

CASS CITY CHRONICLE.

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8 PAGES

GOVERNOR PENS HIS INAUGURAL MESSAGE

PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION AND MICH. TROOPS.

Asks Legislature to Ratify Nation-wide Prohibition Amendment.

Governor Sleeper delivered the following message to the Michigan legislature Thursday afternoon:

Gentlemen of the Legislature.

I come before you today charged with the dual responsibility of giving an account of my stewardship during the turbulent two years through which we have just passed, and of bringing to your attention recommendations for legislation which I deem necessary for the future welfare and development of the great state of Michigan.

Since we assembled here two years ago Michigan has been called upon to play her part in the great war of the ages, and it is with pardonable pride that we recall the fact that in every patriotic endeavor our state has taken a leading role.

We have given unhesitatingly of life's greatest treasure, our Michigan boys. Their souls aflame with patriotic zeal, they answered the call to arms, and how gloriously they have preserved Michigan's proud traditions is now a matter of history.

While the men of our national army have been conspicuous for their deeds of valor, historians will chronicle among the most brilliant feats of the war the daring exploits of the thirty-second division, composed in part of the Michigan National Guard. These citizen soldiers, trained in the art of war at the expense of the taxpayers of Michigan, were among the first to fight. They repelled the flower of the German army in their initial engagement and carried the stars and stripes to victory. In letters of blood they have inscribed indelibly at Chateau Thierry, and on other battle-fields, the name of Michigan. To her boys in khaki and her sons in navy blue, Michigan owes a debt of gratitude she can never fully repay. Those who will soon come back to us we welcome as conquering heroes.

Many of our brave boys helped turn the tide in Democracy's favor, fell as they fought, and are sleeping today beneath the tri-color of France. In many a Michigan home a golden star shines like a beacon light from the little service flag, a constant reminder that some mother's son has paid with his life the last full measure of devotion. Gladdened as we are at the thought of peace, our hearts are sad and we bow our heads in silent sympathy when we think of the Michigan homes whose loved ones have made the supreme sacrifice.

As our boys of yesterday preserved the unity of the nation during the dark days of the rebellion, and as they answered President McKinley's call in '98, so have our brave troops of today helped gloriously to defeat the purpose of those who conspired to dethrone the spirit of democracy and make autocracy supreme. Purified by the terrible fires of war, they will soon return to us better citizens and stronger men.

With great enthusiasm they will be welcomed home. Let us not forget, however, that our appreciation must not stop with cheers and banquets. It will be our duty to assist the returning soldier to re-establish himself in the social and industrial life of our state. Many of these men surrendered. Continued on page five.

MRS. READER O'DELL

For Over 30 Years a Resident of Elmwood Township.

(By Elmwood Correspondent.)

Mrs. Reader O'Dell died Sunday evening at five o'clock. She suffered a paralytic stroke Christmas and never recovered consciousness.

Deceased was about 70 years old and has been a resident of this place over 30 years. She was the mother of six children of whom five are living. Mrs. O'Dell has been a member of the Elmwood Baptist church since its organization and was liked and respected by all who knew her. The funeral services were at the Baptist church on Tuesday, Rev. Ray Willson officiating. Remains were interred in the Elmwood cemetery.

LIBRARY NOTICE.

The Woman's Study club library will be open to the public every Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock beginning next Wednesday, January 8.

HOWEY-COULTER NUPTIALS

The marriage of Alfred B. Howey and Miss Sylvia Coulter, two of Shabbona's popular young people, took place at the Fort St. Presbyterian church, Detroit, Friday, Dec. 20, at 2:00 p. m. Rev. E. C. Smith officiating.

The young couple were entertained at Xmas dinner at the groom's home at Shabbona, twelve guests being present.

The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Coulter, entertained at a wedding dinner in their honor Dec. 26. Only the immediate family were present. The bride has been the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts. Sergt. Howey has just recently been honorably discharged from Government service, having been a student in the Officers' Training school at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Howey will reside in Pontiac for the present. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

TWO SISTERS MARRIED ON CHRISTMAS DAY

One Hundred Witness Double Wedding at Home of Edward Wright in Greenleaf Township.

A very pretty double wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wright in Greenleaf township Christmas Day. At eight o'clock in the evening, their daughters, Olive Myrl and Gladys Mae, were united in marriage, the former with Mr. Gus Frahm of Camp Custer and the latter with Mr. Leland Nichol of Wickware. Rev. John Willerton of Argyle was the clergyman.

The brides were becomingly gowned in battleship gray georgette crepe and pearl satin with bridal veils and carried bride's bouquets of white roses. The Misses Verna and Helen Wright, sisters of the brides, acted as bridesmaids and Miss Nellie McConnell of Detroit, cousin of the brides, was maid of honor. Little Myrtle and Bertha Wright, sisters of the brides, acted as ring bearers, carrying the rings in white lilies. The grooms' attendants were Theodore Gracey and Ross Brown.

The home was beautifully decorated in red and green crepe paper in keeping with Christmas colors, holly and Christmas and wedding bells. After the ceremony, refreshments were served to about one hundred relatives and friends.

Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Theo Frohm of Pontiac, parents of the groom, Mrs. G. E. Caldwell, Mrs. Minnie McConnell, Fred Wright and Eldred Wright, all of Detroit. The brides received many beautiful and useful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Frohm left Friday afternoon for Pontiac and Mr. and Mrs. Leland Nichol are visiting at their parental homes for a few days.

FOSTER-McMILLIAN NUPTIALS

Ceremony Performed at Benj. Foster Home in Brown City.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Foster of Brown City on Christmas Day when their daughter, Clara, became the bride of Harold McMillian of Ann Arbor.

The bridal couple were attended by Alex Foster, brother of the bride, and Miss Beatrice Palmer. They took their places under an arch of holly to the strains of Mendelssohn played by Miss Belva Tibbals, niece of the bride. After the ceremony a bountiful luncheon was served to the guests who consisted of the immediate relatives.

The bride was becomingly attired in blue charmeuse, draped in georgette crepe and carried a corsage of lillies of the valley. The groom wore the conventional blue.

The happy couple left on the evening train for Cass City where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Tibbals, the latter a sister of the bride, and left the following day for Detroit and various other points, after which they will be at home to their friends at 301 North State St., Ann Arbor, Mich., where the groom is employed as cashier with Dean & Co., wholesalers.

The bride will be remembered in Cass City as a member of the class of '12 and has spent the past three years in the school of music of the University of Michigan and has the best wishes of a host of friends for a long and happy life.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Will the ladies working on the book-let quota for convalescent soldiers at the hospitals kindly finish by Saturday and leave at Cootes' hardware store.

The Lady Rebekahs bought one of the quilts made by the Red Cross committee and sent it to the Odd Fellows home.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED NEW YEARS

Five Children of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Houghton Help Them Celebrate Unusual Event.

January first not only marked the beginning of the New Year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Houghton, but was an epoch in the history of their married life, being their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Houghton were united in the bonds of matrimony 50 years ago in Fenton, Michigan, by the Rev. T. J. Jockey. They have lived 42 of the 50 years in Tuscola county and enjoy the unusual experience of not only being so long preserved to each other but rejoice in the preservation of all their children, five in number, and the presence of each at this their golden wedding.

A bountiful dinner was served consisting of the season's delicacies after which \$50.00 in gold were presented to the beloved father and mother by the children and the happy groom remembered his faithful wife by the gift of a new wedding ring. Father Houghton delivered a short talk and sang a song, after which the whole company joined in the singing of familiar melodies and the general good time always incident to such occasions. The house and table decorations were gold and white.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Houghton, Roy Houghton and daughter, Jean, and Mrs. Hodges, all of Detroit, Mrs. Mickle and daughter, Bernice, of Chicago, Miss Eliza Rock of Saginaw, Miss Tice of Yale, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dodge and daughter, Marie. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Houghton unite in congratulations, wishing for them many more anniversaries of this sacred event.

MARRIED IN TOLEDO

Miss Annie Pullen Became Bride of Lieutenant Edwin Smith on Saturday, Dec. 21.

A pretty wedding event occurred Saturday, December 21, when Miss Annie Pullen became the bride of Lieutenant Edwin Smith, at the home of the bride's brother, Embert Pullen, in Toledo.

The ceremony took place at 10:30 a. m. in a corner of the sun parlor which was artistically draped in red, white and blue with green plants, before a background of a large American flag; Rev. Spears officiated. The bride wore a gown of marine blue satin and the groom was in regulation uniform. Only a few immediate friends were present.

Following the ceremony, the party were led to the dining room where Christmas colors predominated and were served with a dainty luncheon. The young couple went to Milan Sunday evening and are now visiting at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith, who reside three miles south of Cass City.

The bride is one of the best known and most popular young ladies in Milan. She graduated from the Milan school and the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, and has been teaching since. This year she has charge of the first and second grades in the Milan schools and is living at the home of her father, C. W. Pullen, in that city.

Lieut. Smith was supervisor of school gardens in Flint previous to his entry into the army in September, 1917. He first went to Camp Custer where he was with the base hospital. In May he was transferred to the Officers' Training Camp, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and received the commission of lieutenant in the field artillery. Since that time he has been stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Lieut. Smith has joined the reserves which will hold him liable to thirty days' service a year for the next five years, but is discharged at present. He will do extension work in connection with the Michigan Agricultural College.

Mrs. Smith will resume her teaching duties after the Christmas holidays until the end of the year.

WHOLE COMPANY OUSTS UNWELCOME XMAS CALLER

Little Invader Left Evident That Struggle Will Not Soon Be Forgotten.

A peculiar incident for modern times occurred in one of our Argyle houses Christmas Day as the family was entertaining Detroit and Pontiac friends. When the season's festivities were at their height and it seemed any moment Santa might appear, instead of in the chimney, a digging and scratching under the floor startled the company.

Upon the removal of a board, each person previously arming himself

with broom, freshovel or the like, "Santa" emerged into sight in the form of a small black animal with white stripes down the back and a bushy tail. A lady caller from a neighboring home advised them as to what steps to take in routing the intruder as her brother had been very successful in handling fur bearing animals. However, after faithfully following directions, when the lady returned home and also the visitors from the city, their very clothing testified to the strength of defense put up by the little black and white invader.

It is not known which car the folks from Detroit occupied on the return trip to the city but it is probable they rode on the back platform of the rear coach.

ELIAS MCKIM IS VICTIM OF PARALYSIS

Early Business Man of Cass City Passed Away Tuesday. Funeral Will Be Held Sunday.

Cass City loses an honored citizen and an early business man of the village in the death of Elias McKim which occurred early Tuesday morning at his residence on Houghton St. west.

Mr. McKim was born on Aug. 4, 1858, at Brockville, Ont. He learned the trade of blacksmithing at Brussels, Ont., and early in 1883 he came to Cass City. Not long after deciding upon Cass City as his permanent home, he engaged in business here and conducted a blacksmithing and wagon shop for a period of nearly 15 years. While thus engaged he patented a combination wagon rack which proved a very convenient article for the farmer and was among the first of these handy appliances placed on the market. Mr. McKim was later associated with his son in the garage business in Cass City which they conducted for over a year.

In 1883 Mr. McKim was united in marriage with Miss Victoria McGuigan in Malahyde township, Ont. Four children were born to this union. Mrs. McKim passed away on Jan. 1, 1896. He was married the second time to Miss Emily Adair of Detroit on Jan. 15, 1896. Two children were born to them.

Mr. McKim was a member of the local Presbyterian church and of Tyler Lodge No. 317, F. & M. He was made a Mason in Canada and has been affiliated with the local society in various positions as an officer.

Mr. McKim suffered a paralytic stroke last May. After several weeks of illness, he became better and a short time ago left his home here for a short term of employment in Detroit. He was stricken with a second stroke while in that city a little over two weeks ago and was brought home by his son, Lloyd. Last Saturday morning he was the victim of a third stroke from which he never recovered.

Besides his wife, Mr. McKim leaves six children. Mrs. E. M. Allen of Lake City, Mrs. L. E. Aldrich of Orlando, Florida, Earl McKim of Gilbert, Arizona, Miss Hester McKim of Flint, Lloyd McKim of Ann Arbor, and Miss Dorothy McKim of Cass City, four grandchildren, and four sisters, Mrs. Gust Bergquist of Prescott, Mich., Mrs. C. J. Hull of Maple Ridge, Mrs. A. Gould of Detroit, and Mrs. Wm. Eymier of Marquette.

Funeral services have been arranged for next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the family residence. Members of Tyler Lodge will attend the services in a body.

PIONEER OF ARGYLE

John Carruthers Passed Away Sunday at Age of 63 Years.

John Carruthers, a pioneer of Argyle township died Sunday morning, Dec. 29, 1918, after a short illness. The news of his death came as a surprise to many who had not learned of his illness.

John Carruthers was born in the township of Middleton, Norfolk Co., Ont., Sept. 22, 1855, where he resided until March, 1884, when he came to Michigan and settled on the farm where he lived until the time of his death.

In 1877 he was married to Miss Nellie Hall in Ontario. She died May 4, 1879, leaving one daughter, who is now Mrs. Barton Bullock of Montrose, Colorado. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Linda Boughner, who with two children survives him. They are Mrs. J. P. Bullock of Cass City and Ira Carruthers of Argyle township. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. James Lindsay of Springfield, Ont., and two brothers, Alex Carruthers of Springfield, Ont., and Geo. Carruthers of St. Thomas, Ont.

Funeral services were held at the home Wednesday morning at ten o'clock and the remains were brought to Elkland cemetery for interment.

Advertise it with a Chronicle liner.

