

Heating Stoves

You cannot get the full heat value of fuel from a poor or worn-out stove. We handle a line of high grade heaters, including Peninsular Stoves and Ranges, that will insure certain fuel economy and any one of them will be an ornament to your home. Also Perfection oil heaters.

Cook Stoves

The modern kitchen stoves and ranges are marvels of efficiency, economy and convenience. They make cooking and baking easier, cheaper and more uniform. We have them in all the best makes—for small families and for large—with coal or wood grates—malleable, rust-proof and with the latest inventions and attachments.

Furniture

Better than ever. The largest line to select from and the lowest prices.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing

Now is the time to arrange for the installation of a new furnace, or a steam or hot-water heating plant. You can get your Heating License here.

HOLMES & WALKER WE WILL ALWAYS TREAT YOU RIGHT.

GROCERY SPECIALS AT FARRELL'S

On Saturday, October 27th we will sell at the following prices:

- Moxley's Best Oleo per pound - 32c
1 pound White House Coffee - 30c
1 large bottle Maple and Rock Candy Syrup, 22c
1 25c box Snow Boy Washing Powder - 19c

All Groceries First Class and Prices Right JOHN FARRELL & CO. The Pure Food Store

Fall and Winter Millinery

THE LADIES of Chelsea and vicinity are cordially invited to inspect our line of Millinery for Fall and Winter. We can please you in style, quality and price.

MILLER SISTERS

For Saturday Only

- Peanut Crisp per pound - 25c
Cream Fudge per pound - 20c
Cream Caramels per pound - 30c
Chocolate Dipped Marshmallows per pound - 40c
Chocolate Dipped Peanuts per pound - 40c
Package Candies and Fancy Boxes 25c and up.
Chocolate and Vanilla per quart 25c; per dish 5c
All Sundaes, any flavor, 5c All Ice Cream Sodas 5c
All kinds of Hot Drinks and Lunches served at all hours. Hot Chocolate Our Specialty

Don't forget our "Butter-Kist" popcorn and fresh roasted peanuts. Saturday Only--Fancy Ripe Bananas per doz. 15c and 25c

THE SUGAR BOWL CHELSEA'S CANDY DEPOT Phone 38 Free Delivery

For neat, attractive, up-to-the-minute job printing try The Tribune—call us up.

NEW CLASSIFICATIONS FOR DRAFTED MEN

Future Calls To The Colors Will Be Made According To Classification Order.

President Wilson has approved the new draft regulations which will be promulgated soon to govern selection of the remainder of registered men for the national army. The new plan aims to classify each of the 9,000,000 not yet drafted in his place in the national scheme of defense, and to postpone drafting of men most needed in war industries and those having dependents.

There will be provided, a system which will classify each of the 9,000,000 men who have not been inducted into military service and each man will have been given his place in the national scheme of defense.

To do this, it has been determined to obtain from each man complete information of a character which will definitely fix his economic worth as compared with his fellow registrant and from information thus obtained to place him in one of five classes each to be called in turn as need arises.

The classifications are as follows and show every man registered to which class he belongs and in what order the different classifications will be called to service:

Class 1—Single men without dependent relatives. (a) Married men (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family; (b) married man dependent on wife for support; (c) married man (or widower with children) not usefully employed, family supported by income independent of his labor; (d) men not included in any other description in this or other classes; (e) unskilled laborer.

Class 2—Married man or father of motherless children usefully engaged but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence. (a) Married man (no children) wife can support herself decently and without hardship; (b) skilled farm laborer; (c) skilled industrial laborer.

Class 3—Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support. (a) Man with aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support; (b) man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support; (c) county or municipal officer; (d) fireman or policeman; (e) necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards; (f) necessary custom house clerk; (g) persons necessary in transmission of mails; (h) necessary employes in service of United States; (i) highly specialized administrative experts; (j) technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprises; (k) highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of state or nation; (l) assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class 4—Married men with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available. (a) Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States; (b) heads of necessary industrial enterprises.

Class 5—Officers of states or the United States. (a) Regularly or duly ordained ministers; (b) students of divinity; (c) persons in military or naval service; (d) aliens; (e) alien enemies; (f) persons morally unfit; (g) persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit; (h) licensed pilots.

NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Interesting Items Clipped and Called From Our Exchanges.

BROOKLYN—Two auto loads of guild ladies went to Chelsea last Saturday for a meeting with Mrs. Will Stout. A very enjoyable day was spent.—Exponent.

HOWELL—Dr. E. B. Pierce, superintendent of the Howell sanitarium, has been made a special examiner in tuberculosis in the state capitol at Louisville, Ky. The appointment is temporary, being taken up for a few weeks at the opening of the sanitarium to each drafted group, and so he has not resigned from the sanitarium superintendency.

MASON—The Baptist society raised \$805 in about five minutes Sunday morning when it was explained to them it was needed to take the church out of debt on the work of remodeling which has been done on the church building. It was stated if the debt was raised that day, it meant a pipe organ would be installed without any further trouble or expense, though how this was to be done is a secret.

YPSILANTI—Fred L. Gallup, local chairman of the Liberty Loan committee, of Ypsilanti city, and the townships of Augusta, Superior and Ypsilanti, announced last evening that this city would oversubscribe its quota by \$100,000. The First National bank last evening had taken subscriptions for \$267,850.

DENTON—Frank Davidson, of Ann Arbor, and his 4-year-old daughter narrowly escaped serious injury when Mr. Davidson's automobile was struck by another machine near the Wayne county line Thursday night and upset in the ditch. The other machine was a slightly damaged but drove on before the number could be seen.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET IN GRASS LAKE

Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting Held In Neighboring Town.

The seventy-fifth annual meeting of the Jackson District Association of Congregational churches and anniversary of the local church which was held here Tuesday and Wednesday of this week was largely attended. The district meeting of the foreign and home societies was held Tuesday morning and afternoon. Tuesday evening at 6:30 a banquet was served in the dining room, a charge of 35 cents a plate being asked. 140 persons were served. After the banquet a program was given, consisting of a violin solo by Miss Lois Carleton, with Mrs. McColgan at the piano; a paper, "Seventy-five Years of Church Life in Grass Lake" was read by Mrs. N. C. Lowe of Jackson. "Personal Reminiscences" were given by Mrs. H. F. Urdike, Mrs. T. A. Dibble, Mrs. Romona Longyear, E. W. Hobart, George Dorr and Miss Frances Swift. Letters were received from several former pastors of the church. Vocal solo by Mrs. Alice Crafts Storrs; an address "Jackson Association in its 75th Year," Rev. Bastian Smits, Jackson, followed by an address "Boosting the Brotherhood," Rev. P. W. Dierberger, Chelsea. Vocal solo, George M. Dorr, Mrs. W. F. Shaler, accompanist. Ministers' meetings were held all day Wednesday, closing in evening with an able address by Rev. Chester B. Emerson, D. D. of Detroit. A large choir composed of the Baptist and Congregational churches furnished some fine music in evening.

PAPER WADS.

The kindergarten children greatly enjoyed a trip of inspection to the Chelsea Milling company's plant Monday forenoon. After having seen all there was to see, Mr. Holmes made them all doubly glad by a gift of a whistle and a small flour sack of candy.

The juniors will entertain the high school pupils at the school building Friday evening.

Lucia Boillotat has left the third grade and will enter school in Detroit.

The Teacher's club will hold their next meeting Wednesday, October 31st.

The fourth grade will have a Halloween party next week.

The kindergarten have some new boxes in their room for their blocks.

Carl Knickerbocker is back in the first grade after a week's absence.

Mildred Lewis and Leonard Van Gieson have entered the fourth grade.

KEMPF - EDMONDSON.

Miss Myrta Ruth Kempf, daughter of Mrs. W. G. Kempf of Ann Arbor, and Mr. William Edmondson of Detroit were married Saturday evening, October 20, 1917, at seven o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 2 Geddes Heights. They will make their home in Detroit. Those from Chelsea who attended the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cummings, Miss Beryl McNamara and Miss Winifred Bacon.

RED CROSS OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Chelsea branch of the Red Cross, Wednesday evening, officers were elected as follows: President—Mrs. J. E. McKune. Vice president—Mrs. W. C. Boyd. Secretary—Mrs. George A. Begole. Treasurer—J. F. Watrous.

FRANCISCO.

Charlie Meyers was a Sunday visitor at the home of John Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh Whitaker are spending a few days with friends in Detroit.

Miss Anna May Benter and Miss Mary Chandler visited at the home of Henry Notten, Sunday.

Miss Martha Reimenschneider, Ned Watkins and Edward Brand spent Sunday in Grass Lake.

The next meeting of Cavanaugh Lake Grange will be held Tuesday evening, October 30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mensing.

Will Marsh and family of Munith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Eric Notten.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Holden and Inez Horning, of Highland Park, spent Sunday with Herbert Harvey and family.

Mrs. Henry Bohne is on the sick list.

