbit for the first time it doesn't have to be taught to kill the rabbit and eat it, but does so without any instruction. You cannot imagine such a thing as a young child killing an animal and eating it. However, give it an apple and it will lay hold of it and eat it. It is entirely contrary to the nature of man to slay and eat. It is an acquired habit and is unbiologic.

Waste Will Stop Meat Production.

"One of the great advantages of this meatless day, that I do not think the Government itself fully appreciates, is the fact that every time you save three pounds of meat you save one hundred pounds of food, for it takes one hundred pounds of food fed to a steer to make three pounds of food in the form of beefsteak. Experiments made in the Ontario Agricultural Station by Prof. Jordan, are quoted by Dean Henry, head of the Agricultural Department of Wisconsin University, who in a book on 'Feeds and Feeding,' gives a table showing the amount of dry digestible foodstuffs required by an animal to produce a given quantity of dry digestible flesh. The figures show that one hundred pounds of dry food will produce 2.6 pounds of mutton or 2.8 pounds of beef, 5 pounds of eggs or chicken and 18 pounds of milk. So that the cow is the most economical food converter and the steer the least economical. It takes four thousand pounds of milk, as shown by Jordan's experiments, and six thousand pounds of concentrated foodstuffs, like cottonseed meal and corn, chiefly corn, to raise a three-year-old steer and bring it to the period of fattening and slaughtering.

Live Stock Population Decreasing.

"Our population is increasing rapidly while the livestock population is

WHAT THE BODY REQUIRES

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek Sanitarium.

There are three kinds of foodstuffs. These are fats carbohydrates and protein. Protein is the material that goes to build up the tissues of the body while the carbohydrates (starch and sugar) are used for fuel. Protein furnishes the repair material of the body. Starch and fat are to the body just what coal is to the locomotive, while protein is to the body just what the iron bolts, brass washers, bearings and things of that kind which we put into the locomotive at the repair shop, are to the engine. So we do not require much protein. We have enough protein in our food, in the ordinary foods of the American bill of fare without any meat at all. If everybody would cut meat out of the bill of fare entirely, they would all be better off provided they would take a proper assortment of other foods including milk, eggs or nuts. We ought to use peanuts and soy beans. Add those to the bill of fare and you do not need meat at all. Twenty years ago the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Dabney, wrote me that the time was coming when meat would be scarce and high and we ought to have a vegetable substitute. A pound of almonds contains fifty per cent more protein than a pound of meat.

diminishing and necessarily so, because the great free pastures we used to have on the prairies of the west, are being cut up into farms. As the population of the country increases we must economize in foodstuffs, for it costs so much more to take food at second hand in the form of flesh than it does to take it in the form of the original foodstuffs. For instance, when it takes one hundred pounds of corn to make three pounds of beef, you lose 97 pounds of food. The only reason food is scarce in this country at the present time is that the cattle and hogs are eating up our foodstuffs. We raise three billion bushels of corn a year and of that, the people of the United States only eat 10%, the cattle and hogs eating most of the rest of it. There are over forty million cattle in this country besides milk cows and more than that number of sheep. Virchow, the noted anthropologist and the greatest scientist who lived in the last century said, 'The future is with the vegetarians.' He saw it must be so, as the world cannot produce enough surplus food to support the wasteful methods of the livestock industry indefinitely. Every densely populated country in the world is practically vegetarian.

Feed 97 Pounds to Get Three. "You have to feed the animal three pounds of food and 97 pounds of food more in order to get that three pounds of food back again. Thus you throw away 97 pounds of good food in order to get three pounds of meat. The reason is that the steer needs food for the same reason that man does, to keep him warm, to support his life and activities.

Our people must cultivate the potato eating habit. More potatoes and less breakfast cereals and bread would be a very great improvement. Cereals contain an excess of acids. The potato furnishes a rich supply of organic bases or alkalis which neutralize the acids of the body and keep the blood in healthy condition. "Meat will be used less and less in the future and the important thing to know is whether or not we can get along without it. The experiments made in recent years by McCollum of Wisconsin University and by Mendel of Yale University show that meats, eggs and milk contain certain proteins that are very valuable for the body, because they are what are known as complete proteins. They are capable of making perfect tissues. This is not true of cereals, not even of wheat. Wheat is better than corn, but none of the vegetables contain these complete proteins. It has been found, however, that certain of these vegetable foodstuffs do contain complete proteins and one of them is the soy bean which plays such a great part in the nutrition of the Orient. It will come along in this country very rapidly. Another is the peanut, and it is also found that the almond and nuts generally contain perfect proteins. That is the reason why the monkeys, apes, the gorillas and the chimpanzees are able to live on their fruit and nut diet. If one cuts meats out of the diet, he must be sure to put in something else, which will take its place and furnish these perfect proteins, which is the real science of dietetics at the present time,—to prepare a bill of fare which furnishes everything the body requires.

The Real Substitute for Wheat. "Corn with milk added is a perfect substitute for wheat. It would do no harm if a complete embargo should be placed on wheat flour all over the United States. The people can live perfectly on corn as long as they have milk, eggs, nuts and beans. "There isn't going to be any shortage of corn. The corn we are now feeding to our cattle, pigs and sheep, will furnish food for one hundred and sixty million people for a year. It is the greatest economic waste in the country to feed corn to cattle. Of course, beer is made of corn, which is an enormous waste also, but the biggest waste of corn in this country is in feeding it to cattle."

The WEEK'S DOINGS

Frank Champion and Robert Agar spent Sunday at Saginaw.

Miss Edith Hall is visiting relatives in Saginaw this week.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wilson of Novesta is very ill.

Lester Patterson was the guest of friends in Port Huron over Sunday.

Mrs. John Paul suffered a paralytic stroke last Wednesday and is very ill.

Miss Nora Mosier of Deford spent the week-end with her cousin, Mrs. Elmer Allen.

Miss Ione Striffler is spending the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. C. W. Clark, at Caro.

Mrs. Lewis Brooks left Tuesday afternoon to spend a few days with relatives at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. David Law spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Charles Allard, at Caro.

Martin Johnson, who has been spending a week with his family, returned to Detroit Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Charles in Novesta.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Law and children of Cumber will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Law over Sunday.

The friends of Elias McKim were glad to see him on the streets again the first of the week after his severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Vyse returned Tuesday noon from Rochester where they have been guests of Mr. Vyse's parents.

Mrs. Frank Pitcher left last Thursday to be the guest of relatives at Detroit, New Haven and Pontiac for a few weeks.

Supt. Riggs accompanied his son, Harold, as far as Ypsilanti Monday, on his way to Camp Custer, returning Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Nique and daughter, Eleanor, and Mr. and Mrs. Clare Mudge of Decker visited Cass City relatives Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jenereaux and little son of Deford were guests at the home of Mr. Jenereaux's sister, Mrs. W. J. Carson, Saturday.

Mrs. Lou Graham of Farwell, who has been visiting her son, Jay, at Bad Axe, came Monday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Agnes Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wooley spent Monday at Caro and Saginaw. Mr. Brooks left Tuesday morning for Camp Custer.

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Pfaff and son, Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Alva Nash of Bad Axe were guests Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nash, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, who have been occupying rooms over the T & M store, are moving into the William Withey residence on West Houghton street.

Lieutenant Heller wishes to thank the members of the Home Guards who so loyally attended the memorial services at the Evangelical church Sunday evening.

M. F. Rittenhouse and Frank Bliss attended the initiatory work of the Knights of Columbus at Bad Axe Sunday. One hundred seven were initiated into the order.

Miss Minnie Kinnard, Miss Beryl Koefgen, Mrs. Nell H. Beyette, Miss Irene Bardwell and Andrew Champion visited friends at Alma and Saginaw, Saturday and Sunday.

The Red Cross matinee which was to have been given in J. J. Kelley's tent Thursday afternoon, has been changed to Friday afternoon, on account of Decoration Day.

Mrs. P. O'Rourke and daughter, Phyllis, were guests of the former's sister, Mrs. George Kitchen, at Owendale, Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. George Kitchen are the proud parents of a baby girl born at their home Monday, May 27.

Luther J. Carroll writes from Long Beach, California: "We are to leave Long Beach in a few days. Don't send our paper here as we will be traveling. We are coming east and will see you some time in June."

Robert McKenzie was attacked by a hog Friday night on the farm of William McKenzie, one mile east and two and a half miles north of the village. Several stitches had to be taken in his shoulder, and the young man thinks he was very fortunate in escaping with his life.

Rev. Arnold of Caro occupied the pulpit at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning. He delivered a very inspiring sermon. Rev. Arnold is a Civil War veteran and gave a short exhortation of his life at that time, previous to his sermon. Sunday afternoon, he preached at Bethel.