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

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

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

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

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

The coming of peace finds America and her allies strong and fully able to meet the responsibilities that come with victory. On the other hand it finds the nations responsible for the world cataclysm exhausted and torn by civil disorders that are born of defeat. It finds the once great empire of Austria-Hungary in ruins from which there are already rising new free nations. It finds the German empire disrupted and threatened with dissolution.

The end of the war finds Russia in the throes of civil war. The world gets only fragments of news regarding the real situation in the land of the former czar, but these fragments have told a terrible story of anarchy and class strife in which thousands of persons have perished, slain in bloody riots or ruthlessly executed by the bolshevik leaders who control a large part of the once great empire. Peace finds the menace of autocratic militarism supplanted by the menace of bolshevism, which is attempting to extend its anarchistic propaganda throughout the world.

But, amid all the uncertainties that peace has brought, the world rejoices that the last citadel of autocracy has been swept away before the rising tide of democracy, giving assurance that the millions who died upon the field of battle did not die in vain. Brighter days for all mankind have dawned with the passing of the year 1918.

HOW THE WAR WAS WON

The year opened with the opinion generally prevailing that the world war could not be brought to a conclusion in less than eighteen months. It was an open secret that the German high command was planning to make a supreme effort on the western front, and during the early days of 1918 it

was known that many divisions of German troops, released from the Russian front, were being transferred to the west front in preparation for the grand offensive.

Interest during these days centered in events that were transpiring in Russia and in long-range peace discussions in which President Wilson and Chancellor von Hertling figured. On January 8 President Wilson, in an address to congress, promulgated the famous "14 points" which he declared, should form the basis of world peace.

In Russia Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky intrenched themselves in power by dissolving the constituent assembly which met at Petrograd January 18. On January 21, an all-Russian congress of soviets was convened to replace the constituent assembly. There was little activity on any front during the month, but on January 30 it was announced officially that American troops were holding front-line trenches in France, occupying a sector northwest of Toul.

The Americans holding this sector received their baptism of fire when they repulsed a vigorous German raid. The Americans lost two killed, four wounded and one missing. On February 5 the steamer Tuscania, carrying 2,179 American soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 159 lives. On February 9 the Ukraine signed a separate treaty of peace with the central powers.

Conditions in Russia continued to be chaotic. The bolsheviks declared the war with Germany over but refused to sign the peace treaty demanded by Germany. The Germans thereupon renewed hostilities against Russia, capturing Revel, Russian naval base, and advancing on Petrograd. Lenine and Trotzky then announced that Russia was forced to accept the German peace terms. On March 3 the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk signed the peace treaty with Germany.

Germans Begin Great Drive.

On March 21 the long-heralded offensive of the Germans was launched. A terrific blow was delivered against the British lines on a front of more than 50 miles, extending from the River Oise, near La Fere, to the Senese river, about Croisilles. Wave after wave of the finest German troops were hurled at the British lines, and in a few days had advanced 15 miles. The British Fifth army at the point where it touched the French lines was routed, and for a time the allies faced disaster. The Germans continued to push southward, and at the end of 15 days

Continued on page seven.

A. A. HITCHCOCK SELLS INTEREST IN OPERA BLOCK

Ralph Gerou Disposes of Residences; Mr. Gerou and G. L. Hitchcock Joint Owners of Opera Bldg.

A. A. Hitchcock concluded an important business deal Monday when he completed the sale of his share in the Hitchcock opera house block to Ralph Gerou of Elmwood township. In the transaction, Mr. Gerou disposes of the properties known as the Muck residence on Pine St. and as the Messinger residence on Houghton St. east and a vacant lot to Mr. Hitchcock.

Mr. Gerou is now joint owner of the opera block with Geo. L. Hitchcock. Both have equal shares in the property.

BIG GRIFFITH SPECTACLE AT THE PASTIME

"Hearts of the World" Opens Two-Day Engagement Next Wednesday, January 8.

Opening next Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the Pastime and continuing for two days is the great Griffith film spectacle, "Hearts of the World," constituting an engagement extraordinary in the best sense of the word. This achievement was 18 months making, and it is not in any war play, but a play of intense interest with the great world as a background. The battles were taken on the bat France, with the permiss British and the French stricken France, and

turesque locale the tale moves rapidly forward to the tremendous finale with its stupendous effectiveness. In all the large Eastern cities the success of this film has been most remarkable, and in Detroit, recently, the picture played to record-breaking audiences.

Manager Middleton gives out the information that this is the last big production of this high class nature that will be staged at the Pastime unless the public shows a better appreciation for this class of pictures favors them with a better attendance. He is often urged to secure conditions of the better class, but the attendance at these has below the cost of securing now remains for the pub which class of pictures shown in Cass City. dance next Wednesday means more high while small crowds turns in the future.

For over 40 million of the pastime "World" there any signs of village life the love story both in let

When the the entry we are script: treme sold cor

the story opens in a stricken France, and

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H. F. LENZNER, Publisher.

PINGREE.

Happy New Year!
Jos. Towle is shingling his new dwelling. Cold fingers, Joe.
The beautiful appeared on the scene for Christmas sleighing.

Evergreen No. 5 school started Monday with a fair attendance.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deer of Birmingham visited at the home of George Palmer Christmas.

Esther, Laura and Ben Wagner, all of Detroit, spent Christmas day at their parental home.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank White visited at the Levi Bardwell home in Cass City on Christmas Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred White and family and Mrs. Sarah Clark spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Claud Root and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Karr and daughter, Maxine, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, all of near Cass City, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Craig of Pingree ate Xmas dinner at Robert Craig's.

Diphtheria at John Shagena's. The baby girl died Saturday evening and another little girl is reported sick.
A letter was received by Celsa Cook from Arlington, Washington, very recently from Verneta Wells, daughter of Chester Wells, who formerly lived seven miles south and east of Cass City.

A Happy New Year to all.
Mr. and Mrs. John Ross were Cass City visitors Friday.

Kindergarten Helps for Parents
Articles Issued by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association

BABY'S INTELLIGENCE

By MRS. HARRIET HELLER.
It was to obtain important information one morning not long ago that I ventured to ask admittance to a beautiful rose-embowered cottage across the street from my new home.

A charming young mother met me at the door holding her baby on her arm. She endeavored to answer my question in a gracious and neighborly way, but was constantly interrupted by the child's cries.

While we stood there the infant was gently changed from one arm to the other, then put upon her shoulder. Later when we were seated within, she rested her upon her knee in the time-honored position supposed to give comfort to disturbed "tummies."

Quite naturally we fell to talking of babies. The young mother was thoroughly versed in modern lore; she knew rules, regulations, symptoms, remedies, foods and all the rest, and was enthusiastic about the modern science of bringing up infants.

"As far as I can see, there is nothing the matter with her," she said. "Possibly her teeth hurt her. She is young to have teeth, but sometimes you know—" and so on. The observation about the teeth was made in the same tone of voice, with a purely impersonal inflection, which she would have used to say, "The machine is cutting the thread"—as if teeth were a contrivance to be adjusted by bolts and screws.

It was evident to me that her modern training, while essentially desirable, had largely destroyed the instinctive expression of the natural mother. To her, baby was primarily a mechanism, and if she did not know of any mechanical means of correcting an upset condition, she was quite at a loss what to do.

I thought at once of the way Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten, shows us how to meet such a need in his Mother Play book, and how I wished I could try it. Just then the young mother was called to the 'phone and I seized my opportunity.



OUR SOLDIERS

From Eldon Lamb.
Varennes, France.
November 27, 1918.
Dear Folks:
At last I can write a letter worth while. There is so much to say that I hardly know where to start.

Maybe I had better start back to the time we left the states and tell of some of our experiences. We left Hoboken, N. Y., on March 29 for France and on the 13th of April we landed at Brest, which on the map is on the most northwest part of France.

On about September 25 we left St. Nazaire and went to Lemans where we received gas drills. Some of us went direct to Lemans while a part of our company went to a port called Bourdeau.

It was sure a happy time for us on November 11 at 11 o'clock, when we heard that the armistice had been signed. I was on detached service for a while.

One does not have to think, "Well, just when is the next shell coming." Also doesn't listen for a Boche airplane any more and wonder if he will get one of those bombs which we call pills.

From Eldon.
Pvt. James E. Lamb,
23rd Engineers, Truck Co. 7
American Exp. Forces.
P. S.—Am sending another Xmas card just for fear that you didn't get the other.

From James Hegler.
U. S. Naval Air Station,
Queenstown, c/o P. M. New York City
November 21, 1918.
Dear Brother:
Received your letter and was very glad to hear from you and that the folks are well, so will take the pleasure of writing a few lines this ideal morning.

you can find some of the places I have been and believe me Dad, when I get home I will have a heap of stories to tell you about every place we have been.

When we will be home is something I can't say, but we are in hopes it won't be very long. France is all right, but "home" looks heaps better and much as we wanted to get into the fun, now that it is over we are willing to go home.

Well, father, I guess the war is finished and perhaps I will be home by the time your letter would reach France if you would answer this letter.

We could see German rifles and American rifles side by side and dead Germans lying by their machine guns, and all along the roads we could see the shell holes where our aviators had dropped day bombs on German troops while they were coming to their front.

I will try and let you know where I am and where I have been. Today was set by the A. E. F. to write to father, allowing us to tell all we want to.

I did not see any excitement at Chateau Thierry, but at Mont Sec was only two miles from the trenches and the big guns all around me and back of us—many of the German shells bursting all around us.

Hericourt is only a few miles from Belfort, a city mighty interesting because of its history. Belfort is practically surrounded by high stone walls and all the roads leading to the city pass through large iron gates.

I have been on salvage for the past two months and have seen quite a bit of the ground. You can't take a step without stepping in a shell hole.

to see their homes any to find the floors left. It was hard for me at Barney yesterday

I was very glad to hear you had the barn and house up again and to learn the beans are very good.
Tell Dan I did not get the pictures of the boys, but will be home to see them soon.

I am living in what at one time was a German dugout. They sure lived fine. To see some of the things they had it looks as though it might have been a picnic.

I have not told you much but will be home before long and will have a big story for you. I will close for this time and wishing you and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Your loving son,
P. H. HENNESSY,
Det. of Ordnance
c/o Chief Ord. Officer,
U. S. P. O. 774.

Dear folks at home:
I was reading in the Stars and Stripes this afternoon about "Dad's Xmas Letter," what it could contain, etc. I have decided that I will send mine to the whole family, and will perhaps tell a few things I haven't mentioned before.

I will not go into detail of the events at Vinoy, etc., until I can sit by the fireside back home and tell you, or perhaps the shade of the old basswood at the kitchen door if it happens to be that late in the season.

About the middle of July we were started to move up to the front. Our first combat was along the Oroque river. I had charge of a stretcher-bearer detail at this place so was not "over the top," but I learned the tune of the German machine gun bullets during our stay there.

The details of my ride back across the Vesle on a stretcher will be interesting but I will not take time to tell you about it here. I wasn't suffering much; didn't think I was hurt much at all.

Cass City
1k.
AUTUMN
1882
1.00

RESOLVE: To Use Our Poultry Food

The results of this food will surprise you. If you are going to keep chickens, make them pay a good profit. A little thought and investigation in regard to proper feeding will do it. Come in and let us tell you what we know about it.

Heller's Creamery

High Grade West Virginia

LUMP AND EGG

No Slack.
Low in Ash.
Free from Slate.
Holds fire over night.

Order now while we have a supply.

CASS CITY LUMBER AND COAL COMPANY

SAVE

YOUR BEST NEW YEAR RESOLUTION WILL BE, TO MAKE 1919 A YEAR OF THRIFT.

If you have never saved before, start a savings account today at this strong and reliable Bank. If you have an account, resolve to add to it regularly each week.

A savings account encourages Thrift and guarantees future Prosperity. Come in today; any of our officers will be pleased to explain any details.

4% Interest Paid on Deposits.

The EXCHANGE BANK of E. H. Pinney & Son

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY BRINGS SURE RELIEF

For 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil has enabled suffering humanity to withstand attacks of kidney, liver, bladder and stomach troubles and all diseases connected with the urinary organs and to build up and restore to health organs weakened by disease. These most important organs must be watched, because they filter and purify the blood; unless they do their work you are doomed. Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dependency, backache, stomach trouble, pains in the loins and lower abdomen, gravel, difficulty when urinating, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago all warn you of trouble with your kidneys. GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules are the remedy you need. Take three or four every day. The healing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and drives out the poisons. Now life and health will surely follow. When your normal vigor has been restored continue treatment for a while to keep yourself in condition and prevent a return of the disease. Don't wait until you are incapable of fighting. Start taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules today. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied with results. But be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL and accept no substitutes. In three sizes. Sealed packages. At all drug stores.

LET YOUR HOME-TOWN PAPER FOLLOW YOU



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Keep in touch with home folks by subscribing to the Chronicle before you go.

Advertise your Auction in the Chronicle.

Around Our Town

(Thomas Leach, sr., spent the week in Saginaw visiting relatives.

Mrs. Walter Legg of Kingston was a guest of Mrs. Wm. Weldon Saturday.

Miss Marie Martin entertained her friend, Miss Tice, of Yale over Sunday.

Mrs. A. D. Gillies entertained a company of young ladies Saturday evening.

Steven Parrish is spending this week at the home of his uncle, Elson Russell, near Rescue.

The family of G. A. Tindale dined Sunday at the home of Alfred Wallace, east and north of town.

Mrs. Nina Willis-King of Detroit spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willis.

Earl Heller underwent an operation Sunday for appendicitis. Mr. Heller is doing as well as could be expected.

Chas. Travis, who has been employed in Detroit for several weeks, returned to Cass City Friday evening.

Miss Mae Benkelman resumed her teaching in the Sebawaing schools Monday. She left for that place Saturday.

Colin McLellan of Bay City, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Myrtle McLellan, returned home Monday afternoon.