Several from this vicinity attended the patriotic rally in Chelsea, Monday evening.

A new furnace is being installed in the German Methodist church.

Mrs. Mary Havens is able to be about again after being confined to the home of her daughters for several weeks.

Wonders Promised Land.

Prof. George K. Moulif of Washington, D. C., will give his beautiful entertainment, "The Wonders of the Promised Land," at St. Mary's hall, Wednesday evening, October 31, 1917, at eight o'clock. There will be nine people in oriental costumes, 4,000 feet of moving pictures and stereoptican views of the Holy Land. Admission, ten cents for children and twenty cents for adults.—Adv.

Try the Tribune job printing.

JUMP FROM MOVING AUTO IS FATAL

Bernard Tirb Never Regained Consciousness Following Accident Wednesday.

Bernard Tirb died yesterday at his home in Freedom from injuries about the head received Wednesday morning when he jumped from the running board of a moving automobile and was struck or run over by the car.

Mr. Tirb was employed by William J. Beuerle on the new barn which is under construction for Lewis Geyer and was riding to work, standing on the running board of Mat Klump's automobile. It is said that his hat blew off and he jumped to recover it. In some unexplained manner he was either struck by some part of the car, or the rear wheel passed over his head causing injuries which resulted in his death Thursday afternoon.

The accident occurred near the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wenk, just west of Rogers Corners and about midway between that place and the Geyer farm.

DEXTER TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Dixon purchased four cows of parties near Grass Lake, Monday.

August Lesser, Hubert Johnson and K. H. Wheeler attended the E. A. Lodge, F. & A. M. at Chelsea, Tuesday night.

Two dogs were caught in Johnson's flock of sheep the other day. The auto and a gun stopped one of them.

John Harper, Jr., is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Harper, Sr.

Hiram Ferris has the job of putting a cellar under Mr. Geigler's house.

The Liberty Bond airplane raided Dexter township last Tuesday and at night landed at the town hall.

The first to arrive was Chairman Archie Miles, who brought a load from the village including the Always-Be-Natural club consisting of Mrs. Bowne, Mrs. Carrie Cushman, Mrs. Flora Smith and Miss Hoey, which sang several selections, opening with "My Country" and closing with "The Star Spangled Banner." Honorable H. Wirt Newkirk was sandwiched between the Irishman, M. J. Cavanaugh and the German, Prosecuting Attorney Lehman, on the rostrum together with the county chairman, Miller, on one side and the chairman Gallagher on the other side. Rousing speeches were made by all on the rostrum. Only one thing failed to make the meeting a success and that was the small attendance as only eight taxpayers, aside from the nine from the village, were present, only three women, owing to the stormy night, the rest were young people. Of the thirty-two thousand dollars apportioned to this township only five thousand was reported by the working committee.

RED CROSS SHIPMENT. A shipment of knitted garments and hospital supplies was made by the County Red Cross, Tuesday, to headquarters in Chicago. The shipment included 120 sweaters, 108 pairs socks, 96 pairs wristlets, 60 scarfs, and two large boxes of hospital supplies.

WANTED, FOR SALE, TO RENT. Advertising under this heading, 5 cents per line for first insertion, 25 cents per line for each additional consecutive insertion. Minimum charge for first insertion, 15 cents. Special rate, 3 lines or less, 3 consecutive times, 25 cents.

LOST—Pair of large steel frame test glasses. Reward, Mrs. Evelyn Russell, phone 88-J, Chelsea, 1413.

FOR SALE—Ford touring car with extra equipment. G. A. Stimpson, Chelsea, Mich. 141f.

FOR SALE—70 head stock and feeding cattle, 78 cents per hundred pounds. See purchaser, Martin Wackenhut, Chelsea. 1413.

FOR SALE—Two colts, one yearling, one 4 months old, weaned. For price to sell phone 158-F22, Chelsea. 1413.

WANTED—Motorcycle lamp and gas tank. "S," care Tribune office. 1313.

FOR SALE—Eight shoats, 6 months old, fine shape, \$150. H. E. Haynes, phone 206-F3, Chelsea. 1313.

FOR SALE—Sow and 5 pigs about 4 weeks old. Ed. Pielemeier, phone 155-F31, Chelsea. 1213.

WANTED—Single man to work on farm, either by year or month. Dahue Riker, R. F. D. 3, Chelsea. 1213.

FOR SALE—Modern residence, South and Grant streets. Witham Fahrner, Chelsea. 1011f.

FOR RENT—Office room, second floor Kempf bank block. Kempf Com. & Sav. Bank. 941f.

FOR SALE—Eight room modern residence, 519 McKinley St. Phone 42 for particulars. 611f.

FOR SALE—Baptist parsonage property, 157 E. Summit St.; 9-room house, city water, electric lights. For particulars phone Adelbert Baldwin or N. W. Laird. 361f.

KEMPF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK ESTABLISHED 1876

Capital, Surplus and Profits - \$100,000.00

A FEW FACTS

Many women carry accounts here. Many more men and women and boys and girls have accounts with us.

We have been in business over 40 years.

Our Resources are over \$750,000.00.

Why not join us?

CHELSEA MICHIGAN

Good Advice--

Don't wait until January before you order your Ford.

Conditions do not look favorable for any Spring delivery.

Buy NOW.

Palmer Motor Sales Co.

CHELSEA FRUIT CO.

Merkel Block—Phone 247-W

CONNOR'S ICE CREAM--

Always the Best and Always in stock. Try it.

FRESH CANDIES--

Lowney's or Brooks', either bulk or packages.

FRUITS--

Bananas, 15c, 20c and 25c doz.

Fresh stock of Dates, Grapes and California Fruits, all kinds and prices. Cigars and Tobacco.

Overcoats and Suits—Fall and Winter



MR. WELL DRESSER, perhaps you need an up to date fall or winter overcoat or suit.

Let us measure you right now. Fit, quality, price, to please you. You want your clothes to fit.

You also want them to mirror your character in exhibiting good taste.

You will appreciate us as dealers in the different and better sort of clothes.

Dancer Brothers. - Chelsea, Mich.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers for wrapping, shelves, etc. Large bundle only five cents at the Tribune office.

WANTED—People in this vicinity who have any legal printing required in the settlement of estates, etc., to have it sent to the Chelsea Tribune. The rates are universal in such matters, and to have your notices appear in this paper it is only necessary to ask the probate judge to send them to the Chelsea Tribune.

Mrs. Smith Recommends Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have had more or less stomach trouble for eight or ten years," writes Mrs. G. H. Smith, Brewerton, N. Y. "When suffering from attacks of indigestion and heaviness after eating, one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets have always relieved me. I have also found them a pleasant laxative." These tablets tone up the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If you are troubled with indigestion give them a trial, get well and stay well.—Adv.

Guarding Health of Men in Navy

Government has most careful provision for sailors ill or wounded: Service afloat very desirable for youth of country from standpoint of physical well being—no cause for worry

By William C. Braisted, Surgeon General, United States Navy, in New York Herald Magazine of the War.

It is perhaps somewhat strange, and yet it is a fact, that friends, and especially parents, of boys who enlist in the navy are more gravely concerned for the health of the men than with the prospect of battle casualties.

This state of mind is evidenced in hundreds of letters which come to the office of the surgeon general and in the personal calls of scores of fathers and mothers who are apprehensive that their sons may become ill and not receive proper medical care.

As one mother put it, "If the boys are going to be wounded or killed it is only what we must expect. It's part of the war sacrifice and it can't be helped. We must give our lives and the lives of those dearer to us than our own without question, but it is a terrible thing to think of their being ill or exposed to disease needlessly with no one to take care of them."

The answer to this woman was to show her through the medical department's headquarters in the navy annex building and to explain to her just what is being done, not only to care for those who are ill but to prevent men of the navy from becoming ill. She went away contented—her mind at rest. A mother's care can, of course, not be replaced by anything in the world, but she was satisfied that should her boy contract any ailment he would have everything it is humanly possible to give him except her care.

Obviously, it is impossible to explain personally to all callers just how the medical department of the navy is conducted and how it works, but through the Magazine of the War I will be able to reach thousands of mothers and fathers who perhaps have been concerned about the same thing.

In the first place, an ill or delicate man cannot perform the duties required in the navy. He is a burden. He not only is useless himself while ill but it requires other men to care for him, and he often becomes a menace to his shipmates.

From the standpoint of efficiency, then, the navy must do everything in its power to keep the men well and strong. If for no other reason this should reassure those interested in enlisted men in the navy.

Then take the medical officers. It is their duty to cure the ill and prevent the well from becoming ill. If they do not perform this duty satisfactorily they come to be known as inefficient officers. It is a matter of pride with them to discharge their duty well and faithfully. Moreover, it is the spirit and tradition of the corps to feel a human interest in all the men and boys who come under their care. They are specialists in their line and yet they regard the men with the same personal feeling that a family physician has toward his patients.