J. D. Brooker, James Brooker, Mrs. Eleanor Bader and Mrs. Ella Turner motored to Vassar Sunday to spend the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Schooley. Mrs. Brooker, who had been spending a few days at the Schooley home, returned with them Sunday evening.

William Hurley of Camp Custer spent from Saturday evening until Sunday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hurley, north of town. Sunday afternoon, John Muntz and the Misses Marie Martin and Margaret Hurley accompanied him as far as Saginaw on his return trip to Camp Custer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caldwell were in Flint over Sunday.

Wm. Starr of Cumber was a business caller in town Monday.

Miss Agnes Quinn visited over Sunday with Miss Leaneore Linck, west of town.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carolan spent the week-end with relatives at North Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dodge were guests at the home of Henry Dodge at Caro Sunday.

Mrs. M. M. Wickware of Detroit is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Schenck this week.

Mrs. W. D. Striffler spent Friday and Saturday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Clark, at Caro.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ward, Mrs. Frank Ward and Mrs. Nancy Crafts spent last Thursday in Caro.

Mrs. S. L. Bennett of Detroit came Wednesday night to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. Frank Bliss.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Powell of Gladwin spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Siple of Marlette were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Dorman, last Thursday.

Mrs. Malcolm Ferguson and Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin were guests of relatives in Detroit over Sunday.

Mrs. James Watson, Sr., of Wickware spent Monday as a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McConnell and daughter, Jennie, of Deford were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Reid were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Bingham at Gagetown Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bechraft of Caseville spent the fore part of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Heller.

Mrs. W. O. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brandon and Mrs. George Ackerman were callers at Colwood Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bixby and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Striffler were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Near at Port Hope Sunday. Mrs. Near is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bixby.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Monroe and children, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Moore and son, Garrison, spent Sunday at Caseville.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crafts of Detroit came Saturday noon to spend a few days with Mr. Crafts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Crafts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Robinson of Cumber and Mr. and Mrs. William Meredith of Shabbona were guests of Mrs. J. Sharrard Thursday.

Peter Doerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. Doerr and Miss Bernice Kolb were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doerr at Argyle Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Colwell, Roy Colwell and Miss Hazel Lauderbach were callers at the Frank Auslander home at Shabbona Sunday.

Thos. Boyd of North Branch spent from Saturday until Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Hall. He had dental work done while in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lamb and son, Randall, were callers Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson McCullough near Bad Axe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith of Imlay City were week-end guests at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. A. Frutchey, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Frutchey and Mr. and Mrs. George Finkle.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spencer have received word of the safe arrival in France of the transport on which their son, Geo. L. Spencer, of Battery C, 16th F. A., sailed overseas.

A suit case arrived at the local post-office from Camp Custer minus an address. Any one expecting a parcel of this nature should confer with Postmaster Dodge and claim the property.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Robert Cleland this (Friday) afternoon. The delegate to the convention at Kingston will give her report at this meeting.

Miss Vania Gable left Friday afternoon for Bay City where she will join her sister, Miss Niva, who has just finished her term of school near Pincinnong, and together they will spend a few days as guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson.

Frank Herr has been transferred from the training camp at Columbus, Ohio, to Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex. He and his brother, George, who is in France now, wish to thank Mrs. J. B. Coates and the members of the Red Cross for the comfort kits which were sent them.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jacobs of Caro spent Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan McClorey. On Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and Mr. and Mrs. Dan McClorey motored to Gagetown and were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McCarthy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rohrbach and family motored to Shiloh Sunday, where they attended church. From there they went to Sandusky and attended the military exercises and roll call for the boys who were to report at that place at three o'clock. They were at Beulah before returning home.

The proceeds of the play, "The Red Cross Nurse" at the J. J. Kelly Tent show this (Friday) afternoon will be given to the local Red Cross society by Mr. Kelly and his company of players. Mrs. S. Champion is in charge of the arrangements for the local society. The admission prices are 25 and 10 cents.

Claude Wood and Edward Churchill of Detroit were callers in town Friday.

Mrs. G. Rohrbach, G. A. Rohrbach and Mrs. Charles Haley were in Caro Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hitchcock left Monday for their new home in Muskegee, Oklahoma.

Earl Buchanan, who is attending Alma College, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Knapp.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McPhee of Pontiac are guests of Mr. McPhee's mother, Mrs. Mary McPhee, this week.

Mrs. Grace Krug and granddaughter, Bernice Clara, of Gagetown are guests at the A. J. Knapp home.

Mrs. M. Ferguson visited at the home of her brother, John McCallum, in Detroit from Saturday to Monday.

Mrs. Arthur Clara was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McGrath, Jr., from Friday evening until Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Donaldson and children were guests of Mr. Donaldson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Donaldson, at Caro over Sunday.

Ray Meiser of Pontiac spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Mary Meiser. He entered military service at Camp Custer the first of the week.

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 Mrs. M. J. McGilvray's millinery store by Mrs. Jas. Tennant, Mrs. Wm. Schwaderer and Miss Margaret Hurley.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will serve supper next Wednesday evening, June 5. Price 25 cts.

Wanted—15 or 20 boys to work in sugar beets; good wages. Apply to Levi Bardwell. 5-31-2p

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-

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-

Black or white tennis oxfords at Crosby & Son's for the whole family. 5-24-tf

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.

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 laces. Finder please return to Anabel Anderson, Cass City. In care of Chronicle. 5-10-

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

Good seed beans for sale. Frank Cranick. 5-31-1

Found. Lady's silver watch. Enquire of J. W. Southerland, Cass City, R. 5. 6-1-1p.

See Wood about wall paper and alabastine.

Have you tried "Jonteel" toilet preparations. Wood sells them.

In loving memory of our sister, Edith C. Cragg, who passed from this life June 4, 1909.

You are oft remembered sister As the years go rolling by We will try one day to meet you in your abode beyond the sky.—Sisters.

Parties still having open accounts or past due papers kindly settle with Cass City Bank. A. A. Hitchcock. 5-31-2

Few bushels of Early Wonder seed beans for sale. John Caister. 5-31-1

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

Splendid line of stationery at Wood's Drug Store.

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

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

If it is not an Eastman it is not a "Kodak." Get the Eastman kodaks and cameras at Wood's Drug Store.

I will be at the bean house every Saturday to take contracts for beans for 1918. D. Law. 4-12-8

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

Paper Baler For Sale. All steel paper baler, small size, for sale. Practically good as new. Enquire at Chronicle office.—Adv.

Take your films to Wood for printing and developing.

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

Card of Thanks. We wish to thank our many friends, who so kindly assisted us in any way in our deep bereavement. We wish also to extend our thanks to those who sent flowers; also the singers. James Lauder and family, Mrs. Wm. Morrison, and son, Donald.

Card of Thanks. We desire to express our appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kelly and their company of players in offering their services and equipment in presenting the Red Cross benefit play on May 31. Committee.

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.

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

Lost—Sunday, between Cass City and Bad Axe a mended Firestone tire. Finder please notify Miss Sibbald, Michigan Ave., Saginaw. 5-31-1p

Shopping Made Easy. No longer must the married man spend frenzied hours trying to match silks over the counters of the department stores. The government has decided that the sufferings of the silk-matching husband are just too horrible and is planning to alleviate them by standardization. Soon Henry will be able to order E-6735 and carry it home to Jane with the absolute certainty that there will be no come-back. The magic mechanism is the colorimeter, a device which is being perfected by the United States bureau of standards. The vibrations of light—which determine color—will be thrown onto one plane by the colorimeter and split up. Definite color standards so determined will be used in grading crude oil and paints as well as color fabrics.—Milestone.

We want to give you an idea of the many articles which the

Consendai Dye Works of Saginaw

clean or dye. These are:

All the varied styles and colors of women's garments, from the heaviest plush coat to the daintiest of silk waists.

All the different articles of men's clothing. Hats and gloves of every description for both men and women.

Not to forget the many household articles including draperies of all kinds, fancy pillows, lace curtains, carpets, rugs, upholstery, etc.

Send them through

McGregory-Townsend Co. BRANCH OFFICE, CASS CITY.

Special! Special!

All this week. Pineapples! Pineapples! How Many?

THIS IS

"Pineapple Week"

Right now is the time to can Pineapples. We will have the best fruit of the season at the lowest price "all this week." Don't fail to can this delicious and popular fruit. Place your order with us at once and don't be disappointed.

Ask for Prices

Phone us! Write us! See us!

GET YOUR PINEAPPLES NOW

Phone 86

E. W. JONES

Wall Paper and Alabastine

are indispensable in Housecleaning time. We have a nice variety of Independent papers for wall or ceiling, and all shades in Alabastine, the best water color wall coating made, easy to put on, it's rich, soft and velvety tints make your home attractive and sets off pictures and furnishings to the best advantage.