The families of Isaac Agar and Frank Auslander took New Years dinner at the home of John Kennedy in Evergreen township.

Mrs. Anthony Doerr and daughter, Elizabeth, went to Detroit Monday afternoon to visit with friends and relatives for two weeks.

Miss Gladys Hitchcock returned Saturday morning to Detroit after a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hitchcock.

Miss Josephine Geroux has been ill for the few days of her vacation and has been unable to take up her school work thus far this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Graham entertained for dinner Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Alex Graham and son of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Graham.

Chas. Tuckey and grandson, Glen Tuckey, left Tuesday morning for London, Ont., where they will visit relatives and friends for a month.

Meredith Auten left Saturday morning to resume his military duties at camp after a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Auten.

The Misses Laura and Margaret Striffler returned Saturday to their school duties, Miss Laura to Decker-ville and Miss Margaret to Elkhart, Ind.

Burt Elliott of Kingston and the families of John Gallagher, John Krapf and Chas. Elliott formed a congenial New Years gathering at the home of Emanuel Krapf, the first of January.

The Misses Carola, Ruth and Miriam Fritz, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. I. A. Fritz, will leave Saturday to resume their school work in Saranac, St. Clair Heights and Ypsilanti respectively.

The biggest feeling man in town these days is Edward Pinney, he having been presented with a pair of fine daughters Saturday morning, who will answer to the names of Elizabeth and Patricia.

Mrs. C. P. Miller and daughter, Irene, of Detroit, who have been spending several days with the families of Chas. Striffler and J. F. Emmons, returned to their home Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Wm. Golley and son, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Laurie and children, Mrs. Christina Gill and granddaughter and Andrew Cloakey, all of Gagetown, visited at the Clark Bixby home one day last week.

The items concerning John H. Finkle's record as a soldier given last week, were gathered very hastily just before going to press and a very important part of information was omitted. Mr. Finkle was wounded on the historic Verdun front.

Miss Mabel Snarey, having spent a few days with friends in town, returned to her home in Detroit Saturday morning. Miss Snarey is employed with the Maxwell Motor company, holding a very responsible position.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dillman entertained on New Years day the following: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, daughter, Louise, and son, Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Allen and son, Merritt Mr. and Mrs. Guy Allen and daughters, Lucile and Jessie, and Mrs. Grace Allen.

I. A. Fritz completed on Friday a 15-year term as secretary of Tyler Lodge, F. & A. M., a term in which he has been found an efficient and trustworthy official. It was with regret that members of that society learned of his decision to retire and his refusal to accept the position for another term.

A goodly company of young ladies of the Evangelical Sunday school, organized under the name The Volunteer Class, indulged in a jolly sleigh ride Thursday afternoon, having for their objective a pot luck supper at the home of their teacher, Mrs. Sam'l Striffler. After the repast the girls remained through the evening and all report a splendid time.

John Brennen of Bad Axe is spending a few days with relatives in town.

Archie Carl began driving on one of the milk routes for Geo. McIntyre Tuesday.

Miss Esther Couter of Novesta visited at the home of Elmer Allen Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elson Russell of Rescue spent Sunday at the home of Wm. Parrish.

Mrs. John A. Caldwell was in Bay City the latter part of last week for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Brown were entertained Sunday at the Floyd Morgan home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spence are spending a week with friends and relatives in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cathcart entertained Sunday Mr. Hoener of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kelsey.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Willson are the parents of a little son, born Dec. 18. His name is Eugene Wellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goodall took a business trip to Detroit Thursday morning, returning Friday evening.

C. W. McKenzie of Kalamazoo, who spent a few days here last week, returned to his home Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Patterson came to town Friday after a visit of several weeks with the family of Geo. Hall at Caro.

After two weeks spent at his home here, Chas. Haley returned Monday morning to Pontiac where he has employment.

Miss Mayme Young, daughter of Rev. J. D. Young, returned to Niles Saturday after a few days' visit at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wilsey of Caro left for their home Friday afternoon after spending several days with the family of Chas. Wilsey.

The family of Isaac Agar spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Agar's sister, Mrs. Frank Auslander, of Evergreen township.

Neil Johnson of Detroit, who has been taking military training in Ann Arbor, has been calling on old acquaintances in town this week.

Mrs. Steven Geister and two children, Lewis and Gwendolyn, of Port Huron visited last week at the home of her brother, Wm. Parrish, west of town.

Rev. Eldred Charles of Caro was in town Monday holding while here a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. boys. He returned to his home Tuesday morning.

Delbert Schenck and family of Detroit, who have been guests for a short time at the home of Mr. Schenck's father, Warren Schenck, returned home Friday.

Alfred Farrell, lately returned from Students Training Camp at Ann Arbor, left this week to resume his studies there, but taking regular literary work in the University.

After visiting relatives and friends in Novesta township Ray Boughton left Wednesday for Pontiac and Detroit before returning to Pelam Bay, N. Y., where he has been stationed since returning from France.

Hiram Willis is ill this week.

Dr. A. Clifford Edgerton returned to his medical studies in Detroit Friday after spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. C. Edgerton. Mr. Edgerton expects to graduate from the Detroit College of Medicine next month.

Mrs. Ross Holloway and daughter, Doris, and Mrs. M. M. Wickware and son, Kenneth, left Monday afternoon for their homes in Detroit after a few days' visit at the home of Dr. P. A. Schenck. Dr. Wickware and Mr. Holloway preceded them on Friday last.

Robert McKenzie, who has been at a Naval Station at Quantico, Va., since June, came home Friday on a short furlough, returning Tuesday morning. Robert enjoys the distinction of being one of a few wearing a medal bestowed upon the men possessing superior marksmanship. This medal is of silver and represents two rifles crossed over which is the inscription "Expert Rifleman." In times of peace it is a pleasure to possess this ability but during the reign of war it means such a man will usually be selected for the most dangerous and hazardous position.

John R. Terry, brother of Elmer Allen, came Monday noon to spend a few days. Mr. Terry wears the uniform of Uncle Sam's Navy boys and enlisted Dec. 14, 1917, at Sandusky as landsman carpenter and went directly to Florida, the first of January to Philadelphia and April 8th he embarked for the conflict overseas arriving at Grimerby, England, May 29th and from there was sent to Killingholme. He assisted in the construction of soldiers' huts and the repairing of airplanes. He also was present and aided in putting two submarines to the bottom, while serving in what is called the front line trenches of the waterway. In telling of his experiences it is interesting to hear him relate the peculiar styles he has seen, one especially being the old historic one-hoss shay driven commonly in England, with wheels between 5 and 6 feet high, the riders wearing tall hats and driving very small donkeys and looking much out of proportion to the size of vehicle. Bicycles appear to be a great novelty in some sections and are as popular there as the automobile is in our country. Mr. Terry says the English girls cannot compare in looks, manners, style or education with American girls; in fact, he says he has seen none of any nationality equal to the girls of America. Mr. Terry left Killingholme Dec. 1st for Liverpool and then Dec. 4th set sail for the journey home landing on account of bad weather after 21 days, in New York City. He is allowed a 20 days' furlough. Mr. Terry cannot commend the work of the Red Cross too highly.

Good and Bad Men.

Good men can easily see through bad men, but bad men can't always see through good men. Perhaps it's because there's no goodness in the bad man that the good man can see through him, and because there is in the good man that the bad man can't see through him.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL should have a business education. Attend the



a high grade school, teaching all the Commercial branches. Write today for information.

Solvay Coke

"The Fuel Without a Fault."

Base Burners

need not be laid aside because of the scarcity of anthracite because Nut Coke, its equal, gives excellent satisfaction. It is hard and dense and will fire over night. It will not clinker or clog the grates.

Furnaces and Heaters

can also have a clean, hot, and lasting fire by burning Egg Coke. It's free from soot, gas and smoke. Will hold fire and give the desired result you expect of anthracite provided you follow directions.

Call No. 51 for information—and get started at once.

Cass City Lumber & Coal Co.

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SHELDON B. YOUNG, M. D.
Cass City, Mich.
Telephone—No. 80.

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Physician and Surgeon
Phone 78.

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.

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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.

R. N. McCullough Auctioneer

Make date and arrangements for farm and other sales with the Chronicle at Cass City.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

A constant help to the busy housewife. Saves time, work and worry.



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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES

MODELS OF PERFECTION.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE PERFECT.

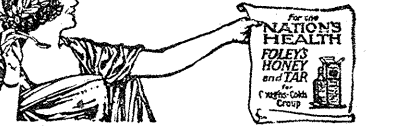
Needles, Oil, Belts and all kinds of Sewing Machine supplies. Repairing a specialty.

C. D. STRIFFLER, CASS CITY

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Get a Can TO-DAY From Your Hardware or Grocery Dealer



Cut out this advertisement, enclose it with 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing:

- (1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.
- (2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys, bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to kidney trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.
- (3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

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



Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste. MORGAN'S SAPOLLO SCOURING SOAP. Economy in Every Cake.

It's Here!
Go!

PASTIME

It's Here!
Go!

The Dawn Masterplay Co., Presents

2 Big Days

Wednesday
Thursday

JAN. 8-9

Matinee at 2:30



D.W. GRIFFITH

D.W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

The SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD

Two Shows
Daily

2:30 - 8:00

The great world war brought to you more forcibly than any printed word could bring it.

- ONE MILLION FIGHTING MEN
- TWENTY THOUSAND HORSES
- MILES OF ARTILLERY
- MARCH OF LEGIONS
- SQUADRONS OF AIRPLANES
- FLEETS OF ZEPPELINS
- THE DESTRUCTION OF CITIES
- THE CHARGE OF THE TANKS

Prices:

Matinee--25c and 35c, tax included.
Night--55c. A few at 75c and \$1.00, tax included.
Evening Seats Reserved.

Remember This
Don't let anybody tell you--"There'll never be another 'Birth of a Nation.'"

It's Here!

D. W. Griffith who produced "The Birth of A Nation," realized that the public would expect something big from him in this latest picture, and out-did himself in staging gigantic battle scenes. Yet, he used the great war only as a background for the filming of a simple little love story, old as the ages, but ever new.

Scenes made in the very villages which American troops now occupy.

Special Music Score.

A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR.



DOROTHY GISH

LILLIAN GISH

BATTLE SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE
(UNDER AUSPICES BRITISH WAR OFFICE)

Around Our Town

George Stock of Pontiac spent Christmas with his family here. Wm. McInnes is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McInnes. The Rev. W. F. Zander will leave Saturday for his new home in Iowa. John Finkle is visiting relatives and friends in Detroit and Kalamazoo this week. Mrs. M. M. Schwieger was a guest at the Emanuel Krapf home for New Years dinner. Wm. Lamb made a business trip to South Bend, Indiana, last week, returning Monday. The Rinkum ladies enjoyed a fine luncheon at the home of Mrs. J. D. Brooker Thursday. About a dozen young ladies enjoyed a taffy pull at the home of I. A. Fritz Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Herb Frutchey of Swartz Creek visited friends here for a few days last week. Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rittenhouse entertained a company of friends at their home last Friday evening. The annual meeting of the Baptist society will be held Monday at the church when the members will treat themselves to a dinner. Mrs. James Kennedy, who has been the guest of her brother, Malcolm Ferguson, returned Wednesday to her home in Ailsa Craig, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones are the proud parents of a baby boy who arrived at their home Dec. 31. The little chap has been named Leslie Raymond. Rev. Donald Morrison of the Presbyterian church, who was unavoidably detained from reaching here to fill his appointment for last Sunday, is expected this week and services will be held in the church next Sabbath as usual. Tyler Lodge officers were installed Friday evening. J. A. Caldwell presided as installing officer, assisted by Lieut. Edwin Smith as grand marshal. Masons hereafter will hold their regular communications on Friday instead of Saturday evenings. Marshal Kaiser: "I wish you would say through the columns of the Chronicle that all ministers, doctors and others must have their 1919 auto licenses by Feb. 1. This will take the burden off my shoulders and I will not have to be holding up machines because of the lack of the new license."

Miss Irene Frutchey assisted at the Deford bank Tuesday. George Mellon, foreman at the condenser, is on the sick list. Mrs. Wm. Carson of Flint is visiting friends in town this week. Wm. Fleenor of Detroit has been visiting his family here for a few days. John Bandeen of Rodney, Ontario, is a guest at the home of Wm. Crandell. Stephen Kissane of Camp Custer visited Cass City friends a few days this week. Miss Maud Finkle visited Miss Pearl Walsh at her home in Owendale Sunday last. Benj. Guinther and son, Harvey, returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Flint. Wesley Webber is serving as operator at the Pastime theater during the illness of James Yakes. Miss Ella Cross left Monday for Akron to resume her position as instructor in the Akron schools. Miss Laura Gallagher is back at Hires factory after a long illness and the force is glad of her return. Mrs. Hugh McColl has been entertaining her granddaughter, Miss Vera Kreiman, of Saginaw this week. A few guests helped the family of Chas. Wiley to watch the old year out and the new year in Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hopps and daughter, Alana, of Highland Park visited at the Wm. Weldon home Thursday and Friday. Paul Schramm, traveling auditor for Hires Condensed Milk Co., was at the Cass City plant last week and found everything in good condition. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Finkle received word of the death of their niece, Miss Vivian Case, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tierre Case of Detroit. She was buried Christmas Day at Fenton. The W. C. T. U. held their first meeting since the raising of the "flu" ban last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. A. Striffler. An interesting program was enjoyed after which the hostess served refreshments. Twenty ladies were present. Much sorrow is expressed over the death of Carl Dietz, a young man of Ellington township, who is quite well known among the young people of Cass City. His death was caused by blood poisoning which started from an ulcerated tooth and occurred Tuesday night. The young man recently returned from a military camp in Virginia and was highly esteemed in his home community. Miss Katherine McLarty of Cass City was the fiancée of Mr. Dietz.

