



# The Chelsea Standard



THE CHELSEA HERALD, Established 1871  
THE CHELSEA STANDARD, Established 1899

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

VOL. 48, NO. 23.

## Hot Water Bottles. . . .

The Hot Water Bottle is a necessity in every home. It relieves the various aches and pains and often saves you a doctor bill.

The minor aches and pains that man is heir to, disappear as if by magic, when the Hot Water Bottle is applied. . . . .

We sell a dependable line of Hot Water Bottles at such reasonable prices that everyone can afford to buy one.

### HENRY H. FENN

## THANKS

### Chelsea Hardware Co.

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU.

## Special Sale for 10 Days -ON- Ranges and Sewing Machines



**SEWING MACHINES**—We have all the leading makes—the Free, the White, the New Home, the Singer, and others. You can save from \$5 to \$10 by purchasing your Sewing Machine of us.

**STEEL RANGES**—The target line in Chelsea to select from. They are the best Ranges that money can buy, and now is your chance to save something and have one of these new Ranges.

**BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS**

Keep your eyes on this space during 1919—it will save you money.

## HOLMES & WALKER

We Always Treat You Right.

### NEWS OF "OUR BOYS."

The following letter was written by Albert Steinbach, who is in France, to his father, Charles Steinbach:

Conflans, France, Nov. 25.  
Dear Dad: Yesterday was "Fathers' Day," but I had no time to write, so I am writing you now. It seems quite a coincidence that I should receive a letter from you today, the one written October 10. I was very glad to get it and enjoyed the home news very much, you may be sure.

For myself, I have gone through so many experiences the past six weeks that I'm at a loss how to write about them. It has been about that long since I had a chance to write you, for we came up here to the front a couple of days after I had mailed it to you.

That few months that we put in with the British up at Anas last spring was exciting enough, but it was tame compared with this part of the front. This is an "All American" section and there was certainly some fierce fighting to get the Hun on the move to Berlin. Our general course when we came up was through the Argonne Forest toward Verdun; then up along the Meuse River. It was a most difficult county to fight in, all hills, most of them were covered by woods or dense underbrush.

We had our job cut out for us too, for we had to follow the line closely. We were constantly under shell fire the whole time, and as our work was mostly in the open we were good prey for the balloon observers on the Hun side. It certainly is a nasty sound to listen to when those big ones drop in on us. Don't ever let anyone tell you that bullets and shells don't whistle. The bullets have a sharp whir and shells sound a great deal like the hoot owl with a deafening noise when they explode. One usually hears them coming a half second before they hit (if they are not too close) and so there is almost always time for a quick drop to the ground. Those shells were awful to get hit with for they threw splinters of jagged steel, from tiny pieces to six to ten inches long, and I have seen them almost tear their victims to pieces. When one would land too close for us to duck it was just luck not to get a "blighty." I had my share of the close ones, believe me, but the pieces did not happen to fly my way. The nearest I came was getting my steel helmet knocked off and my coat grazed across the shoulder on another occasion.

In all this time we were never bothered with gas shells, the nearest one must have been a quarter of a mile away.

We were lucky, for gas masks are an inconvenience at their best and it is almost impossible to work with them on.

Well, the old war is over now and you will not have to worry about me any more. There never was any occasion for it, because I always had an idea I would pull through.

When the armistice was signed we were some forty kilometers north of Verdun, on the banks of the Meuse. We were in that region until this past week when we came over here in the direction of Metz.

Spent one night in the famous city of Verdun. It certainly is a wonderfully well fortified city, and the immense wall around it commanded our attention at once. It looked very imposing with the great moats along the sides. Wish I had had more time in which to see it, but at least, I have had a glimpse at the city that we had so long wanted to see.

All the towns along the Meuse are badly wrecked, but over here the buildings are mostly good. No fighting here, for this place has been far in the German zone throughout the war and was only evacuated since the armistice.

The poor inhabitants here are a wretched lot. When I get back I've got a lot to tell, too long for a letter.

I am looking forward eagerly now to the time we sail for home (may it not be too long), and the old town will certainly never look better than the day I get in.

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The following letter was written by George Wahr, a Sharon boy, and is reprinted from the Manchester Enterprise of last week:

"I had been in France one month and ten days when, on October 22 I made application for transfer from the ambulance corps to the 101st Infantry. They put me in Co. M, as first-class aid man. The next morning our part of the 26th division went over the top. We were used as shock troops, and several other divisions had been trying to crack the

### COUNTY Y. M. C. A. IS ORGANIZED

Committees to Have Charge of the County-Wide Activities.

The organization of the Washtenaw county committee of the Y. M. C. A. has been accomplished. The officers elected were: H. E. Van de Walker, Ypsilanti, chairman; Earl Martin, Ann Arbor, vice chairman; Atwood R. McAndrew, Ypsilanti, treasurer; L. C. Reiman, Ypsilanti, corresponding secretary.

Chairman Van de Walker will appoint the following standing committees for the extension of the work throughout the county: Constitution, finance, boys' and girls' agricultural club work and father and son banquets.

These committees will have charge of county-wide activities along their line and will seek to enlist men in all communities to carry on the work.

The organizations of boys are operating in the county and many more are contemplated. Local committees have been appointed which will have charge of raising their quota of the county budget.

Agricultural club work for boys and girls for the raising of high grade hogs, poultry and corn will be carried on by the county committee in co-operation with the County Farm Bureau, M. A. C., the county schools and the bankers of the county.

The members of the county committees are as follows:  
Ypsilanti—H. E. Van de Walker, F. H. Nissly, W. H. Latham, A. R. McAndrew, Charles McKinney, W. B. McLaughlin, C. V. Brown, O. J. Purnell, George Gill, R. F. D., George McCalla, R. F. D., F. B. McKay.

Manchester—Frank Leeson, Dr. G. A. Servis, Bennett Root, Ed. Dresselhouse, Matt D. Blosser, Raynor Heuser.

Willis—George Wright.  
Chelsea—N. S. Potter, F. E. Storms, W. L. Walling, P. W. Dierberger.

Whitmore Lake—Jay Pray.  
Dexter—Dr. A. G. Wall, C. M. White, George Francisco, Ray F. Baylis.

Ann Arbor—Dr. Kenneth Noble, A. G. Forsythe, F. M. Miller, L. B. Johnson, Howard Chapin.

Sharon—J. W. Dresselhouse.  
Salem—Fred C. Wheeler.  
Ann Arbor—Earl Martin, William Schultz.

Saline—C. A. Curtis.  
Local Committee—F. E. Storms, Howard Brooks, E. P. Steiner, W. L. Walling, W. J. Balmer, R. D. Walker, P. W. Dierberger.

Argonne defenses for some weeks, so I figured that it was a sort of sacrifice drive for us.

"We went over the top in little groups and aimed for the nearest shelter, generally shell holes. Six of us were making for one of these shell holes when a small high explosive shell dropped among us. It went off, killed one man outright and wounded five. We five pulled our selves into the shelter of the crater and I got my first-aid bandages out and patched up my party as best I could. I fixed the tear the shell had made in my right thigh and stopped the flow of blood.

"It was 6 in the morning when we went over the top and for several hours I could not leave that shell hole. As the wounded fellows would come back and they would drop down into the crater where I was, and I did first-aid bandaging while my supply held out. Finally when things eased off some, I was picked up and taken to the rear."

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

R. V. R. C. will meet with Mrs. Florence Howlett, Monday evening, January 6.

The W. R. C. will meet at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, January 10. Installation of officers followed by scrub lunch.

The Baptist Missionary Circle will meet at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 9, at the home of Mrs. R. D. Gates.

The Congregational Brotherhood will meet with H. R. Schoenhals next Tuesday evening, January 7. All men are invited.

The Young Ladies' Chapter of the Congregational church will meet with Miss Jeanie Walker, Tuesday afternoon, January 7.

The annual meeting of the Women's Guild will be held in the parlors of the Congregational church at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, January 9. Election of officers.

### SOCIETY OFFICERS.

The officers of Lafayette Grange for the coming year are as follows:

Master—John Klimer.  
Overseer—Geo. W. Gage.  
Lecturer—Lelia Gage.  
Steward—Adolph Alber.  
Asst. Steward—Edwin Pielmeier.  
Chaplain—Cora Feldkamp.  
Treasurer—Emanuel Feldkamp.  
Secretary—Mary Gage.  
Gate Keeper—Adolph Seitz.  
Ceres—Ethel Whipple.  
Pomona—Hazel Seitz.  
Flora—Nellie Alber.  
Lady Asst. Steward—Hima Pielmeier.

The officers will be installed at the meeting of the Grange which is to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt, on Monday, January 13.

### Basket Ball.

The Chelsea high school boys and girls have been working hard for the past three or four weeks and the prospect for winning teams is good. While Wagner, Lawrence and Shepherd will be missed, yet some very promising material is developing rapidly among the boys. With Kalmbach, Brooks, Schoenhals and Storms of last year's team as a nucleus, it is hoped to build up a strong aggregation. Some of the promising candidates are Kaercher, G. Lawrence, Alber, Hoppe, Mayer, Coe and Gentner.

The following schedule has been arranged:

Jan. 2, Dexter at Chelsea, both boys and girls.  
Jan. 10, Ypsilanti at Chelsea.  
Jan. 17, Grass Lake at Chelsea, both boys and girls.

Jan. 24, open.  
Feb. 1, Ann Arbor at Ann Arbor.  
Feb. 7, Dexter at Dexter, both boys and girls.

Feb. 14, Saline at Chelsea, both boys and girls.  
Feb. 21, Grass Lake at Grass Lake, both boys and girls.

Feb. 28, Ann Arbor at Chelsea.  
Mar. 7, Saline at Saline, both boys and girls.

Mar. 14, Ypsilanti at Ypsilanti.  
Mar. 21, open.

In a friendly bout with the Alumni Saturday night, the high school won over their old school mates by a score of 25 to 12. The game was replete with fouls, the high school being the chief offenders. Ottmar, the referee, held both sides down admirably so that there was little of the rough work which usually characterizes such games.

Brooks was easily the star of the game in offensive work, ringing nine baskets for a total of 18 points.

Alumni—R. Wagner, R. F. Shepherd, L. F. Lawrence, C. P. Wagner, L. G. A. Palmer, R. G. C. H. S.—Storms, L. G.; Schoenhals, R. G.; Brooks, C.; Kaercher, R. F.; Kalmbach, L. F.

Field baskets: R. Wagner 2, Lawrence 1, Brooks 2, Kalmbach 1, Kaercher 1.

Free throws: R. Wagner 1, Shepherd 2, Lawrence 4, Brooks 1, Kalmbach 2.

Referee: Ottmar, of Ann Arbor.

The next game will be with Dexter high school on Friday, January 3, both boys and girls teams will play. Admission will be 15 cents and 25 cents. The girls' game will start at 7:30 o'clock.

### Plant Black Walnut Trees.

The planting of a few black walnut trees in every woodlot in this state is immediately necessary if the nation is to be assured in the future of a supply of this essential wood, according to Prof. A. K. Chittenden, head of the school of forestry at M. A. C. The available reserve of black walnut was dangerously depleted during the war.

"Black walnut is much used for airplane parts, for gunstocks, and for other military purposes," explained the M. A. C. man. "In consequence our black walnut supply ran low. Inasmuch as it requires a long time for this timber to grow, immediate replanting should be practiced wherever any black walnut has been removed, as insurance for the future. The nuts should be planted in the fall or winter, when the soil begins to freeze. If planted too early the squirrels are liable to dig them up. If planted in the late fall or winter, the freezing and thawing of the soil will break the walnut shells as nature intended they should be broken."