That is a feeling which cannot be bought and paid for. It is the outgrowth of their training, a part of the esprit de corps of the medical department.

At the heads of the branches and bureaus of the navy department are men actuated by the same principles—men who feel that it is the enlisted sailor who is making the greatest sacrifices for the flag and that he is entitled to the very best in comfort and care.

No man who is not physically sound and in good health can enlist. Therefore the recruit is supposedly well when he enters the navy. The first weeks of his service are passed at a training station, where he is made stronger physically, and here the regular life and exercise make him even more healthy, as everybody can testify who has watched the recruits arrive at a station and has seen them leave a few months later, standing straighter, weighing more and often an inch taller.

He is then assigned to some unit in the regular navy. There he is under the constant supervision of physicians who have made a study of the conditions under which he is living and the ailments and disease to which he is liable. This is more than could be said of him at home.

In the office of the surgeon general of the navy hangs a map of the United

States dotted with pins with heads of various colors. The map resembles those used to show the movements of the belligerent armies. It is, indeed, a map of an invasion of the United States, but it is not a military invasion.

The colored pins show the invasion of armies of disease throughout the various states, and each color denotes a different contagious disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, meningitis and the like, as these diseases come first from the food in the civilian population.

Every day come reports from officers of the United States public health department, and the pins are moved about as the germ armies advance or retreat.

At a single glance it can be told just what diseases are prevalent or present in any part of the country.

Let us say, for instance, that this map shows a number of cases of meningitis in Kansas. The examining officers are informed through the public health reports, and all applicants for enlistment in the navy from the affected district are watched for symptoms of prevailing diseases. The same is true of every disease which can be carried or conveyed in any manner from one person or place to another. At the training stations the men are kept under observation for days until it is practically certain that they are not carriers of infection.

The conditions under which the men live once they are in the navy are conducive to health, and it is not easy for a disease to start and gain a foothold, but transmittable diseases do not get into the navy from the outside. Wherever great numbers of young men live together they are liable to epidemics, but these diseases are quickly isolated and taken care of.

It should be remembered that in peace times epidemics of disease are extremely rare in the navy, and the deaths are too few to attract attention. When, however, at the outbreak of war hundreds of young civilians, as newly enlisted recruits, are brought together from all parts of the country and intimately associated, epidemics do occur. The boy from a home where the parents "do not believe in vaccinations" from a town where the authorities think it unnecessary to quarantine a contagious case, etc. Thus a youth whose little sister or brother has measles or scarlet fever and who may carry the disease is allowed to go away and enlist and in time he endangers hundreds of others.

In a great many ways the men themselves can better their health and maintain it. These ways are shown to them, and many are required by the discipline of the navy. In the first place, the bulk of the navy is at sea. Nothing certainly could be better to breathe than the pure sea air. The quarters in which the men live are scrupulously clean. The ventilation is good and the food plain but wholesome.

Expert dietitians have agreed upon the navy rations, and the men are assured of enough to eat to maintain their strength and health. Cold storage facilities and the great quantities of food which can be carried on board ship make navy fare perhaps more varied and agreeable than that which it is possible to give to the army in the field. Then there is no possibility for the men to go outside and eat a lot of things for which their palates yearn but which upset the stomach.

A certain amount of prescribed exercise must be indulged in every day. This keeps the men in condition and builds up their strength. Personal cleanliness is required of every man in the navy. His clothing and body are frequently inspected. Men with unpleasant or unhealthy habits are not allowed to enlist. If any elude the vigilance of the examining surgeons they are dismissed from the service. Clean teeth, clean bodies and clean habits are rigidly enforced.

The water on board ship is of the purest, because it is distilled water. Frequent tests are made by the medical officers to insure its freedom from contamination. If I should give advice to the young men entering the navy as to their health it would be: "Keep clean, wash frequently, eat the navy fare, and do not stuff yourself with rich, unwholesome food when you go ashore."

and his associates planned the organization of a state to be called Transylvania. The plan had considerable backing, but it was opposed and defeated by the state of Virginia, which claimed title to the whole of Kentucky.

Henderson made as good a show of title by his treaty with the Indians that Virginia granted him 200,000 acres. He died in Hillsborough, N. C., January 30, 1785. A son of his, Leonard Henderson, became one of the judges of the supreme court of North Carolina.

and his associates planned the organization of a state to be called Transylvania.

Transylvania was never a state, but there was once a colonization movement and a settlement under that name which aimed at the formation of a state, but which failed. The movement began just before the beginning of the Revolutionary war under the leadership of Richard Henderson of North Carolina. Henderson was a lawyer by profession, judge of a local court in North Carolina and a shrewd land speculator. In 1775 he and some associates made a treaty with the Indians by which they gained, or thought they gained, title to a body of land comprising more than half of the present state of Kentucky. When independence was declared Henderson



Dr. William C. Braisted, U.S.N.

"Follow the directions and advice of the officers over you and report the first symptoms of illness to the medical officer."

"When on liberty conduct yourselves as gentlemen and do not lay yourself liable to diseases which may wreck your own lives and be communicated to others."

"In the case of landing parties do not drink water promiscuously. Stick to the water in your canteens or to the sources of supply which have already been tested and approved by the medical officers."

"Keep your quarters clean and do not allow matter to lie around which will attract flies or other insects. Protect yourself from flies and mosquitoes all you can, especially in tropical climates."

If the boys in the navy will follow these simple rules they should be healthy. They must aid and supplement the work of the medical officers, who will see to it that conditions are made and kept conducive to health.

A ship with its complement of several hundred men, sometimes more than 1,000, is similar to a small town, having consideration for its water supply, sewage disposal, lighting of its passageways and living apartments, heating and ventilation of its living quarters, protection against epidemic diseases, maintenance of the general health of the community and general hygienic and sanitary matters.

On board this ship there are officials who represent in a similar way the various officials of a town. The medical officer, or officers, represents the board of health, the sanitary inspector, medical adviser and family physician. He represents all the medical talent available to any community.

No one with a friend or a relative in the navy need fear for the manner in which the men are cared for in such circumstances.

Every morning there is "sick call," at which time those who feel indisposed report to the proper officer. They are at once examined and disposed of according to their needs. Some are given medicine and return to work. Others may be treated in their quarters and still others are sent to the sick bay and put in clean beds under the care of trained male nurses.

The medical department on board ship is established in a generous space, which is specifically provided for and desirably located in the original plans of the vessel. In the larger vessels this space is divided into an examining room, dispensary, operating room, bathroom and the sick bay, which corresponds to a hospital ward, and there is generally a small isolation room for contagious diseases.

Should the patient become so ill that he needs special care and quiet, he is transferred to the hospital ship which is in attendance on the fleet. Here the patients will be under medical officers thoroughly equipped with all medical and surgical appliances, including X-ray machines and the most up-to-date apparatus. These hospitals are conducted after the manner of civilian institutions, the nursing staff consisting of a certain number of nurses of the nurse corps (women) of the navy and hospital corps.

On board these hospital ships are medical officers who have specialized in different lines of work, so that no matter from what the patient suffers he is assured of the best medical and surgical care.

In addition to the hospital ships the navy maintains 20 shore hospitals, which are among the finest and best equipped in any service.

The duty of the line officer is to destroy the enemy. The duty of the medical officer is to insure the physical fitness of the whole command, and, knowing the spirit which actuates the medical officer of the navy, I can do no more than say that as I have entrusted the health of my own son so would I advise others implicitly to trust their sons to the care of the man who guard his health should he enlist in the navy.

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Battles Which Made the World

SEDAN

The Battle Which Marked the Downfall of the Mountebank Emperor and the Second French Empire, but Which Saw the French Soldier Intercede in Defeat.

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

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Sedan, fought on September 1, 1870, was the losing battle of a demoralized France. It cost the French arms loss of prestige; perhaps even temporary loss of honor. It cost France the huge indemnity demanded by triumphant Germany. But, for all this, its ultimate effect was of inestimable profit to France. For Sedan marked the collapse of the Second empire, over which reigned the Emperor Louis Napoleon—Napoleon the Little. From its ruins sprang the splendid republic of today.

Sedan lies in northern France, 12 miles from Metz, on the right bank of the Meuse. To it came Marshal MacMahon and the discouraged, already half-beaten army of France, its commander so despondent that he could contemplate nothing more than a battle to sustain the honor of his troops. He did not even communicate with Vinoy, whose corps was concentrating at Metz.

To the east there was a strong position, where the Fond du Givonne presented serious obstacle to the German infantry. However, MacMahon ignored it. The German host came on in two columns, with only a weak cavalry screen between. Before daybreak the Bavarians had thrown a pontoon bridge across the Meuse, advancing toward Bazelles, where Vassolone's division, containing a number of marine and sailor battalions, gave them such a warm reception that they were completely disconcerted. About six in the morning the heavy night fog lifted, whereupon the German artillery came violently into action. One of the first shells wounded MacMahon. General Ducrot took over the command.