James Brackenbury, jr., visited in Owendale Wednesday. Mrs. Z. P. Lang is employed as nurse to care for Earl Heller during his illness. Mrs. John Krappf, who has been poorly for a few weeks, is enjoying her usual health again. Mrs. Eleanor Bader entertained the Owl club Friday at five o'clock dinner at the home of J. D. Brooker. A pot luck supper has been planned for this Friday evening at the home of I. A. Fritz by a company of their friends. Harry T. Crandell celebrated the opening of the New Year by shipping by express 40 head of Crandell's prize hogs. A. A. Hitchcock of Detroit is in town looking after his business interests. He expects to be here about two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Greenleaf spent several days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph St. Mary of Caro. Landlord C. F. Collins of the Gordon Tavern has returned from spending a week at his parental home at Silver Springs, New York. Miss Niva Gable returned Saturday to her school at Auburn, near Bay City, after visiting for some time at the home of her father, Nicholas Gable. Marjorie Ohls is to entertain several of her young friends at a birthday party at her home Friday evening. Marjorie is thirteen years of age today. Miss Beatrice Helwig, teacher in Dist. No. 2, Elkland, reports 29 adults and 17 junior Red Cross memberships in that district, totalling \$33.25. The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Norris J. Winslow of Owendale is very ill with pneumonia. Mrs. Parry was called Tuesday evening to attend the case. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Graham and son of Detroit, who have been visiting Mr. Graham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Graham, returned to their home Tuesday afternoon. Roy Houghton and daughter, Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Houghton and Mrs. Hodges left Thursday after a short visit here with relatives for their home in Detroit. Miss Johanna McCrea gave the members of the Priscilla Society a fine time Tuesday evening in the form of a sleighride to her home 8 1/2 miles from town where fine refreshments were in waiting. The young ladies had a most enjoyable time and contrary to custom did not upset, either going or coming.

Miss Bernice Watson of Detroit visited a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Cole. She returned to her home Thursday. Miss Gertrude McWebb leaves Saturday for Birmingham where she is employed as teacher in the public schools. She has been spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Wm. McWebb. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cross of Detroit, who have been visiting relatives here and who expected to remain over Sunday, were called back to Detroit by the serious illness of the latter's sister, Mrs. Edith Turner. Benj. Becker from Bagot, Manitoba, came Thursday to visit his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brian. Mr. Becker was drafted from Caro and was sent from there to Iowa, then to Florida and back to Camp Custer where he has received an honorable discharge. The Live Wire Class of the Evangelical Sunday school watched the old year out at the home of D. F. Schiele. In connection with the social gathering, the annual election was held which resulted as follows: Teacher, D. F. Schiele; assistant, Grant McConnell; president, W. J. Schwieger; vice pres., Samuel Helwig; secretary, Geo. Burg; treasurer, Chas. Patterson. Dougald Krug came home Saturday night after having seen many countries since he left Cass City in his service for Uncle Sam. He has visited Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Africa, Spain, France and England, traveling through the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean Sea and back to New York, all in one eventful trip. He returned to Brooklyn, New York, Thursday expecting to be there for some weeks while the cargo boat, on which he is one of the crew, is being reconstructed into a transport. This boat will be used to conduct our boys home from France so in all probability Mr. Krug will cross the Atlantic several times. Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Greenleaf of Detroit are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Greenleaf. Mr. Greenleaf is employed by the Grand Trunk railroad as railroad inspector and while engaged in this line of work one day last week suffered quite a serious accident. A 600 lb. steel door fell striking his foot and smashing the toes, severing the end of one entirely. He is able to get about by the aid of crutches and finds his mother's hospitable home a fine place in which to recuperate as the injured member is improving so rapidly that he hopes to resume work next week.

Mrs. R. L. Russell returned to Ithaca Saturday where she will resume her duties as a teacher in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moreton of Detroit and Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Striffler of Monroe were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sandham over Christmas. Reuben Guinther arrived Tuesday to celebrate New Years Day at the home of his father, Benjamin Guinther. He is from Camp Custer and had orders to return on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Gust Burgquist of Prescott and Mrs. C. P. Hull of Maple Ridge came Tuesday evening to attend the funeral of the two ladies' brother, Elias McKim, which will be held Sunday. A large representative audience gathered at the union farewell service at the Baptist church Sunday evening when Rev. Zander, the retiring pastor, preached a strong sermon on the subject, "The Church Worth While." Mr. Zander expressed his appreciation of the faithful co-operation and loyalty of his congregation during his term of two years as pastor here and the Baptist choir rendered splendid musical numbers at the service. Mr. Zander has won many friends during his residence in Cass City and best wishes for a successful term go with him to his new field of endeavor.

John Kline was called Tuesday to Detroit to the bedside of his mother who is very ill. The Presbyterian Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. F. E. Kelsey Thursday afternoon, Jan. 9. Election of officers will be held and a birthday offering taken. The local lodge of Woodmen elected the following officers Monday: Clerk, John A. Benkelman; Counsel, Harvey Hyde; Worthy Adviser, P. S. Rice; Banker, W. R. Kaiser. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Loft of Detroit were guests of the latter's brother, G. W. Landon, the first of the week. They were visitors at the Wm. Bentley home at Silverwood before coming to Cass City. Mrs. L. E. Aldrich, who has been at Orlando, Florida, for several weeks is expected to arrive in Cass City tomorrow, having been called here to attend the funeral of her father, Elias McKim. Lieut. Wm. Ward's war relics recently displayed in the window of the Cass City Drug Co. were worth going miles to see. The one of greatest interest shown is the watch that Lieut. Ward declares saved his life. This article proved an obstruction to the bullet which would in all probability have entered a vital spot. We doubt if any other soldier, young or old, for miles around can show such a unique personal collection.

RADIATOR

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(Trade Mark)

Why Worry about Radiator or Motor Freezing?

Froz-O-No will protect your car to 10 degrees below zero or lower. Will last all season.

It absolutely will not evaporate, and the only attention needed is to add water to keep to proper level.

Froz-O-No could be made stronger on its freezing point, but to do that would result in lessening the Non-corroding and Non-injurious qualities of Froz-O-No on metals or rubber.

Wood's Rexall Drug Store

GOVERNOR PENS HIS INAUGURAL MESSAGE

Continued from first page.

good positions to serve with the colors. Every citizen of Michigan must feel the responsibility resting upon him to help in every way possible the young men from this state, who were a part of our wonderful military establishment, to obtain suitable employment.

While our boys have been in the training camps and on the battle front they have had the undivided support of the people at home. The magnificent manner in which the people of Michigan have given their time and money to all war enterprises has been a constant source of pride to the men on the fighting line. Our Michigan women, with the devotion of Spartan mothers, have cooperated to the full extent of their strength and ability, and it is, indeed, fitting that they should participate in future governmental functions with the rights of citizenship. I therefore appeal to the women of the state to take their responsibilities seriously and to make a conscientious use of the new power put into their hands.

When the Michigan Legislature of 1917 authorized the issuance of five million dollars in bonds to enable the state to defray legitimate expenses in connection with its participation in the war, it acted with great wisdom. Armed with authority and equipped with sufficient funds, the Michigan War Preparedness Board undertook at once the solution of the gigantic problems arising out of our sudden transformation from a peaceful commonwealth to a state ready and willing to shoulder the added burdens of war. For its far-sighted action in authorizing an appropriation sufficient to carry out our war program, the Legislature is entitled to special commendation. The citizens of

the state are entitled to share in such credit as Michigan has received. As chairman of the War Preparedness Board, I am in a position to know the splendid co-operation we have had during the past two years. These sentiments are shared by Secretary of State Coleman C. Vaughan, Auditor General O. B. Fuller, State Treasurer Samuel Odell, Attorney General Alexander J. Groesbeck, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Fred L. Keeler, who have served with me as members of the War Preparedness Board. First and foremost in the mind of every member of the War Preparedness Board has been the thought that the fund created by act of the Legislature should be used for the benefit of our soldiers. Had it been necessary to expend the entire fund to save the life of one Michigan boy, we should not have hesitated. They were risking their all. We were simply putting up our dollars. While we have expended thousands of dollars on projects not directly connected with the welfare of our fighting men, the ultimate idea has been to render every possible assistance in bringing the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. The fund has not been wasted. Every dollar has been accounted for, and monthly statements have been issued showing in detail the disbursements from the war fund, and I have requested the Auditor General to furnish you a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements, with estimates as to the amount already expended that will be returned to the treasury.

In the spring of 1917, before the troops were mobilized for service, we were informed that food would win the war, and Michigan farmers were encouraged to increase their acreage of the principal farm crops. We organized the Food Preparedness Committee, composed of some of the leading agriculturalists of the state. This committee assisted the farmers of Michigan to obtain seed beans, corn and potatoes. It carried on an active campaign in every township for the purpose of educating the farmers to the necessity of producing more food stuffs. The farmers of Michigan responded nobly.

When the Michigan National Guard was mobilized, it was necessary to expend considerable money in placing the Hansen Military Reservation at Grayling in better condition. The boys needed shoes. They had to have additional blankets. Medical supplies not furnished by the federal government were purchased by the state. Certain other supplies were lacking. Mobilization orders came suddenly and found us unprepared. Reports reached us that some of our boys in the various naval training stations were suffering from the cold at night because of insufficient covering. A representative of the War Preparedness Board made an immediate investigation and on his recommendation we shipped thousands of the best army blankets obtainable to the points where they were most needed.

Realizing full well that the morals of our fighting forces could not be maintained unless the men knew that those dependent upon them at home where being well cared for, we immediately perfected an organization to investigate all requests for financial assistance from dependents of men in the military service, until such time as the federal government should assume full responsibility. No dependent of a Michigan man, honestly entitled to assistance, has suffered because the state failed to extend financial aid.

With the National Guard called into the federal service, and the essential war industries left without adequate protection from the menacing agitator, who with bomb and torch planned destruction and terror, we immediately authorized the organization of Home Guard units in the various cities of the state. Serving without compensation the men of these organizations have performed a valuable service to the state and nation.

Before the National Guard had left for its southern training camp, we had equipped and trained a force of state police to be on duty at all times and ready for instant service in case of an emergency. The emergency came in the summer of 1917, when agitators on the pay roll of enemy powers attempted to foment strife in the iron mining districts of the Upper Peninsula. They hoped thereby to cripple the mines to such an extent that the supply of iron ore flowing down the lakes in a constant stream to the great steel mills, later to be converted into ships and munitions, would be interrupted and the government's war program seriously impaired.

A few hours after the arrival of a small detachment of the mounted state police the agitators disappeared. Order was restored and the industrial activity of the district went on as before. Taking sides with neither employer nor employee, but simply demonstrating that the State of Michigan would brook no interference with law-abiding workmen, the state police performed a service of incalculable value. Since July 30, 1917, this troop has been constantly on duty in the Upper Peninsula. Other detachments have guarded important railway terminals, grain elevators, power plants and bridges. They have played a prominent part in the enforcement of our prohibition laws, and from hundreds of letters I have received from every section of the state where these men have been stationed, I am convinced they are a valuable adjunct to the law-enforcing

arm of the state government. To build permanent barracks and to obtain equipment and meet the pay roll of this organization, the state has expended considerable money, but events have demonstrated the wisdom of our course in this regard.

For the prevention of tuberculosis and the suppression of venereal diseases, the state co-operating with the federal government and the medical officers at Camp Custer, has expended many thousands of dollars. A soldier incapacitated by disease is a liability. He is an expense to the government and to the taxpayer who foots the bills. The unusual health record at Camp Custer, marred only by the influenza epidemic which was prevalent in every army camp and among the civilian population as well, is an excellent tribute to the work of the State Board of Health and the efficiency of the medical corps at the big cantonment. When pneumonia, threatened last winter and the commandant of the camp declared many lives would be saved if the Michigan boys could be supplied with heavy rubber overshoes, which are not furnished by the federal government, the state promptly ordered these needed articles for every man in the camp. The death toll from pneumonia at Camp Custer during that period was exceedingly light, and medical officers have informed me that the protection against wet feet, afforded by the overshoes provided by the state of Michigan, was to a large extent responsible for the low mortality record.

We have expended large sums in the construction of military highways. While these roads were constructed primarily to facilitate the movement of troops and military supplies, they may be regarded as permanent investments. By completing the connecting link in the highway between Detroit and Toledo, we made it possible to move by motor truck millions of dollars worth of war materials which would otherwise have been seriously delayed in transit owing to congested freight conditions.

Last spring, owing to the shortage of farm labor caused by so many of our boys entering the military service, there was a growing demand for farm tractors. Farmers desirous of purchasing a well-known tractor were unable to do so because of the fact that the company manufacturing them had no distributing agents and declined to deal with individuals. The War Preparedness Board acted as a distributing agent and several hundred tractors were placed in the hands of Michigan farmers through this medium. The tractors were sold to the farmers at the same price paid by the state, plus the freight.

In the same manner we purchased from other states hundreds of thousands of bushels of seed corn and seed wheat. The seed was distributed to the farmers of Michigan by the state through the county war boards. The shortage of seed corn last year is well known to every Michigan farmer. With last year's hay crop almost a failure the ensilage available from the corn grown from the seed distributed by the state will prove the salvation of many a Michigan stock grower this winter.

To every Michigan boy who received a commission as first or second lieutenant, and who needed financial assistance in obtaining his uniforms and equipment, the state has loaned on personal notes for one year the sum of four hundred dollars. These notes bear no interest and may be renewed at the end of a year if the officer, through force of circumstances, is unable to reimburse the state. While the government provided the clothing for the enlisted man, the officer must purchase his own equipment and many Michigan men in poor circumstances would have been unable to accept commissions had not the state tendered financial aid. Those who have been helped in this manner and have given their lives to their country, have of course canceled this obligation, but those who return will pay their debt in full.