### Advertisement.

"Mrs. Myra E. Paine, clairvoyant and impressionable reader, also strictly fresh eggs."—Lowell Courier, Dec.

There will be a meeting of the Maccabees Friday evening of this week.

## To Prevent Winter Colds

And to more quickly recover from colds, coughs and gripe

## Use a Winter Tonic

We recommend these as the best blood building and system strengthening tonics sold.

Rehall Cold Liver Oil Emulsion . . . . . \$1.00  
Rehall Syrup Hypophosphites Comp. . . . . \$1.00  
Rehall Peptonized Iron Tonic . . . . . \$1.00

## FREEMAN'S

The Busy Store on the Corner

## Princess Theatre

Open regularly Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, starting each night at 7 o'clock.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

Tom Mix

IN

ACE HIGH

A tale of adventure in the service of the Northwest Mounted Police.

SUNDAY, JAN. 5.

Clara Kimball Young

and her own company in

Magda

Adapted from the famous play by the same name.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

The most charming man in motion pictures

Wallace MacDonald

IN

MILO PAULETTE

A romance of the Adirondacks. Music, piano and violin.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

Ruth Roland

In the ninth chapter of

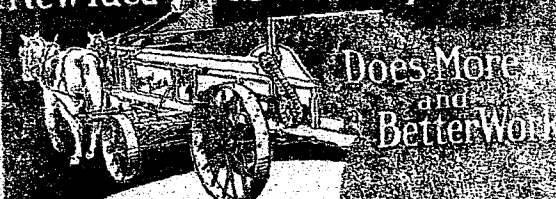
Hands Up

U. S. GOVERNMENT WAR REVIEW.

A Son of a Gun

A "Sensational" comedy.

## New Idea Manure Spreader



Does More  
and  
Better Work

It thoroughly pulverizes all kinds of manure. Spreads more manure in less time than any other machine of like capacity. The manure is spread wider and more evenly.

Simple construction makes the New Idea the ideal spreader for busy farmers. Substantially made from the best material. Every part is inspected many times from start to finish. No complicated gears to get out of order. Has a steady, non-jerking feed and a perfect, endless conveyor that cannot slip.

Here Are a Few More Features of This 100-Point Spreader

Two cylinders (instead of one). Pointed cylinder teeth that never pull out. Cannot choke or clog. Unique and patented distributor spreads manure 5 to 7 feet wide. Low down. Direct chain drive and simplest of all feeding mechanisms. Strong wheels, lightest draft. Look at "New Idea" Spreaders the next time you are near our store.

HINDELANG & FAHRNER

Large, descriptive and free illustrated catalog FREE

RAW FURS  
WANTED  
Highest Prices  
Paid

SHIP SKUNKS, MUSKRATS AND OTHER RAW FURS  
to us and receive highest market price. Shipments kept separate or request full remittance in foreign. We pay express and refund postage. Checks mailed same day your invoice received. Write for price list and shipping tags. SHIP TODAY  
ROBERT A. PFIEFFER—DETROIT  
32 Shelby Street. Tel. Cherry 407







## Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-stock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company,  
U. S. A.



## RAW FUR HIGHER AND WANTED

We need—2,000,000 Muskrat, 25,000 Ermine, 100,000 Fox, 10,000 Wolf, 5,000 Badger, Fisher, Marten, Otter, 1,000,000 Skunk, 40,000 Mink, 2,000,000 Other Pelts.

Beef Hides Wanted. Write for complete price list.

**CRAMER-MANN FUR CO.**

713 North Third St. St. Louis, Mo.

Reference: Dan's and Bradstreet's. Your Bank will look us up.

**TOP PRICES QUICK SALES MOST CASH**

A Square Deal to the Shipper is Our Only Guarantee

Lost. "But what was his reason for wanting to marry?"

"None whatever. A man loses that before he does it."

A Wise Suggestion. Mrs. Benham—I'd keep it, with the present cost of cows' milk.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take

**CASCARA QUININE**

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Always back it up. The genuine has a red top with Mr. Hall's picture. At All Drug Stores.

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 1-1919.

Bought a Larger One. Mary Ellen's father was a garden enthusiast last summer. His onions could not be used until they were larger than his neighbors' his cab bages had to become unimpaired heads before they could be harvested. In every way his slogan was, "Let things grow until they reach their limit."

The other day Mary Ellen's aunt took her to town to buy a toy piano. She looked at several, and finally had almost decided to buy one of medium size, when she noticed that her small niece wished to tell her something. Obviously she learned over to have this warning whispered into her ear: "Don't you think we'd better let that one stay here and grow a while?"

The aunt bought the larger one.

Visitors. Knicker—Why are your wife's folks coming to visit you?

Knicker—They think I want to have their personal counsel.

Many a worthless man is worth something to his widow who kept up his life insurance.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Merline Eye Remedy

Merline Eye Remedy is a new and powerful eye remedy. It is a new and powerful eye remedy. It is a new and powerful eye remedy.

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 1-1919.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

### Marines, Oldest Branch of Our Military Service

WASHINGTON—The Fourth American brigade was cited the other day. This brigade comprises the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines and themselves at Bouresches village and Bois de Belleau, now officially the Wood of the American Marines—the marines themselves call it Hellwood.

All the world knows about those 12 days at Chateau Thierry—how they blocked the German advance that was rolling on toward Paris six or seven miles a day; how they threw back the crack guard divisions of the Hun; how they drove them backward into the retreat that ended only with surrender.

"Soldiers and sailors too," "lanthornicks," always ready, picked men, physically perfect, sharpshooters and expert riflemen; the first to land and the first to fight—the marines! "What we have, we hold." Their motto. Their stereotyped report: "The marines have landed and hold the situation well in hand." Their battle cry: "Eee-eee y-a-n-h-h-yip!"

The marines constitute the oldest branch of the military service of the United States. They are even older than the nation itself, having been established by the Continental congress in November, 1775. Pretty much all the world has seen them since; in their 143 years they have made history from Tripoli to China, from the Philippines to Mexico.

In 1918 an attempt was made to abolish the marines as no longer a serviceable branch of the army. But the people would not have it. Congress took measures to strengthen the corps instead of abolishing it. When we entered the war the marines were recruited up to 30,000 and sent to the front as land troops.

You know the rest.



### What Is a Bolshevik? And What Is Bolshevism?

"WHAT is a bolshevik?" "What is bolshevism?" These are questions which many Americans are asking these days. Probably the word bolshevik was first used in Russia in 1895 after the splitting of the socialist party. It was applied to the majority faction, "bolshe" meaning "majority."

The socialists split over the "fundamental law" decree. The minority, the bolsheviks, was composed of the conservatives who did not favor violence as a method of obtaining reform. The bolsheviks were the radicals who favored bombing, sabotage and terrorism as the means to their end. Whatever bolshevism originally meant, today it means something about like this:

Bolshevism proclaims that socialism as taught by Marx is the panacea for all social and economic ills. Therefore establish at once a socialist republic. Abolish nationalism for internationalism.

Inasmuch as Marxism socialism prescribes seizure and nationalization of private capital, public utilities and all means of production, everything in sight is to be taken over by the socialist state. Theoretically, compensation may be made to escape disorder and violence. But just now compensation is sentimental and unnecessary, owing to conditions.

Bolsheviks hold that the upper and middle classes must submit unconditionally or perish; they are excluded from participation in the government, which must be entirely in the hands of the proletariat. If they resist, terrorism is as justifiable against them as against a tyrannical czar. Opposition is treason to the socialist state.

Bolshevism abhors genuinely democratic and free government. Its dictatorship supersedes the dictatorship of the autocrat or the military despot. Its leaders advocate and practice to the extent of their power the merciless suppression of all civil and political rights.

### Europe Discovers the American Superphysique

EUROPE has discovered from our armies in France that the American physique is superior to any of her own. American mouths show American dentistry—and good teeth mean much to a soldier. Americans, except the British, are the only soldiers accustomed to bathing—and medical science appreciates the bath. American soldiers are bigger, huskier and show more "pep."

Dentistry and bathing are well in their way. But the real reason for the American physical superiority is the plentifulness of food in the United States. Europe in our time never has had enough to eat. In America we waste enough to feed the French and Italians. In the reign of Henry VIII, Europe declared, every English family had beef every day. Certainly never since then has every English family had beef once a week. And England has long been better fed than Europe ever was.

Just now we Americans are eating less and complaining of high prices. We do not know when we are well off. This country has had more food and better distribution of supplies than Europe ever saw, notwithstanding our railroad congestion and faulty methods of transportation.

Moreover, here are better care for the body, more conveniences, more comforts and more mechanical appliances to make life easier. We are further along the road to material felicity than ever was any country in any period of civilization. The United States is the nearest approach to Ellysium. As the result, the average American is a better animal, a better intelligence and probably a better moral person than the average.

From an entirely scientific viewpoint, the average American has doubtless a better endowment, a better chance, a better living and a longer life than the average European.

Europe also discovered in the American a first-class fighting man.

### When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!

"WHEN Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!"—there will be great doling. Already the advance guard is arriving and it is easy to get an idea of what will happen when the soldier and sailor boys return in force. The welcome will be warm. Nothing will be too good for them.

But there is more to the homecoming of these boys than a warm welcome. There are many serious problems to be met and solved. To take care of these men, to see that they are returned to useful positions in civil life, is primarily the duty of the federal government. Uncle Sam is a capable person when he gets started. Nevertheless, he has a big job on his hands and there will be plenty of chance for the home folks to help—not only their own, but the boys who have an home folks.

Those who find no job waiting for them must be given work. The disabled must be rehabilitated, trained and made self-supporting. Then there's the boy who took a war bride and has no home.

In the old days, when a pioneer's son married, his father gave him a piece of land and a horse or a pair of oxen. The bride's father gave her a cow and chickens. The mothers contributed pots, pans and kettles. The neighbors got together and had a house-raising. First they knew the young couple had a neat little cabin with all the necessary fixings.

Of course this sort of thing can't be done in the twentieth century in just that way. But it seems as if the same kind of spirit might prevail now as then. Love and co-operation are not lost virtues. And with love and co-operation almost anything may be done.

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 1-1919.

### SUGGESTS A "VICTORY FLAG"

New York Alderman Puts Forward Idea That May Be Taken Up by Employers.

The service flag, with its stars of gold and blue, never will be forgotten. But with the signing of the armistice and the return of thousands to civil life another banner has been needed. It is the "Victory flag," with stars of gold, of silver and of red. It will signify that "in this factory, office or mill one who went away to war has returned to his position, has died giving service or is so badly injured after employment is necessary." Its originator believes it should fly beside the service flag, so that the general public "can count the stars and read the meanings."

A New York alderman suggested the "Victory flag." At a recent meeting of the board of aldermen he requested a resolution of appreciation to the employers who take the boys back who went to war. By way of registering this appreciation he suggested the flag. The alderman pointed out that this is no more than practical gratitude to the men who were willing to give every-

### Lights Beautiful Garden.

The terrace in front of a large laundry plant has been beautified with a peculiarly beautiful sign which is the combined product of an electrician's and a gardener's skill. Each letter is outlined in electric bulbs set in a sheet metal frame which is painted white on the inside to reflect the light.

In the area enclosed by each metal letter geraniums have been planted. The sign is very beautiful by day, and doubly so at night when the lights illuminate the flowers, according to *Popular Mechanics Magazine*. The electric bulbs are covered with ordinary jelly glasses, to protect the flowers from the heat and the bulbs from the weather.

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *W. C. Little*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for *W. C. Little's* Castoria.

### Had Its Drawbacks.

Mrs. Carter's maid had been married three months, and she was visiting at her former mistress's house.

"Well, Emma," asked Mrs. Carter, "how do you like being married?"

"Oh, it's fine, ma'am, getting married, yes; it's fine," replied Emma.