Bring the measure of your rooms and let us figure with you.

L. I. Wood & Co.

Pastime Theatre

Don't forget to see Annette Kellerman in "A Daughter of the Gods" this afternoon (Thursday) and evening. A special attraction for Decoration Day.

Saturday Night, June 1

Harold Lockwood in

UNDER HANDICAP

A western picture with Lockwood is always the best.

Wednesday, June 5

Donna Drew in

"'49--'17"

From the story, "Old West Per Contract" by Wm. W. Cook, in the Argosby Magazine showing the exciting times of the days of '49.

CASS CITY MARKETS.

Cass City, Mich., May 29, 1918.

Buying Price—

Wheat	2.00	2.02
Oats	.69	
Beans, per cwt.	8.50	
Rye, bu.	1.75	
Barley, cwt	3.00	
Peas, cwt	5.00	
Buckwheat, cwt.	3.50	
Eggs, per doz.	29	
Butter, per lb.	35	
Fat cows, live wt., per lb.	7	12
Steers, live wt., per lb.	7	12
Fat sheep, live wt., per lb.	7	12
Lambs, live wt., per lb.	11	12
Hogs, live wt., per lb.	15	16
Dressed beef	15	16
Dressed hogs	10	12
Calves	10	12
Hens	20	22
Broilers	20	22
Ducks	20	22
Geese	12	14
Turkeys	20	22
Hides, green	10	

NOVESTA CORNERS.

Wm. Patch drives a new Ford.
Harry McCaughna has installed a new telephone.
Delmer Bunker made a business trip to Caro Wednesday.
Fine growing weather. Everyone is rushing the corn planting.
Howard Patch of Detroit visited Tuesday with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Patch.
Mrs. Wm. Darling of near Decker visited Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bartlett.
The F. W. B. ladies' aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Walter Weeks Tuesday, June 4. Everyone welcome.
Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hamilton accompanied their son, James, to Sandusky Sunday where he enrolled for military service.

Visiting Cards.

Get them printed at the Chronicle print shop in 50, 100, or larger lots.

Advertise it in the Chronicle.

STATE TROOPS WARMLY PRAISED

GOV. OF UTAH RIGIDLY INSPECTS MICHIGAN CONSTABULARY AT EAST LANSING.

HOME TROOPS HELD AS MODEL

Organization of State Constabularies Serves to Keep Our Industrial Troubles to a Minimum.

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan's State Constabulary, or as it is officially known Michigan Permanent Troops, at their East Lansing post, were rigidly inspected and warmly praised recently by Simon Bamberger, governor of the state of Utah.

Not only did the governor of the Mormon state compare the Michigan men to the Pennsylvania constabulary, the pioneers in the field, but he also commented at considerable length upon the wisdom of the Michigan officials in the establishment of the constabulary some months ago.

"If you hadn't organized such a body of men" he put it, "you undoubtedly would have had a lot of industrial trouble in your industrial cities and in the copper and iron mining districts. And I am told you have had practically none at all."

After inspecting the barracks and those of the troops who were in East Lansing, accompanied by Col. Roy C. Vandercook, Governor Bamberger discussed in detail his ideas as to state constabularies.

"We have some peculiar situations in Utah" said he, "and we are aware that before very long we must have a state constabulary. And I propose to model it in many ways after your Michigan organization, a portion of which I have seen here today. Possibly it will not be necessary for us to have as large an organization as you have right at the start, but we can use your system and have our barracks arranged much as you do."

"At present we have two companies of regular army men at Camp Douglass. They have been used to keep down any disorder we may have. We have larger smelters in our state, with a population around them much as you Michiganders have in your copper and iron countries. You know what that means—you are sitting on a possible volcano all the time. So far the government has been very kind to leave the two companies with us, but recently in Washington I was informed that it would not be long until the government would have to send the soldiers for intensified service overseas. Then we will have to have a constabulary, for our National Guard is gone."

"Little thought has ever been given the idea of a state constabulary in Utah until very recently. Nevada has a small force of 25 men, while California has one of larger proportions now in process of organization. The governor of Nevada told me not long ago that he did not know what might have happened in his state this winter had it not been for the constabulary."

"Not long ago, too, in a conversation with Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, he told me that the 110 mounted men the state now had scattered over it, were worth infinitely more than the 15,000 temporary militia which have been organized and constantly drilling. I cite both of these governors merely to show that the constabulary idea is now considered the best plan a state can have for home protection. We intend to have one in Utah, and I will not have to wait for the legislature to meet next spring to organize it, either. Under our laws, I can organize it myself."

"While there have been complaints, and I suppose always will be, about the cost to the state and the taxpayer where a permanent force of constabulary is maintained, it strikes me that counting the cost in dollars and cents is the least of the question. If you count the cost of what lawless mobs might do, in dollars and cents, you will also find that your total runs away up. If the state constabulary, even at a huge cost for maintenance, can prevent loss of property running into the thousands, to say nothing of the loss of lives, I would consider that almost any sum of initial expenditure were wisely spent."

Governor Bamberger, during his stay in Lansing, where he was making Liberty Loan speeches, went into details as to the method of working out war activities on the part of Michigan. In many respects, he said, the problems which his state had to face were akin to those arising in Michigan. He was much interested in the movements in Michigan for the purchase of seed corn, tractors and other plans by which it is expected to accentuate and increase the crops this year. All of these plans, he said, had been started in Utah, but he was doubly interested to grasp the details of the work in Michigan, and also to see how the plans were working out.

WAR INQUIRIES ENORMOUS

Government Prints Bulletin Every Day Concerning Important Orders, Etc.

Lansing, Mich.—Owing to the enormous increase of government war work the governmental departments at Washington ask Michigan residents to refrain from making inquiries on every conceivable subject concerning the war, as it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of these inquiries proper attention and reply.

There is published daily at Washington, under authority and by direction of the President, a government newspaper—the official U. S. Bulletin. This paper prints every day all of the more important rulings, decisions, regulations, proclamations, orders, etc., as they are promulgated by the several departments and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the National Capitol.

This official journal is posted each day in every postoffice in the state of Michigan and may also be found in all libraries, boards of trade, chamber of commerce, the offices of mayors, and government and other officials.

By consulting these files most questions will be readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing; the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the railroads will be called upon to move fewer correspondence sacks, and the mass of business that is piling up in the government departments at Washington will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks now answering correspondence will be enabled to give their time to essentially important war-work, and a fundamentally patriotic service will have been performed by the public.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Geo. Aikin, 54, Crosswell; Sarah Woodward, 51, Crosswell.
Glenn Mattison, 22, Carsonville; Clara Mater, 21, Carsonville.
George M. Prime, 21, Unionville; Sadie Beatenhead, 20, same.
Arthur Clara, 22, Gagetown; Edna Wood, 24, Cass City.
Ora F. Coanes, 18, Caro; Margaret Sanger, 18, Midland.
Wm. J. Bechrow, 50, Augusta Schluckebier, 38, Richville.
George Haviland, 22, Harvey, Ill.; Maude Denzy, 21, Vassar.
Jessie W. Matsen, 24, Camp Custer; Margaret A. Ryan, 21, Vassar.
Arthur H. Rextrew, 20, Fostoria; Pearl Jones, 16, Otter Lake.
Earl L. Johnson, 26, Fremont; Bessie Clothier, 25, Marlette.

LET POTATOES FIGHT

They Save Wheat. When you eat Potatoes don't eat Bread.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WAR BOARD OFFICES AT LANSING

Those Desiring Information Write to Col. Roy C. Vandercook, Secretary.

The office of the Michigan War Preparedness Board is located in the capitol at Lansing and any person desiring any information pertaining to the war work in Michigan should write to Col. Roy C. Vandercook, secretary of the board.

Michigan's War Activities

By Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan. (In the American Review of Reviews for April 1918.)

(One of the effective and patriotic executives who direct the emergency work of our States in the war period is Governor Sleeper, of Michigan. What he tells our readers herewith of the efforts of that great commonwealth is most encouraging. Michigan's automobile industry and her many other manufacturing plants, as well as her agriculture, are going to make a great record for the year 1918.—The Editor.)



Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, (Governor of Michigan.)

Michigan factories are turning out huge supplies for the Government. Motor trucks are being built by the thousand, and Henry Ford is planning to construct U-boat chasers on a colossal scale. In fact the whole of the immense manufacturing power of the State is at the disposal of the President and his advisors.

Last April the Michigan State Legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000 for war purposes. The State War Board, consisting of the elected State officers with the Governor as chairman, is charged with the administration of this fund; and while we have been careful in the use of our money, while we have tried to avoid useless or wasteful expenditure, we have used money, and used it freely, wherever we have felt we could help the cause of the nation by so doing.