Considerable money from the state war fund has been loaned to the Michigan Union to complete its building at the State University, which was used by men of the Student Army Training Corps. This amount will be entirely repaid.

At Camp Custer we have erected a community house, which, had the war continued, would have been one of the valuable institutions at the cantonment. As it is, it will be a source of convenience and pleasure to the men and their relatives and friends during the demobilization period, and will meet a real need if Camp Custer is used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers returned to this state.

We have established in New York City headquarters for Michigan soldiers and sailors. The premises at 26 West Fortieth street are in charge of a representative of the state, who serves gratuitously but most efficiently, and he is assisted by competent helpers. Our Michigan boys are thus given a real taste of home. The sick and wounded in the New York hospitals are visited daily. We provide them with magazines and Michigan newspapers, and make them feel that the people back home are interested in their welfare. The New York office answers the inquiries of Michigan relatives and friends concerning the location of their boys in the hospitals. Men on leave are directed to clean places of amusement and lodging houses within their means. To the Michigan Society of New York and to other former residents

of Michigan, now living in New York, our best thanks are due for the assistance they have so freely rendered in this work.

I earnestly recommend that this bureau be continued until all Michigan troops have been returned home.

While I have touched but briefly upon the more important undertakings of the War Preparedness Board, I wish to add that we have helped finance the Michigan branch of the American Protective League, contributed to the campaign expenses of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan Committees, assisted the Fuel Administration and the Food Administration, financed the County War Boards, the Boys' Working Reserve, and the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense.

Michigan's success in every patriotic line is due in large measure to the splendid work of the bipartisan war boards in the various counties. They have helped in all the money-raising campaigns. They have assisted in four successful Liberty Loan drives and have been faithful and efficient throughout. In the work of food conservation and other home defense measures the Women's Committee has rendered loyal and patriotic service.

Confronted as we now are by new problems and new conditions that will arise during the reconstruction period, let us remember that legislation which was entirely appropriate when Michigan was on a war basis, will in many instances be valueless in times of peace. The work of this Legislature will have an important bearing on the affairs of state for years to come, and the people expect you to exercise your best judgment in the consideration of all measures placed before you.

At all times the people of Michigan expect their public officials to practice the strictest economy consistent with the best interests of the state government, but Michigan is a wealthy and rapidly growing state. Our educational institutions are becoming larger and consequently cost more money. The hospitals and homes where we care for the unfortunate wards of the state are filled to capacity and many of them should be enlarged at once.

The needs of the various state boards and institutions have been carefully investigated by a Budget Commission of Inquiry which I appointed in compliance with an act of the Legislature of 1917. The detailed report of this Commission will be placed before you for your consideration and study. In my message to the Legislature two years ago, I urged the necessity of a budget method of appropriation for the control of state finances. The commission just referred to has made a thorough study of the affairs, institutions and departments of the state, and their report is a most comprehensive one.

I earnestly request the enactment of a workable Budget Law so that requests for appropriations will be scrutinized and consolidated before presentation to the Legislature. This plan of appropriations has proved of great advantage in other states and will, I believe, be of great value in systematizing our state finances.

I commend to you the budget which will be presented for your consideration, and which has been prepared in accordance with the act authorizing a Budget Commission of Inquiry. This first tentative budget of our state, prepared under the greatest difficulties by reason of lack of accounting methods and machinery for that work, nevertheless, presents the first comprehensive view of public finances which has ever come to any Legislature of our state. Though this budget must of necessity be imperfect, because it is a pioneer effort in this direction, yet I trust with its aid you will be enabled to enact an appropriation bill based on a better knowledge and perhaps a closer scrutiny of proposed disbursements than have been possible to your predecessors.

I urge upon you the necessity of a law making uniform accounting compulsory. Our present law on that subject leaves the matter open to the choice of the counties of the state, and as they have seemingly not understood that part of it, it has become a dead letter. The constitution of 1908 required the enactment of such a law. I believe it will be of great benefit to the state. I hope you will carry out this mandate of our constitution.

I favor a plan by which the printing of the state will be centered in some body, preferably the Board of State Auditors, so that some responsible person or board may be held accountable.

I also favor some plan of concentrating the state's purchases in a centralized body or agency, so that the state may have the advantage of purchases of all commodities in large quantities, and so that it may have the advantage given by its credit.

Let us apply to the business of the state some of the sane and progressive practices of any successful industrial enterprise.

The report of the Budget Commission of Inquiry suggests many of the matters which I refer to you because they are really legislative and not executive, and therefore come within your field of activities rather than mine.

During the past eight months the prohibition laws have been well enforced by our state and county officials. With very few exceptions the State Food and Drug Commissioner has had the hearty co-operation of all law-abiding citizens in our effort to

suppress the illegal sale of liquor and to prevent its importation. I recommend that any defects in the present liquor laws be remedied by this Legislature, and would urge the ratification, at the earliest possible moment, of the amendment to the federal constitution providing for nation-wide prohibition.

Our effective state police force should be continued and should be made a permanent part of the law-enforcing branch of the government. Too much cannot be said regarding the excellent work of this organization in aiding the enforcement of our prohibitory laws. An efficient state police is positive insurance against lawlessness and disorder. They also give the rural districts the same protection the metropolitan police give the cities. The present organization is located in permanent quarters on land loaned for this purpose by the Michigan Agricultural College. After an existence of nearly two years, it should be regarded as a going concern and I recommend that the state police force be placed on a permanent basis.

Events of the past year have demonstrated beyond question that our primary election laws should be amended at once. No man running for public office should be permitted to occupy a place on more than one ticket. This is prohibited in the general election. It should also be prohibited in the primary.

Other changes in the election code necessary for the preservation of the integrity of the ballot should receive your earnest consideration. The very foundation of our government is built upon our educational system. Instead of encouraging the foreigner who comes to our state to retain his native language and the traditions of his mother country, we should exert every influence to impress upon him the highest ideals of American citizenship. We should encourage the establishment of schools in every industrial center where the immigrant may learn our language and where he may be taught reverence for the flag and respect for constituted authority.

His children should be educated in the English language. He should never be denied the right to worship God as he sees fit, but hereafter the children of those who come to our shores must be first of all Americans. No school child in Michigan should receive his educational training in any foreign language. All courses of instruction in every school in Michigan should be conducted in English until the child has completed the eighth grade. His talent for languages can be developed in the high school, but his early education should be in English. I earnestly recommend the passage of a bill requiring all courses of instruction, in every school in the state, to be conducted exclusively in the English language up to and including the eighth grade.

A law was placed in our statute books during the last session of the Legislature requiring boards of education to install optional courses in military training in the high schools of our state. While I believe military instruction in the high schools should be optional with the students, I am firmly convinced that every boy who is physically qualified should be required to take physical training. High school and college athletes have distinguished themselves on the battlefields of France. An alert brain can do its best work in a well developed body and in our high schools and colleges well equipped gymnasiums with competent physical instructors in charge are highly essential.

Michigan has expended millions of dollars in highways construction, and the work has hardly begun. We must build more roads and we must build better roads. Money spent for highway construction is one of the best investments the state can make. Michigan should be the greatest tourist state in the Union. Our wonderful lakes invite the automobilist who is now attracted to the New England states, but our highways discourage his coming. Better roads would bring millions of dollars into the state annually from the tourist trade alone. With the development of the rural motor express substantial highways are an absolute necessity.

Our highway department has become a big institution. Its work has increased by leaps and bounds. The responsibility and labor are too great for one man, and I recommend the creation of a highway commission of three men to be appointed for terms of six, four and two years, this commission to have entire charge of our general road building operations. The commissioners should devote their entire time to this work.

During the past year, as I have said, the campaign against venereal disease, carried on by the State Board of Health, has been financed as a war measure from the state war fund. The board has placed under quarantine those so afflicted who were jeopardizing the health and morals of our young men at the military camps in Michigan. Women in need of medical attention have received scientific treatment and efforts have been made to give them clean and profitable employment. The state has thus carried on a campaign of education which will have a far-reaching effect. The army has removed the sources of infection and has impressed upon the soldier the benefits of clean living. It is highly important that this work should continue. The federal government has already appropriated funds for this purpose and from the national treasury Michigan will receive approximately \$30,000

per year. To this we should add at least \$100,000. Our hospitals for the insane, our home for the feeble-minded, and our institutions for the blind are populated to a large extent by those whose condition is directly, or indirectly attributable to these diseases.

An efficient public health organization is desirable at all times. During the past four months Michigan has been swept by an epidemic which resulted in thousands of deaths. The State Board of Health, with limited resources, has handled the situation to the best of its ability. A more effective organization could be established by the appointment in every county in the state of a full-time health officer, working under the supervision of the State Board of Health. He should be responsible to the state authorities and in that way kept free to a large extent from embarrassing local influences.

Our state penal institutions constitute one of our greatest problems. To my mind the reformatories can be so managed that every one of them will be self-sustaining. This may take some time and radical changes will be necessary, but it should be accomplished. In the industrial world a factory manager would not be retained who could not make money with an institution free from debt, plenty of labor, and a market for his goods. The prime object of our prisons is to reform the inmates and not to make money, but if they can make money and reform their prisoners at the same time, so much the better.

I recommend the passage of a law requiring that all buildings used for housing wards of the state at both county and state institutions should be of fire-proof construction. It is unnecessary to present arguments in favor of such a law.

It is indeed unfortunate that our entrance into the war prevented the carrying out of the wise measures adopted by the Legislature two years ago for the care of the Industrial School for Boys. These included the sale of the property and the establishment of a new institution in another location. In its present condition the Industrial School is no credit to the State of Michigan. The buildings are far from being fireproof and new equipment is badly needed. I trust the present Legislature will re-enact the provisions of Act 143 of the Public Acts of 1917, and that conditions may be so shaped themselves that it will be possible to proceed with the program just outlined.

I recommend the repeal of Act No. 348 of the Public Acts of 1913, which provided for the establishment of a Central Michigan Sanatorium. The fund created by that act should be transferred to the State Sanatorium at Howell. The provisions of the act referred to have never been carried out, and it would seem that the purpose in view when the act was passed might be fully met by a suitable extension of the existing institution at Howell.

Some of our state institutions are operating farms at a decided loss. Where institutional labor is not available and it becomes necessary to hire farm help, these farms are a liability and their sale should be authorized.

A law should be passed permitting the board of supervisors of any county to place the office of sheriff on a salary basis. Experience has proved that the salary system is more economical and satisfactory than the fee system.

The work of the Public Domain Commission in encouraging sheep growers from the west to settle upon the lands in northern Michigan is most commendable. Michigan can well afford to encourage the sheep industry.

The laws relating to the commercial fishing industry should be amended to provide that the needs of Michigan must be supplied before fish can be shipped from the state. Fish constitute a cheap and wholesome food and the product of Michigan waters should go first to Michigan homes.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of 1917, I appointed a commission to investigate the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This law has been in operation about seven years and has proved an undoubted boon to the workers, while entailing no great hardship on the employers. The commission has prepared its report, which will be submitted to you for your consideration. In this connection I desire to make the following recommendations:

Section 3 of Part 2 of the act should be amended to provide for the reduction of the so-called waiting period and for the reduction of the period of suspended payment.

There should be a substantial extension of the period of medical aid as provided in Section 4 of the Act.

There should be an increase of the so-called maximum and minimum amounts of compensation as provided in Section 5.

There should be an increase of the percentage of wage to be paid as compensation under the act now provided by Section 10.

In my opinion some of the administrative features of the Act should also be changed, but it is unnecessary to make detailed reference to them here.

Permit me in conclusion to express the confidence I feel that you will bring to the discharge of your legislative duties a ripened judgment, born of years of experience in your various fields of endeavor, and a fixed integrity of purpose coupled with a keen desire to serve the best interests of this great state.

1915 Prices

Everyone is on the constant hunt for goods with 1915 prices attached. To keep the ball rolling I offer at 1915 prices.

Men's Two-piece Wool Underwear at \$1.00 per garment

Boys' Fleeclined Unionsuits, sizes 30, 32, 34, good weight, fine grade, full size at \$1 per suit.

20 pair Women's Shoes sizes 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8 at from \$2.90 to \$3.60

Wholesale price today is 50c to 75c more than above prices.

1915 Prices on 100 Fancy Shirts
Full size, fast colors, good patterns

Some Extra Bargains in Made to Measure Clothes.

J. C. Farrell

SOLDIER BOYS' LETTERS

Continued from page two.

around. They were trying to ask me something but I couldn't "compic." I was quite agreeably surprised when we got to the Ambulance station and a soldier with a Belgian helmet came up to me and said in perfectly good English, "Hello, old man, how are you feeling?" He was an ambulance driver. I thought at first he was a Frenchman but changed my mind when he said, "They will be up with the other man soon. Then we will load you in the ambulance and get you out of this bloody place. Hang on as best you can for I am going to let her go for about three kilometers until we get out of reach of the bloody Boche guns." No need to tell you that he was with an English Ambulance company. He was true to his word about letting her go. He covered twenty kilometers in a little over two hours and you can imagine the kind of roads he had to go over. He took us to a French Field Hospital. We were there about half an hour, then were taken in a French ambulance to the American Evacuation Hospital at Chateau Thierry. I was operated on that evening, and the next evening we were loaded on the American Red Cross train and taken to Base hospital 20 at Chatel Guyon, arriving at midnight the next day.