"But for, ma'am," she added, "ain't it tedious?"

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

So He Does. Jinks—He raises dogs by the hundreds.

Jinks—That so?

Jinks—Yeh; he runs an elevator in a dog hospital.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Were it not for clouds people would not be able to appreciate sunshine.

Dr. Fitter's Phlegm Pills get you out of dirt and mucus headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house." Adv.

Never judge a joke by the way women laugh at it.

## Stock Raising in Western Canada

is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit making business. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

**Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre**  
**Good Grazing Land at Much Less.**

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs. You can raise your stock on easy terms, and get high prices for your stock.

For literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Yukon, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

**N. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.**  
Canadian Government Agent

Sometimes it is. "Henry," said Mrs. Peck, reading a magazine article on marriage customs in remote lands. "What does 'monogamy' mean?"

"Er," without looking up from the first page news. "er, oh, sure! Why, er, it comes from the Greek 'monos,' meaning 'one,' and the Latin 'gamos,' meaning 'marriage'—therefore 'one spouse'."

"Oh, yes, thank you, Henry," breathed Mrs. Peck doubtfully, as she turned to the dictionary.—Kansas City Star.

More to Answer For. Meeker (reprovingly)—You once promised to love, honor and obey me, Harriette.

Mrs. Meeker (now a militant suff)—Well, to paraphrase Mr. Roosevelt, show me a woman that doesn't make mistakes and I'll show you a woman that doesn't do things.—Buffalo Express.

His Place. "What a stern face the captain has," "Well, you wouldn't have it in the bow, would you?"

## SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weakness, dizziness, nervousness, despondency, headache, stomach troubles, backache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, pain, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and humors, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil, your great-grandfather used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three airtight, sealed packets. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

## TO GET up in the morning tired and unrefreshed, with a dull, heavy head, often amounting to headache, to feel low-spirited and "blue"—are symptoms of self-poisoning by food poisons, not neutralized or eliminated by bowels, liver and kidneys acting in harmony.

## Beecham's Pills

help to remove the cause of this trouble. They act gently and safely, but also very efficiently.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c. Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.

## ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CARLISLE, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELLEN HICKS, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

**Why Not Try**

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford one-ton truck may well be classed as an agricultural necessity, it fits into and fills so many wants on the farm. It is a reliable bearer of farm burdens, not only doing the work of several horses quicker and better than the horse, and does not "eat its head off" when not working. The aggressive farmer has only to consider the possibilities of the Ford truck and he is ready to buy one. We judge this to be so from the way farmers are buying them.

## Palmer Motor Sales Co.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

## The Chelsea Home Bakery



Everything we offer you is guaranteed. Guaranteed to be baked under sanitary conditions. Guaranteed as to quality.

Wheat Bread Fresh every Day. Rye and Graham ever Saturday

Choice line of Pies, Cakes and Cookies fresh every day.

## THE CHELSEA HOME BAKERY

SMITH & ARMOUR, Proprietors

## Warm Winter Footwear

Sox and Rubbers      Felt Boots  
One and Two Buckle Arctics  
High Lined Shoes      Storm Alaskas  
Sheep Moccasins      Leggings, etc.

LEFT OVER XMAS SLIPPERS AT COST

## Lyons' Cut Rate Shoe Market

110 North Main Street, Chelsea, Mich.



**YOU** should eat the proper foods to fortify your system against the attacks of cold weather. Our high grade meats are just the kind of provisions that will keep your health at the battling point. Why don't you give us a chance to show you?

**FRED KLINGLER**  
PHONE 59

READ THE  
CHELSEA STORE NEWS  
IN  
THE STANDARD

## The Chelsea Standard

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from 144 office in the standard building, East Middle street, Chelsea, Michigan.

O. T. HOOVER,  
PUBLISHER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; six months, fifty cents; three months, twenty-five cents. To foreign countries \$1.50 per year.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1905, at the postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## PERSONALS

H. J. Smith was a Jackson visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clayton spent the week-end in Grand Rapids.

Carl Wagner, of Highland Park, is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. G. Wagner.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Woods spent Christmas with relatives in Watford, Ont.

Mrs. M. W. Litteral, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting her son H. D. Litteral.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walker and family spent Wednesday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Carrie Krell, of Battle Creek, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Leroy Brower.

Miss Margaret Eppler, of Battle Creek, has been spending her vacation in Chelsea.

Wm. H. Schatz is spending this week with his cousin, Glenn Trouton, at Muskegon.

Miss Schatz, of Jackson, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schatz.

Fred Speer of Bowling Green, Ohio, was a week-end visitor at the home Mrs. Charles Allen.

Mrs. Laura Rowe, of the Old People's Home, spent Thursday at the home of Herman Samp and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent Walworth and son spent Wednesday in Fraser, at the home of Mrs. Walworth's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Holden, of Highland Park, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Muebach this week.

Misses Cora and Esther Johnson, of Detroit, spent Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Mary Johnson of Dexter.

Mrs. Kate Selfe left Tuesday for Napoleon, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. A. M. Treat.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leach returned to their home here Wednesday from a four months' trip in the western states.

Miss Sophia Schatz returned home Friday after spending several weeks at Whitmore Lake, Rushton and Emory.

Wilbur Riemenschneider, of Great Lakes, Ill., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Riemenschneider, Saturday.

Mrs. Ralph Freeman, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Edith Shaw, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walker today.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Bacon and children, of Highland Park, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon several days of the past week.

E. K. Bennett and wife, of Detroit, and M. R. Bennett, of Hamburg, spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. W. Hendricks.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Schofield, of Detroit, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Finley Hammond several days of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Belser and daughter, of Detroit, have been spending this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Schenk.

Mrs. Ella L. Stuckey, who has been spending the past month at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Davis, returned to her home in Prospect, Ohio, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Graham have been visiting their children in Detroit. Mr. Graham has returned to his home here, but Mrs. Graham will remain for several weeks.

Second Lieutenant Max M. Kelly, who has been located with the 10th regiment at Jackson, S. C., has received his honorable discharge and has returned to his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Newkirk of Ann Arbor, Birkett Newkirk of Great Lakes, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Zimmerman of Detroit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. McLaren, Sunday Birkett Newkirk has just returned from France, and was on a short furlough.

## Notice to Lima Taxpayers.

The undersigned, Treasurer of Lima Township will be at the Kempt Commercial & Savings Bank, Chelsea, Saturday, January 4, to receive taxes.

FRED WENK,  
Treasurer of Lima Township.

Saline—This village is to have a moving picture theatre.

## CHURCH CIRCLES.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. P. W. Dierberger, Pastor.  
Morning worship at 10 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "What is a Christian?" Communion service. Sabbath school at 11:15. Brotherhood Class for men, led by the pastor. Popular Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. Stirring song service led by the men's chorus. Subject of pastor's address, "Is the World Growing Better?"  
The church with a welcome for all.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

William J. Balmer, D. D., Minister.  
Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, New Year's service. Subject, "Preparing for To-Morrow."  
This will be the first service of the Centenary program. A full Methodist rally is looked for. Plan to be with us sure.  
Sunday school at 11:15. Bible study hour for men, women and children. Subject, "Ancient and Modern Oppressions."

Epworth League at 6 p. m. The pastor will lead. Subject, "Our Relationship to God and Prayer." This service will link the young people with the Centenary movement.

At 7 o'clock a patriotic service flag meeting and memorial service. We invite to this service all returned soldiers and sailors, their parents and families. You will please take the center seats in front.

The week of prayer will follow these Sunday services. Monday night brief address and prayer for the women's organizations of the church. Tuesday night, brief address and prayer for the unit organization and leaders. Wednesday night, brief address. "Our Community." Prayer for one another. Thursday, brief address and prayer for the official board and its work. Friday, brief address and prayer for our young people. The places and leaders will be announced next Sunday.

### ST. PAUL'S.

Rev. A. A. Schoon, Pastor.  
German service in the morning at the usual hour.  
Sunday school as usual.

### ST. MARY CHURCH.

Rev. Henry VanDyke, Rector.  
Holy communion at 7 a. m.  
Low mass at 7:30 a. m.  
High mass at 10 a. m.  
Catechism at 11 a. m.  
Baptism at 9 p. m.  
Mass on week days at 6:30 a. m.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday school at 11:15 a. m.  
The Baptist Bible study class will meet at the home of Miss Jessie Brown at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

### SALEM M. E. CHURCH.

Henry W. Lenz, Pastor.  
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.  
Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Epworth League devotional meeting at 7 p. m.

### ATTRACTIVE ONLY TO TOURIST

Eastern City of Mosul Not a Place in Which Westerners Care to Make a Long Stay.

Mosul, the modern Nineveh, is a picturesque but not altogether attractive city. The houses are built of irregular blocks of stone laid in thick mortar. They are usually covered with a white stucco, made by burning the local gypsum rock.

The roofs, of the same material as the walls, are usually flat, with a waist-high parapet, but are not infrequently domed. Doorways are often made of slabs of the easily carved gypsum.

The streets are narrow and aimless, forming a maze of tangled lanes. As there is no system of sewerage whatever, they serve as repositories for all the filth of the houses that border on them. They are rarely so wide that more than two men can walk abreast.

As a result of the fine dust, the filth and the glare of the sun on the white walls, ophthalmitis and lung diseases abound. The flies, which breed in the open refuse heaps in astonishing numbers, swarm over everything. They cause the button, common also in Aleppo and Bagdad, an ailment that resembles a carbuncle and persists for several months and leaves an ugly scar.

Opposite Mosul, across the river, are the last vestiges of Nineveh, capital of the second of the world's great empires. In places, great walls of the ancient city, built of tremendous masses of sun-dried brick laid on a high broad wall of cut stone, are still traceable. The city was further protected by a moat into which the waters of a small river could be conducted. It was hewn to a depth of 15 feet and a width of 50 yards, and, like the walls, is in evidence today.

Use the Standard want column.

# January Reduction Sale!

## Women's Coats and Suits

Your Choice of Any Coat or Suit in our Department now at **HALF PRICE**

We don't intend to carry over a single garment to next season, and we never do carry over any. Our stock is getting smaller every day, and selections should be made at once. We still have a number of \$50.00 Coats, full lined, made of the very best woolen materials, in Black, Navy, Khaki, Brown or Green, now **\$25.00**.

Beautiful new \$25.00 Coats, very good looking, now **\$12.50**, and Suits at HALF PRICE. Prices were \$20.00 to \$40.00.

Big lot of Children's Coats, 2 to 5 years, now **\$3.75**.

All Children's Fur Sets at ONE-THIRD OFF.

A few good new Bathrobes, left from Christmas selling, to be sold now—the \$6.00 kinds at **\$3.75**, the \$7.50 kinds now at **\$5.00**.

All Women's Scarfs and Muffs greatly reduced rather than carry them over.

Small lot of Fleece \$3.00 Kimonos, now **\$1.50**. Another lot of new \$3.50 Jap Crepe Kimonos, now **\$2.69**.

## Satin and Serge Dresses

Our stock of dresses never was as large as it was this fall, nor did we ever sell so many. We now intend to reduce the stock on hand to make room for New Spring Arrivals. We still have a great many high-class, well made, Satin and Navy Serge Dresses in stock, and to close them out quickly we have marked them cheaper than the ordinary kinds usually sell for

**\$30.00; \$33.00 to \$39.00 Satin and Serge Dresses, every one new, no two alike, now \$20.00 and \$25.00.**

\$25.00 Satin and Serge Dresses, every one this season's make, now **\$15.00 and \$17.50**.

Quite a number of New Dresses in Odd sizes, no two alike, were \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00, now **\$10.00 and \$12.50**.

All Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists at prices reduced for quick sales.