We have contracted for the purchase of a thousand farm tractors and an equal number of tractor plows, and if more are needed they will be forthcoming. These tractors will be re-sold to individual farmers, under a guarantee from each purchaser that he will keep his machine constantly at work. Not only will he do his own plowing but he will take care of his neighbor. This arrangement will help to minimize the inevitable shortage of farm labor from which the State will suffer this coming season. The State, too, is making further arrangements to solve the farm labor problem.

We have also purchased a supply of seed corn and spring wheat which will be distributed through the various sections where the need is greatest. We have, too, a large surplus of potatoes from last year's crop which have not been marketed, and, realizing that the growers would suffer heavy loss unless something could be done to bring relief, we have undertaken an experiment in dehydration, which, if successful—and we have little doubt about that—will take care of part of the big crop now on hand and next season will enable us to handle the whole crop.

Some months ago the War Board authorized the State Board of Health to deal with the subject of venereal disease not only in relation to the soldier but among the civilian population as well. This was done under the direction of Dr. R. M. Olin, Secretary of the Board of Health; and the Michigan plan has so commended itself to the War Department that they have recommended it for adoption in all the States of the Union.

The War Board, through the State Highway Department, has expended approximately \$300,000, in the construction and maintenance of military highways.

Last summer the "I. W. W.'s" started in to make trouble in the Iron Country, but the despatch of a detachment of our mounted State Constabulary to the scene nipped the trouble in the bud, and we are assured by those in closest touch with the situation that our prompt action in this matter avoided serious disturbance in the mining region of the State. As it is, everything has been quiet there and our men are still on guard. The Constabulary was organized since our entry into the war, and the general feeling seems to be that the service rendered in this part of the State alone has furnished ample justification for their establishment as a branch of the State Military organization. They have also done effective work in other parts of the State, guarding munitions plants, elevators, docks and the like.

We have been endeavoring also to take care of the boys who have gone to the training camps. We arranged to loan a maximum sum of \$400 to each young officer in need of financial assistance for the purchase of his equipment. We take their personal notes, and all these loans will be paid back, unless, and we do not like to think of that, the boys do not come back to us. We have been taking care of the dependents of our soldiers too, the wives and the babies and the mothers of both enlisted and drafted men. We have been paying from \$10 to \$50 a month to hundreds of families where the bread-winner has gone to war or into training. The national government has been necessarily slow in getting money to the many thousands of women and children dependent on the men who have been called into the service. In the meantime, we have done what we could to tide over the period of financial stringency. We are determined to do our best for the comfort of the boys themselves and of the dear ones they have left behind. I might say in passing that we also purchased 16,000 pairs of rubbers for the boys in Camp Custer.

In each of our eighty-three counties we have established a County War Board. The County Boards in turn have recommended a Township or Ward Board in each township and ward in the State. These boards have been chosen with great care. We have done our best to secure the men who do things, and we believe we have an effective organization covering every corner of the State. It will be the business of these men to take the lead in all patriotic endeavors in their several communities.

In this connection mention should be made of the splendid work which has been done by the women of Michigan. They have risen nobly to the occasion and their efforts have been most effective. They are now preparing for a State-wide registration of women for war service.

I am glad to be able to say that our State is united in its determination to do its full share toward winning the war. We realize the serious nature of the situation. We know that there is not only hard work ahead of us but suffering and sacrifice; but we have put our hand to the plow and we shall not look back.

(Permission to use Governor Sleeper's article granted the U. S. Food Administration, Michigan Division, by the Review of Reviews Co., Albert Shaw, President.)

IF YOU ARE A PATRIOT YOU ARE OBSERVING THIS SCHEDULE OF FLOUR RATIONS IN YOUR OWN HOME:

Flour rations for families doing their own baking; and those purchasing Victory bread from bakers, based on a maximum allowance of one and one-half pounds of flour per person per week:

Flour Rations Per Person Per Week.	Number in Family.				
	2	3	4	5	6
For families doing their own baking and using flour for all miscellaneous purposes; including crackers, macaroni, etc.	3 lbs.	4½ lbs.	6 lbs.	7½ lbs.	9 lbs.
Families not doing their own baking but buying Victory bread from bakers:					
BREAD	3½ lbs.	5¼ lbs.	7 lbs.	8¾ lbs.	10½ lbs.
Flour ration for all other purposes, including crackers, macaroni, etc.	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.	2½ lbs.	3 lbs.

In explanation of the seeming disparity between flour rations permitted families doing their own baking and those purchasing Victory bread, it is pointed out, that household's depending on bakeries and buying Victory bread under the one and one-half pound flour ration are permitted to use one and three-quarters pounds of Victory bread per person per week, plus one-half pound flour for miscellaneous uses, such as macaroni, crackers, etc. This is the equivalent of one and one-half pounds of flour per person per week where the family does its own baking, for the reason that bakers' bread takes on 20 per cent of moisture content, and also contains 20 per cent of substitutes under the present baking rules. Therefore, one and three-quarters pounds of Victory bread contains one pound of wheat flour. This leaves one-half pound of wheat flour for all other uses, such as crackers, macaroni, etc.

GERMANS RENEW VIOLENT ATTACK ON 25 MILE FRONT

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS RETIRED TO SECOND LINE TRENCHES METHODICALLY IN PERFECT ORDER

GERMANS PAY FEARFUL DEATH TOLL TO PUSH ALLIES BACK

Americans Repulse Strong Hostile Raiding Party in the Woivre Sector; U. S. Aviator Downs German Aeroplane.

Paris—A battle of extreme violence was engaged from the region of Vauxillon to the outskirts of Brimont (Rheims sector), says the official report from the war office, May 27.

The enemy at the end of the day had reached the region of Pont Arcy. The Franco-British troops retired methodically and in perfect liaison making the enemy pay dearly for his futile success.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle continued throughout the day with extreme violence on a front of more than 40 kilometers (about 25 miles), from Vauvaillon to the outskirts of Brimont. Masses of the enemy attacked our troops in the first line and pushed ahead without regard for their losses into the valley of the Aisne. Certain of their elements reached at the end of the day the region of Pont Arcy.

"French and British troops, co-operating magnificently, retired methodically and in perfect liaison, making the enemy which were inevitable and assured that foot by foot resistance would prove efficacious.

"The activity of the opposing artillery was maintained on both banks of the Meuse, in the region of St. Mihiel and on the Lorraine front."

British Pressed Back.

London—"On the Loivre-Vormzele front, French troops repulsed the enemy with great loss," was the announcement contained in Field Marshal Haig's official report May 27.

The attack against the sector of Berry-au-Bac by the British was partially successful by reason of dense bombardment by gas shells and use of tanks, and after heavy fighting the British on the left were pressed back to prepared positions constituting the second line.

Washington—General Pershing's communique issued Monday says after violent artillery preparation enemy infantry penetrated advanced American positions in Picardy at two points, only to be driven out by counter attacks in which Americans entered the enemy lines. The statement also tells of the repulse of a strong hostile raiding party in the Woivre sector, of hostile gas shell bombardments in Lorraine, and of the downing of a German aeroplane by American aviators.

Troops Boiling Up for Big Battle.

London.—The outstanding piece of news in Sunday's official reports, all of which show the armies in the west as "boiling up" for the big battle, is the claim, contained in Berlin's communique, that Americans were captured "west of Montdidier."

It shows Pershing's units, which for sometime have been known to be on the Picardy front, are squarely face to face with the spearhead of the German wedge, threatening Amiens, and that when the next blow is struck by Hindenburg toward that great Allied base, American troops will be in the thick of Armageddon's third—perhaps final—round.

Polish Troops Drive Germans Back.

Moscow.—Attempts by the Germans to disarm the Polish troops in the Ukraine and Minsk governments are meeting with fierce resistance.

The Poles entrenched and battled against 15,000 Germans, causing considerable losses among the enemy, but themselves suffering heavily.

The fight continued for several days, when the Germans were driven back, losing a few pieces of artillery.

Will Eliminate Red Tape.

Washington.—Elimination of red tape methods is the purpose of a survey of war department activities undertaken by Colonel Ira L. Reeves, of the inspector general's office, under supervision of Assistant Secretary Crowell. A department statement today explaining the investigation said no sweeping changes are contemplated.

Glass Found in Flour.

Adrian.—Another instance of ground glass being found in flour was reported May 24 to Sheriff Nutton by a Lena-wee county farmer who found several pieces of broken substance in his bread. Samples of the flour and samples of the bread were brought to this city and put under a microscope and the glass could be plainly seen. At the suggestion of T. M. Joslin county food administrator, some of the flour will be sent to the state chemist at East Lansing for analysis.