Now it happened that there was with the army General Wimpffen, who had only arrived from Algiers on the night of August 30, and who had in his pocket a secret commission, authorizing him to assume command in event of the death or disablement of MacMahon. No one save Wimpffen knew of this. He was new to the troops and new to this theater of war. Therefore he hesitated to displace Ducrot, waiting until nine o'clock, when, perceiving that Ducrot intended to retreat toward the west, and convinced that salvation lay only in moving eastward toward Metz and the army of Bazaine, he produced his papers and took charge. As a result there followed dire confusion, a good part of the army already having begun the execution of Ducrot's orders.

Northward of Bazelles the French were withdrawing, so that the Saxons swept easily over the ridge south of the Givonne-Sedan road. This cut off the retreat of Vassolone's gallant fighters, who fell into the hands of the Germans an hour before noon.

At about the same time the German Guard corps began to form up between Daigny and Givonne, when suddenly a great column of French infantry, 6,000 strong, obeying Wimpffen's orders of movement, came over the eastern border of the valley and charged at full speed for the guns.

There followed what was probably the most dramatic spectacle of the war, for the whole of the corps artillery of the Guard turned upon these devoted men, tearing the column in half and almost annihilating it. The head of the column, 2,000 strong, struggled desperately on, but coming under flanking fire from both cannon and rifles, it fairly dissolved before the German eyes.

Another detachment of the invaders crossed the river at Donchery, driving back the French outposts to the south of the Illy road so easily that the German artillery became recklessly exposed. Perceiving this and acting instantly, General de Gallifet—"Old Silver Top," as he was afterward called, because of the silver plume which replaced a part of his skull—rushed up his brigade of Chasseurs d'Afrique and hurled a most dashing charge against the batteries. Gallifet might have accomplished something here, but he was utterly unsupported, and could not hold his advantage. He fell back with his hard-punished horse behind the Cazalilly ridge.

Next the French infantry tried its hand again, making a brilliant, if ill-timed, charge out of its position and driving the Germans until the reinforcements dashed up. Then once more the French retired in more or less confusion, holding strongly at Floing.

Now, however, the French Twelfth corps found itself furiously assaulted and in such peril that reinforcements were sent up from Dony's force. So pronounced was the confusion of the day that these reinforcements actually crossed re-enforcements from the First corps which were being sent to Dony himself. And now German shells were crashing among the trees of the Bois de Garenne, causing such distress that Margueritte's division was ordered to charge. Margueritte himself was killed as he rode forward to reconnoiter, so Gallifet succeeded to his command.

"For the next half-hour," says the Prussian account, "the scene defied description."

Charging again and again, Gallifet and his squadrons covered themselves with glory. They numbered a bare

two thousand sabers, and they were stormed at by a terrific artillery fusillade, but their isolated attacks were magnificent in courage and so effective they proved to the experts that the day of charging by cavalry in mass had not yet ended.

When Gallifet's horse were exhausted, however, the Germans advanced to a charge which extended over a front of almost two miles. Wimpffen, in a desperate counter stroke, cleared the Germans out of Bazelles and Balan, and for the moment the road to escape seemed open. What Wimpffen did not know was that another Prussian corps stood waiting behind the gap.

Galloping back to the town to find the emperor and implore him to put himself at the head of all available re-enforcements, Wimpffen was astonished to see a white flag displayed from the church tower. The emperor, who during the early hours of the fighting had exposed himself fearlessly to death, had been overcome by physical pain and exhaustion, had abandoned hope and had offered his personal surrender to the king of Prussia, at the same time ordering the white flag to be hoisted.

It was torn down at the moment of its appearance by Colonel Fauve, but it went up again a short time later when the Prussians were battering at the western gate. It remained for Wimpffen only to make terms for the surrender of his army. Thus passed into captivity 72,000 French soldiers with 558 guns. The cost to the victors for this victory was 9,000 men. The French killed and wounded numbered 17,000. It is indicative of the demoralization among the French that this figure is 1,000 less than the cost of victory to the Germans at Woerth, although in that case the number of French actually engaged was one-half that at Sedan. The day of the French mountebank emperor was done. There followed dreadful days of the commune. And from it emerged the magnificent France we now know.

ONE WAY OF RAISING MONEY

Governments, in Napoleonic Wars, Made Counterfeit Coins to Finance Raids on Enemy.

Numerous methods have been adopted from time to time for supplementing the currency of the various countries engaged in war, but it is scarcely possible that the powers will be forced again to the expedients that were often essential in the old days.

Prior to Napoleon's 1812 campaign, for instance, the Paris gendarmes made a raid one night on a house in the Plaine Montrouge, and discovered a manufactory of false notes. Quite a sensation was caused when, on the following day, the police minister made the announcement that the manufactory had been started "by order of the emperor." The false notes, which were Austrian and Russian, instead of French, were intended for use against the enemy on the Russian expedition, but the bulk of them came to grief during the great retreat.

The duke of Wellington was responsible for a similar stroke of business during the Peninsular war. Badly in need of gold when about to invade France, he conceived the idea of hunting out some counterfeit coiners from the ranks. A number of these genies were forthcoming, and they were ordered by the great general to exercise their evil art by transforming English sovereigns into louis d'or and napoleons.

Keep Windows Open All Time.

Get into the habit of living in a house with all the windows open, rain or shine—night and day. You can't possibly get too much fresh air. The very fact that people say their houses are damp and chilly shows that the windows have not been open enough, says a prominent health authority.

Damp houses come from not having enough air to dry them out. Even on the rainy days it were better to open wide the windows and let the fresh air in and even a little rain—than to shut the windows down, stopping the entrance of fresh air.

The healthiest people in the world are the savages, and they live out of doors in the rain as well as in the sunshine. Don't be afraid of fresh air at any time.

No Advice Given.

An inclination to advise is not a bad trait in character, even when youth is passed. It shows a keen interest in human affairs, large and small, and a willingness to accept responsibility. The consent which life extracts from some men and more women to let the world go its own way, to lay no restraining hand upon the shoulder of friend or acquaintance, means that the mainspring of the nature has been broken, and that the whole character has become passive. It is a strange attitude, witnessing to a great deal of suffering, but accompanied very often by a strong sense of humor. But most of those who refrain always from advising refrain out of pure selfishness.—Exchange

CHOOSE---

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USED CARS

If you are in the market for a used car of dependability. You will find always a worthy selection to choose from here. We may have just the car you are looking for. Write the

PACKARD MOTOR

Used Car Department, Detroit.

SHUN THE SWINDLERS.

When You Invest Your Money Do Not Buy a Gold Brick.

Swindling promoters are shrewd. Whenever they find any line of industry phenomenally successful they immediately organize fake companies and print lurid literature telling of the wonderful prospects in this line, of fortunes that have been made in it and of the opportunity they are giving to small investors to secure a generous income. So we have had automobile, oil, mining, real estate, hotel, plantation, and now there are several newer schemes, in which the credulous public is invited to put all its loose change.

Why doesn't the public realize that in all these lines of business the old, well established and dividend paying concerns offer the best opportunities for investment? They never print lurid literature, guaranteeing fortunes and promising extravagant dividends. They are managed by men whose characters put them above this, yet the public will only bite on a bait that is made extraordinarily attractive by promises impossible of performance.

Hence the vogue of companies that sell their shares as low as 1 cent each. The man with \$10 who can buy a certificate for 1,000 shares jumps at the promise held out to him that some day his \$10 may grow into \$10,000. To him it is a lottery, nothing else. And when he loses, as he always does, he goes out on the street corner and denounces the "sharks of Wall street."—Jasper in Leslie's Weekly.

UNGATHERED HONEY.

Billions of Dollars' Worth is Lost by Waste Every Year.

An editorial in the Farm and Fire-side says: The present centering of attention by economists on food waste is showing that one of the most unnecessary losses of a valuable food product is the ungathered nectar of flowers.

Speaking in a broad way, there are few farms in America that do not annually produce several hundredweight of honey over and above the honey required to sustain the bee harvesters of this appetizing staple food product. The farms on which the owners systematically plan to save their honey at present are less than one in a hundred. On several million American farms where this honey goes unharvested year after year this wastage aggregates billions of dollars.

A Minnesota scientific bee culturist, Francis Jager, is authority for the statement that 100 colonies of honeybees suitably located and properly cared for can be expected to average a net production of profit twice as great as that of the average 100 acre farm of his state can show, while the equipment and overhead are less. Of course 100 colonies of bees cannot be pastured on an average sized farm, but there are innumerable farms where a dozen hives of bees could gather \$100 worth of honey annually.

The Supreme Court.

For the supreme court of the United States there is no exact precedent either in the ancient or the modern times. In making the great constitution the "fathers" availed themselves of all past knowledge and experience, but it was probably from the French publicist Montesquieu that they got their idea of the supreme court. In this book, "The Spirit of the Laws," Montesquieu, after making a masterly analysis of all forms of government, uses these words: "There is no liberty if the judicial power be not separated from the legislative and the executive." The framers of the constitution knew Montesquieu's book well, and here is not any room for doubt about their getting the idea of the supreme court from that source.—New York American.