The rest of my time in France you are no doubt more familiar with as the censorship rules were not quite so strict back in the hospitals and I have told you a good deal about what I have been doing all along. I enjoyed my convalescent period in the hospital very much. Have seen many interesting sights, both in Chatel Guyon and Chateauroux and also at Tours, Blois and Orleans on our journey to this place, Bourges.

I was down town night before last to a show put on by the Y. M. C. A. in one of the French theaters. I think I will go down town again tonight. My work here in the Personnel Division is somewhat the same as the work I was doing at Custer under Lieutenant Hawks, only then we were trying to get the men in the places best fitted for them in the army. Now we are paving the way to get them out. I will be glad when my mail finds me again. That is one thing I don't like about moving around—my mail doesn't follow me fast enough. There is a mid-week service at the "Y" tonight. It is about time for it to start so I will close, hoping you are all well. Good night and God bless you.

ARTHUR.
Corp. Arthur L. Ewald,
Co. D, Headquarters Battalion,

General Headquarters
Central Records Office, A. P. O. 902,
American Exp. Forces, France.

From Sgt. W. E. Harris.
Pont a Mousson, France.
November 26, 1918.

Dear Brother:

I received your welcome letter O. K., also one from mother. I am feeling fine. I suppose you have been wondering where I have been since I left the states. Well, I will try and tell you as near as possible. My intentions are to make this letter a record breaker for length, but I don't know how long my good intentions will last. I have almost gotten a cramp in my arm already from writing this much, and then besides the electric lights are not very good tonight. The candles are about all gone so I have to do the next best thing which is a tin can filled with grease and a wick stuck into it. The only thing that I am afraid of is that I will not be able to find any more grease when my little supply is exhausted.

Well, to start with we left Camp Custer with the school detachment July 10th, arriving at Camp Mills, July 11th. After a ten day stay in Mills, which was taken up with inspections—both equipment and personal—and in visits to New York and to the summer resorts around Long Island. We left Mills on the 21st, about 9 a. m., and got aboard the good old ship Canopic about 2:00 p. m. The Canopic was a small British transport carrying about 1500 soldiers, but we were much too crowded at that for comfort; but then we were not tourists. The Canopic had been formerly used as an immigrant ship running between Italy and America. Some said she had been a slaver in the old days. She certainly looked old enough. There were fifteen ships in the convoy. I think most of the Camp Custer infantry was there, but not on our ship. Everything went very quietly most of the way across. We were on the water thirteen days. The day after the British sub-chasers met us, which was the second day before we landed, we had our first experience of a war-like nature. We were attacked by several subs. I say attacked, but I don't know if you would call it that or not, because before they had time to do anything the little sub-chasers were hot on their trail, shooting and dropping depth bombs. Two of them will never return to the fatherland.

We landed in Liverpool on the 3rd of August, and were hiked out with our packs to Camp Knotty Ash, which is about four miles from Liverpool and got there about six o'clock in the evening. There we were put up in

squad tents—eight to a tent. We stayed there until Monday, the 5th, then entrained and went to Winchester and had our first ride in compartment cars. On arriving at Winchester we were taken to Camp Morn Hill. Got into camp about midnight. We had barracks there. After five days' stay we went to South Hampton where we were shipped across the channel. On the 11th of August we landed in Le Havre, where we found our regiments which had passed us on the trip. We stayed at a British rest camp until the next day, then we left for Guer, a little town in the western part of France. On that trip we had our first experience of traveling in France a la box car—upon the door of each was painted "Hommes 40—Chevaux 8." After a two day ride we arrived at our destination, which was a large American artillery training camp about 4 miles from Guer. It is larger than Custer, or at least it holds more men—the barracks are closer together. The day after our arrival we started to school. Some to telephone and others to radio, etc. I attended telephone school just one month. In the meanwhile our regiments came and we all went back to our outfits.

We left Camp Coetquidan on Oct. 22, traveling toward the front but did not know where we were going and again we traveled via box car. On the 24th we arrived at Ondlot where we were detrained and hiked about seven miles to Orqueveau where we were billeted in a large chateau. It was too good a place to last long. We only remained there five days, then started overland by truck, getting to the small town of Fortenoy which is five miles from Toul and about twelve miles from Nancy and there we stayed until the armistice was signed. Two of our regiments got into action at the last end.

I saw several air raids while we were here. One, the first day of our arrival, the day before the armistice was signed, a Boche plane was shot down by French anti air craft guns directly over our heads. The pilot saved himself by jumping out with a parachute, the observer either fell out or jumped as the plane was coming down. Needless to say he was very badly shaken up. We buried him the next day in a little French cemetery. That was the first time I ever acted as a pallbearer for a Boche. The other one was captured by one of our men when he landed. The day the armistice was signed there was some celebrating in the village. They rang the church bells nearly all day.

We came to Pont a Mousson on November 15, which is about fifteen miles from Metz. I don't know when or where our next move will be but hope it is toward the States. This is

quite a large place with a population of about 60,000 before the war, but when we came here the place was deserted with the exceptions of a few soldiers. This place has been pretty badly shot up, but not as badly as some I have seen. I was up to see Death Valley. It is rightly named. A deep valley strongly fortified on both sides. The Germans had some of their dugouts fixed nice and comfortable—electric lights, plush furniture, wall paper on the wall and the wood work stained and varnished. Some of them even had a piano.

Well, will close for this time. Love to all.

WILLARD.
Sgt. W. E. Harris,
Hq. Det. 160 F. A. Brig. A. E. F.

From Harry Vickers.

France, November 28, 1918.

My Dear Ida:

This is Thanksgiving day and we have just had our dinner. We did not have turkey, but we did have beefsteak, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, bread, coffee, rice pudding and hard-tack. So you see we fare real good if we are three thousand miles from home.

I went to church this morning, the first I have been in a real church since leaving Battle Creek. It is a Catholic church, the largest I ever was in. Nearly all the windows are out and there are a number of shell holes but the chaplain held services nevertheless.

I am sitting by a fireplace writing. Sometimes at night that is the only light we have, as the demand for candles is greater than the supply. Before the war they used gas but of course cannot now. We count ourselves lucky to have a place with a fireplace in it. We often gather around it at night and tell what good cooks our wives are and what we'll do when we get home. Quite often we have a checker game going. We sure have made good use of the checker board the young people gave me.

Well Ida, we are allowed to tell where we are and where we have been, so will tell you a little about the route we took to get here. After leaving New York the first land we saw was Ireland and shortly after that Scotland. That was on August 10. All way through the Irish Sea we sailed very slow on account of the fog. It would come in waves like, so at times we could not see but a few rods, then it would gradually drift away so we could see the coast of the convoy. That was when we were in the most danger of the U boats. The next morning we arrived at Liverpool, England. There we anchored for two hours waiting for the tide. So we set foot on English soil the 11th

hour of the 11th day of Aug. Eleven seems to be a lucky number. Did you ever stop to think the war ended the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month? From there we marched to the railroad station and about one o'clock we left for South Hampton. That was a ride I shall never forget. The land view was the prettiest I ever saw. We arrived at S. Hampton about nine o'clock that night, then marched to camp, three miles away.

In the morning I did my washing, as nearly everything was dirty. At 12 o'clock we received orders to be ready to leave at one o'clock. We crossed the English channel that night and landed at Le Havre, France. From there we went to another camp and the following morning left by rail for Camp Colquidon which is sixty miles from Brest. That was where we were so long. When we left there we kept moving nearer the front and on Saturday, Nov. 2, our first four gun squads moved into position at the front, and stayed there until it ended.

I would not sell my experience for a good deal, even if I could, but am thankful I will not have any more of the like. We were located near Thieucourt, which is about 17 miles from Metz. We are now at Pont a Mousson. We did not do much the first few days we were here, but since then we get up at six in the morning, stand reveille, get our breakfast and clean up our rooms for inspection at seven-thirty. At eight we are called out and get about one-half hour of physical exercise. Then we are dismissed for 10 or 15 minutes; next get foot and gun drill until 11 o'clock, also a couple of hours in the afternoon. I am very anxious to get home but suppose there are a lot that deserve to get home before we do. Well, it is 3:30 and starting to get dark, so will close for this time. From your loving husband,

HARRY.
Harry Vickers,
1st Class Private,
329 F. A., Battery B.
A. E. F., via N. Y. 783 A. P. O.

Uses for Corks.

Have you ever tried using corks in cleaning steel knives? When a strong cork, with a substantial base, is dipped in the cleaning preparation and then rubbed briskly over the blade, it will be found to work much more effectively than the more common method of using a small cloth. The saving to the hands is quite worth considering, at the same time.

Worth Having, Sometimes.
"Hoss sense," said Uncle Eben, "is what keeps a man from bertin' away his money on hosses."

Nervous Headache.

There is no state of mind that so quickly affects the regular organic working of the brain as strong emotion, and so it is only natural that emotion excites various nervous disorders—headaches, epilepsy and even insanity.

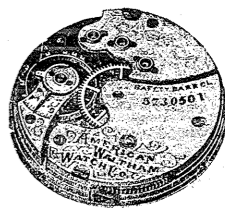
A CASS CITY INTERVIEW.

Mrs. Sherman Tells Her Experience.
The following brief account of an interview with a Cass City woman seven years ago, and its sequel, will be read with keen interest by every citizen.

Mrs. C. A. Sherman, Church St., says: "I take Doan's Kidney Pills when my kidneys are weak or when my back is lame or pains me. I have this trouble usually when I catch cold or work too hard. When I have any trouble of this kind Doan's Kidney Pills always remove the pains and other symptoms. They also relieve the pains in my head and dizzy spells." (Statement given September 13, 1911.)

OVER FIVE YEARS LATER or on October 19, 1916 Mrs. Sherman said: Doan's Kidney Pills have never failed to do me good. When I have needed a medicine to relieve backache or regulate my kidneys, Doan's have always done good work."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Sherman had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv. 6.



CARRY ONE OF OUR THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

up-to-the-minute, moderate-priced Timepieces and be exactly posted at all times

ON THE CORRECT TIME.

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HIRES CONDENSED MILK CO.

CASS CITY PLANT

Wishes Everyone a Most Prosperous and Happy New Year

HIRES CONDENSED MILK CO.

M. F. RITTENHOUSE, Superintendent

REVIEW OF YEAR THAT BROUGHT PEACE TO WORLD

Continued from first page.

had advanced 47 miles from La Fere and were within six miles of Amiens. Here the advance was halted. In the meantime, on March 23, the allies, facing a catastrophe, at last agreed upon a unification of command, and General Foch, the brilliant French leader, was placed in supreme command of all the allied armies.

A few days after the launching of this drive, Paris was bombarded by a "mystery" gun which it was known was at least 62 miles away. On March 29, Good Friday, this long-range gun made a direct hit on a Paris church and 75 worshippers were killed.

On April 10, the Germans shifted their attack and began the second phase of their offensive—a drive against the British in Flanders with the channel ports as the objective. Here again the British were forced to give ground, but there was no break such as occurred earlier on the Somme front. The British and Portuguese were swept back along the River Lys. The Germans took the Messines ridge and threw 125,000 men against the British below Ypres. But the Ypres defenses held firm, and in the west the Germans failed in their efforts to reach Hazebrouck. The terrific drive spent itself and the Germans had failed to threaten the channel ports seriously.

On April 22 the British navy executed one of the spectacular feats of the war, blocking the channel of Zebrugge, a German submarine base.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This fifth and last phase of the great offensive failed most signally, being stopped on the third day. The American forces played a big part in this second decisive battle of the Marne. East of Chateau-Thierry the Germans forced a passage across the Marne and the Americans who opposed them were forced to fall back temporarily. Then, in a brilliant counter-attack, the Americans drove the Germans back across the Marne, taking 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.

Allied Offensive Opens. On July 18 General Foch assumed the offensive. He struck the crown prince's right flank a vital blow and on the first day the French and Americans fought their way for six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. For two weeks the great counter-offensive continued. On July 29 the Americans met the crack divisions of German guards and defeated them in a stubborn battle at Serre. Soissons fell to the French on August 2 and by the following day the entire Soissons-Reims salient had been wiped out.

The indignation of the British people, aroused by the U-boat outrages perpetrated by the Germans, was intensified early in July when news was received of the sinking by a submarine of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, carrying wounded men and nurses between Canada and England causing a loss of 258 persons, including 12 nurses. The United States continued to speed up its war activities during July, and early in the month it

was announced that Americans overseas or on the way numbered 1,019,115. The United States on July 7 agreed to allied action in Russia and preparations were begun for an allied military expedition into Siberia. On the same day Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was slain at Moscow. On July 8 it was announced that the Murman coast of Russia had been thrown off bolshevik rule and invited aid from the allies. During July the first reports came from Russia of the execution of the former czar by a local soviet and these reports later were confirmed.

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

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

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

Serbian, French and Italian forces, on September 18, launched a big drive against the Bulgars in Macedonia. Almost simultaneously the British broke the Turk lines in the Holy Land. The Turkish army was shattered, and by September 27 had lost 45,000 men in prisoners. In the meantime the allies smashed the Hindenburg line along a 22-mile front in the St. Quentin sector, and it was announced at Washington that the United States now had 1,750,000 men across the sea to aid in crushing the crumbling armies of the enemy.

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

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

Germany sent another note to President Wilson on October 12, accepting the latter's 14 peace principles and urging the president to transmit its proposal for an armistice to the allies. Prince Max assured the president that by reason of constitutional changes the existing German government spoke for the people. President Wilson replied two days later, rejecting the German proposals, declaring that any armistice must be granted by the military commanders and must guarantee the continued supremacy of the allied arms.

The answer of the allied armies to the German peace proposals was to deliver still harder blows at the retiring enemy. In the north the Belgian army, led by King Albert, co-operating with the British, began to sweep the Germans from the Belgian coast. On October 17 the Germans were driven from Ostend and Bruges and the British occupied Lille. The whole west front was in motion. The allies swept eastward through Belgium and through the industrial regions of France.

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

Italians Rout Austrians. As this note was delivered the allies were smashing the Germans at all points on the western front and on October 24 the Italians launched a great offensive against the Austrians on the Piave front, who within a few days were in headlong flight with the Italians in pursuit. The Americans continued to smash the Germans in vicious attacks west of the Meuse.

The month of November opened with the German armies facing utter rout, the armies of her allies completely

shattered and the end in sight. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Austrians begged for an armistice, while their armies were in full flight. The allied war council at Versailles began to prepare the terms to be submitted to the Germans.

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

Austria-Hungary, on November 3, accepted the armistice terms which provided for unconditional surrender, hostilities ceasing at three o'clock November 4.

On November 5, President Wilson notified Germany to apply to Marshal Foch for terms, he having been informed that they had been prepared by the allied war council.

German envoys were appointed and approached the allied lines but in the meantime the allied armies did not lessen the pressure they were exerting on the enemy. The Americans, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, clearing the whole front between the Meuse and the Aisne, rapidly advanced toward Sedan, cutting the vital communications between Metz and the long German line extending to the north. The Germans, as a result of the American advance, faced the necessity of undertaking a general retreat to save their armies from being cut off.

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

Germans Sign Armistice. On November 11 the German envoys signed the armistice which amounted practically to unconditional surrender. Under the terms of the armistice Germany agreed to evacuate all invaded territory and retire behind the Rhine, the allies to follow and hold all important crossings of the Rhine. The Germans agreed to surrender the greater part of their navy and thousands of heavy guns and airplanes, rendering them unable to renew hostilities.

The armistice became effective at 11 a. m., Paris time, November 11. Thus the great world war virtually came to an end, although technically it will end only with the signing of the peace treaty.

With the cessation of hostilities revolution spread through Germany and Austria. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated and a people's government was set up.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg remained in supreme command of the German armies and began to direct the retirement of the Germans in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Carrying out the terms of the armistice the Germans surrendered 71 warships to the allies on November 21. Conditions were very unsettled in Germany during the closing weeks of the year, the socialist government apparently sharing power with the soldiers and workmen's councils. Plans were under discussion for the summoning of a constituent assembly to determine the future character of the government but activities of the radical socialistic element under the leadership of Herr Liebknecht threatened to disrupt the entire former empire.

On November 29 President Wilson announced that he would head the American delegation to the peace conference and that the other delegates would be Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States military representative on the supreme war council. The president, accompanied by the other peace delegates and a large party of assistants, sailed for France December 4.

President Wilson arrived at Brest December 13 and proceeded to Paris, where he was given an enthusiastic reception. He at once entered into conference with the allied leaders, in preparation for the opening of the peace conference in January.

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

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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

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

On February 17, President Wilson, in a letter to William L. Hutchison, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, concerning the ship carpenters' strike, denied the right of labor to strike at that critical juncture. "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" the president asked. The workmen responded to the president's appeal and the strike was declared off. At the same time Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the personnel of a national board of labor, to be composed of representatives of both labor and capital. On February 24 this board opened a conference for the purpose of establishing a basis for the settlement of disputes during the war. Former President William H. Taft, chosen by the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by the labor organizations, alternated as chairman. This conference, on March 29, reached an agreement providing that all labor disputes arising during the war should be submitted to a board of mediation. This agreement was adhered to by both employers and employees and compara-

tively few strikes occurred during the remainder of the year.

DISASTERS

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

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

Seventy inmates of an insane asylum at Norman, Okla., were killed in a fire which destroyed that institution April 13.

On May 1 the Savannah liner City of Athens was sunk in a collision with a French cruiser off the Delaware coast and 66 lives were lost. On May 18 nearly a hundred persons were killed by explosions in the Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa. Sixty-three persons, including well-known circus performers, perished when a circus train was wrecked at Gary, Ind., June 22. Fifty persons were killed by the collapse of a building at Sioux City, Ia., June 29.

A small factory explosion in England killed 50 persons July 1 and on the following day an explosion in a munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16. Eighty-five merry-makers perished when an excursion boat sank in the Illinois river July 5. A hundred persons were killed in a collision between two trains near Nashville, Tenn., July 9.

A tornado swept a part of Minnesota August 21, killing 50 persons at Tyler and Connors.

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

A series of terrific explosions in a shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 3 killed 94 persons and destroyed a vast amount of property. A severe earthquake which caused the death of 150 persons was reported in Porto Rico October 11. Great forest fires raged in northeastern Minnesota during October. Many towns were destroyed and about 1,000 lives were lost. On October 25 the steamship Princess Sophia was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and 343 were lost.

Ninety-eight persons were killed November 1 in a wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. On November 21, about 1,500 persons were reported killed by the explosion of German munition trains en route from Belgium to Germany.

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

NECROLOGY

Death took a heavy toll among men and women prominent in public life during the year 1918. The list includes the following:

January 13, United States Senator James H. Brady of Idaho; January 14, Maj. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts, who resigned to enter the army; January 30, United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.

February 2, John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington, Mass.; February 10, Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey; February 14, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.

March 6, John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London; March 9, George von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston.

April 12, United States Senator R. F. Broussard of Louisiana; April 14, United States Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri.

May 14, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, at Paris.

June 3, Ramon M. Valdez, president of Panama; June 4, Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis.

July 3, Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey; Viscount Rhonda, British food controller, and United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina; July 27, Gustav Kohbe, American author and critic.

August 8, Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia; August 12, Anna Held, famous actress, at New York; August 17, United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire; August 28, United States Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky.

September 17, Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York; September 25, John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul.

October 25, Charles Leccoq, French composer.

November 4, Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of famous financier, at New York; Dr. Andrew White, noted educator and diplomat; November 8, Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher; November 15, Gen. H. C. Klug, soldier and author, in New York; November 19, Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin; Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church.

December 2, Edmond Rostand, famous French playwright and poet. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Congress increased the safeguards thrown about war industries by passing the "sabotage" bill, carrying penalties of \$10,000 fine and 30 years' imprisonment for destruction of war materials or interference with war industries. President Wilson signed this measure on April 20. The government also prosecuted vigorously many persons accused of violation of the espionage act. On August 17, 100 members of the I. W. W. were convicted of disloyalty in the federal court at Chicago, after a trial lasting several months.

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

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

During September, October and November the entire country was swept by a serious epidemic of Spanish influenza. Thousands of soldiers in the army camps and other thousands of civilians succumbed thereto and to pneumonia.

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

On November 28 Governor Stephens of California commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in connection with the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

Plan for making the United States navy second to that of no other country for 1925 was disclosed to congress by Rear Admiral Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the general board of the navy December 12.

FOREIGN

The map of Europe was being remade as the year 1918 came to a close. The Czech-Slovak republic was already in existence before the close of the war, having been recognized as an independent belligerent government by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, but the coming of peace saw the formal establishment of this new government at Prague. The end of the war also practically assured the rising of a great new Poland, made up of most, if not all, of the territory divided up years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. Finland threw off the shackles placed upon her by Russia and out of the turmoil of civil war emerged as a free and independent nation. The peoples of other smaller subject states asserted their independence.

Civil war continued to threaten the new republic of China throughout the year. Hsu Shih Chang was elected president of the republic on September 6 and during the next few months reports indicated a possibility of an agreement being reached between the northern and southern sections of the country.

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

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

On December 16 the Finnish diet elected General Mannerheim regent of Finland.

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October 25, Charles Leccoq, French composer.

November 4, Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of famous financier, at New York; Dr. Andrew White, noted educator and diplomat; November 8, Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher; November 15, Gen. H. C. Klug, soldier and author, in New York; November 19, Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin; Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church.

December 2, Edmond Rostand, famous French playwright and poet. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Of No Consequence. The other day, since so many young people were called for to help on farms, one boy, who was willing and eager to help but wholly unacquainted with farm work was assigned to a farmer who was extremely careless in giving directions as to the work to be done. One day he told the boy to "pull the wagon." An hour later the boy came in and said: "I've greased every part of the wagon except the sticks that the wheels turn on. I didn't bother with them. They don't show much!"

NOTICE OF HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Tuscola. In the Matter of the Estate of Jason H. Churchill, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 14th day of December 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 14th day of April A. D. 1919 and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday, the 14th day of April A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated December 14 A. D. 1918.

O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. (Copy) 12-27-3

NOTICE OF HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Tuscola. In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram T. Crandell, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 25th day of November 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 25th day of March A. D. 1919, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday the 25th day of March A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated November 25 A. D. 1918.

O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. (Copy) 12-27-3

NOTICE OF HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Tuscola. In the Matter of the Estate of Osro Maxfield, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 2nd day of December 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 2nd day of April A. D. 1919 and that said claims will be heard by said court on Wednesday the 2nd day of April A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated December 2 A. D. 1918.

O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. (Copy) 12-27-3

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION. Probate of Will. State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Tuscola.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Caro in said County, on the 18th day of December A. D. 1918. Present, Hon. O. D. Hill, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Karr, Deceased. Stanley Karr, having filed his petition, praying that an instrument filed in said Court be admitted to Probate as the last will and testament of said deceased and that administration of said estate be granted to Stanley Karr, executor named in the will, or some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 14th day of January A. D. 1919 at ten a. m., at said Probate Office is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy hereof for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Cass City Chronicle, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. A true copy. O. D. HILL, Judge of Probate. 12-20-3

LOCAL NEWS



When we sigh about our trouble
It grows double—every day.
When we laugh about a trouble
It's a bubble—blown away.

Thos. Bliss of Gagetown was a business caller in Cass City Monday.

Wm. Sage of Oxford came to visit his sister, Mrs. George Stock, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burke were guests of Marlette friends Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Schwaderer is visiting relatives in Royal Oak and Detroit for a few weeks.

The Misses Pearl and Myrtle Walsh of Detroit were guests at the Finkle home Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Doerr and daughter, Helen, left Friday afternoon for their home in Detroit.

Samuel H. Brown, who has been ill with stomach trouble for a month, is gradually recovering his health.

Wm. Sage and Mrs. George Stock went to Silverwood to see their sister, Flora Sicker, on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henderson of Dryden were guests of the latter's brother, P. S. Rice, for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Spence left last Thursday to visit friends and relatives in Belgrave and Teeswater, Ontario.

The Misses Ella and Addie Wallace left town Tuesday morning for Big Rapids where they are attending the Ferris Institute.

Clare Mudge, who has been the guest of relatives here for a few days, left Monday to resume his duties in Detroit where he is employed.

Harold D., little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hulbert, was brought home from Bad Axe Sunday. The little fellow underwent an operation a few weeks ago and is gradually recovering his health.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith entertained for the Xmas holidays, their daughter, Mrs. C. L. Stoner, of Flint, and granddaughter, Marie. They also entertained their son, Lt. Edwin Smith and bride.

Joy Tyo, in service on the dreadnaught U. S. S. Alabama, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Tyo, over New Years. He is a member of the ship's orchestra and has enjoyed fine trips to the neighborhood of Cuba and Brazil and across the Atlantic to within 300 miles of Liverpool. The sea air has given him a ruddy complexion, and added to his weight and good health. The dreadnaught recently came out of a fierce four-day storm 75 miles off the Virginia coast and struck a mine which tore a hole 8 by 20 feet in the vessel. In late weeks the Alabama has been engaged in coast defence and mine sweeping. Mr. Tyo left the latter part of this week for a few days' visit with his brothers in Detroit before returning for duty. His mother accompanied him to Detroit.

Time and again the necessity has been emphasized of carrying on a campaign of education on the training and raising of children, and instruction along this line is especially timely and significant now in view of the reconstruction work that is necessary and that will depend largely on the intelligence and moral status of all the people. The Chronicle presents this week the first of a series of articles on this subject under the heading of "Kindergarten Helps for Parents." They will help in a fundamental way in this work of education, since they will reach the root of the problem, the home, where the child's attitude and habits are principally formed. The articles are written by men who have given years to study of children and women who have made a success of motherhood. They have been prepared, approved and issued jointly by the Bureau of Education of the United States Department of the Interior and the National Kindergarten Association and have been commended by many people of prominence as the best material issued by any government department for a long time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spencer were made happy during the past week by the return of their son, Corp. Orton Spencer, on Saturday from overseas and the arrival of a letter a few days later from their other son, Jacob Earl, announcing his good health and safety in France. This was the first letter Earl had written to his parents since the armistice was signed. Orton Spencer, who came home Saturday, landed in Brest on April 1, and as a driver of a motor truck transporting ammunition and supplies, he saw a great deal of French territory and several French cities. While riding on the running board of a French railway car, he was struck on the head Aug. 5 by the sidebar of an open door of a railway coach which his train was passing. This inflicted a severe wound in his skull and 21 stitches were taken to close it. Ten days after the accident he regained consciousness in the hospital at Base 9. His mind was blank at the time and he could not remember the circumstances surrounding the accident or recall anything else for a few days. He returned to the states on Oct. 16 and was released from a New York hospital just recently. His injury is nearing complete recovery.

STANLEY GRAHAM WRITES

Somewhere in Russia.
October 27, 1918.
Dear Mother and Father:
We finally landed in Russia and we are seeing but little service and do not expect to see much more. We are on more of a (censored) expedition than anything else, getting the Russian army together. I am feeling fine and hope this letter finds you both the same. I hear the war is called off on the Western front for a while. We do not get much news here.

I had one letter from my wife since I have been over here. I suppose you have written by this time. Now, don't worry one bit about me, because I am all O. K., and getting every thing I need and expect to be back to see you all soon.

The weather is getting cold up here now, and we have had some snow. We are well fixed for clothes for this country. We have sheep skin coats, fur hats and felt shoes, so you see we will not get cold. I had a fine trip coming here. I am getting so I can talk some Russian now, I hear these Russians talk so much. I had a fine time in England, took in all the sights. There is not much to see here in Russia. I am going to wish you a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year—I think you will get it about that time. Now don't worry if you don't get a letter from me for some time, as a boat cannot get in where we are at all winter. I will write as often as I can. With lots of love. Tell Chet to drop a line.

Your loving son,
PAT GRAHAM,
Co. A, 339 Inf.,
American Exp. Forces.

NEW YEAR GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Crandell entertained the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crandell, Miss Mabel Brian, Dugald Krug and mother, Mrs. Krug, and Mr. Barden at New Years supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Orr and daughter, Ethel, of Pigeon and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Helwig and son, Clark, ate New Years dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Striffler.

Mrs. A. D. Gillies entertained New Years Day the families of N. Bigelow and S. F. Bigelow.

The family of John Marshall visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spurgeon New Years Day.

The family of G. A. Striffler dined New Years Day with Mr. Striffler's father, John Striffler.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McIntyre, sr., spent New Years with their son, Geo. McIntyre, Jr., of Columbiaville.

The Rev. Simon Cormany and family ate New Year's dinner at the home of J. H. Striffler.

The family of Harvey Hyde was entertained New Years Day at the home of Mrs. Hyde's brother, Ed. Andrews.

The S. H. Brown family enjoyed a family re-union at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hendrick at Cedar Run on Christmas Day. New Year's Day is Mr. Brown's birth anniversary but because his son, Robert, had to return to Detroit Monday afternoon, the event was celebrated by another family gathering at the Brown residence on Sunday, three days early. A group picture of the parents and children was taken Monday by Photographer Maier.

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.

Good show at Pastime Friday and Saturday nights.

Men's all rubber, 4-buckle artics at Crosby & Sons, \$4.50.

Leave your cream at Heller's Creamery. Highest market prices. For Sale—Four residences must be sold inside of two weeks. A. A. Hitchcock. 1-3-1p

All persons owing Dr. Treadgold on open account or by note are requested to make prompt payments at the Exchange Bank. 11-22-

Wood for sale. Farm Produce Co. 1-3-4

Highest market price for cream at Heller's Creamery.

½ gallon crocks wanted at Jones'

Dry seasoned poplar wood cut from green timber for sale. J. D. Tuckey. 1-3-3p

For Sale—Four high grade Holstein heifers; will freshen soon. C. D. Striffler. 1-3-2p

Black cowhide robe lost between A. J. Wallace farm and Cass City Saturday, Dec. 21. Finder please leave same at Chronicle office. 1-3-2

Corn Flour and Barley Flour 5c a pound at Jones' while it lasts. 12-13-

Order a loaf of Bond bread from Jones. 10-18-

For Sale. Side board, nearly new. Call on Mrs. Wm. Parrish, 2 miles west, 1-3 mile south of town or phone 98-48. 12-20-

For Sale. Good 5-room house and lot, wood shed, hen house and good well. Price \$500.00; \$100.00 down, balance \$15.00 or more, quarterly with interest at 6 o/o. I. A. Fritz. 1-3-2

Popecorn, carrots, sauer kraut, bagas and table beets for sale. Joe Johnson. 1-3-2p

Spring cutter for sale. G. W. Goff. 1-3-

Wanted—A few calves two or three days. Durham grade preferred. Phone 102 E. 1-3-1

Last episode of a "Fight for Millions" will be shown next Tuesday night instead of Wednesday owing to "Hearts of the World" coming on Wednesday and Thursday.

Elkland Tax Notice. I will be at my office every afternoon for the collection of taxes of Elkland township. J. C. Corkins, Twp. Treas. 12-20-

Pumpkin seeds wanted at Jones'. Will pay 20c per pound.

For Sale. 1 steel range stove, 1 heating stove, 1 large chicken coop, 1 gas engine, 1 single harness, 1 string of bells, 1 neck strap, 1 fur coat, 20 bus. potatoes. A. A. Hitchcock. 12-27-2

Fresh milch cow coming 4 yrs. old for sale. A. D. Gillies. 12-27-2

Ten-room house and barn on Woodland Ave. for sale or rent. Enquire of S. S. Jones, R. 5, Cass City. 12-20-

Corn Flour and Barley Flour 5c a pound at Jones' while it lasts. 12-13-

Found—A logging chain on the highway south of Cass City. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this notice. J. W. Mudge, 4 miles south and 1½ miles east. 1-3-1.

DEFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Stout are some better after an attack of "flu."

Ralph Lewis is on the sick list. Hamilton McPhail, who has been employed in Detroit, is spending the holidays with his parents here.

Wm. Parks, jr., of Pontiac spent a few days at his parental home.

Clare Patch of Detroit is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John McCracken.

Harry Perry of Detroit is spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Silverthorn entertained Christmas Day, Mrs. Chas. Silverthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Silverthorn and daughter, Nora, Mr. and Mrs. Don Nutt and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Gage and daughter, Bernice.

Miss Amart McCallum of Pontiac visited her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kilgore, Christmas. Other guests at the Kilgore home were Mrs. Georgiana Kilgore, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kilgore, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Russell and Fred Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Spencer visited from Thursday until Monday with Mrs. Spencer's parents at Bad Axe. They were accompanied home by Miss Lucy Knirs, who spent Tuesday on her way to Pontiac where she will be employed.

Mrs. George Roberts is ill at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Hartwick of Royal Oak are visiting at the home of Geo. Roberts and caring for their mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pierce entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith of Battle Creek over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Silverthorn visited Sunday with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Franklin.

Floyd Franklin returned to his work at Pontiac after spending a week with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Russell are visiting at the home of their cousin, Chas. Kilgore. They are moving to Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Campfield and Mrs. Herman Vincent visited Monday with their aunt, Minerva Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith of Battle Creek visited from Friday until Monday with the former's sister, Mrs. Wm. Pierce.

Miss Florence Day spent the weekend with Genevieve York at Wilmot.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Spencer and daughter, Deloris, spent Sunday with relatives at Argyle.

Bert Phillips and Wilford Gillies of Camp Custer came Tuesday to spend New Years with relatives.

Mrs. Elmer Lewis of Rochester is visiting friends and relatives here.

Amasa Roberts of Saginaw is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts, for a few days.

Miss Persis Robert, who teaches school near Mayville, is home for the holidays.

School starts Monday, January 6, after a vacation of two weeks.

SHABBONA.

Mrs. Roy Brown and son, James, of Cumber are visiting relatives here.

J. D. Jones and family spent New Years at Argyle.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Phetteplace is sick.

Nelson Hvatt and family of Pontiac are visiting relatives here.

Harvey McGregory purchased an outfit for cutting wood from Frank Crawford last week. Get your wood piles ready.

Iva Travis of Decker is staying with her grandmother, Mrs. E. Travis.

No school for the present. The teacher, Mrs. Susan Powell, is ill with the "flu."

Mabel Leslie, Wm. Auslander and Chas. Morrell are sick with influenza. Work has begun again—graveled the road one mile north of here.

Mr. and Mrs. Avon Boagge autowed to Marlette Monday.

Pre-Inventory Clean-Ups

All Wool Two-piece Underwear

Genuine Cooper's two-piece all wool, regular \$3.50 a garment, pre-inventory price \$2.85

Collins all wool two-piece garments, regular \$3.50 garments, pre-inventory price \$2.85

The best part wool garment we can buy to sell for \$2.50 a garment now \$1.85 a garment.

Pre-Inventory Clean-up of

Men's Pants \$2.75, \$3.15, \$3.50, \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.85 and \$6.00.

Boys' Knickers 10 per cent Off

during our pre-inventory clean-up.

Any Sweater Reduced 10 %

Men's Cashmere or Wool Hose our 75c special, this week only 59c

Heavy Canvas Gloves 20c Tick Mitts 2 pair for 35c

Any Overcoat Reduced This Week Only

SHOES *The J&M* CLOTHING QUALITY STORE CASS CITY

Any Suit Reduced This Week Only

KINGSTON-NOVESTA TOWN LINE.

The farmers of this locality are drawing their potatoes to Deford this week for shipment.

Chas. Huffman of Highland Park is visiting friends and relatives here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Retherford spent last Friday at Caro with the latter's mother, Mrs. Putnam, who is in poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper were in Cass City Monday.

Arthur Ashley has gone to Lansing where he expects to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Martin were callers at the home of Herman Vincent at Wilmot last Sunday afternoon.

Chas. Campfield and family, who have been visiting at George Martin's left this week to visit friends at Atkins.

The Leek school is still closed. It has not been decided when it will open again.

Miss Lillian Martin went to Detroit Saturday where she expects to secure a position for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cooper entertained for New Years dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips, Clark and Hugh Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Avon Boag of Shabbona, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schell and children of Cass City, and Roy Phillips and family of Marlette.

CANBORO.

A Happy New Year to all. We were glad to see a white Xmas.

Mrs. Henry Mellendorf and children left Tuesday to spend the holidays with relatives in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Andrews and children spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Quinn and son, James, of Bay Port has been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Roland Hartsell, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jarvis entertained on Xmas. Mrs. Uptogrove of Bad Axe, Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jarvis and daughter, Miss Lizzie, and Harold Jarvis, of Owendale, Miss Minnie Appleby, Boyd and Perry Rolph of Oliver.

Bert Libkuman was a caller in Owendale Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Putman and children spent Xmas in Bad Axe. Mrs. Putman remained for a week's visit.

Miss Margaret Burleigh of Gagetown is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Chas. McDonald.

Lewis Mellendorf and family expect to make their home in Detroit this winter. They are planning to move this week.

Mrs. Chas. McDonald furnished a good time for the school Tuesday af-

ternoon with a Xmas tree and lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jarvis and daughter and Richard Jarvis were callers in Owendale Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald entertained at Xmas dinner, Miss Margaret Burleigh of Gagetown, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Seldon of Owendale and Mr. and Mrs. B. Libkumans and children.

Miss Lydia Parker is ill at this writing.

Harold Libkuman of Detroit is spending the holidays at Bert Libkuman's home.

Roland Hartsell and Mrs. Ed. Quinn were callers in Pigeon Friday.

Chas. McDonald and Bert Libkuman were callers in Bad Axe Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonzo Gunsell and children of Flint spent Sunday with B. F. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lambkin visited at Chas. McDonald's Sunday.

NOVESTA.

Mrs. Vern Bird and Mrs. Rebecca Sollender of Bad Axe, Mrs. Howard Randall of Boston, Mass., and Wm. Randall spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Fields.

Miss Belle Livingston returned to Millington Saturday to resume her duties as teacher in the Delmar school.

Ray Boughton of New York City spent the Christmas holiday at the home of John Coulter.

Chas. McConnell's have the "flu." Kenneth Charlton of Detroit came Tuesday night to spend the holidays with friends here.

Mrs. T. Greer returned from Detroit Thursday.

Mrs. Van Cise of Pontiac is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Kilbourne, for a few days.

Fugald Livingston and Ora and Maynard Delong made a business trip to Caro Monday.

The Tracy drain being completed Amasa Anthes, Stanley Warner and Wm. Zinnecker are moving the dredge twelve miles west of Caro.

Wm. Kelley's have the influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Deming and Mrs. Wickware of Caro, Harry McGrath of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Glen Moore and son, Garrison, of Cass City spent Christmas with the H. P. Deming family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hulbert returned to Bad Axe Friday after attending the funeral of the former's father, Chester Hulbert.

Martin Anthes and Mrs. John McLean and little daughter, Hazel, are spending the holidays with relatives in Canada.

Harry McGrath of Washington, D. C., is spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. H. P. Deming.

Mrs. Carl Stoner and daughter, Marie, of Flint are spending the

Christmas holidays at the home of E. P. Smith.

The family of Clarence Quick are recovering from an attack of the "flu."

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Martin are the proud parents of a baby boy, called Leo Delbert.

Dan Gillies is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nowland and children, Kenneth and Violet, of Cass City, the Misses Kate and Viola Ott of Au Gres and Irvine Rogman of Bay City spent Christmas at Amasa Anthes.

John McLean and mother spent Christmas at the home of Arthur Anthes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kilbourne are visiting in Rescue this week.

ELMWOOD.

William Rondo of Camp Custer was home on a short furlough last week.

Claude Bentley is very sick with pneumonia following the "flu."

Clyde Chaffee is very sick with the "flu." The rest of the family are getting along nicely.

CHURCH NOTES.

Christian Science—Services are held every Sunday morning at 11:00. Subject for January 5, "God."

Argyle M. E. Church—There will be memorial services for Doris Chase on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, at 10:30. There will be no Sunday school on that day.

CASS CITY MARKETS.

Cass City, Mich., Jan. 2, 1919.

Buying Price—

Wheat	.....	2.08	2.10
Oats	.....	.63	
Rye, bu.	.....	1.42	
Barley, cwt.	.....	1.75	
Peas, bu.	.....	2.25	
Buckwheat	.....	3.00	
Eggs, per dozen	.....	.55	
Butter, per lb.	.....	.50	
Cattle	.....	.5	8
Fat sheep, live wt, per lb.	.....	.4	7
Lambs, live wt, per lb.	.....	.12	13
Hogs, live wt, per lb.	.....	.13	15
Calves, live wt.	.....	.10	15
Geese	.....	.23	25
Turkeys	.....	.30	31
Hens	.....	.18	20
Broilers	.....	.18	20
Ducks	.....	.30	32
Hides	.....	.....	.15

Sometimes Wise to Forget.
We forget what we ought to remember, and remember what we ought to forget. We need schools of memory, but we need schools of forgettery, even more.—Ralph Parlette.

Advertise it with a Chronicle liner.
Buy War Savings Stamps.