SHIPYARDS AHEAD OF U-BOATS

America and Great Britain Constructed 40,000 Tons More Than Was Sunk in April.

Paris—As proof that the Allies are rapidly overcoming the submarine menace, Georges Leggues, minister of marine, informed the army and navy war committees of the senate that Great Britain and the United States alone had constructed in April 40,000 tons more shipping than was sunk by the enemy.

The minister declared also that the means employed to rid the seas of submarines had become increasingly effective since January and had given decisive results.

The minister pointed out the tremendous strides recently made by the Allies in repairing ships damaged by torpedoes or mines and declared that co-ordination between the Allied nations had become so smooth during the last four months that the tonnage restored to the sea exceeded 500,000 tons weekly.

Great Britain, he said, had repaired 598,000 tons in one week recently while France had effected repairs upon 260,000 tons in one month.

The increased building and more efficient and speedier repair work was constantly bringing better results in the transport of troops and supplies.

As to the increasing destruction of submarines, which was constant, said the minister, the figures for April were excellent, showing an increase over the preceding months, but were far surpassed by the results known to have been attained thus far in May.

Jacques Dumesnil, under-secretary of aeronautics, announced to the committee that the program for the construction of naval machines prepared in 1917 had already been equalled in 1918, but that a new and more intensive effort was planned.

DETROIT RAISES \$10,038,912

Patriotic Fund Campaign Closes With Subscription Over \$3,000,000.

Detroit—Exceeding their quota by over 40 per cent, Detroit and Wayne county contributed \$10,038,912 to the Patriotic fund, during the week's drive, just ended, it was disclosed Monday night when 5,000 team workers, assembled in the Arena, submitted their final subscription reports.

The total will be increased, probably to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars, by donations yet to be turned in.

The \$3,000,000 excess subscription over the \$7,000,000 asked from Detroit people will go entirely to the war charities and works such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus, which are devoted entirely to war work. None of the extra \$3,000,000 will go to the group of Detroit charities represented in the Community union as their needs will be taken care of out of the \$7,000,000 fixed by the Patriotic Fund as Detroit's quota.

Pandemonium broke loose among the men and women workers when the stupendous sum measuring the community's support for the coming year of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish War Relief and other war funds and home charities, was announced.

Washington—The American people answered Germany's renewal of the offensive on the western front Monday with an outpouring of more than \$32,000,000 mercy dollars, swelling the American Red Cross second war fund to \$144,000,000.

CARFERRY BREAKS ALL RECORDS

7,331 Cars Ferried Across the Straits in Month.

Petoskey—During the past month the car ferry Chief Wawatam of the Mackinac Transportation company has broken all records for ferrying cars across the straits.

From April 25 to May 21, both inclusive, 7,331 cars were ferried across. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary at times to hold up passenger trains at St. Ignace and Mackinac City, freight traffic having the right of way during these strenuous times.

STATE BEHIND IN THRIFT SALES

It Is Expected That Michigan Will Reach Her Quota By June 28.

Lansing—Stimulated by the personal appeal of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, urging the imperative need of speeding up the thrift stamp sale, Michigan workers, who suspended their campaign during the drive for the Patriotic Fund, are preparing to inject new vigor into the effort about to be resumed.

It is expected that Michigan will have pledged her full quota of \$70,000,000 by June 28, the National War Savings Day.

Former Postmasters Admit Thefts.

Bay City.—Lee R. Wallace, of Port Austin, and Andrew K. Burrows, of Detroit, both former postmasters at Port Austin, were indicted by the federal grand jury here May 24 on charge of embezzlement of postoffice funds the former for \$259.50 and the latter for \$16,000. Both pleaded guilty when arraigned, but claim to have made the shortage good. There is a second indictment against each man. Carl Tau sel of Flint who failed to register under draft law, pleaded not guilty.

RAILROAD MEN GET INCREASE IN PAY

McADOO ANNOUNCES PAY INCREASE BECOMES EFFECTIVE NEXT SATURDAY.

\$300,000,000 A YEAR DIVIDED

A Minimum of 55 Cents An Hour Is Established for the Shop Trades.

Washington.—General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railroad employees were announced Sunday by Director General McAdoo, effective next Saturday and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the railroad wage commission.

The aggregate of the increase probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

The director-general departed from the wage commission's recommendations in the following particulars:

The principal of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation, hours of employment are not actually reduced and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future adjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase, day laborers, employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2 1-2 cents an hour more than they received last December 31;

A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths; and

Women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and Negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment.

U. S. TROOPS RECEIVED BAD BEEF

Large Packing Firms Blamed; 10,000 Pounds of Beef Destroyed.

Washington.—Charges that beef "unfit for human consumption" has been sold to United States troops in Texas by Wilson & Co. and Morris & Co., two of the largest packers in the country, were made by the federal trade commission.

More than 10,000 pounds of meat shipped to Camp Travis, Texas, has been destroyed by order of the food administration. This was all fresh beef, shipped in refrigerator cars and supposedly in good condition. Twenty-six carloads have been condemned in various sections of the country within the last few weeks, according to Herbert Hoover, food administrator.

No federal prosecutions have resulted; no licenses have been revoked. Prosecutions undertaken by Texas authorities failed because the action was brought under a section of the food law that provides no penalties and makes it incumbent upon the government to prove wilful waste or destruction.

The federal trade commission, having no criminal power, can now obtain only a "moral conviction" if its action is successful. Mr. Hoover announced that he had ordered an immediate survey of the entire case by E. A. Peden, Texas administrator. He expects his report shortly.

While all the meats were fresh and not of "the embalmed beef" variety that caused such a scandal in the Spanish-American war, the announcement by the federal trade commission is the first open official hint that any of the soldiers were getting inferior beef.

MICHIGAN MAN NAVAL HERO

Lieut. Coons took Boat. in Wreckage and Rescued Three Men

Washington—Lieut. Marvin L. Coon, of Hancock, an officer in the Michigan naval reserve, was the first person to take a small boat to the rescue of the crew of the munitions transport Florence H., after the United States destroyer had cleared a lane by driving full speed through a great mass of floating boxes filled with smokeless powder, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced May 27.

Lieut. Coon and Lieut. Harvey S. Haislip, commander of the destroyer, have been recommended by Rear Admiral Wilson for special commendation. Of Lieut. Coon, Admiral Watson said:

"Lieut. M. L. Coon took a boat into the wreckage and rescued three men. It is believed that this was the first small boat to go among the wreckage. The coolness and energy displayed by Lieut. Coon and the boat crew while performing this extremely hazardous duty are deserving of special commendation."

Bersey Requests Press Help.

Lansing.—Adjutant-General Colonel J. S. Bersey is sending to all local draft boards, regulations for the registration June 5, of men who have attained 21 since the registration one year ago. The local boards have been requested to exert every effort to obtain prominent and continuous publication in all papers until June 5 of vital parts of the registration regulations, particularly the time and place of registration, persons required to register.

DEFORD.

Mrs. Albert Pierce returned to her home in Caro Saturday after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Warner, and son, William.

Mrs. Wm. Pierce spent from Saturday until Tuesday with relatives in Caro.

Mrs. P. Murnighan of Howell visited from Friday until Monday with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kilgore.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Franklin and children of Wilmot spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Franklin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parks.

Clinton Bruce was a caller in Caro Friday.

The young folks enjoyed a dance at Bell's Hall Saturday night, given for Howard Parks, who left for Camp Custer, Tuesday.

A quiet wedding took place Tuesday when Lloyd Osburn and Miss Ruby Funk were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage, Rev. Jno. Austin performing the ceremony.

Quite a few people are enjoying the Kelley Tent shows at Cass City.

Eli Stout returned after two weeks, having assisted Ted Snelling in the Bay City Elevator.

Little Snelling Stout is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Stout, Mrs. Russell Bettes and Mrs. Joseph Hack were callers in Marlette Tuesday.

Mrs. Howard Silvercorn left Saturday for Pontiac where she expects to make her home.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Sam Sherk Thursday afternoon, June 6. A report of the county convention will be given and all are invited to attend.

Howard Parks is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parks, prior to going to Camp Custer.

The Red Cross socials are proving a real success.

James L. Howell, son of D. Howell of Bay Port, and formerly a resident of Deford, was among the boys who passed the examination for admission to the United States naval academy at Annapolis. Although only twenty years of age, Howell enlisted in the signal corps of the army soon after the declaration of war a year ago.

Since that time he has been in training at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was given a furlough to take the Annapolis examination and passed without preparation. He has been ordered to report at the academy in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Kennedy visited from Monday until Wednesday in Saginaw.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kennedy visited Sunday at the Crandell home, north of Cass City.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Castle and son visited Monday and Tuesday with relatives here.