Monkeys in Boots.

In tropical countries the natives have many unique ways of catching monkeys. One of them, as explained by a traveler, is this: The hunter walk about in short boots in sight of the monkeys. Then they take the boots off, place some gum in the bottoms and leave them on the ground, withdrawing themselves to a great distance. Presently the monkeys come down from the trees and try on the boots, and when the hunters come after them the boots stick to the feet of the monkeys, and they are unable to climb. Thus the imitative little animals are captured.

Bay City—Automobile robbers stole 10 bushels of beans, several bushels of rye and vegetables from the farm of Charles Jones. Other Bay farmers have been robbed in similar manner.

WEDDING

Invitations & Announcements Engraved and Printed

THE F. L. REEG CO. 142 Grand River Ave. West Detroit.

Detroit Theatres

Detroiters to See Mr. Hodge.

With a new and up-to-the-minute four act comedy drama, entitled "A Cure For Curables", William Hodge, the celebrated American actor will appear for one week commencing Monday, October 22 at the Garrick theater, Detroit. The new play is one of the best, it is said by those who know, that Mr. Hodge has ever been starred in. He portrays the part of a young Kentucky physician, Dr. James Pendegress who has inherited a sanitarium from his Uncle. He must cure ten patients in thirty days, or lose title to the estate. This shrewd yet lovable young physician figures a way out of the puzzle. It is a delight how he does it. The humor in "A Cure For Curables", is of an entirely different sort from the humor in most plays. It is subtle and delightful. A large cast of carefully selected artists will support Mr. Hodge.

Adams.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"—Fay Courteney as Lovey Mary.

For the week commencing Monday, October 22nd, the Vaughan Glaser Players will be seen in an elaborate revival of the greatest of all comedy successes, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," a dramatization of Alice Hagan Rice's famous story of the same name.

Fay Courteney as Lovey Mary has already scored one of the greatest hits in her brilliant career in this lovable role.

Constance Kenyon in the title role will be seen in a star part, in which she is concealed by critics in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, to be the best Mrs. Wiggs the stage has seen.

Vaughan Glaser as Mr. Stubbins, portrays an entirely different role from his previous characterizations. The cast is the largest of the season.

Madison.

"The Spreading Dawn," fourth of the highly acclaimed Goldwyn Picture productions, comes to the Madison theater for one week commencing Sunday, October 21. Jane Cowl, who is one of the most distinguished dramatic actresses on the American stage is presented in the stellar role.

"The Spreading Dawn" is a picturization of the remarkable Saturday Evening Post serial by Basil King which created a big sensation throughout the country at the time of its publication. It is a story of romance and war, and is said to have been made into a remarkable picture.

Washington.

Dorothy Dalton "The Ten of Diamonds" play this week.

Bay City—Moses Hennard, 60 years old, died of burns suffered when his clothes caught fire from his pipe.

Well Posted.

"I hear you are thinking of buying a farm."

"That's my intention," said the city man, with a complacent air.

"Well, don't forget the importance of stots."

"Trust me for that, sir. By the way—do those things consume much gasoline?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Didn't Sound It.

"What was that your daughter was stinging at the piano?"

"Oh, that was 'Sweet and Low,' I believe."

"Well, I certainly would never have taken it for anything like that."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Colors of Austria.

The Austrian black and yellow were the colors of the Holy Roman Empire. They were adopted, so the story goes, by Frederick Barbarossa, whose fancy was captured at a ceremony in Mayence by the black and gold flooring of the hall.

Her-sidly.

June—Does he get his mechanical ingenuity from his father's side or his mother's?—Bess—From his mother's; she was a poetess.—Life.

TRANSYLVANIA

Transylvania was never a state, but there was once a colonization movement and a settlement under that name which aimed at the formation of a state, but which failed. The movement began just before the beginning of the Revolutionary war under the leadership of Richard Henderson of North Carolina. Henderson was a lawyer

by profession, judge of a local court in North Carolina and a shrewd land speculator. In 1775 he and some associates made a treaty with the Indians by which they gained, or thought they gained, title to a body of land comprising more than half of the present state of Kentucky. When independence was declared Henderson

The GIRL WHO HAD NO GOD

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
AUTHOR OF "K" "THE MAN IN LOWER TEN," ETC.
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CHAPTER X—Continued.

Something in her thinly drawn voice was familiar.

"I see," Ward said slowly. "It was you who telephoned me and then rang off."

"When you say that I am good and tender," Elinor went on, "you shame me. I am all that is bad and wicked. Everything. You were to have been robbed tonight. I brought you here under false pretense."

Ward was as white as she. His figure straightened.

"Then all the time that I have been telling you—"

"I did not hear. I was watching the time."

Personal fear Ward had none. He did not even follow Elinor's eyes as they glanced once more at the clock. Mrs. Bryant's venomous insinuations came back to him, all the village talk of the girl's strange rearing. Fearful thoughts flashed into his mind, to be dismissed, shaken off doggedly.

"I shall never believe anything that you do not tell me yourself. But it is only fair to me that now at last there be frankness between us."

"There are others," Elinor said, with dry lips.

"Your father?"

"He is dead. I cannot talk of him. This much I can tell you. The parish house was burned deliberately; it was planned and carefully carried out."

"And you knew?"

"I had forbidden it."

"You had forbidden it?"

He went to her and caught her by the shoulders, forcing her to look up into his face.

"You? Then all this time that you have seen what you must have seen in my eyes, you have been—"

"At the head of a band of thieves," Elinor said slowly.

Ward released her, and turning took a slow survey of the room.

"Then I suppose this is a trap?" he said.

"It is not a trap." Her voice was dead. "I opposed this—this plan from the start. That is the reason one of the men—of my friends—suspected that I—"

"Go on. What did he suspect?"

"That I—but that doesn't matter. He burned the parish house and planned all this. Tonight he meant to get the money from you, and I—was desperate. I could think of no other way."

Ward's faith in her was slow to die. He took a step toward her, his hands out, then dropped them at his sides.

"Then—the night the parish house burned, when I came down in the dawn and found you sitting there—he checked his hands—all the time you knew. You knew! And I had thought—"

He went to the table and, opening the box, slipped the notes and money it contained into his pocket. They he buttoned his coat about him. Elinor watched him stoically.

"You are going back down the hill?"

"I am going home." He did not even look at her.

"If you would only go some place else," she said pitifully. "To the club, or to Mrs. Bryant's. Please believe me. Whatever I am, and I have told you the worst, I am trying to think of you tonight, not of myself."

"I am going back to my house," said the assistant rector of Saint Jude's. He got as far as the door on to the terrace, and there he turned. It was as if he dared not look at her, as if he meant to carry away with him some tender memory than of this white-lipped, guilty woman before him.

"If I seem hard," he said unsteadily, "it is because I am suffering. You are quite safe, of course. I shall not go to the police." Had he cared less he would have been more merciful.

Old Henriette watched his figure as he went down the garden steps and into the road.

"Strange things in this house!" she mumbled, shaking her head. "Preachers coming and going at all hours, and Elinor in a church this morning. Strange things, Hilary Kingston, since you went away."

She shuffled along the terrace and into the house, her thin black shawl drawn about her shoulders. In the library Elinor lay face down on the floor. Old Henriette bent over her.

"My lamb, my pet," she soothed her. "He's a fine man, but there are many others. And when one is young and lovely—"

Since Elinor made no response but only moaned, old Henriette rose from her knees and shuffled out of the room, but cautiously, as she passed, she took from a table drawer old Hilary's revolver and carried it out under her shawl.

She was very wise, was wrinkled Henriette, and she knew the Kingston blood.

Ward came down the road rapidly. There was a faint moon. One part of his mind had ceased to work; his higher faculties were dormant with misery, with the anesthesia that comes for a time after great grief or shock. Physically he was entirely alert; his

keen eyes searched each clump of shrubbery before he reached it. Not that he feared attack for himself; his cup of life was bitter to his taste that night, but he carried a trust in his pockets, that he would deliver.

Huff was waiting at the foot of the Kingston place, crouched behind a wall. If the boy had been jealous before, he was maddened now. Ward had been with Elinor. Huff, coming up the hill had heard his short good-night to Henriette in the garden, had heard him come down the hill. There were only two explanations. Either the man was in love with her and had gone up that night of his own volition, or Elinor had sent for him. One was as bad as the other.

Ward did not have a chance. As he came abreast of the wall, the boy fired and he pitched forward on his face. With the re-echoing of the shot among the hills, Huff's madness died away. Murder was not his game; violent and sudden death perhaps, but never, before, a shot from behind. Had the wealth of a city been in Ward's pockets, he could not have touched it.