## Buy Dress Goods Now

Our stock of Dress Goods is much smaller than usual, but there are still many bargain values to be had.

Black and White Shepherd Checks, pure worsted, \$3.50 values, now **\$2.00**.

Black and White Shepherd Checks, pure worsted, \$2.50 value, now **\$1.50**.

Pure Worsted Serges, San Toys and Poplins, city store prices are now \$3.25 and \$3.50, our price **\$2.00**.

## Dress Goods

Many pieces of pure wool Dress Goods to close out quickly, now **\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50**.

## Clean-Up Sale of Silks

Look over the items we have selected from this department. A great many short ends at low prices.

Blankets are priced so that every pair will be sold now

## Percalés

For a few days we shall offer our very best light or dark 39c Percalés at present wholesale. **32c**. Belmont 36-inch 35c Percalés, light or dark colors, **28c**.

We reserve the right to withdraw the prices on these percales at any time our stock gets down to the wanted size.

## Ginghams

We have selected a big lot of 39c Ginghams from our regular stock and placed them on sale at **29c**.

## Sheets

72x90 Sheets, special value, worth \$1.90, now **\$1.13**. 81x90 Sheets, seamless, good quality, worth \$2.20, now **\$1.19**.

## Specials

Everett Chambray Shirting Ginghams, now **29c**.

\$1.25 warm Chamoisette Gloves, now **75c**.

\$1.25 Round Ticket Silk Hose, black and colors, now **\$1.00**.

\$1.00 Cadet Silk Hose, black only, now **75c**.

Special lots of Fine Embroidery Edges at **10c and 15c**.

Big Kimono Aprons, made of Scout Percalés, \$1.50 values, sale price **98c**.

Ask to see our "Mark Downs" in our Women's Shoe Department.

# VOGEL & WURSTER

### Angling Frog.

There is a hideous reptile, known as the fishing frog, which angles for its game as expertly and with as great success as the most adroit fly-fisher. He is a clumsy, awkward swimmer, but nature has compensated him for his unwieldiness by furnishing him with an equivalent for a rod and line, with bait always ready for use. Two elongated tentacles spring from his nose, which taper away like actual fishing-rods. To the end of them is attached, by a slender filament, which serves the purpose of a line, a bait in the form of a shiny bit of membrane. The books are set in the mouth of the fisherman below, and in order to induce the fish to venture within reach of them, the angler sits up the mud at the bottom with his fins and tail. This attracts the fish and conceals him from their observation. He then piles his rod; the glittering bait glows in the water like a living insect. The dazed fish are taken in great numbers, perfectly circumvented by the trick of the crafty angler.

Standard want ads give results.

## The High Cost of Living

THIS IS A BANK FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY. THERE IS NO MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY TOO UNIMPORTANT TO HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT. MAKE THIS BANK YOUR HEAD-QUARTERS WHEN IN TOWN.

## Farmers & Merchants Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Use The Standard "Want" Ads.  
THEY GIVE RESULTS



## ONE MOMENT OF YOUR TIME PLEASE!

We realize that most men are too busy to read Ads but here's one that is really too important to miss. At our store this week we will display to the public the newest things in men's and young men's Suits and Overcoats. Let us remind you that our aim is for quality and value and we strike harmony between them.

PRICES \$20 TO \$30.

### FURNISHING GOODS

We have in our Furnishing Goods department an unusual fine display of fancy and plain ties, jewelry, mufflers, gloves, mittens, handkerchiefs, shirts, collars, hosiery, underwear, hats and caps.

### SWEATERS AND MACKINAWS

We have on display a complete new stock of men's and boy's Sweaters and Mackinaws at prices that are right. Call and look them over.

### MEN AND BOYS FOOTWEAR



You should look over our large line before buying. It will pay you!

Men's Shoes in black, tan and mahogany calf and vici kid, the army cut shoes and heavy work shoes.

Boy's school shoes at prices that are pleasing.

Our line is large and complete for boys.

A complete stock of Rubbers of all kinds.

**HERMAN J. DANCER**

## LOCAL NOTES

1919.

Born, on Friday, December 27, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harvey, a son.

Born, on Sunday, December 22, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Hinderer, a son.

Born, on Sunday, December 29, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kappeler, a daughter.

George Burbank left the first of the week for Cement City, where he will spend some time.

Herman Samp, who has been suffering with an attack of rheumatism is able to resume his work again.

Rudolph Otto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Otto of Lyndon township, is reported by the war department as missing in action.

There have been more boys in uniforms on our streets during the past week than ever before. Nearly every branch of the service has been represented, and the boys have received warm welcomes.

Jack Coin, who has been conducting the Sugar Bowl for several years, filed an application in bankruptcy in the United States court in Detroit last Friday, and the place has been closed. Mr. and Mrs. Coin are at present located in Detroit.

Married, on Wednesday evening, December 25, 1918, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abdon, Henry Pieske, of North Dakota, and Miss Amy Raffitt, of Chelsea, Rev. P. W. Dierbergh officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Pieske left the same night for their home in North Dakota.

In the case of Oneita E. Burgess against George Burgess, an order has been issued whereby the defendant must pay to the attorney of the plaintiff \$30 within fifteen days for attorney fees; also the sum of \$3 per week for her support during the pendency of the divorce case.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fritz of Lyndon, entertained a number of relatives and friends Thursday evening, December 26, in honor of their ninth wedding anniversary. The supper was served at 7:30. Following the feast, six-handed pedro was played and a beautiful Christmas tree was lighted.

The Michigan Agricultural College with all its laboratories, lecture rooms and its corps of instructors and professors, will be turned over to the housewives and farmers of the state for a full week, February 3-7, it is announced by President P. S. Kedzie. A special series of exhibits, demonstrations and lectures touching on the home and farm will be offered.

Warren Coe, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Coe, has received an honorable discharge from the U. S. navy and is a guest at the home of his parents. Mr. Coe has made several trips across the sea, and two of the boats on which he sailed were the victims of the submarines. He has an interesting collection of German war relics on display in the south show window of Vogel & Wurster's store.

Smith & Armour opened their new place of business in the Raftery building, on East Middle street, last Saturday afternoon. The Chelsea Home Bakery, as it will be known, is one of the most attractive places of its kind in this part of the state. The entire building and equipment has been re-decorated in white enamel and the sidewalks have been finished with white wallpaper, and the appearance of everything about the salesroom and workroom is very pleasing. Saturday afternoon, from 2 until 5 o'clock Messrs. Smith & Armour held a public reception, at which time 500 people partook of refreshments consisting of coffee, sandwiches and fruit bars. The Standard wishes the gentlemen the largest measure of success in their venture.

A meeting was held in the council room Monday afternoon by those interested in the poultry show and poultry school of instruction which is to be held in Chelsea some time during the month of February, under the supervision of the County Farm Bureau. An organization was perfected and the following officers were elected: President, Geo. T. English; secretary, Herbert Schenk; superintendent, G. H. Barbour. R. B. Waltrous was appointed chairman of the finance committee; N. W. Laird of the program committee; H. S. Osler of the publicity committee. Arrangements are being made to present moving pictures of educational and agricultural films at the Princess theatre. The heads of the committees are to meet at the council room next Monday evening to make further arrangements.

Born, on Wednesday, January 1, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Strieter, a son.

Geo. W. Scherer is having a furnace installed in his residence at Francisco village.

A Chelsea resident states that his family has been 100 per cent "flu" the past ten days.

J. N. Dancer has sold his farm in Sylva, known as the Geo. Wasser place, to John Foster.

Bert Riggs, a former Sylva boy, died at Kansas City, Mo., Friday, December 27, of heart trouble.

Born, on Monday, December 30, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lindemann, of McKinley street, a daughter.

A letter from M. C. Updike, of Detroit, states that he is spending the winter in Los Angeles, California.

The Lady Macabees cleared up about \$12 at the party given by them in Macabee hall last Friday evening.

The stockholders of the Farmers & Merchants Bank received their semi-annual dividend of ten per cent on New Year's Day.

Born, on Sunday, December 29, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eittene, of Jackson, a son. Mrs. Eittene is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Burg of this place.

A number of the friends of John Frymuth gave him a surprise party at his home Monday evening. The evening was devoted to games and light refreshments were served.

The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank paid a quarterly dividend of five per cent to its stockholders at the close of business, December 31. This makes twenty per cent in dividends that the stockholders of this bank have received during the past year.

Lieut. Lamonte C. BeGole, of Detroit, and a former Chelsea boy, was among the several hundred American soldiers and officers to arrive in this country on the Cunarder Mauretania, which docked in New York late Monday. Eastern dispatches refer to Lieut. BeGole as an officer who refused to quit his command in a desperate encounter at Molain in the St. Quentin sector, though badly wounded.

#### Paline Fredericke Schoen.

Miss Pauline Fredericke Schoen was born in Freedom, January 31, 1874, and died at the home of her brother, Rev. A. A. Schoen, Tuesday, December 31, 1918.

Miss Schoen had been a resident of Chelsea since 1901, and had made her home with her brother since that time. She was an active worker in St. Paul's church and the Young People's Society.

She is survived by five brothers, three sisters and a number of nephews and nieces.

The funeral will be held in St. Paul's church at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Rev. G. A. Neumann, of Ann Arbor, and Rev. J. Wolfmann, of Manchester, conducting the services. A short service will be held at 1 o'clock in Bethel church, Freedom, Rev. F. Luckhoff, officiating. Interment at the Bethel cemetery.

#### BUSY GREEK PEASANT GIRL

Care of Sheep and Goats, and Household Duties, Leave Her Little Time for Dallying.

To the Greek peasant girl is committed the care of her father's flock, which she must lead every day to the pasture and fold at night. The vorkpoula, or shepherdess, is one of the most prominent characters in rural folk song, and many a charming idyl has been composed to her honor. . . . But she has little time for gylvan dallying, for the sheep and goats must be milked, and the milk must be converted into cheese and yacurti, a delicious and wholesome sour curd, which is in great demand in the towns. When the sheep have been shorn, the wool is bleached and spun, and then knitted and woven into garments for the family or into cloth for sale. The cotton or flax grown on the farm must also be gathered in their seasons, and prepared for use. The cotton pods are put through a small hand machine called the tinnagano, which turns two rollers different ways, and separates the fiber from the seed. The instrument next used is the toxevain, a large bow made from a curved piece of wood five or more feet long, the two ends of which are connected by a stout string. The cotton is placed loosely on the string, which is made to vibrate by being struck with a stick, producing a not unusual sound. This process detaches the particles of cotton, and it is now ready to use as wadding for the large quilts, which, with a sweet tickled to the under side, form all the winter bed covering used by the lower orders of natives of every race. The mattresses are also usually stuffed with cotton, and the palliasses with the husks of Indian corn.

Try Standard "Want" column.

## THE THRIFT BLOUSE OF A NATION

THE SAME PRICE THE COUNTRY OVER



## There's Always a Saving ON WIRTHMOR WAISTS

There's ALWAYS a saving on Wirthmor Waists, for the many great economies of the WIRTHMOR PLAN in BUYING MATERIALS, IN THE MAKING and IN THE SELLING of Waists INSURES THAT.

Consider these facts: that for several months past, cotton fabrics have cost for 100 to 200% OVER PRE-WAR DAYS; that trimmings have advanced proportionately; that labor costs have gone up EXCESSIVELY and then you'll wonder as we do, how the price has been kept down so long.

That the price must now be advanced TO MAINTAIN THE QUALITY is not in the least bit surprising; it's surprising rather that this did not occur a long time since for during these past many months Wirthmor Waists could readily have been sold at \$1.50; in fact, would have represented splendid values at that price.

### The New Wirthmor Waists Priced at \$1.50

\$1.50 is the lowest price at which a worthy Waist can now be sold. Up to this price the Wirthmor folks will hereafter build Waists that will be just as superior to all others at the price as have the Wirthmors in the past at the former price. For these things the word Wirthmor always will stand: STYLE INSURANCE; QUALITY INSURANCE; ECONOMY INSURANCE; the positive assurance that you are receiving the very ULTIMATE IN VALUE for your expenditure.

WIRTHMOR WAISTS CAN BE SOLD IN JUST ONE STORE IN EVERY CITY

**W. P. Schenk & Company**

## Special Clean-Up Sale

- - ON - -

### Men's Dress Shirts

Saturday morning we will place on sale all odd lots and sizes in our Men's Shirt stock, left from the big Xmas trade.

One Lot Men's Dress Shirts, worth \$1.00 to \$1.25, for ..... 69c  
One lot Men's \$1.25 to \$1.50 Shirts, for ..... 98c  
One Lot Men's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Shirts for ..... \$1.19

(Nearly all sizes in each lot)

**VOGEL & WURSTER**

## ANNOUNCEMENT

In order to supply that trade which desires a high grade pure Spring Wheat Flour exclusively for bread making, we now offer

**Acme Flour**

PURE NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT

"As Good As Any—Better Than Most"

AT YOUR GROCERS, OR

**Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.**

A. L. STEGER,

Dentist.

Office, Grand Bank Block, Chelsea, Michigan. Phone, Office, 22, 23; Residence, 22, 23.

S. A. MAPES,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Five Funeral Parlors. Calls answered promptly night or day. Chelsea, Michigan. Phone 5.

H. M. ARMOUR

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Fourteen years experience. Also general audiology. Phone 24. Residence, 119 West Middle street, Chelsea.

C. C. LANE

Veterinarian

Office at Chas. Martin's Livery Barn. Phone No. 5 W. Call answered day or night.

GEORGE W. BECKWITH,

Real Estate Dealer.

Money to Loan. Life and Fire Insurance. Office in Hatch-Durand block. Chelsea, Mich. Phone 6.

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CHELSEA

MICHIGAN

Happy New Year  
To All Our  
Friends and Patrons

## DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

# THE WORLD WAR

April 23—French retook towns and German advanced toward Amiens but were stopped with heavy losses.  
 April 24—German fought on command of allied army in Trench and Gen. Pershing offered to him all his troops and killed 75 in a Paris church.  
 April 25—German, after proclaiming to independence, declared peace with Turkey.  
 April 26—Americans resumed drive toward Amiens, gaining little at heavy cost.  
 April 27—Americans recaptured Ezerum from Turks.  
 April 28—Allies held their lines against heavy attacks.  
 Berlin announced the capture of Esmirna, the Turkish capital.  
 Japan and Great Britain landed small force at Vladivostok to protect life and property.  
 April 28—Third Liberty loan campaign opened in United States.  
 April 29—General Central Crowder called 10,000 draft men to colors.  
 April 9—Germans hit British front between Ypres and Arras, gaining 3 miles.  
 April 10—Germans drove British back north of Ypres, forcing German to withdraw.  
 American troops on fighting line in great battle.  
 April 11—British evacuated Arrontheres but recaptured other positions.  
 April 12—Frenchmen fighting continued in Flanders, Germans advancing to Meuse.  
 Americans won all day fight on Trench.  
 April 12—Turks took Batum.  
 Zeppelin and airplane factory at Mannheim, Germany, destroyed by U.S. planes.  
 April 14—Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, resigned.  
 April 15—Germans captured Cyclops, 322 on board, reported missing.  
 April 16—Berlin announced the occupation of the zone of Meuse.  
 British warships sweeping the Kattegat, sank 3 German trawlers.  
 April 17—Germans drove Bulgarians on Macedonian front.  
 April 18—Germans took Balluel, Wladimir and lost 10,000 prisoners.  
 C. M. Schwab made director general of U. S. shipbuilding.  
 April 19—German Minister made British was secretary.  
 Baron Buriin made Austrian foreign minister.  
 Holo Pasha executed for treason against France.  
 April 20—Germans made strong attack on Americans in Toul sector and took Redeligny village, but were driven back.  
 April 21—British and French naval forces raided German U-boat base at Heligoland, sinking 2 German submarines.  
 April 22—British drove back Germans on the Somme.  
 Germans took Mount Kemmel and advanced to northwest, threatening Ypres.  
 April 23—Germans captured Dransout and St. Eloi.  
 April 25—Germans attacked strongly on the Somme and lost 10,000 prisoners.  
 British line, but were repulsed, losing heavily.  
 French retook Loos.  
 May 1—Germans planned German co-ordination bill.  
 May 4—Campaign for Third Liberty loan opened in United States.  
 May 6—President Wilson ordered investigation of alleged graft in aircraft work.  
 May 7—Germans declared war on Germany and her allies.  
 Roumian signed peace treaty with central powers.  
 May 10—Sighted U-boat mine bottled up by the sinking of old cruiser by British.  
 May 11—Germans captured Cor del Orso and Monte Corio by storm.  
 May 12—Germans passed the Overman bill.  
 May 15—German plot in Ireland exposed and Sinn Fin leaders arrested.  
 May 16—Germans captured the zone of China, agreed on plan for preservation of the peace in the far east.  
 May 17—British troops captured Ville sur Aude.  
 May 18—German air raiders killed 44 persons and destroyed 100 houses.  
 May 20—U. S. look over carrier business of Pullman company.  
 May 21—Germans captured transport Macedonia torpedoed, 55 Americans killed.  
 May 21—Republic of White Russia proclaimed.  
 Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.  
 May 22—Germans attacked on the Aisne front, taking the Chemin des Dames.  
 May 23—Germans captured the zone of Voormeele and Loos in Belgium.  
 May 24—British broke through enemy lines at Capelle on lower Plateau.  
 May 25—Germans captured prince's army headquarters at Vesle at Fismes but allies checked advance on Fismes.  
 May 26—Germans captured Carigny by dashing attack.  
 May 27—Allies evacuated Soissons and took the zone of the Marne.  
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Americans made big advance west of Meuse.  
Spaniards near Hirano torpedoed; lost.  
Oct. 5—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria attacked in favor of Prince Boris.  
Germany asked American aid in arms and peace negotiations based on Wilson program.  
German line north of Rheims smashed.  
U. S. transport Oltreuno sunk in collision.  
Oct. 7—Americans in furious battle north end of Argonne forest.  
Oct. 8—President Wilson answered German peace note by denouncing the violation of all occupied territory and a demand for unconditional surrender. Many accepted the Wilson terms, whether he spoke only for the present.  
Aflia smashed Hindenburg defenses 20-mile front between Cambral and new drive east.  
Oct. 9—French and Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse.  
Oct. 9—British occupied Cambral pushed far beyond.  
Oct. 9—Francis Charles of Hesse abdicated king of Finland by landing.  
Oct. 10—Irish mail boat Linsinger torn down.  
Le Cateau, railway center, taken by British.  
Nov. 11—Argonne wood cleared of 40,000 Germans by Americans.  
Kaiser called rulers of all Germany to abdicate.  
Oct. 12—German chancellor sent reply to Wilson, saying Germany accepted all terms and agreed to evacuate all its territory.  
Entire German defense system in Champagne shattered.  
Oct. 12—La Fere and Laon taken by French.  
Germans captured Nish.  
Oct. 14—President Wilson rejected Germany's peace and armistice proposals as "unconditional surrender," but taking Roulers and other towns.  
Italians captured Durazzo.  
Oct. 16—Generalissimo Sanjurjo threatened and threatened Brugue; 12,000 prisoners taken.  
Oct. 16—General retreat from northern Belgium by Germans.  
Americans captured Grand Fre, north of the Meuse.  
Allies pursued Austrians into Montenegro.  
Oct. 17—Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille and Donal.  
Oct. 18—Allies occupied Turecoing, Roubais and Arras.  
Independence of Czechoslovakian declared by its provisional government.  
Oct. 18—American ambassador at London told Austria-Hungarian federalists of Austro-Hungarian empire.  
Oct. 12—President Wilson rejected Austrian peace proposal.  
Allied armies in Belgium reached Dutch frontier.  
Ottomans' railway line closed, heavily over-subscribed.  
Oct. 20—15,000 retreating Germans turned back.  
Oct. 21—Germany made reply to President Wilson; full of evasions, denial and excuses.  
Allies in Serbia reached the Danube and isolated Turkey.  
Oct. 21—Germans entered suburbs of Valenciennes and crossed the Scheeldt.  
Oct. 22—President Wilson told German cabinet to take up with allies the subject of an armistice, but that if it must deal with the Kaiser's actions, but surrender.  
British broke through German defenses at Valenciennes.  
Americans made advance in territory fighting in Meuse valley.  
Serbs, Slovenes and Croats announced formation of their own republic.  
Oct. 22—Italians began big offensive on the Isonzo river.  
Oct. 22—French in big advance in Serbie region.  
Ludendorff resigned.  
Decelerated independence of peoples of middle Europe promulgated Independence Hall, Philadelphia.  
British criticized German conduct of military in civil government.  
Allies crossed the Pave in Italian direction.  
Germans refused Allied control of military in civil government.  
Oct. 23—Austrian lines beyond the Piave.  
Turkey presented separate peace proposals.  
Oct. 23—Entire Turkish army on the Tigris captured.  
Austrian commander in Italy asked G. Dax for help.  
Oct. 21—Armistice with Turkey went into effect.  
Allies opened new drive on Ghent.  
Kingdom of Greater Serbia proclaimed.  
Croatian parliament decreed separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary.  
Nov. 1—American first army smash German retreat.  
Allies drove Germans out of 15 towns Belgium.  
Oct. 24—British army fleeing across the Tagliamento in Italy.  
Count Tula, former Hungarian premier, assassinated.  
Croatians and Teutons captured Leburg.  
Nov. 2—King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a peasant republic was established.  
Hungary's complete separation from Austria demanded.  
Americans made great advance on both sides of the Meuse.  
France seized the Italians.  
Valenciennes taken by British.  
Nov. 2—Tricities occupied by Italians.  
Nov. 3—Americans took the Meuse.  
Nov. 4—Armistice terms for Germany fixed by allies.  
President signed Le Quenay in grossly offensive before the Senate and to Scheeldt.  
Nov. 5—Americans won fierce battle crossing of the Meuse.  
President Wilson told Germany to accept armistice or face consequences.  
France made big advance, taking Guise and Marie.  
Oct. 2—Great French victory on mile front.  
American troops entered Sedan.  
Revolution spreading through Schleswig and other parts of Germany.  
Nov. 7—Practically all of German land reported in revolt.  
German war supplies reached Marshall's to ask armistice terms.  
Germans evacuated Ghent.  
Austria's army demanded abdication of the Kaiser.  
Nov. 8—Bavarians deposed King Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty.  
Great advances made by allies on entire western front.  
Nov. 8—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.  
Social Democrats in control of government in Germany; Ebert made chamber president after party election.  
Nov. 10—Kaiser fled to Holland.  
Nov. 10—German army signed armistice.  
Nov. 10—Amounting to unconditional surrender, and the war came to a close.  
Bocheviki defeated by Americans at Ypres.  
Nov. 12—Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated.  
Nov. 12—Allied fleet arrived at Constantinople.  
Nov. 14—American and French troops moved into three of Ukrainian cities.  
Former crown prince of Germany returned in Holland.  
New German government appealed to President Wilson to save Germany from starvation and anarchy.  
Nov. 15—German Emperor under Masaryk as president ratified by national assembly at Prague.  
Nov. 15—Belgian troops entered Antwerp.  
American troops began march to Rhine.  
Nov. 17—British troops started for the Rhine.  
Nov. 17—President Wilson announced his coming peace conference.  
Admiral Kolchak put in control of all Russian government at Omak.  
Nov. 18—Government of Ukrainian government by anti-Bolshevik forces announced.  
Nov. 18—German fleet was surrendered.  
Nov. 18—King Albert of Belgium entered Brussels.  
Nov. 23—American troops crossed the Rhine.  
Poles captured Lemberg.  
Nov. 24—North German states proclaimed republic.  
Nov. 24—Under Gen. Gouraud entered Strasbourg.  
Soviets called upon hand in Berlin, but were unopposed elsewhere in Germany.  
Nov. 24—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia killed in Rome by a Bulgarian.  
Nov. 25—Bavaria broke relations with Berlin.  
Nov. 25—Wilhelm definitely renounced all rights to the throne.  
Nov. 25—Hungary interned Matkovics by national assembly.  
Nov. 26—Lithuanians proclaimed a republic.

[illegible]

**DOMESTIC**

May 8—Marcus Mayer, famous  
manager, at Amblyville, La.  
May 11—Federal Judge C. K.  
at Chicago.  
June 16—Pastor Charles Wack  
Paris.  
May 14—James Gordon Deane,  
prior of New York Herald, in  
May 22—Dr. Almon J. Savage, no-  
tarian nihilist.  
May 22—Gen. John B. Cautle-  
may Confederate soldier, at Lou-  
May 26—Shirland Armstrong, at  
June 3—Ramon Al. Valdez, pres-  
Ponama.  
June 4—Charles Warren Van-  
former vice president, at Indiana.  
May 27—Eug. Gen. H. E. D. Mil-  
S.  
June 5—Dr. John Morrill Drives  
preacher and lecturer, at Chicago.  
June 10—George B. Harris, head  
Lington Railway.  
Arrigo Bollo, Italian composer.  
June 12—Archbishop John J. Ke-  
Dubuque, Ill.  
June 22—J. A. Mitchell, editor of  
at Washington, D. C.  
at Columbus, O.  
July 3—Mohammed V, sultan of  
Morocco, at Morocco, British con-  
troller.  
Benjamin H. Tilman, U. S. senator  
from North Carolina.  
July 11—John D. O'Rear, Ameri-  
cator to Bolivia.  
Aug. 6—Congressman Kobbe, Ameri-  
can, at Chicago.  
Aug. 6—Max Rosenthal, famous  
at Philadelphia.  
Aug. 10—John D. Shooy, superi-  
of schools of Chicago.  
Aug. 10—William F. Kellogg,  
governor of Michigan, in Wash-  
Aug. 12—Anna Reid, actress.  
New York.  
Sept. 17—Jacob H. Gallinger, U.  
from New Hampshire.  
Aug. 2—Herman F. Schuetter,  
poet, of Chicago.  
Aug. 28—Ole M. James, U. S.  
from Kentucky.  
Sept. 1—John G. S. E. Williston,  
paleontologist, at Chicago.  
Sept. 7—Francis S. Chafford, C.  
bishop of Indianapolis.  
Sept. 9—George C. W. V. Ken-  
New York.  
Sept. 12—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones,  
preacher and pacifist of Chicago.  
Former U. S. Senator J. C. S. B.  
of Kentucky.  
Sept. 13—Dimeck of New York,  
bishop of New York.  
Sept. 15—Wheaton, U. S. Sen-  
tired, to Chicago.  
Viscount Ichiro Motono, Jap.  
statesman.  
Sept. 25—John Ireland, Catholic  
bishop of St. Paul.  
Oct. 1—Lewis, Gen. C. G. Doyan,  
M. C.  
Oct. 12—John P. Hopkins, former  
of Chicago.  
Oct. 14—Solon Menos, minister  
Hall, at Washington.  
Oct. 15—Congressman John A.  
of Illinois.  
Oct. 23—Dr. F. H. Brooks, Ep-  
bishop of New York.  
Oct. 25—Charles Leveque, French  
poet.  
Oct. 25—Ellis Flegg Young, former  
superintendent of schools of Chicago.  
Oct. 27—Eugene Hale, former U.  
of Illinois.  
Oct. 28—Newton N. Lampert, well-  
known Chicago banker.  
Nov. 1—John Russell Sage.  
Morion F. Platt, financier and  
mgt.  
Nov. 1—Andrew White, educator and  
mgt.  
Nov. 5—Robert J. Collier, editor  
of the New York Herald.  
Nov. 15—Gen. H. C. King, soldier  
author, in New York.  
Nov. 22—Charles Van Hise, pre-  
sident of University of Wisconsin.  
Joseph F. Smith, president of M.  
Church.  
Nov. 22—Former Governor W. D.  
of Wisconsin.  
Nov. 23—N. M. Kaufman, copper-  
mine magnate, at hotel room, at  
Chicago.  
Dec. 2—Edmond Hordand, poet  
dramatist, in Paris.  
Dec. 5—W. Page, head of U.  
reau of roads.  
Dec. 12—Elfr Eklaf, actress, a

**DISASTERS**

Jan. 1—Confiscation in Norfolk  
loss \$2,000,000.  
Jan. 15—Twenty dollar fire in Ind-  
ustrial district.  
Jan. 17—Forty children killed  
nunnery fire in Montreal.  
Feb. 13—Liber Pikel, St. Johns,  
killed in explosion in blast  
Cape Race; 25 lost.  
March 5—Twelve killed in colli-  
ery picture theater at Waco,  
Ky.  
Five killed and \$5,000 damage  
made in northwestern Ohio.  
April 13—Seventy killed in burn-  
ing asylum at Norman, Okla.  
May 2—Edward hotel room, at  
California; towns of Hamet and San  
wrecked.  
June 3—Savannah, Ga.; City of  
san in collision with French cru-  
Delaware coast; 68 lives lost.  
May 16—Nearly a hundred persons  
killed by explosion of electric chemical  
near Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Gerry and 21 killed in train telegraph  
June 29—Fifty persons killed by c-  
of building in Sioux City, Ia.  
July 2—Explosion in factory explosion in  
land killed 60.  
July 2—Explosion in ammunition  
near Chicago; 15 killed.  
July 6—Exhaustion boat sank in  
river; 85 lives lost.  
July 7—Hundred persons killed by typhoon.  
July 9—Hundred persons killed in  
collision near Nashville, Tenn.  
July 9—Exhaustion battleship blew  
killing 600 men.  
Aug. 27—Tornado in Minnesota de-  
stroyed and burned, killing about 30.  
Oct. 3—Shell landing plant at M.  
N. V. blew up; 34 killed.  
Oct. 3—Shall landing plant at M.  
Rico; 100 killed.  
Oct. 11—Great forest fires in north-  
western Minnesota; many towns de-  
stroyed about 1,500 lives lost.  
Oct. 27—Steamship Princess  
wrecked on Alaska coast; 33 lives  
lost.  
Nov. 1—Steamship person, at  
wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit  
Nov. 3—About 1,500 killed by ex-  
plosion of trains in Belgium.

**SPORTS**

Feb. 5—Kieckhefer won three-  
cushion championship from Dr. O'Ro-  
Feb. 25—Jack Dempsey defeated  
Brennan; rounds at Milwaukee.  
March 13—Kieckhefer successfully  
fended three-cushion billiard cham-  
pionship against Caninefax.  
April 11—Kieckhefer university won  
eighth annual indoor conference.  
April 13—Kieckhefer retained three-  
cushion championship, beating top  
April 11—Kieckhefer American league  
defeated Chicago National league  
for world's championship, and p-  
sonal championship of the world.  
Nov. 5—Kieckhefer retained three-  
cushion title, defeating McCreedy.  
Title, defeating Caninefax.

**FOREIGN**

April 22—Five hundred killed in  
between Mexican federal forces  
and revolutionaries.  
April 25—Dr. Antonio Pass elected  
dent of Portugal.  
Sept. 1—Luis Slith Chang elected  
dent of Portugal.  
Oct. 1—Peru and Chile prepara-  
war over provinces of Tacna and  
of Switzerland.  
Oct. 12—Sidonio Pass, president of  
tude, at Madrid.  
Premier Lloyd George and cabi-  
net went in British general elec-  
tion, at London, and Castro elected  
dent of Portugal.

## DISASTERS

**BRITISH CONTRA**  
**339TH REGIM**  
**NOW IN RU**

**GENERAL MARCH SAYS**  
**ARE FEEDING AND C**  
**ING THEM.**

**STATE SENATORS ON T**

Senator Townsend Said Bo  
Stay There As They Are A  
of Wilson and Great Br

Washington.—Fears for the  
of Michigan soldiers in Rus  
been so strong among them  
that hundreds of telegrams h  
received recently by Senato  
and Townsend, appealing to  
do their best either to mak  
troops withdrawn or to mak  
that adequate supplies in  
clothing are reaching the e  
sary forces.

Senator Townsend said the  
gone to General P. C. March  
staff of the American army,  
been told that the matter wa  
ly out of control of the wa  
ment, that the American w  
Italian, French and British  
under the command of a Bri  
eral.

General March added t  
British government was look  
feeding and clothing them,  
this reason he believed it  
being properly clothed and

"The president intends to  
Russian situation before the  
conference," Senator Towns  
"and meanwhile the boys n  
there at his pleasure. We  
solately at the mercy of t  
deft and Great Britain and  
not even tell us anything."

Both Michigan senators h  
doing everything in their p  
learn the facts and have  
pressure to bear upon the  
of war, the adjutant genera  
body else in authority.

Recently Senator Townsen  
his sentiments on the subj  
speech in the senate. He  
he and his colleagues had b  
ious to find out the real  
about the boys in Russia. H  
had been receiving a flood  
grams demanding informati  
when the troops would be  
away and whether they we  
properly cared for during th  
in the far northern regions  
sia.

**GAS EXPLOSION KILLS T**

Lebanon, N. J., Postoffice 3  
Disaster As Blasts Injures

Lebanon, N. J.—Twelve  
were killed here and 12 inj  
two gas explosions in the  
postoffice.

The first explosion blew  
from the building and the  
caused the walls to collaps  
all within the building i  
The building burst into fla  
following the second explosio  
a time it appeared that oth  
ings in the vicinity would  
ed.

Calls were sent to help  
towns for fire apparatus  
physicians and nurses to car  
jured.

Nearly a score of persons  
waiting in the postoffice for  
enough mail when the explos  
curued and so far as is kno  
person in the building was  
injured. Several persons in th  
were injured by falling debris

The explosions shook the  
town and within a few momen  
dreds of persons had gather  
the scene and aided in the  
fighting the flames and rescu  
injured. As soon as the fire h  
extinguished volunteers ente  
ruins and began a search  
dead.

**FRANCE LOST 1,071,500**

**Men Missing Aggravate 3,000**  
**and 311,000 Men.**

Paris.—Announcement wa  
the chamber of deputies by M  
under secretary of state, that  
losses in officers and men kn  
to November 1, of the present  
aggregated 1,071,500, divided  
lows: *Officers, 31,300; privates*

The number of dead, prison  
men missing was given as 42,  
and 1,783,000 men.

The men missing aggregated  
officers and 311,000 men. Th  
omers still living total 3,300  
and 438,000 men.

**\$200 Judgment in Excess Far**  
**Monroe.—Colonel Ira G. Hu**  
was awarded a \$200 judgment  
court of Justice Berthelette  
brought to Toledo from the  
Monroe & Toledo road for  
excess fare collected between  
and Monroe. Plaintiff, who  
was awarded judgment in three  
lar suits, alleged the 65 cen  
was contrary to the Monroe fa  
although the carrier contende  
was approved by the inde  
commerce commission.

## SPORTS

Men Missing Aggregate 3,000  
and 311,000 Men.

Paris.—Announcement was the chamber of deputies by Minister of state, that the losses in officers and men killed to November 1, of the present year, aggregated 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers, 31,300; men, 1,040,000.

The number of dead, prisoners and missing aggregated 423,000. The number of officers and men missing was given as 42,000 officers and 1,783,000 men.

The men missing aggregated 311,000 men. Prisoners still living total 3,300 and 438,000 men.

\$200 Judgment in Excess For Monroe.—Colonel Ira G. Hunt was awarded a \$200 judgment of Justice Berthelot in brought to recover from the Monroe & Toledo road for excess fare collected between Monroe and Monroe. Plaintiff, who was awarded judgment in three suits, alleged the 65 cents was contrary to the Monroe fare although the carrier contended it was approved by the local commerce commission.

## FOREIGN

**\$200 Judgment in Excess Fare**  
**Monroe.**—Colonel Ira G. Hume was awarded a \$200 judgment in court of Justice Berthelots late brought to recover from the Monroe & Toledo road for excess fare collected between and Monroe. Plaintiff, who was awarded judgment in three bar suits, alleged the 65 cents was contrary to the Monroe fare although the carrier contended rates were approved by the Interstate Commerce commission.



## FRANCE ADOPTS FIVE PEACE AIMS

STEPHEN PICHON, FOREIGN MINISTER ADOPTS THE PRINCIPLE OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### ITALY MAY ADOPT 14 U.S. POINTS

French Demand Utmost Publicity Be Given Peace Conference Negotiations.

Paris.—American delegates to the peace congress expressed gratification over the unqualified statement in the chamber of deputies by Stephen Pichon, the French minister of foreign affairs, that France had adopted the principle of a league of nations and now was busy working toward its effective realization, and also that France stands for the utmost publicity at the peace conference.

Since France has accepted President Wilson's principles through M. Pichon, and England apparently has done the same, the assent of Italy to them was declared by some of the American delegates to be regarded as assured.

Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, announced France's five peace aims in the chamber of deputies, during a stormy session. He gave the French demands as follows:

First—that the government was in accord that the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist deputy, Marcel Machin, who he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the peace conference and the discussion given all publicity.

Second—that the French government has adopted the principle of a league of nations and is now busy working towards its effective realization.

Third—that the government does not desire any annexation, but reserves the right to fix the Alsace-Lorraine frontiers, to guard against future attack.

Fourth—that the government does not think that the question of diplomatic representation of the Vatican arises at the present moment.

Fifth—that intervention in Russia is inevitable.

It had been evident for a week that opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every possible way voting of the budget of 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms.

M. Franklin-Drouot, of the committee of foreign affairs, brought matters to a head by a violent attack on M. Pichon and the government's foreign policy.

### BOMB EXPLOSION INJURES 4

The Bomb Was Placed Near Car Barn Where Men Were Working.

Kansas City.—Four street car employees were injured in an explosion, caused supposedly by a bomb or dynamite, at the Forty-eighth street car barns of the Kansas City Railways company. The bomb was placed near a cage where the men were working.

They were rushed to a hospital, where it was announced later two were very seriously injured.

The building was not seriously damaged.

During the excitement, members of the Seventh Missouri National Guard were attempting to restore order, when a body of strikers refused to recognize their authority, declaring the city was not under martial law.

Trouble was threatened, but the police were called and the strikers recognized the authority of the police.

### BRISTOL, TENN., SWEEP BY FIRE

The Total Loss Estimated At \$1,500,000 There Was No Loss of Life.

Bristol, Va. Tenn.—Five large business houses, including the Dominion National bank, were destroyed by fire, which for a time threatened destruction of a large portion of the business district. The flames were checked only after the arrival of fire companies from Kingsport, Tenn., in response to a call from the mayor of Bristol. The loss was estimated at \$1,500,000.

The fire started in the five-story structure on State street, occupied by the Mitchell-Powers Hardware company. As the flames arrived there were a series of explosions of dynamite and shells in the building, and nearby structures were set on fire by flying embers. So far as was reported there was no loss of life.

### American Protective League Quits

Washington.—Dissolution of the American Protective league with its membership of 250,000 and branch organizations in nearly every city and town in the country, effective Jan. 1, was announced by the league's directors. Decision to break up the organization was reached after conference with department of justice officials. Attorney-General Gregory, in a letter shortly after the dissolution was signed, had asked that the organization continue its activities.

### MICHIGAN SENATORS PLEDGE EARLY AID TO 339TH REGIMENT.

New York.—Assurance that he would do everything possible in urging the government to reinforce the 1,000 Michigan soldiers in northern Russia or to withdraw them before the ice traps them, was received by John J. Bush, president of the Michigan Society of New York, from United States Senator William Alden Smith. As a result of the urgent telegram sent to them by prominent Michigan men here, Senators Smith and Townsend and Representative P. H. Kelly have agreed to tackle the problem with renewed energy and it will be their aim to get quick action in the matter of rescuing or reinforcing the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, which is now at Archangel.

### FREDA WEICHMAN SUICIDE

Doctors Who Held Autopsy Believed Murder Theory Unlikely.

Muskegon.—That Freda Weichman, whose body was found in a shallow grave in Eggleston township, and for whose death Milo H. Piper was held in the county jail, charged with murder, until he committed suicide, may also have died by her own hand, has developed.

Details of the report of three Muskegon physicians who conducted a recent autopsy, which was closely censored on orders from the prosecutor's office while the murder charge was pending against Piper, are now coming to light and differ materially from those first made public.

Each of the three doctors is satisfied that the Weichman girl was the victim of a shotgun wound, and all of them deny unequivocally the statement originally attributed to the officers, that such a weapon must have been fired through the top of the Chicago woman's head.

"On the contrary," said one physician, "we found that the charge must have entered underneath and just to one side of the lower part of the jaw. I am satisfied there was no hole in the top of the head from such a wound whatever. The unusual part of the examination was that no bullets were found. The wound, however, its location and other surrounding circumstances, were such as would result from a person bent on suicide, holding a weapon of the shotgun type at their mouth or throat and pressing the trigger. It indicated, to me at least, more likelihood of the person slain having killed herself, than of her being the victim of a murder."

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### SIXTY-TWO LYNCHED IN YEAR

And Increase of Twenty-Four Over 1917. Five of Them Were Women.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Sixty-two lynchings occurred in the United States during 1918, according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute and made public. The total, which includes 58 Negroes and four white persons, is an increase of 24 over 1917. Five of the number were women.

Sixteen, or a little more than one-fourth, of those lynched were charged with assault or attempted assault. Fourteen were charged with complicity in murder, seven murder, and six threats to kill.

The largest number of lynchings occurred in Georgia, where 18 were thus put to death. Nine were lynched in Texas and in Louisiana, and six in Mississippi. The remainder of the 62 were divided as follows: Tennessee four; Alabama three; Arkansas, Florida and North Carolina two each, and California, Illinois, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia and Wyoming one each.

The Sinners, in winning 70 seats, have swept all of Ireland except the Ulster Unionist section. The Laborites, with 44, fall far short of their expected 100 seats.

Premier Lloyd George's personal majority over his opponent was 12,000. Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, won out by 7,000 majority.

### LLOYD GEORGE WINS ELECTION

Party Sweeps Nation; Pacifists Were Badly Beaten.

London.—The British election was a landslide in favor of Premier Lloyd George and his coalition government. The pacifists were utterly routed and the women candidates failed to make the showing that had been expected of them. Women voted in this Parliamentary election for the first time.

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### Alasce-Lorraine Trade Bought

Washington.—Special consideration to trade with Alsace and Lorraine and a rapidly broadening program for world trade was announced recently by Chairman McCormick of the war trade board. The board has ordered that goods may be shipped to Alsace and Lorraine under the blanket export license recently granted to France. The French government, however, to prevent shipments reaching improper hands will require import certificates for all goods.

## GERMAN OFFICER FIRES ON U. S. FLAG

RIOT STARTS AND 138 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE KILLED.

### FIGHTING LASTED FOR HOURS

German Commander of Town Declared He Had No Control Over Soldiers.

London.—Firing by German officers on an Allied automobile carrying an American flag was the cause of street fighting in Posen recently, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The Germans were defeated in the fighting. About 138 persons, including a number of women and children, were killed during the rioting. The dispatch says:

"There was severe fighting between the Poles and Germans in Posen which resulted in 38 women and children and about 100 Germans and Poles being killed. The affair originated as a result of a German officer firing on an Allied automobile which was proceeding to Warsaw carrying the American flag."

"The Germans insulted the flag and the Polish guard was called out. The fighting lasted several hours and the Germans were defeated."

A delegation from the British mission to Posen protested to the German commander in the town, General Schramm, but the German officer declared he had no control over the soldiers.

Political Parties Preparing For Riots. Paris.—Advice from Zurich say the situation in Berlin remains obscure, but that the city evidently is extremely disturbed and, it was thought might prove crucial.

Both political parties were said to be making formidable preparations for the announced demonstrations. Dispatches add that serious news is being received from Hamburg. Labbe, Kiel and Danzig, where revolutionary sailors are masters of the situation.

It is also asserted there have been sanguinary encounters in the Ruhr basin region of West Prussia.

Want Hindenburg President.

Amsterdam.—Some one has started a boom for Hindenburg for first president of a German republic, according to local arrivals here. His supporters say the former field marshal is the only man big enough to deal with the disordered condition of affairs of the country.

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### TREASURER MAKES HIS REPORT

Most of the Funds Was Spent For Advertising.

London, Mich.—Fred W. Green, of this city, treasurer of the Republican state central committee for several years, has just completed his annual report of contributions and disbursements during the campaign which closed November 4.

The report shows that \$66,822 was contributed to the state campaign expenses as against expenses of \$32,281.82. This leaves a deficit of \$34,540.82 when all outstanding obligations of the committee are discharged.

The total of bills already is \$41,118.85, but there remains \$38,169.46 in bills yet to be paid. The report shows the biggest single item of expense is charged to advertising. This totals about \$43,000. Next in importance is the cost of printing, which ran up \$11,000. Office pay roll expenses totaled \$5,058; telephone and telegraph, \$2,500 and postage \$2,700. In addition to these figures there is a mass of detail expenses.

The biggest single contributor to the fund for expenses of the committee, according to Treasurer Green's report, was the Republican national committee, which sent \$24,000 into Michigan to help elect a Republican ticket here.

In all there were 180 individual contributors, with Henry B. Joy, as the leader with a gift of \$5,000. John F. Dodge, gave \$2,000 and Truman H. Newberry and J. B. Ford each \$1,500.

### Liberated Peoples Thanked By Wilson

Paris.—At a meeting held in the Sorbonne in honor of the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, a letter from President Wilson was read in which he thanked the Alsace-Lorraine soldiers for an artistically bound message sent him just before he left the United States. "Since childhood," the president's letter said, "my heart has been with you."

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## Seen and Heard in Michigan

Ypsilanti.—George Coogan was arrested at Wayne on a charge of bigamy and turned over to Mr. Clement officers.

### Menominee—A large tract of land is being drained and prepared by the government near Menominee to be given to soldiers as farms.

Bay City.—Health authorities here claim the influenza situation to be under control. There are 109 homes quarantined.

Lansing.—The state has received a \$30,000 check from Washington to be used along with state money in fighting venereal diseases.

Adrian.—Present ward lines will be disregarded and new precinct boundaries will be fixed by the city commission. The voting map of the city will contain 12 precincts.

West Branch.—The city council has closed all public gatherings for the second time on account of influenza. There are 25 cases in the city and many in the different townships.

East Lansing.—Planting of black walnut trees throughout the state is being urged by M. A. C. forestry experts who point to the serious depletion of this tree by war demands.

Rochester.—Mrs. Pauline Brewster, 58 years old, was found dead in her bathroom. She was a wealthy widow and leaves two sons, five sisters and three brothers.

Potosky.—The Edward Neighbors junk shop here was entered and several hundred dollars' worth of furs and \$100 in money taken. The burglars overlooked a large supply of milk pails.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek.—Michigan men who were wounded in France and even in Russia are now slipping quietly into Camp Custer to spend the period of their convalescence at the big base hospital.

Detroit.—Harper base hospital unit, the second hospital organization to arrive in France with the American expeditionary forces, will leave Dijon, France, for the United States January 19. It is expected to arrive in New York city three weeks later.

Standish.—After lifting the ban on public schools and theaters and announcing the opening of schools Monday, health authorities found 16 new cases of influenza Monday. Schools and other public places will not open. Schools have been closed 10 weeks.

Holland.—Word has been received from Chicago of the death in that city of Captain John Stewart, a great lakes mariner. Captain Stewart, who was nearly 70 years old, retired recently after about 20 years' service with the Graham & Norton transportation company.

Muskegon.—Mrs. Henry Verhelst of this city, has heard from her relatives in Belgium after a silence of about four years. She had given them all up for dead. The letter contained the news that one brother had been taken prisoner by the Germans and had not been heard of since.

Royal Oak.—J. M. Matheson, 65, section hand on the Grand Trunk road, was found dead in his shanty. It is believed heart trouble was the cause of death. He had complained for several days but refused to procure medical attention. Justice Ross decided no inquest necessary.

Hastings.—The strict quarantine here is so successful in reducing the number of influenza cases in Hastings that the board of health will remove all bans on public gatherings and schools at a meeting Tuesday. An unrelenting quarantine under observation of special police will be maintained.

Grand Rapids.—The plan of D. G. Look, of Lowell, to build a memorial highway across Kent county, with an arch erected by each township in honor of the Kent county war heroes may be urged by the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce. Each township would inscribe the soldiers' names on their respective arches.

Grand Rapids.—Judge C. W. Sessions in United States Court here held the Michigan two-cent law is valid and denied the petition of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway to be allowed to raise its passenger rate to three cents a mile. Application for an injunction to prevent the state from enforcing the law was denied.

Lansing.—Spanish influenza caused 428 deaths in Michigan during last week, according to reports to the state board of health. In the same length of time there were 8,336 new cases reported. Of the new cases Muskegon had 75, Detroit 114, Highland Park 45, Bay City 15. The deaths came chiefly from the rural communities, although Detroit had 21, Bay City 2, Grand Rapids 4 and Hie Rapids 2.

Port Huron.—When the Republican state central committee meets in Lansing, January 2, to prepare for the spring campaign and select the successor to the late John D. Mangum, as chairman, friends of Bert Cady, of Port Huron, will propose his name for the party leadership in Michigan. The campaign in Cady's behalf has been conducted quietly by his friends and has, it is understood, the support of Governor Sleeper and the state administration. Mr. Cady has long been prominent in Republican state councils.

Port Huron.—James Roper, who died at Port Huron, was 98 years old and one of Albion's first settlers. He is survived by 14 grandchildren and 29 great-grandchildren.

Camp Custer—Gov. Lowden, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to come here January 8 and speak with Gov. Sleeper at the dedication of the state's community house.

Charlotte—Harold Wilcox, 8 years old, held his hand over the muzzle of a loaded shotgun which he examined in the absence of the family. The hammer fell and the boy is minus a finger.

Hamilton.—The mother of the Rev. J. W. Darnia, Methodist minister who took his life in Sioux City, Ia., lives in this village. A brother of the dead man also is engaged in the ministry in Michigan.

Ann Arbor.—President Hutchins, of the U. of M., invited prominent alumni to meet with the Michigan Union directors to decide on steps for completing the Union building. The project requires \$250,000.

St. Louis.—Letters from friends in the service and the payment of the first installment of Government life insurance have established the death of Leslie McLean, relatives, having received no official notice.

Albion.—Geo. Behm, of this city, one of the musicians with Sousa's band, which went to France with President Wilson, returned on the dreadnaught Pennsylvania with the grand fleet and spent the holidays here.

Charlotte.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pringle, of Milliken, shot herself after leaving a note which has led to the belief that she was suffering from melancholia. The woman used a shotgun, thrusting a screw driver against the trigger while leaning over the muzzle.

Saginaw.—William H. Wallace, general manager of the Michigan Sugar Co., has refused to consider appointment as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It is now rumored George A. Prescott, state food administrator, will be offered the berth.

Hilledale.—Harry W. Myers, son of Dr. W. Myers, of Woodbridge, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. He had a bottle of poison at hand with which he intended to make death certain but the bottle was knocked over and broken as it fell. His condition is critical.

Grand Rapids.—Lieut. Richard Zost, former city alderman, who served with the 126th Infantry, has been named as chief deputy sheriff by Peter Vioerever, sheriff-elect. Lieut. Zost is the first returned veteran to receive a political appointment. He assumed the duties of his office Wednesday.

Jackson.—Fred Wilson, 16 years old, who was held in the county jail pending his removal to the Michigan Reformatory, escaped Saturday by greasing his body with soap and slipping between the bars which protected an outside window. Wilson is small for his age, the opening through which he passed being only six and a half inches wide.

Flint.—Slander case of Mrs. Ida E. Rowe against Mrs. Martha Myers, wife of Nicholas Myers, Flint real estate man, which caused a sensation during the trial several months ago, will have to be retried, according to a decision of the supreme court, which says the judgment of \$5,000 given to Mrs. Rowe was excessive. Mrs. Myers must stand the cost of a retrial.

Battle Creek.—One of the American soldiers who helped stay the tide of the German invasion at Chateau Thierry was Corp. John Clements, of Battle Creek, who went through the struggle with a wooden leg in such manner that he won his chevrons as a reward of bravery. Corp. Clements last June went overseas, and saw continuous service until a field surgeon found the corporal had only one leg after Clements had complained of sore feet.

Pontiac.—Circuit Judge Rockwell Saturday refused to dissolve a temporary injunction restraining the U. R. from increasing fares on its lines into Oakland county. The court holds the matter comes within the jurisdiction of the local court and that the U. R. is not under federal control. The interstate commerce commission recently approved an increase of fare on the various lines controlled by the U. R. The city of Pontiac and 12 villages and townships clamped an injunction on the corporation to restrain the collection of larger fares until the court has determined whether the company can lay aside its various franchise fixing rates.

Frankfort.—Arlo E. Dibble returned home unexpectedly from the Walter Reed hospital in Washington. He was wounded in France by the same shell that hit Archie Roosevelt. In fact, Lieut. Roosevelt saved Arlo's life. They went over the top together and Arlo has gone about 40 feet when he was struck by a shell, which broke his ankle, injured his ear and tore away the lower bone of his right arm. Roosevelt, whose leg and arm were broken by the shell, crawled along the ground and dragged young Dibble in to a dugout.

## DAIRY

### EXPEDITE MOVEMENT OF COW

Every Effort Should Be Made to Provide Comfort for Animals While in Transit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Each fall an influx of springer or fresh cows enters dairying sections that seek more milk animals. Every effort should be exercised to expedite the railroad movement of the dairy cows during their time in transit and to provide all possible comfort for the animals en route, advise the dairy experts of the United States department of agriculture. Such care and attention will reduce mortality and will increase the production of the individual during her lactation period over the flow which generally obtains from the average cow that is carelessly "railroaded."

Valuable purebred cows should be moved as rapidly as possible by express service or by freight under the special system of loading from origin to destination. Although the expense of express is four to five times as great as that of handling the animals by freight, the saving in animal comfort, shorter time in transit, and better consequences for feeding and watering the animals, make the added expenditure advisable. As far as possible the animals should be shipped one or two months before they are due to freshen, as repeatedly fresh cows have been ruined so far as the subsequent lactation period has been concerned as a result of being shipped shortly after freshening or as to calve in transit.

Milk cows of grade breeding usually are shipped by freight. The expedited stockman selects only dry cows and fresheners for long shipments. Heifers which are not due to freshen until three or four weeks after arrival at destination make good "buys," as they are of a size and condition which permits of loading the car to capacity. Furthermore, immature animals are less susceptible to injury in transit and to damage as a result of a marked change of environment. If possible, only animals without horns should be shipped; and in case any horned animals have to be moved, they should be tied securely or penned apart in one end of the car to preclude the possibility of their injuring other animals during the journey.

Similarly, where bulls are shipped in mixed loads, these bulls should be confined apart from the other cattle. Other conditions being equal, it is advisable to load about fourteen mature cows in a 35 or 40-foot car. A practical arrangement is to tie four cows in each end of the car facing the ends and walls, and then rough partitions can be installed so that two other rows of three cows each face a center alleyway between the car doors where the attendant can stay and extra feed and water be carried. This arrangement is more comfortable for the cows as they ride, and

absorbs the shock and jar better, while it is also simpler for the caretaker to feed the cows and clean out the car en route.

As far as possible, the stock should be shipped during cold weather, advise the authorities of the United States department of agriculture, as cows handled during hot weather are liable to shock appreciably in milk flow during the successive lactation period. Special precaution must be exercised in shipping cows during cold weather, to avoid exposure which will favor the contraction of pneumonia, usually a fatal disease among mature cow stuff.

At best it takes an animal about a year to become thoroughly acclimated to a warmer or colder climate than that to which it has been accustomed, and on this account, the movement should take place at a time of year when the temperature of the two points is as nearly equable as possible.

Good Cattle Should Be Kept to Insure Quantity of Products Demanded at Present.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The war has greatly increased the demand for dairy products and it is also important that they be produced economically. In order that the quantity of dairy products may be large and the production economical, more and better cows are needed. The raising of all the best heifer calves will provide cows enough to permit the culling out of all low producers.

It was a typical summer hotel veranda. At least so thought a perspiring and very much disgusted young man, who looked up at it from the bottom of the steep and very dusty hill.

"An Adames Eden, I'll warrant," he muttered, taking another look ahead at the long walk, still before him. Brown as a young Indian from weeks of outdoor camp life and covered with dust and perspiration, certainly no one would have recognized in this very bedraggled young man, Max Harding, whose aristocratic mother was a guest at the hotel on the hill.

Strolling freely, he dragged his heavy suitcase up the path, only to be met at the veranda steps by a pompous-looking individual who effectually barred his further progress.

"Can't come up the front way, fellow," said the pompous one. "All tradesmen and peddlers—with a significant look at the heavy case—"must go round the back," and he waved him grandly away.

"What the—?" And then as the full significance of the servant's remark struck him, Max Harding burst into a laugh. "Tradesmen and peddlers—well, by Jove, that is a good one. I certainly must look like—," he thought to himself, and then aloud, "All right, Your Highness, I'll go round the back!"—and he went.

"Maybe I can sneak in through the kitchen and get washed up before I greet mother," he thought. "If she ever catches me looking like this—Hello, wew-ew-ew," and he whistled softly, for a remarkably pretty girl sat directly in front of the kitchen door, shelling peas—thus once more blocking his progress.

"Have you a moment to spare?" he asked, removing his hat and speaking in his most engaging manner.

"I am sorry, but I haven't," said the young woman very promptly, scarcely glancing up from her work.

"Well, do you mind if I sit down on the lawn a minute?" he hazarded for his third venture.

"I do not," again responded the "fair lady of the peas," taking him in with one all-piercing glance.

So Max sank down on the little plot of grass in front of the house and, leaning his head back, against the building, closed his eyes.

"Poor fellow," thought the girl, her sympathy aroused at first, "he must be pretty tired. I'm afraid I look a little sharp with him. Well, he