Elisha Randall is improving from his recent illness.

J. Wells Spencer had a barn raising Monday, which was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Gough of Gageton visited Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gough.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashley were in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tallman of Pontiac visited the latter's father, Jesse Sole. Proceeds of ice cream sold by Red Cross Saturday evening were \$21.50.

A good time was reported at the social given Wednesday night for the benefit of the Sunday school class.

Deford Methodist Episcopal Church.

Preaching services on Sunday, June 2—Morning at Leek, 11:00; afternoon at Wilmot, 2:30; evening at Deford, 8:00. At the evening service, Dr. Leonard, district superintendent, will preach and hold quarterly conference.

ELKLAND-ELMWOOD TOWN LINE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parrish visited at Mr. Russell's home Sunday.

Myron and Ida Nellis were callers at the Clyde Davenport home Sunday.

Quite a number from here went to Caro Tuesday to see the boys leave for camp.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Summers of Cass City visited at C. Bingham's home one

day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Lonsbury and niece, Winifred, of Cass City visited at P. Livingston's home over Sunday.

Mrs. H. Livingston returned home Sunday from spending a week with her sister, Mrs. S. G. Ross, near Caro.

The Red Cross ladies were not able to meet this week on account of lack of material. They will meet at Mrs. C. Bingham's home next.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons and Mr. and Mrs. K. Meddaugh of Caro ate Sunday dinner at the Chas. Hutchinson home in Elmwood.

WICKWARE.

Guy Stone left Sunday for Sandusky and Monday he left for Camp Custer.

Leland Nicol and Theo Gracey left for Detroit Monday where they will be employed.

The Red Cross met at Mrs. Wm. Bennett's last Thursday. Twenty-two attended. The afternoon was spent in knitting and sewing.

A party was given at the home of Wm. Brown Friday night in honor of Earl Fulcher. A large number attended. He was presented with a wrist watch.

The Gleaners gave a party at the hall Saturday night in honor of Geo. Pettinger and Earl Fulcher. Ice cream and cake were served. The boys left Monday for Camp Custer.

Thirty-three relatives and near friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Wm. Fulcher Sunday and had a picnic dinner under the trees in honor of Earl, Mrs. Fulcher's youngest son. This makes two sons in camp. James Jackson, Wm. Fulcher and Mr. and Mrs. Jiles Fulcher accompanied him to Sandusky; returning Monday.

CRAWFORD SCHOOL.

Motto—"The ropes of the past ring the bells of the future."

Report for the ninth month—
Number boys enrolled.....15
Number girls enrolled.....18
Total.....33
Total days attendance.....494 1/2
Average daily attendance......25
Per cent of attendance......75

Those neither absent or tardy this month were Glenn Crawford, Clare Crawford and Estella Hicks.

Estella Hicks received a certificate the last day of school for being neither absent nor tardy for the year. Glenn Crawford stood second having missed only one day this term.

Glenn Crawford, Cora Sweet and Estella Hicks averaged above 95 per

Heller's Bakery

Still sells Connors' Ice Cream

THE BETTER KIND

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

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.

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 Court 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 Ionia, 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 Ionia 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 heretofore 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 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 or claimed right of way, and all damages on the account thereof designated, should 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 east 4.22 chains; thence south 9 degrees 0 minutes east 3.27 chains; thence south 22 degrees 0 minutes east 3.38 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 4.87 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 63 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 west 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. E. 1/4 of S. E. 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. E. 1/4 section 2 town 13 north range 11 east and running thence north 89 degrees 0 minutes east 3.74 chains; thence south 37 degrees 30 minutes east 4.61 chains; thence south 89 degrees 35 minutes east 6.52 chains; thence south 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 19.22 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 east 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 0 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 7 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 3.00 chains west 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 11 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 5.88 chains; thence north 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 south side of the N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 1 town 13 north range 11 east for deposition and construction commencing at the south west corner and running thence east 3.00 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 south of south east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 16.51 chains.

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 30 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 east 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 ft. 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 25.54 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 45 degrees 0 minutes east 3.37 chains; thence south 19 degrees east 45

on the north side of the N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 18 town 13 north range 12 east for deposition and construction commencing at the north east corner and running thence west 3.50 chains.

Taking a strip of land 150 feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point 1.90 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 2.68 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 23.80 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 N. 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 north 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 88 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 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 east 45

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 N. 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 7.76 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 the 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 7.88 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 7.88 chains west of north 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 7.88 chains west of 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 27 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 10.00 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 1.81 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 4.30 chains up to west boundary line at a point 3.34 chains south of north west 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 0 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.

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 0.25 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 1.00 chain up to east boundary line at a point 0.96 chain south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 1.00 chain.

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

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 1.00 chain up to east boundary line at a point 0.96 chain south of north east corner thereof, traversing the last mentioned description a distance of 1.00 chain.

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 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 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 9.03 chains south of the north west corner of N. E. 1/4 of N.

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. Fr. 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 N. E. 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. Fr. 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. Fr. 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 west 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 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 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. Fr. 1/4 of S. E. 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. Fr. 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. Fr. 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 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 0.74 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 3 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 south 230 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, 5.35 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.

Parcel No. 6 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 6 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, Paul, Maggie Rice, Lizzie Paul, Kate 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.

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 north, 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 you so desire, and to show cause, if 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.

State of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola, in Chancery.

At a session of said court, held in the court house in the village of Caro, in said county on the 7th day of May A. D. 1918.

Present—the Hon. Watson Beach, Circuit Judge.

Charles C. Ashby, Plaintiff, vs. Minnie E. Ashby, Defendant.

In this cause it appearing by affidavit on file, that the defendant Minnie E. Ashby is not a resident of this state but is a resident of the state of California.

On motion of John C. Corkins, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant, Minnie E. Ashby, be entered in said cause within three months from the date of this order; and that in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on her or her attorney of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant, Minnie E. Ashby.

It is further ordered that said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Cass City Chronicle, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, that such publication be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, and that such publication be continued therein once each week for six weeks in succession or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant Minnie E. Ashby, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

WATSON BEACH, Circuit Judge. J. C. CORKINS, Attorney for Plaintiff. 5-10-6

Advertise in the Chronicle.

ASKS HELP FROM SATAN

The Kaiser called the Devil up On the telephone one day The girl at central listened to All they had to say.

"Hello" she heard the Kaiser say, "Is old man Satan home? Just tell him it is Kaiser Bill Who wants him on the 'phone'"

The Devil said hello to Bill And Bill said "How are you? I'm running a Hell here on earth So tell me what to do."

"What can I do?" the Devil said, "My dear old Kaiser Bill, If there's a thing I can do To help you I sure will."

The Kaiser said, "Now listen And I will try to tell The way that I am running On earth a modern Hell."

I've saved for this many years And I've started out to kill That it will be a modern job You leave to Kaiser Bill.

My army went through Belgium Shooting women and children down. We tore up all her country And blew up all her towns.

My Zepps dropped bombs on cities Killing both the old and young, And those the Zeppelins didn't kill Were taken out and hung.

I started out for Paris With the aid of poisonous gas The Belgians, darn them, stopped us And would not let us pass.

My submarines are devils. Why you should see them fight They go sneaking through the sea And will sink a ship at sight.

I was running things to suit me Till a year or so ago When a man called Woodrow Wilson Wrote me to go more slow.

He says to me 'Dear William, We don't want to make you sore, But be sure to tell your U Boats Not to sink our ships no more.

We have told you for the last time So, Dear Bill, it's up to you And if you do not stop it You will have to fight us too.'

I did not listen to him And he's coming after me With a million Yankee soldiers From their home across the sea.

Now that's why I call you, Satan, For I want advice from you. I know that you will tell me Just what I ought to do."

"My dear old Kaiser William There's not much for me to tell For the Yanks will make it hotter Than I can for you in Hell."

I've been a mean old Devil But not half as mean as you And the minute that you get here I will give the job to you.

I'll be ready for your coming And I'll keep the fires all bright. And I'll have the room all ready When the Yanks begin to fight.

For the Boys in Blue will get you, I have nothing more to tell. Hang up the 'phone and get your hat And meet me here in Hell."

A SCORE OF REASONS FOR THE RED CROSS

It is Playing a Big Part in the War for Democracy.

What does it mean to you to know that your America Red Cross: Is supporting 50,000 French children. Sends supplies to 3,423 French military hospitals.

Provides 2,000 French hospitals with surgical dressings. Is operating 30 canteens at the front line.

Is operating six other canteens at French railway junctions, serving 30,000 French soldiers a day.

Operates a movable hospital in four units accommodating 1,000 men. Is operating a children's refuge in one part of the war zone, and in another a medical center and traveling dispensary, both capable of accommodating more than 2,000 children.

Has opened a long chain of warehouses stocked with hospital supplies, food, soldiers' comforts, tobacco, blankets, etc., all the way from the seaboard to the Swiss frontier.

Has warehouse capacity for 100,000 tons. Has 400 motor cars and operates seven garages, making all repairs.

Has shipped 46 freight car loads of assorted supplies to Italy from France within two weeks after it began operating in the former country.

Had a battery of motor ambulances at the Piave front four days after the United States declared war on Austria.

Started a hundred different activities in Italy at the time that nation was in its most critical condition.

Has established five hospitals in England and operates a workshop for hospital supplies employing 2,000 women.

And that 120,000 cases of supplies have been received at the Paris headquarters of the American Red Cross from your various chapters scattered throughout the United States.

What does all this mean to you? And I have told you but a fraction of the work your Red Cross has done and is doing. It means that without this ceaseless, heroic work of the American Red Cross, we could never win this war.

Without your Red Cross thousands in Rumania would have starved to death.

Without your Red Cross Italy would never have realized that powerful support of the United States in the hour of need.

Without your Red Cross thousands of French soldiers now gallantly fight-

ing for you at the front would have died of wounds, exposure and lack of food.

But now we must all redouble our efforts and sacrifices for our Red Cross because—a million mothers' sons are going to carry the stars and stripes to the greatest victory God has ever given to men fighting for honor and liberty.

With the help of your Red Cross your boy will win.

Directory.

I. D. McCoy, M. D. Office in Pleasant Home Hospital Phone 80-3S.

F. L. MORRIS, M. D. Phone 62.

DENTISTRY.

I. A. Fritz, Resident Dentist. Office over Cass City Drug company. We solicit your patronage when in need of dental work.

P. A. Schenck, D. D. S., Dentist.

Graduate of the University of Michigan. Office in Sheridan Bldg., Cass City, Mich.

A. J. Knapp, Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer. Mrs. Knapp, Lady Assistant with License. Night and day calls receive prompt attention. City Phone.

REAL ESTATE

If you want to buy or sell, farm or residence property call and see us.

FRITZ & WADLEY</



Tired of Saving Wheat? You don't know what it is to be Tired!

CLEANED FROM THE EXCHANGES

SANDUSKY—The following residents of the county will have their final hearing for citizenship papers at the next term of the circuit court which convenes May 27: Jasper Eagle, Sandusky; William Wedge, Crosswell; Christian Brinker, Sandusky; John Kipp, Crosswell; William Merchant, Tyre; Jacob Richtie, Marlette; James Hoag, Snover; Jas. Burns, Decker; Samuel Hamilton, Decker; Harry Masse, Sandusky; Archie Bays, Sandusky; Alfred Bays, Sandusky; Jas. Prichard, Decker; Arthur Wedge, Carsonville; Jordan Wedge, Sandusky; Frank Smalldon, Sandusky; Jas. Scarborough, Sandusky.

REESE—Farmers around Reese will take to growing hemp. A representative of one of the big twine manufacturers visited that section recently and pronounced the territory as admirably adapted to growing the crop. A quantity of seed will be planted this spring for demonstration purposes and next fall an effort will be made to secure contracts for acreage.

SANDUSKY—Frank Mockevich, aged 16 years, left his home at Decker, Michigan, on December 21, 1917, and has not been seen since. His mother is broken-hearted over the disappearance of her son, from whom she has never heard a word. Three weeks ago it was reported that he was working on a farm near Decker, but his mother was unable to find him when she went to that place. Frank is 5 feet tall, black hair, blue eyes, weighs about 145 pounds; has a scar on his head. Whoever knows of the boy's whereabouts will help his mother to communicate with him. His father is in Wyandotte and has a good position for his son if he can be located. Who will help locate this boy?

FAIRGROVE—William Yax, 20 years of age, of Fairgrove, died of injuries sustained the same day while assisting in the work of moving a dredge near his home. The dredge had been excavating on what is known as the Parker drain, and was being moved to another point. Yax had charge of the jacks. When questioned if his jack was made fast he replied that it was and the machine was released, but it proved he had not fastened his jack as he thought, for when the weight of the machine settled a lever flew back, striking him with terrific force on the side of the head. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning. He was removed to his home at once, but died at 1:30 in the afternoon. Burial at Reese.

THE KID HAS GONE.

The Kid has gone to the colors
And we don't know what to say;
The Kid we have loved and cuddled
Stepped out for the flag today.
We thought him a child, a baby,
With never a care at all,
But his country called him man size
And the Kid has heard the call.
He paused to watch the recruiting,
Where, fired by rifle and drum,
He bowed his head to Old Glory
And thought that it whispered:
"Come!"
The Kid, not being a slacker,
Stood forth with patriot joy
To add his name to the roster—
And God, we're proud of the boy!
The Kid has gone to the colors;
It seems but a little while
Since he drilled a schoolboy army
In a truly martial style.
But now he's a man, a soldier,
And we lend him listening ear
For his heart is a heart all loyal,
Uncouraged by the curse of fear.
His dad, when he told him, shuddered
His mother—God bless her!—cried;
Yet, blest with a mother nature,
She wept with a mother pride.
But he whose old shoulders straightened
Was granddad—for memory ran
To years when he, too, a youngster,
Was changed by the flag to a man!
—W. M. Herschell, in the Indianapolis News.

WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Wants Tax Law Put Through to Meet War Costs.

Washington.—President Wilson, addressing a joint session of congress Monday, asked immediate preparation of a new war tax bill, the chief burden of which, he said, should fall on profiteers.

Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee said he would begin hearings in about 10 days during which the treasury department will be compiling figures which he has asked. The income tax division which has the records of all business of importance in the country is to supply information on which the excess profits section of the bill is to be framed.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee, plans to hold similar hearings just after the house committee has begun. There will be no joint sessions because of the house's stand upon its constitutional right to initiate all revenue legislation.

It is reported on the highest authority that the general plan of the bill will be to provide 40 per cent of the nation's need by taxation. The other 60 per cent will be met by bonds.

Chairman Simmons and Kitchin agree on November 1 as the earliest possible date of passage. They expect the bill to be introduced in the house August 1 or August 15.

Two Professors Leave College.

Ann Arbor.—Professors Robert Bunker, and John Rood will leave the faculty of the law school of the university of Michigan at the close of this academic year, Professor Bunker permanently and Professor Rood on an indefinite leave of absence. Professor Bunker and Professor Rood were graduates from the law school of the university and both returned to the school as members of the faculty after having established a law practice elsewhere.

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.

TRANSFER GENERAL SUPTS.

Mr. U. E. Gillen, operating vice-president, Grand Trunk Railway system, announces the following appointments effective May 1st, on account of transfer of general superintendent:

Mr. H. E. Whittemberger to be General Superintendent Western Lines, with headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. C. G. Bowker to be General Superintendent Ontario Lines, with headquarters at Toronto.

Mr. W. R. Davidson to be General Superintendent Eastern Lines, with headquarters at Montreal.

ALWAYS A PIONEER.

Old Ben Franklin drew the first daylight saving law. It read: Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.—Chicago Examiner.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Leone Lafave of Gageton underwent an operation for removal of adenoids and tonsils Saturday.

Marie McKenzie left the hospital Tuesday.

Miss Joanna McRae is doing finely.

To buy or sell, use Chronicle liners.

U.S. WAR PICTURES PROVING QUITE A SENSATIONAL HIT

PICTURES NOW BEING FILMED IN WASHINGTON FOR INSPECTION BY U. S. OFFICIALS.

U. S. SUBMARINES NOW IN EUROPEAN WATERS

One Showing of Different Reels Will Be Given in Each Town and City Throughout the State.

Lansing, Mich.—The United States government war moving pictures which are now making the rounds of the state, under the auspices of the War Preparedness Board, are making quite a distinct hit. The entry of the government and the state into the moving picture business has so far proven quite a success. More success is predicted as soon as the actual pictures of the boys overseas, which are now being filmed in Washington for inspection by the government officials, begin to come through for release in Michigan.

As fast as the different sets of reels can be routed into the smaller places in the state, they are being shown. The state is a big one, and there are over 700 moving picture houses in the state, these being located in practically 500 cities and towns. One showing will be given in each city and town, at least, and consequently it must be understood that the pictures cannot bob up in every place at once. Requests for the films for showing made to state headquarters, have all been referred to the chairman of the County War Preparedness Committees, who will have charge of the routing in each of the counties.

In the various places where the pictures have been so far shown, it has been very noticeable that the audiences have been much interested in the films giving details of the two comparatively unknown weapons of the United States—the submarines and the torpedo boat destroyers. Excellent films showing the complete movements and machinery of these two types of Hun fighters are in the set now being exhibited, and in every case, the audiences have paid particular attention to them.

Only a few days ago, the official announcement was made at Washington that American submarines had crossed the Atlantic ocean and were now attached to Vice Admiral Sims' fleet in the war zone. This announcement in itself was somewhat of a surprise to most people of the country, and to many in Michigan most of all, for the simple reason that the government press agents have never mentioned much about the American submarines.

In these days of submarines, the very use of the word seems to convey only reference to the death dealing, murderous machines operated by the Huns in the war zone, whose every move is so un-civilized like that the average American wants to go out and commit murder whenever he reads about them. But it must not be forgotten that the American navy has submarines—just as good in their own lines, as those owned by the Huns. They have now been taken overseas in order that they may be available for Vice Admiral Sims whenever he needs them to put an end to a section of the Imperial German Navy, something which everybody hopes is not far distant.

As shown in the films of the War Preparedness Board, these American submarines do almost everything imaginable in the water. They submerge while going at high rate of speed, one section of the film showing an American sub going under the water while hitting it up at a rate of 35 miles an hour. Many people will no doubt be surprised to learn that submarines can travel at that rate, to say nothing of performing the miracle of submerging while going that fast.

According to Vice Admiral Sims, who is the first American naval officer to carry the Stars and Stripes into the war zone, the torpedo boat destroyer is the greatest weapon the United States can get. In a recent letter to the president of the Bethlehem shipbuilding company, which is manufacturing destroyers for the navy, Admiral Sims, in requesting hurry, used this significant language:

"Do the men who actually build the boats understand how vitally important is the speed of building? Do they understand that we will win or lose according to whether we beat the submarine or it beats us? Do they understand that we must depend chiefly upon destroyers to defeat the submarine? Do they understand that on this side torpedo boat destroyers are worth their weight in gold?"

One film which is being shown has to do entirely with the work of the destroyer. Its practicability, its usefulness, and its methods are all explained. And above all, Vice Admiral Sims, the naval officer who now pleads for more destroyers in order that he can compete with the submarine, is shown standing on the deck of one of them scouring the sea with his glasses for a glimpse of an enemy submarine.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR

Cases on the Docket for Term in Sanilac County.

- Criminal Cases.**
The People vs. Stanley V. Howard.
The People vs. Ollie Grice.
Issue of Fact—Jury.
Hamilton Kinney vs. Alex Allen and Carrie Allen.
Manuel Feldman and Aaron Armon vs. John Aitkin.
Ellsworth A. Holden vs. George Alexander.
Richard Addison vs. Chas. Hill and Henry Hill, replevin.
Leonard Reynolds vs. William McMann.
Issue of Fact—No Jury.
Moritz J. Ross, et al vs. George A. McKay, assumpsit.
John Young vs. Gideon Beadle.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. vs. David Hubbell.
The Commercial State Bank of Marlette, Michigan vs. William Gorsline and George Gorsline, assumpsit.
John Young vs. Gideon Beadle.
Fred Welsh vs. Henry Ashton Ruttle, et al, assumpsit.
N. J. Steinhoff vs. M. T. Powell.
Lena A. Hendra vs. Joseph D. Foley, trespass on case.
State Bank of Sandusky, a Michigan corporation vs. Borden Condensed Milk Co., a New Jersey corporation, assumpsit.
In the matter of the estate of Anna M. Munroe, appeal.
New Castle Casket Co. vs. William R. Elliott, assumpsit.
Norman J. Frost, et al vs. Geo. Corp, assumpsit.
Chancery Cases.
William L. Sheldon vs. Albert Long, bill for injunction.
Walter Kerbyson vs. Lucas N. Cannonham.
Warren S. Travis vs. Peter McNaughton, executor.
Mary Dean vs. Isaac F. Dean, divorce.
Jennie Kendrick vs. Charles Kendrick, divorce.
Ersulla Snay vs. Charles Snay, divorce.
Charles E. Laidlaw vs. Lottie Laidlaw, et al.
Martha E. Williams vs. Alfred Williams, divorce.
Wanda Moyer vs. Archie Moyer, divorce.
John Chinsky vs. John Gilis.
Paul E. Billings, et al vs. William F. Gardner.
John Lennahan vs. Catherine Sullivan, et al.
Edward Meyer, guardian vs. Edward E. Smith and Effie M. Smith.
Issue of Facts—Jury.
All causes in which no action has been taken or progress made for more than one year.
Albert Miller and Percy Miller, copartners vs. Hugh G. Campbell, assumpsit.
Otis J. Munn vs. Enoch Zimich and Peter Susalla, assumpsit.
John Hyslop vs. Zelotas Portice and Mary Portice, replevin.
Samuel J. Black vs. Herbert M. Stone, replevin.
Catherine Miley vs. James Leslie, et al.

ELLINGTON.

Thos. Harvey went to Detroit Monday.
Miss Ruth Avery of Caro spent Sunday with her parents.
Mrs. Fred Green spent Wednesday with her grandmother, Mrs. Walter Gerou.
Mr. and Mrs. Lon Drehmer and daughter, Lovina, motored to Detroit Sunday.
A large crowd enjoyed a dance at the home of George Black Friday evening.
Howard Rose and Miss Flossie Rose of Argyle spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Evans Rose.
Fred Fadie returned to Detroit Monday after spending the week with relatives and friends here. He expects to leave for Camp Custer soon.

McHUGH.

McHugh school closed on Friday with a picnic in Pinney's grove.
Mrs. Levi Holcomb is a patient at the Bad Axe hospital where she is gaining nicely.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Collins and children of Novesta visited at Geo. Bullock's on Sunday.
Floyd Zapfe and Wm. Hyatt left on Sunday afternoon for Camp Custer. We wish our boys a safe return.
Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy and family and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Auslander accompanied Floyd and Newton Auslander to Sandusky on Sunday afternoon to answer to the call of their country.
Advertise it in the Chronicle.

COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.
H. A. Garfield
U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Look Over Our Bargains

IN THE STORE NEXT DOOR.

Specials for Saturday Only

40 pr. Women's Slippers and Pumps
98c
Sizes 2½, 3, 3½

30 pr. Women's Shoes
Sizes 2½, 3, and 3½
\$1.50

Men's Harvester Hats
19c Saturday Only

All 35c Neckwear for Saturday
19c

And Bargains in White Canvas Shoes and Slippers for Children

Shoes T & M Clothing

QUALITY STORE

SHABBONA.

Nice rains the first of the week.
Fine spring weather we are having.
James Parrott spent a few days in Marlette last week.
Mrs. S. Smith of Greenleaf is visiting her children here.
Henry Crocker of Pingree visited at Frank McGregor's Sunday.
Vern Nichols of Camp Custer spent part of last week at his home here.
Herbert Parrott of Marlette spent Sunday at the home of J. P. Neville.
Quite a number from this vicinity went to Sandusky Sunday afternoon.
Dempster Wheeler and family of Argyle were callers in town Monday.
Wm. Meredith spent part of last week with his daughter, Mrs. Sam Robinson.
Mr. and Mrs. John Lorentzen of Cass City visited at Andrew Lorentzen's Monday.
Arlene Meredith is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Meredith, of Laing.
Albert Meredith and family and Mrs. Bearup of Caro visited at Wm. Meredith's Friday.
A Children's Day program is being prepared by the M. E. S. S. to be held in the near future.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Markle of Bad Axe were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Neville Sunday.
Paul Auslander, Victor Hyatt, Wm Auslander and wife autoed to Sandusky Sunday afternoon.
Mrs. Alma Mudge, who has been visiting at Wilmot and Cass City, has returned to her home here.
Floyd and Newton Auslander, William Hyatt and Floyd Zapfe were among those who went to Camp Custer Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Waldor of Flint, and Frank Waldon and Mrs. Alice Lefter called on their mother, Mrs. Carrie Waldon.
Henry Phillips attended the S. S. convention at Bay City the first of last week and Rev. A. Thompson attended one at Port Huron the last of the week.
Quarterly conference was not held last Saturday and Sunday as announced but will be held this Saturday evening and preaching services Sunday morning at the usual hour, 11:00.

Vain Promise Otherwise.

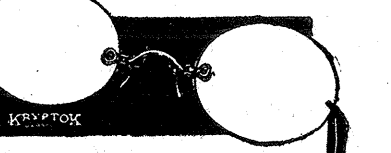
She (to fiance)—"We must be very economical now. Promise me that you will do nothing you can't afford." He—"What! Do you want me to break off the engagement?"

Shower Bath and Massage.

A Texan is the inventor of a combined shower bath and massage machine, brushes being revolved by an electric motor against a person standing within a tall cylinder into which water is sprayed.

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.
5-24-3
Copy.



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