He thrust his revolver into his pocket, and breaking away through the shrubbery commenced a swift but noiseless ascent of the hill.

The assistant rector of Saint Jude's lay on his face in the road, with the morning offering of his congregation safe in his pockets.

CHAPTER XI.

The chief sent for Boroday early the next morning.

"You've turned the trick all right," he said, grimly smiling.

Boroday, as immaculate as ever, settled his tie.

"Yes?"

"Sit down," said the chief. "Now that you know you're going, I suppose you're not in any particular hurry."

Boroday ran his hand over his silky beard.

"I should like to get to a barber."

"There is no great hurry, now," said the chief, when Boroday was comfortably settled and smoking one of his

eternal Russian cigarettes. "I wish you would tell me why you disposed of that pearl the way you did. It wasn't quite up to our agreement, you know. It was to be given to me and I was to return it. Instead of that I had to make a wild-goose chase out into the country."

"Ah!" said Boroday, "into the country!"

The chief, who was accustomed to reading faces, watched Boroday closely. But if there was a tightening about the Russian's eyes, it was very faint.

"You know blamed well," said the chief peevishly, "just where I had to go to get that thing. And you know blamed well also that on Sunday afternoon I always play poker. It was—well, inconsiderate, to say the least."

Boroday smiled.

"I am exceedingly sorry that you were put to any trouble about it," he said. "But as you may understand, I have not yet seen my—friends, and of course—"

He shrugged his shoulders. The chief was skeptical of his ignorance, nevertheless. He humored what he chose to consider Boroday's whim. First he gave him the note which he had received by special delivery the day before. Quick as he was, the Russian could not quite conceal his astonishment.

"In the alms box!" said the chief. "Somebody with a sense of humor had charge of this little affair. Bryant is senior warden, it seems, in this church. It was clever."

Boroday passed the letter back to him.

"I shall tell my confreres. It is quite original."

The chief was smoking a large cigar. Unlike the police chief of fiction and the drama, he did not speak around the cigar, but carefully removed it, not out of respect to his visitor, but out of

deference to a good cigar. Now he leaned toward Boroday.

"Either," he said slowly, "it was clever, or it was necessary."

But the Russian had himself well in hand. He only smiled.

"It has occurred to me," the chief went on, "that that little town has been pretty busy lately. There was that matter of the country club, you know, and last Thursday night the parish house burned down."

"Yes," said Boroday, politely.

"And now something else has happened and—"

Suddenly the chief beat his desk with his fist—"I am pretty sick of it."

Under perfect control as he was at critical moments, the Russian's hands had a way of twitching. So now he flicked the ash from his cigarette and was politely interested.

"What happened last night?" he inquired.

"I think you know. If you don't, I'll tell you. Yesterday morning a tremendous collection was taken up at the church of Saint Jude's to build a new parish house in place of the one that burned down. The rector has been away; the assistant rector took charge of the money."

"I see."

"Of course you see. What I would like to know is why you fellows—"

Boroday spread out his hands in his foreign way.

"I fear you give me great credit. I do not deserve it."

"—Why you fellows," the chief went on resolutely, "waited to do this job until the rector, who is old and infirm, had gone away and left a husky young assistant in his place. And that isn't all I want to know."

"In any way that I can assist you—"

"What the devil do you mean," yelled the chief, "by shooting a man down and then going away and leaving the money in his pockets? It's—its crude—it's wasteful!"

The Russian's fingers twitched in spite of him. The chief saw it and smiled under his heavy mustache.

"Do you mean that somebody shot this—or—assistant you speak of? That is rather sad. Was there—much money?"

"Seventy-eight thousand dollars," said the chief, and put his cigar back in his mouth. "There is a story behind it, Boroday, and it's that story I am going to get. I'm warning you because you've played pretty square with me. I needed that pearl in my business."

Boroday rose.

"All right, chief," he said. "I am sorry about young Ward. I hope he wasn't killed."

"And I haven't said his name was Ward. If you haven't had your breakfast yet, we might breakfast together. I overslept and haven't had time for anything."

Ward came back to consciousness in the great four-poster bedstead in which old Hilary Kingston had lain in state. He felt very little pain and no curiosity at all as to his surroundings, only an overwhelming lassitude and weariness of life. Something—something that mattered very much had gone out of existence. He could not remember what it was.

There was a uniformed nurse by the bed. He had a curious antipathy to asking her anything. He had made a promise of secrecy to someone—about what?

Toward evening he had managed to evolve out of his reviving consciousness some faint memory of what had happened to him. He remembered that he was walking down a hill and that he had fallen forward. For quite a half-hour, late in the afternoon, he struggled to remember why he had gone down the hill.

Then he got it. He had been up at the hall to see Elinor. It was Elinor who had gone out of his life. Elinor! Elinor!

He slept very little during the night, and as his fever rose, he called the nurse "Elinor," and begged her frantically to tell him that something was not true.

"Of course it is not true," said the nurse, who was accustomed to being called various things.

"You did not mean it at all?" He eyed her wistfully. The nurse was large and plain, with a wide, flat face. "You, with the eyes of a saint," said poor Ward, "to try to tell me that you are wicked. I see that it is impossible. I think I can sleep now."

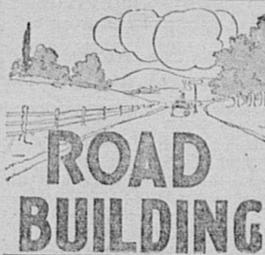
The nurse put her hand, which was large and ill-shaped but very light and tender, on his head. And so he went to sleep.

When he was quite settled, the nurse went out into the hall where Elinor was sitting on a straight chair. She had sat there almost all of the time since Ward was carried up the night before.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Kidney Diseases.

Nearly all diseases of the kidneys are due to salt. If you are suffering "with" or "from" your kidneys, the first thing to do is to smash all your medicine bottles; cut out salt and sugar from your meals and go on the fruit-cereal diet. Steamed asparagus is the best thing in the world for your kidneys and bladder. Parsley is good for victims of kidney diseases; so also is water cress in the form of salad—but no salt! One should not eat too freely of parsley. Parsley will aid the eyesight by restoring the kidneys to their proper function; and overdoes of parsley damage the vision. Peas are the very best of fruit for victims of kidney disease. But no matter the nature or the name of your kidney disease, you can get over it by following the instructions.—Los Angeles Times.



GRAVELED ROADS ARE CHEAP

Can Be Built and Satisfactorily Maintained at a Less Cost Than Other Types.

(By E. R. HOUSE, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

I have heard considerable discussion lately concerning the policy of our state highway commission in constructing the kind of roads it has decided upon, and it is often argued that the only type of road is the so-called permanent road, the one that needs no maintenance.

If one will take a pencil and do a little figuring, he can easily convince



Good Road in West.

himself that the policy of the state highway commission is the correct one. Let us consider first of all the expensive type of road construction, such as concrete, or the best grade of macadam. This type of road will cost approximately \$10,000 per mile, and let us suppose that the cost of construction is met by issuing 20-year 4 1/2 per cent bonds. The annual expense on account of this first cost would be about \$780 per mile. And these roads will need some maintenance, possibly not much over \$50 per mile per year. This brings the total cost up to about \$830 annually per mile for the expensive or so-called permanent type of road.

Now take a well-constructed gravel road and the cost for this road will run about \$4,000 per mile for construction, figuring again on a basis of 20-year 4 1/2 per cent bonds and the annual account for first cost will be about \$310 per mile. The cost for maintaining these roads, if properly done, runs up pretty high, and it can be well done with an expenditure of about \$240 per mile per year.

This makes a total annual cost then for the surfaced road of approximately \$550 annually per mile. A comparison of these two annual costs shows \$280 per mile per year in favor of the cheaper roads.

MONEY SPENT ON HIGHWAYS

Over \$300,000,000 Expended for Construction and Maintenance in United States in 1916.

More than \$300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 Southern states spent approximately \$52,000,000. The state of California has voted \$15,000,000 to be spent in perfecting the state highway system and not a single county failed to give the empowering measure a majority. Ohio is talking of a \$50,000,000 highway bond issue and the state of Illinois will put to its voters at the 1918 election the question of issuing \$80,000,000 in highway bonds, the interest and retiring fund for which is to be provided for by an increase in the motor vehicle registration fees.

EXPENSE OF IMPROVED ROAD

Manifest Advantage, as Well as Necessity for Good Roads Seems to Be Educating People.

Within very recent memory the expense of good roads has been bitterly opposed by farmers. The increasing tax rate, due to many causes, has been viewed with the greatest alarm. Within the last year, the manifest advantage, as well as the actual necessity, of better rural highways seems to be gradually educating the public to the viewpoint that good roads are an accompaniment to the changing times in the agricultural world. The only question now is whether or not, with all the vast sums expended for road improvement, we can get good roads soon enough.

Work Drag After Rains. There are many times when a day's work can be spared on the road. After heavy rains the road may need certain repairs or improvements when the overseer is not ready to call out the hands. Why not individual farmers donate a day's work on the road at such time?

Joy Ride to Town. A trip to town now to lay in the winter supply of necessities, is a joy ride compared to what that same trip will be when the roads get muddy.

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East Lansing—M. A. C. alumni have appealed to the board of agriculture to preserve College hall, condemned by the state fire warden.

RADIATORS REPAIRED EXPERT RADIATOR AND FENDER REPAIRING Quick service at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Phone Grand 834 Michigan Radiator & Fender Repair Co., 620 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Welders of all Metals Auto Parts and Broken Machinery WELDING SMITH-HAMBURG-SCOTT COMPANY PHONE GRAND 635. 690 JOHN R STREET Largest Plant in State. at Crosstown.

TIRES AND TUBES Slightly Used. Factory Seconds and new Savage 4500 Mile Guaranteed Tires. Write Us. We Can Save You Money.

FIX BROS., 276-278 John R. S. OLD AUTOS WANTED.

Your Fall and Winter Furs Are Now Ready

H. W. Becker Son Importer and Manufacturing Furrier 97 Adams Ave. E. Detroit.

READ THESE PLAIN FACTS REGARDING THE CLOTHING SITUATION

You men who are now buying your fall and winter clothes should know more about this clothing situation; the more you know, the more carefully you will buy. Never in the history of the clothing business have woolen—good, dependable woollens—been more scarce. Naturally, this scarcity means higher prices—if you get real quality. Every clothier who thinks more of your future satisfaction rather than he does of his present profits will tell you the same thing.

QUALITY—THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

The merchant who tells you his prices haven't changed has not maintained the quality of a year ago. Something has been cheapened to take care of increased costs. If the fabrics are the same, the tailoring and trimmings are not. You'll find it a poor investment to buy price instead of quality his fall.

Suits Topcoats Overcoats
Raincoats Evening Clothes

Only One Price

\$ 17 1/2

Worth \$10 More

BUY BOND QUALITY CLOTHES

BOND'S

New York Detroit Cleveland Akron Toledo Pittsburgh
Corner Campus and Monroe
Between Detroit Opera House and Temple Theatre

New Coats of Especial Interest ---and Particularly Plushes

THIS year's coats are, first, practical—with a sort of great shaggy warmth and top-coat bigness of line to make them effective.

☐ Burella cloths, pompom Bolivias, broadcloths, mixtures and plushes are the best of materials.

☐ Belted models—rather more straight of line than in last year's coats—big collars—often of black plush or fur (beaver, mole and opossum)—

\$25.00 to \$65.00

A Plush Coat at \$25.00

is a special with us. It's lines are exceptionally smart—and it would ordinarily have to sell at a higher figure.

Main and Liberty Streets
ANN ARBOR

HUTZEL'S

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

Jabez Bacon visited relatives in Detroit, Sunday.

Miss Kathryn Hooker was in Jackson, Monday.

Miss Lilla Schmidt has spent this week in Ann Arbor.

Miss Minnie Schumacher was in Battle Creek, Tuesday.

Miss Ella Barber has been visiting in Toledo this week.

Miss Hazel Speer visited in Lansing over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Schoenhals were in Howell, Sunday.

Roy Wilsey was home from Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Sunday.

Mrs. Timothy Driplane was an Ann Arbor visitor Wednesday.

M. J. Dunkel has been in Dayton, Ohio, for a few days on business.

Miss Pauline Fahrner of Jackson was a Chelsea visitor yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sweetland were Jackson visitors Wednesday.

Henry Schumacher is taking treatment at the Battle Creek sanitarium.

Dr. Henry Wood of Detroit visited with his mother, Mrs. H. L. Wood, Sunday.

Mrs. William VanSycle of Holland has been visiting Mrs. Ford Axtell for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baird have had a new furnace installed in their home in Dexter township.

The Bay View Reading club will meet with Mrs. J. B. Colton, Monday evening, October 29th.

E. D. Chipman has some ever-bearing raspberries in his garden. Sprays picked yesterday still carry partially ripened berries.

The ladies of the Cytherian club were entertained at the Majestic theatre, Jackson, yesterday by Manager McLaren.

Dr. J. T. Woods and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hamilton attended the funeral of W. A. Neff in Detroit, Tuesday. The body was taken to Ashland, Ohio, for burial.

Jean, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Spiegelberg, was taken suddenly ill Wednesday afternoon with peritonitis and is still in a serious condition.

Claire Dancer, who is in the government training camp at Chillicothe, Ohio, visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dancer, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. William Canfield of Detroit visited Chelsea friends, Sunday. Mrs. Wesley Canfield, who had been visiting in Chelsea for a week, accompanied them home.

Some unusually fine vegetables, raised by Austin Balmer of Lyndon, are on display at Dancer Bros. store. The showing includes carrots, parsnips, turnips and ruta-bagas.

Ralph Deisenroth, who was seriously burned some time ago as the result of a gasoline explosion has returned from the University hospital in Ann Arbor to his home at North Lake.

The citizen who went into the hysterics yesterday at sight of the sun is strangely silent today as he gazes at leaden skies and plods meekly along "neath a sheltering umbrella. 'Tis raining again!

In Justice Brook's court, Tuesday, William Stowe and Leo Haffa, the two men who indulged in a little joy-ride out North Main street Monday afternoon, ending in a roadside field, were given a hearing. Stowe was fined \$50 or 60 days in the county jail and Haffa, \$5 or 10 days. Both are serving their jail sentences.

Liberty bond sales in this district, including Lyndon, Sylvan and Lima townships, reached \$193,000 last evening and applications continue to come in steadily. It is generally believed that this district will over-subscribe its quota of \$213,000 by a safe margin.

The county draft board has certified the following young men from this vicinity as physically fit for military service: Lym Kern, John George Prinzing, Clark P. Westfall, Roy A. Hadley and George Gramer. Physically disqualified: John L. Long and Albert Roepecke. Exempted for one month: Albert G. Bahnmiller.

According to a recent state food survey salt mackerel sells for 40 cents the pound in Manchester and for only 12½ cents in Battle Creek. Salmon sells for 40 cents in Manchester, but Lansing people pay only 15 cents the pound. Salt cod sells for 22 cents in Manchester, but Port Huron folks pay 50 cents the pound. Brain food comes high in Manchester unless one is content to stick to cod-fish!

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

GREGORY.

Raymond McKune was in Chelsea last Thursday.

Allen Bullis was a Gregory visitor last Saturday.

Frank Howlett was a week-end visitor at Ann Arbor.

Prof. LaFerte spent the week-end at his home near Detroit.

Erwin Arnold is visiting with his brothers, George and Otto.

Miss Frankie Placeway returned from Chelsea, Friday night.

Fred Ayrault was sick and unable to be at work all of last week.

Mrs. Kittle Bullis of Jackson spent most of last week in Gregory.

W. B. Collins and E. Hill were Howell visitors last week Tuesday.

Miss Virena McGee of Pinckney was a week-end visitor at her home here.

Mrs. Charlotte Howlett has been on the sick list the past week but is somewhat better.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bates and daughter Beulah were in Howell, Tuesday of last week.

George Arnold and Hugh Ward attended the milk meeting at Lansing, Tuesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ross and Ray Hill and family, of Rochester, were week-end visitors at E. Hill's.

Miss Lottie Brearley was a visitor at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Frank Voeghts, several days last week.

Mrs. Laura Blakely of Mason is making an extended visit with her daughters, Mesdames Agnes and Minnie Arnold.

John and Ellen Bowman, George and Helen Catrell and Esther Kellogg were guests of Vancie and Archie Arnold last Sunday.

Miss Ella Johnson came in from from Detroit, Saturday night for a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. S. A. Denton and Mrs. G. B. Whitaker.

Mrs. Wellington Van Camp of Lansing, who has been visiting relatives here, left last week Wednesday to visit her daughter at Holly.

L. K. Hadley of Lyndon and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hartsuff and daughter Geraldine of Unadilla were Sunday guests at the W. J. Buhl home.

Mrs. Caroline Farnham who has been visiting in Toledo, Ohio, made a week-end visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. I. Williams before going to Petoskey.

The Misses Vancie Arnold, Esther Kellogg and Ethel Sawdy and John and George Bowman and Archie Arnold attended the Happy Lou Whitney play at Howell last week Tuesday night.

The play given last Saturday in the interest of the Red Cross society was well attended. Door receipts were \$38.50, which was divided equally between the Webberville and Gregory societies.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodworth will be glad to know that they are both well and now located in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Woodworth has a position in the National postoffice.

Tuesday, October 16th was Fred Sharp's birthday and about 25 of the relatives gathered to help him celebrate. They gave him a gold ring as a souvenir of the occasion. A bountiful dinner was served. After enjoying a few social hours, all departed, wishing the birthdayite many happy returns of the day.

IN THE CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL

P. W. Dierberger, Pastor.

Morning worship at 10 o'clock with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Christian Optimism."

Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Class for men led by the pastor.

Junior Christian Endeavor 3 p. m. Popular Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. The third address in a special series for young men will be given. Subject, "The Young Man and His Wild Days." The male chorus choir will sing.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

G. H. Whitney, Pastor.

Morning worship at 10:00 o'clock. Bible school at 11:15 a. m.

Epworth league at 6:00 p. m. Evening service at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:00 p. m.

CATHOLIC

Rev. W. P. Considine, Rector.

Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Sunday services.

Holy communion 6:30 a. m. Low Mass 7:30 a. m.

High Mass 10:00 a. m. Catechism 11:00 a. m.

Baptisms at 3:00 p. m. Mass on week days at 7:00 a. m.

The Altar Society and St. Aloysius Sodality will receive holy communion next Sunday.

The annual collection for the Seminary will be taken up next Sunday.

BAPTIST

Regular church service at 9:30 a. m. S. B. Laird, of Ypsilanti, will preach at the morning service.

Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at the church.

ST. PAUL'S

A. A. Schoen, Pastor.

German service Sunday 9:30 a. m. Harvest Festival.

Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The fourth stereotypical lecture on the "Hero of the Reformation." Topic, "The Conflict."

Sour Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat for a few days and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Red meats are most likely to cause sour stomach and you may find it best to cut them out.—Adv.

THE L. H. FIELD CO.

Special Attention to Mail Orders. JACKSON, Mich.

Women's Coats

of Rich Fabrics enriched by Furs—

In the character of the cut and the cloth, the coat mode of "1917" establishes a new standard for distinctiveness. Originalities appear in the handling of the fur ornamentation, in the interpretation of the belted modes.

The soft, velvety-surface weaves are first in favor. Numbered among them are silvertone, pom pom cloth, velours de laine, fine broadcloths and imported Bolivias. Colors are in interesting variety with preference for taupe, brown and deep blue.

Prices for the fur-trimmed coats start at \$30 and go thru various groups to \$125.

Interestingly featured are the coats of Push and Velours du Nord, of beautiful quality, and especially favored for their suitability for both afternoon and evening wear, \$32.50 to \$110.

Infants' Wear

Current Modes in Miniature

Behold a real treasury of baby things. Here conveniently assembled is everything new for baby "no years old to little folks of six"—tipped with that touch of daintiness that never fails to strike a deep responsive chord in mother's heart.

It's a step to the counters piled high with the warmest of sweaters, knitted afghans, or healthful Vanta garments. Another step to baby frocks of flower-like charm, yet serviceable and sensible.

In coats—never was more variety. White coats of soft chinchilla. Velvets royally rich with furs. Sturdy cloth coats, coats of broadcloth. Priced variously from \$3.50 to \$16.50.

Baby millinery deserves a word of its own as it is shown in most inviting form—from wee white bonnets of soft silks to creations of "plumed" velvets. 65c to \$3.50.

Juvenile Section Second Floor.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY

Given by Chelsea Lodge No. 101
I. O. O. F.
At Maccabee Hall, Chelsea, Mich.
Wednesday Evening, October 31st, 1917

Music by Delbridge's Orchestra of Jackson
75c per couple Door rights reserved

Wake Up! Wake Up!

GET BUSY!

Right before your very eyes you have watched this stock increase in value 25 per cent—you had the opportunity to buy it at \$10.00 per share—are you going to pass up the chance to buy it at \$12.50. Mark our word, it won't stay at \$12.50 long.

Alfalfa costs us \$15.00 per ton—We get \$420.00 for our tea. Other articles pay nearly as much profit.

FACTS--NAKED FACTS

The Alfalfa Cereal Co. is a going concern over two years old. Growth has caused us to move into larger quarters three times. We now occupy 9,000 square feet of floor space in the wholesale district. Business has doubled in the last three months. We are now advertising in Detroit street cars, and in fifty newspapers and magazines throughout Michigan and the United States.

Our company has received permit of Michigan Securities Commission. We now employ eight traveling salesmen.

700 dealers in Michigan now handle our products. 200 dealers in Detroit now sell our goods.

We make Alfalfa Tea, Syrup, Kisses, Chewing Gum, Flour, Breakfast Food, Coffee, Tablets, Face Cream, Tonic and Falfa, a Delicious Soda Fountain Drink.

Our profit is over 200 per cent on all the products. We need more money to handle increased business. Our stock is 6 per cent preferred, non-taxable in Michigan. Par \$10.00. Participating and non-assessable—it is now selling at \$12.50 per share and with each two shares you receive free one share of common stock par value \$10.00. This common stock shares equal, the earnings, after 6 per cent is paid on all preferred stock.

We have permit to sell \$45,000.00 worth. It is over half gone and it won't stay at \$12.50 per share long. Now mail this coupon at once. Terms will be made to responsive parties.

DON'T PASS THE GREATEST CHANCE YOU EVER HAD!

City _____ Date _____

Alfalfa Cereal Co.,
139 Jefferson Ave.
Detroit, Michigan.

Send me at once more information regarding stock in your company. Reserve for me _____ shares at \$12.50. If satisfied after investigation I will pay for same.

My name is _____

Address _____

Coming Back

UNITED DOCTORS SPECIALIST
WILL AGAIN BE AT

The Crescent Hotel
Chelsea, Michigan
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917

ONE DAY ONLY
Hours—9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

Remarkable Success of Talented Physician in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases

Offer Services Free of Charge

The United Doctors Specialist, licensed by the State of Michigan for the treatment of all diseases, including deformities, nervous and chronic diseases of men, women and children, offer to all who call on this trip, consultation, examination, advice free, making no charge whatever, except the actual cost of treatment. All that is asked in return for these valuable services is that every person treated will state the result obtained to their friends and thus prove to the sick and afflicted in every city and locality, that at last treatments have been discovered that are reasonably sure and certain in their effect.

The United Doctors are experts in the treatment of chronic diseases and so great and wonderful have been their results that in many cases it is hard to find the dividing line between skill and miracle.

Diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, blood, skin, nerves, heart, spleen, rheumatism, sciatica, tapeworm, leg ulcers, weak lungs and those afflicted with long-standing, deep seated, chronic diseases, that have baffled the skill of the family physician, should not fail to call. Deafness often has been cured in sixty days.

According to their system no more operation for appendicitis, gall stones, tumors, goiter, piles, etc., as all cases accepted will be treated without operation or hypodermic injection, as they were among the first in America to earn the name of "Bloodless Surgeons," by doing away with the knife with blood and with all pain in the successful treatment of these dangerous diseases.

No matter what your ailment may be, no matter what others may have told you, no matter what experience you may have had with other physicians, it will be to your advantage to see them at once. Have it forever settled in your mind. If your case is incurable they will give you such advice as may relieve and stay the disease. Do not put off this duty you owe yourself or friends or relatives who are suffering because of your sickness, as a visit at this time may help you.

Worn-out and run-down men or women, no matter what your ailment may be, call, it costs you nothing.

Remember this free offer is for this visit only.

Married ladies come with their husbands and minors with their parents.

Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F. STAFFAN & SON
UNDERTAKERS
Established over fifty years
Phone 201 CHELSEA, Mich.

THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE

Entered at the Postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, as second-class matter.

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Address all communications to the Tribune, Chelsea, Michigan.

LYNDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Moeckel and daughter Odema were Sunday visitors at the home of Ed. Cooper and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barth and family, Mrs. Mary Mullen and Mrs. Edward Sumner spent Sunday at the home of Howard Collings.

Mrs. Abbie Leeke returned to Ann Arbor, Sunday, after spending some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland of Jackson were week-end visitors of C. Sopher and family.

NORTH LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Byron Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolf and Mrs. James Birch visited the latter's son, Wm. Birch, Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Briggs of Chelsea spent Sunday at George Fuller's.

ROGERS CORNERS.

Bernard Tirb, while going to work Wednesday morning, was struck by an automobile and so seriously injured about his head that his recovery is doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Feldkamp spent the week-end with their daughter in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ehnis and children of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with relatives in this vicinity.

Members of St. John's church gave their pastor, Rev. Krenger, a reception Wednesday evening. A large number were present.

Barney Bertke is in Ann Arbor attending the Supervisor's meeting this week.

Mrs. Mary Bollinger is spending some time at Ann Arbor.

"Potatoes are going up," says one of our most valued and reliable exchanges. Maybe so brother, but viewed from the standpoint of "somewhere in our root cellar," we are inclined to believe that our pile of potatoes is going down very rapidly.

Try the Tribune job printing.

KEEP YOUR CAR WITH US

and INSURE CAR WITH US SAFETY



AUTOS are injured, ruined or burned every day in garages throughout the country, but not so with us. Our employees are efficient and trustworthy in every respect. Day and night careful attention is given to the cars left in our keeping. Give us a trial and you will want to deal with us always.

RELIABLE SERVICE OUR MOTTO.

OVERLAND GARAGE

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN