

The Chelsea Standard

THE CHELSEA HERALD, Established 1871
THE CHELSEA STANDARD, Established 1889

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

VOL. 48, NO. 26.



When Baby Coughs

IF YOU HAVE

Nyal's Baby Cough Syrup

In the house your peace of mind is guarded. It is a Cough Medicine made for babies. Don't give babies ordinary "cough cures." A bottle, 25c.

HENRY H. FENN

Princess Theatre

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

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

Virginia Pearson

the Rose of Dixie Land in

Her Price

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Harold Lockwood

IN

Lend Me Your Name

Amazing adventures of a man and his double. A rapid fire farce comedy.

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

Norma Talmage

IN
The Secret of the Storm Country

From the novel of the same by Grace Miller White.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

Ruth Roland

IN

Hands Up

OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW

A SELFMADE LADY
A "Sunshine" Comedy



The Primrose is Built for Service

BOTH the reasons why you buy a cream separator are met fully by the Primrose. The first is to get all the cream with the least work; the second, to buy a machine that you or your wife can easily keep in operating condition, and that will skim closely for years.

You know that there is nothing about a Primrose to get out of order. You know, too, that it has a splash oiling system that takes care of every bearing, and that it is a clean machine—no oil in the milk, and no milk in the oil.

But the Primrose has some other exclusive features you ought to know before you buy any separator. For instance, at any position, the handle takes hold the instant pressure is applied, and lets go the instant the pressure is taken off. The spindle stays in the separator, where it belongs. When you place the bowl on the spindle, it centers itself automatically without any pounding and without trying more than once—that saves the lower spindle bearing and prevents dangerous springing of the spindle itself.

No matter what separator question you bring up, you will find it fully answered by the Primrose. Come in and take a good look at it before you buy.

FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING AND TINSHOP

HOLMES & WALKER

We Always Treat You Right.

NEWS OF "OUR BOYS".

The following letter was written by Myron McLaren at Binancourt, France, December 19, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur McLaren, of Lima:

Dear mother and all. I haven't any great amount of material upon which to build a letter, but I can at least let you know that I am still a member of a so-called casual company and still waiting orders to leave here. I haven't the slightest idea when those orders will arrive. It may be to-day or one month from to-day. The mud around this hospital is getting worse and worse as the days go by. Very few days, or nights, pass without rain, and lots of it and as the soil is of the red clay variety you can readily imagine just what we have to put up with. As for cold, freezing weather, however, we haven't had any of it. So far I have not seen the earth frozen even so much as a surface coating.

I am hoping that my mail will reach this camp before I have to leave it, however, its arrival seems to be mighty slow, but if it ever does reach me I am going to have a fine time reading it, for I must have something like two hundred letters some where over here.

You would probably be interested to know something about where I am now and where I have been. This town is right near Chaumont, which you will be able to find on the map. It is also near Neufchateau and not far from Bar Le Due, which, by the way, is a pretty good town. As for Binancourt itself, it is one of those dirty, crowded little French villages, where the people live in one part of the house and the livestock in another. The upper story is, of course used as a barn.

One of the cleanest and best cities that I have been in is the town of Dijon. It is there that Base Hospital 17, a Harper Unit, is located, and it was there that I met Drs. Breakey and Campbell. Most of the doctors and practically all of the hospital personally were Detroit or U. of M. men. Right near Dijon is Is-sur-Tille (or Tiel) a small village where the A. E. F. had a large replacement camp.

I think that I have told you I landed in Brest. What I saw of that place was sufficient to leave a very bad impression. From there we passed through Tours to St. Agnon, where we detoured and started out to Chateillon-Sur-Loire, my first training camp in France. Right near that town are the villages of Selles-Su-Chen and Myrse.

From Chateillon I was transferred to Coulbance, a little Godforsaken hamlet near the Swiss border and in the foothills of the alps. It was there that the Second Replacement Battalion did its training and starved while it did it. It is the only time since I have been in France that I have seen the men underfed. Of course, we don't eat pie and cake; and all too frequently the cooks made the food look like something that it isn't but one can and does live on it.

Right near Coulbance is the village of Metz and the larger town, Champelette, is not far away. All of these places are located south and east of Dijon.

On the Chantelaine and Verdun fronts I passed through many small villages, but never paid much attention to their names. Amongst the more important ones, however, I remember Knippe, which the Germans shelled but never took. We came back to that town after our return from the front and were billeted nearby for a few days just before we were recalled to the Verdun front for the grand and glorious chase of the retreating Germans who scurried stand up and fight, but preferred to back up, leaving machine gunners behind to cut up our advancing columns and firing point blank at us with their biggest guns.

It was on this last drive that my decision, the Second, took Buzang and numerous smaller towns. Believe me, I will never forget the night of October 21, and the morning of November 1. We advanced to our positions in front of the artillery at about 10 p. m., dug in (I found a shell hole) and waited, and we certainly did not wait in vain. Fritz was putting over an occasional shell and plenty of indirect machine gun fire, but at 2:30 o'clock sharp his shells could no longer be heard, although he continued to fire a few at intervals of three or four minutes. At this time our artillery opened up on a forty-mile front with the worst barrage of the war. I honestly believe that our guns were standing wheel to wheel, with a whole lot more in the rear. Besides there were literally millions of machine gun bullets going right over in Fritz's direction. Never in my life have I heard anything so inspiring, or music so beautiful. It gave me a "grand and glorious feeling."

At approximately 5 a. m., or just as the sun was rising, we went over but found no Heims directly in front of us, that is, we found only dead ones and those who had taken shelter in deep dugouts, awaiting an opportunity to surrender. The rest of them were falling back before our rolling barrage, which was following them like a hound follows the trail of a rabbit. There is no wonder that they withdrew; for I tell no falsehood when I say that we passed over acres and acres of land where there wasn't so much as a square inch that was not torn up and then torn up again and again by our shell-fire.

However, several German batteries

TOWNSHIP DIVIDED INTO TWO VOTING PRECINCTS

Owing to Large Increase in Voters Change is Necessary.

The Sylvan township board met recently and divided the township into two election precincts, on account of the large vote that has always been polled, and which will be further augmented when the women start voting.

The dividing line is as follows: Beginning at the west township line and following the Michigan Central right of way in a northeasterly direction to the center of Cleveland street in the village of Chelsea, thence south to the center of Middle street, thence east to the town hall, thence north to the north line of the town hall, thence east to the center of the town hall, thence south to the center of Middle street, thence east to the township line.

This division makes it possible to use the town hall for both precincts. The south section will be known as precinct one, and the north section as precinct two.

Poultry School and Show.

It will be a battle royal among the feather and fur fanciers of the southeastern part of the state that will be staged at Chelsea, February 18, 19 and 20. Plans are being perfected for holding a three days school and show. The following officers have been chosen to make arrangements: George T. English, president; Herbert Schenk, secretary; Nathaniel W. Laird, chairman of program committee; Roland B. Waltrous, chairman finance committee; A. F. Smith, chairman of publicity committee; Glen H. Barbour, will be superintendent of the show.

The poultry veterans in Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Manchester, Chelsea and other parts of the county, are beginning to get ready for the event. Washtenaw county has some birds that have been winning at the best shows in the state. In connection with the poultry show there will be a big exhibition of rabbits, pheasants, etc.

During the three days there will be school of instruction in poultry raising, housing, incubation and management. Culling flocks will be demonstrated by experts. All sessions are instructed at night. There will be no program of instruction during the day.

The County Farm Bureau has secured some excellent films on agricultural subjects that will be shown Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of the show. The pictures will be shown at the Princess theatre and a small admission charged. There will be two shows each evening, at 7:30 and 9:30 o'clock.

An Echo Of The Past.

The case of A. F. Freeman against F. E. Hoag, to recover \$200 and a portion of a certain \$1,000 collected by Mr. Hoag on a note, is being tried in the circuit court today before Judge George W. Sample and a jury.

This case grew out of certain deals in connection with the celebrated law suit in the circuit court, in which Homer Miller and his wife recovered \$5,666.66 of stock of the Michigan Portland Cement company several years ago. Mr. Freeman is suing for the money which he is due him under a contract with Mr. Hoag for a share in certain money expected to be secured on a note. Mr. Hoag claims that he was released from the contract by Mr. Freeman for certain valuable considerations. The case is a very complicated one and promises to be hard fought.

Frank B. DeVine represents Mr. Freeman and George J. Burke represents Mr. Hoag. —Ann Arbor-Times News.

Boys' Working Reserve.

Last Thursday, from 1:00 to 2:00 was given to honoring the Boy's Working Reserve. Thirty-three boys spent their summer of 1918 on farms or other useful employment to assist in winning the war. Evan Ebsary as chairman of the county organization, presented the boys with badges and service bars. The following boys were recipients:

Service Bars—Leon Chapman, Howard Wals, Otto Lucht, Warren Wheeler, Ray Whipple, Floyd Genter, Ralph Kalmbach, Ralph Kingler, L. Dean Alker, Raymond Welsh, Henry Grau, Robert Stadel, Arthur Kaesher, Floyd Finkbeiner, Ernest Mohrlock, Gerald Lutz, Ambrose Greening, Robert Stadel, Lawrence Weber, Max Hoppe, Edgar Mayer, Harmond Webb.

Badges—Max Schoenhals, (industrial), Herbert Eschbach, Clarence Gilbert, Roy Mohrlock, Karl Lehman, Lawrence Coe, George Lawrence, Alton Trinkle, Glen Whipple, James E. Duart, Rex Sturdevant, Clifford McDavid.

having found a somewhat secluded position off to our left, put over a counter barrage as we advanced up to them. They were soon silenced and captured. After that we met no resistance except that which I have already mentioned, that is, the resistance of rear guard machine gunners and of the retreating artillery.

Installation of officers of the Lady Macabees on Tuesday evening, January 28.

CHURCH CIRCLES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. P. W. Dierberger, Pastor.
Rev. Harry L. Aleyer, assistant pastor of the Congregational church, of Ann Arbor, will preach for us Sunday morning at ten o'clock and Sunday evening at seven o'clock. Come and hear a real wide awake message with a vital message for our time.
Sunday school at 11:15 o'clock with Brotherhood class for men.
Get ready for the inaugural of church night, January 30th. Scrub lunch supper; praise service; social hour. Come—eat—sing and play.
The church with a welcome for all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

William J. Balmer, D. D., Minister.
"The Meaning of Prayer" will be the subject of the discourse by the pastor, next Sunday morning at 10.
The evening service at 7 will partake of a special nature. It will be a platform meeting with three or five minute speeches by special Minute Men. An inspiring song service will open the hour. Don't miss it.
The Sunday school meets at 11:15, so we will commence the morning service punctually at 10. The men's class meets in the "Den." Come and see how we are and grow.

The Epworth League meets at 8 p. m. All our young people will enjoy this hour.

There will again be held simultaneous cottage meetings for prayer, in each of the four wards, next Tuesday evening at 7. The places will be announced Sunday.

The membership rally is on Thursday evening for council and prayer. We are surely getting up steam. Come help us warm up.

ST. PAUL'S.

Rev. A. A. Schoen, Pastor.
German service at 10 a. m.
Sunday school at 11 o'clock. Classes for all ages. Men's class will meet at the parsonage.
Young People's service at 7 p. m., conducted by the intermediates.
Willing Workers every Wednesday afternoon. Choir rehearsal Thursday evening.

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 3 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 Mrs. B. P. Chase at 7:30 Thursday evening.

SALEM M. E. CHURCH.

Pencisco.
Henry W. Lenz Pastor.
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. E. Bionnascio, superintendent.
Praising service at 10:30 a. m. Dr. F. W. Mueller, of Detroit, will preach at this hour.
Evening service at 7:30.

Shipping Association Organized.

Ann Arbor Times-News.—Washtenaw Co-Operative Shipping association, Branch No. 1, was organized in Chelsea last Thursday afternoon, by 100 or more of the prominent farmers of that vicinity.

The character of the name would seem to indicate that this association is the child of the original Washtenaw Co-Operative Shipping association, organized in Ann Arbor about a year ago, and which has just completed a year of most successful business. The movement to organize the Chelsea a association originated within the Ann Arbor association and was promoted by those interested in the original organization.

Judging by the interest displayed by the farmers of the vicinity of Chelsea, the parent association will have to hustle its business during the next year in order to keep its membership up to the mark. The promoters, however, undoubtedly will be glad of that proof of their good judgment in encouraging the organization of the new shipping association.

When the meeting was called to order yesterday, George English, one of the prominent farmers of Sylvan township, was elected temporary chairman, and presided during the discussion and until the association was fully organized.

Charles McCalla, secretary, and Charles T. Knight, manager, of the Washtenaw County Co-Operative Shipping association, addressed the meeting and explained the plan of organization and method of management. There was a very general and interested discussion on the part of the farmers present, who had signed the membership agreement and the new association was formally organized. Seven directors were chosen, and these directors elected, Otto D. Lutz of Lima as president, and Harold Spaulding as secretary. The association will employ a manager to have charge of the shipping and sale of livestock for the members.

The new association, although related to the parent association in name and nature, will operate independently, except that they will work together and along the same lines for mutual benefit. It is expected that several other branches will be organized in the county soon.

DO YOU KNOW

That WE Sell

The Largest Loaf of Bread

for

The Least Money

BOND, QUALITY AND TEDDY BEAR

Received fresh daily from the largest bakeries in Detroit.

FREEMAN'S

The Busy Store on the Corner

A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET

can lose more money for you than you can earn in a month. A lost check book will benefit no one.

Take advantage of a checking account at this Bank.

Farmers & Merchants Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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 over Saturday

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

THE CHELSEA HOME BAKERY

SMITH & ARMOUR, Proprietors

Chelsea Hardware Company

Owing to an over stock in a number of items of Hardware we have inaugurated

A Saturday Sales Table

Each Saturday will find this table loaded with staple goods at especially low prices, for that day only

It will pay everyone to keep close watch of this table and take advantage of the bargains.

Come in Saturday and be convinced.

Chelsea Hardware Company

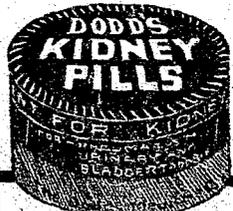
Weekly Health Talks

What Doctor Pierce Has Done for Humanity

BY DOCTOR CRIPPS.

It has always seemed to me that Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., should be placed near the top when a list of America's great benefactors is written. He studied and conquered human diseases to a degree that few realize. Whenever he found a remedy that overcame disease, he at once announced it in the newspapers and told where it could be bought at a small price. He did not follow the usual custom of keeping the ingredients secret, so that the rich only could afford to buy the medicine, but openly printed the name of each root and herb he used. And so today the names of Dr. Pierce and his medicines are widely known, and they stand for better health and better citizenship.

One of this great physician's most successful remedies is known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are little, sugar-coated pills, composed of Mayapple, leaves of aloë, root of salsaparilla that Nature grows in the ground. These Pellets are safe because they move the bowels gently, leaving no bad after-effects, as so many pills do. Very often they make a person who takes them feel like a new man or woman, for they cleanse the intestines of hard, decayed and poisonous matter that accumulates when one is constive. If you are constipated, by all means go to your druggist and get some of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They may prove to be the very thing your system requires to make you well and happy.



Headache, tired or dizzy? It's your kidneys. Ask druggist for box shown here—Dodd's—speedy relief or money back.

When the Baboon Calls

Baboons have been a sore trouble lately to many South African folk, and poison clubs have been founded to keep them away and reduce their numbers. Baboons recently raided a farm in Robertson and, ignoring all efforts to drive them away, rode the donkeys in the back yard. In Lallsburg, driven by hunger, they raided gardens in broad daylight.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Adv.

In our efforts to get more money for less work we often find ourselves doing more work for less money.

A good servant makes a good master.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—dissolve in cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red Top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

WHEN You feel so "blue" that even the sky looks yellow, you need BEECHAM'S PILLS

A sluggish liver and poorly acting kidneys fail to destroy food poisons, which affect the mind as well as body. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Stop Losing Calves You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of DR. DAVID ROBERTS' "Anti-Abortion" Small Expense. Easily Applied. Sure Results. Guaranteed Satisfactorily for 20 years. Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. In formation free. Send for FILED copy of "The Cattle Specialist," with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Washington, Wis.

BARBER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. It is the best for itching scalp. For itching scalp, itching hair, itching face, itching eyes, itching ears, itching nose, itching throat, itching chest, itching back, itching hands, itching feet, itching all over.

RAILROAD PROBLEM QUESTION OF STUBBORN FACT, NOT OF THEORY

McAdoo Favors a Five-Year Test Period in Which to Prove Which Is Better, Government Ownership or Private Ownership Wisely Regulated Under Superior Authority of Federal Government.

By W. G. M'ADOO.

The railroad problem is today one of the most, if not the most, important and vital domestic questions facing the American people. Our welfare and prosperity depend on its proper solution. Therefore it is peculiarly necessary that the facts regarding it be understood clearly; that it be settled not along partisan political lines nor in deference to the prejudices of any class; that the American people face the issue boldly and dispose of it as courageously as they have always done with every basic problem they have had to meet.

Let me say immediately that I have no pet theory to advance in discussing the settlement of the railroad question. At the present time I am neither an advocate nor an opponent of government ownership. But while my tendency is against government ownership and in favor of a wisely regulated private ownership under strong federal control, I am frank to say that I am not afraid of government ownership should experience, gained by an adequate test, prove that it is the best solution of the problem. We are living in a new day in America; the world is throwing off old shackles; we must do what seems best in view of ascertained facts regardless of preconceptions. I favor a five-year test period because I believe its results will tell us convincingly which is better—government ownership or private ownership wisely and adequately regulated under the superior authority of the federal government.

Calls Attention to Problem.

The recent suggestion I made to the congress for such a test under peace conditions has at least served to concentrate attention on the problem. Many of the attacks on the plan plainly have been dictated by selfish interests; others just as plainly are due to misunderstanding.

The suggestion most pertinently advanced by the opposition is that the roads be continued under government operation for the twenty-one months' period after the war, as provided by the present federal control act, and that during that time remedial legislation (there is an utter lack of agreement on the details of such legislation) be enacted to return the roads to their private owners.

There are two reasons why such a course seems to me impossible; first, the roads cannot be operated successfully under the present act for twenty-one months with the prospect of their return to their owners at the end of that time approaching nearer every day; and second, no adequate and fair remedial legislation can be obtained within that time in view of the political situation and the lack of crystallization of the thought of the nation as to what is the best permanent solution. In discussing these two points, I must be frank for the American people are entitled to frankness. This is their problem, and they are going to settle it sooner or later whether certain interests want them to or not.

The most serious obstacle to going on with the present system of federal control under existing limitations while the congress tries to work out remedial legislation is that of morale. Some purposely blind people appear to think this an idle argument, but forward to bolster up a plan. They do not know the situation. "No man can serve two masters."

Face Stubborn Fact.

The railroad officials and employees of the United States are only human. If they see the end of federal control rapidly approaching, with their positions and their future the constant subject of partisan political controversy, and with an entirely different system of control, which will vitally affect each individual employee, about to go in effect they naturally cannot work with undivided thought and at the highest point of efficiency; they will be thinking inevitably of the interests of the private owners whose employees they will soon become, and they will pay less and less attention to the government officials operating the roads. Where the interests of the private owners and of the government clash, as they unavoidably will in many cases, employees will hesitate with interest to serve. Confusion and lack of efficiency are bound to result. This is not theory; this is a stubborn fact that must be faced. Already signs of the difficulty are beginning to appear. With other forms of industry this might not be so serious, but the prosperity and even the lives of millions of Americans depend upon the discipline and efficiency of the American railroad machine.

Then, too, were the effort made to continue the present control under existing legislation, the railroads, from a physical standpoint, might stand still or even deteriorate during the twenty-one month period. Without the cooperation of the railroad corporations, it is difficult under the present law to carry forward improvements or to obtain needed equipment. Already many of the railroads are resisting purchases of necessary equipment for their equipment. Many of the necessary improvements, such as better terminals

of great benefit to the public, are not rebuffed by some railroad corporations for competitive and therefore selfish reasons. Such improvements would result in great economies, without which it probably would be impossible to reduce passenger or freight rates during the twenty-one month period. It is impossible to carry forward an adequate program of improvements and to demonstrate those operative economies which will cheapen transportation in a shorter period than five years.

Must Keep Out of Politics.

I would prefer not to mention politics in connection with this problem, because primarily it is an economic question. But we must not be blind. The American people have been discussing the railroads for generations; almost every man in public life has gone on record on some phase of the subject. In 1920 there will be a presidential election. It is idle to suppose that under such conditions it will be possible during this or the next congress to secure calm and deliberate consideration of the ultimate solution of the problem, much less a fair and adequate permanent settlement. This vital question must not be settled in the heat or passion of partisan politics; it must be dealt with in the calm of an inter-presidential election period.

Some of the opponents of the suggested five-year extension of federal control appear to do so on the ground that the operating revenues during the year 1918 will be insufficient to pay the rentals guaranteed to the owners. They forget that most of the wage increases granted to employees took effect January 1, 1918, whereas the increased passenger and freight rates did not go into effect until six months later. If increased freight and passenger rates had gone into effect January 1, 1918, at the same time as the wage increases, there would have been no deficit. They also forget that the government took over the roads when they were completely paralyzed and when the greatest congestion of traffic in their history was upon them. At cost the government millions of dollars to clear up the congestion and get the railroads running again efficiently. They also forget that blizzard followed blizzard, and that it cost much money to overcome their effects. They forget, too, that the price of coal, of steel, and of other supplies was far above normal during the past year. These added expenses all would have had to be met had the roads continued under private control, and to pay for them, rates would have had to be increased. Private operation the past year would have failed utterly and the deficit would have been greater perhaps than under government management.

Economies Can Be Effected.

Under peace conditions, and with a period of five years of federal control assured, it should be possible to maintain existing wages and working conditions and to effect such economies that reductions in rates, both passenger and freight, ought to follow within a reasonable time. Unquestionably economies can be effected under unified control that cannot be practiced under diversified control. Already the extra charge of one-half cent a mile for riding in sleeping cars, imposed as a war measure, has been removed, and other restrictions enforced by the war are rapidly disappearing.

Unfortunately some of the opposition to the proposed five-year extension is based on dissatisfaction with service given the public during the war. It is argued that conditions have been bad, although this is not true. It can be stated as a fact, which cannot be successfully contradicted, that service has been greatly improved un-

der federal control. In spite of the tremendous demands that the war needs have imposed. Here again it is forgotten apparently that the railroads were placed under government control for the purpose of winning the war against the German autocracy. The first duty was to move troops and war supplies. I have yet to hear a sound criticism of the manner in which that pressing war need was met. Millions of soldiers were moved safely and expeditiously to the seaboard, and from camp to camp. Foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies were rushed to ships at express-train speed. The American railroads during the past year have functioned for the war purpose.

Not even in the conduct of ordinary business, the record made by the railroads shines by comparison with the record of private control in previous years when considered from the standpoint of important traffic. During the fall of 1918, there was practically no congestion anywhere and we were still at war. Remember the congestion on the railroads in the crop-moving seasons of 1916 and 1917. Toward the end of 1918 conditions became so bad that the Interstate Commerce commission made an investigation. As a result, Commissioner McChord filed a report in which he said that "mills have shut down, prices have advanced, perishable articles of great value have been destroyed, and hundreds of carloads of food products have been delayed in reaching their natural markets." Also that "long delays in transit" have been the rule rather than the exception, and the operations of established industrial activities have been uncertain and difficult.

The recommendation of passengers in peace times, and the proper attention to the transportation of ordinary freight, become a comparatively simple matter once the larger questions have been disposed of. No practical, just and experienced man can honestly argue that government operation per se has caused bad service. Already needed trains are being restored; crowded conditions are being remedied; rules made necessary by the war are being done away with.

Salute Brother Officer Even Though Bathing

Boston, Mass.—"Salute your brother officers even though they be in the bathtub," declared Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards in commenting on the failure of officers in the Northeastern department to salute.

"The salute," General Edwards said, "is a manifestation of a man's own self-respect. It is an evidence of discipline."

Our federal control, in spite of the tremendous demands that the war needs have imposed. Here again it is forgotten apparently that the railroads were placed under government control for the purpose of winning the war against the German autocracy. The first duty was to move troops and war supplies. I have yet to hear a sound criticism of the manner in which that pressing war need was met. Millions of soldiers were moved safely and expeditiously to the seaboard, and from camp to camp. Foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies were rushed to ships at express-train speed. The American railroads during the past year have functioned for the war purpose.

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Became Simple Matter.

The recommendation of passengers in peace times, and the proper attention to the transportation of ordinary freight, become a comparatively simple matter once the larger questions have been disposed of. No practical, just and experienced man can honestly argue that government operation per se has caused bad service. Already needed trains are being restored; crowded conditions are being remedied; rules made necessary by the war are being done away with.

I touch on such questions briefly in order that there may be no deluding of the issue by the injection of false premises. No discommendation will result to the traveling or shipping public by the extension of the period of federal control. The question merely is whether wise and well-considered remedial legislation for the return of the roads to private control can be obtained under existing conditions within twenty-one months, and whether, even if that were possible, the roads could be operated successfully, economically and satisfactorily pending the discussion by the congress and the country, and especially with the 1920 presidential campaign approaching.

Nether contingency being possible in my judgment, I see no escape from the conclusion that the period of federal control must be extended for five years, so that an adequate test of unified operation may be secured under peace, not war, conditions, and necessary improvements to terminals and other facilities be made, free from partisan political influences, or the railroads must be restored to private control in the near future to take their chances under the old laws and conditions which governed them prior to the assumption of control by the government.

Little Miss Winter in Clothes to Match



While there are still three months which call for warm wraps in most parts of the country, interest in winter clothes will soon give place to consideration of clothes for spring. This is particularly true of children's wear.

In the picture above styles for Little Miss Winter make their going-away bow. The picture is a portrait of a little girl in a velvet coat, with muff and hat to match, and a little girl who isn't already provided with an outfit for winter, may take advantage of this clothes-to-match idea. It is a reflection of the styles for grown people in which matched sets, as hat, neckpiece and bag, or hat, coat and neck, have proved so smart. There is a vogue for velvet.

These velvet coats for little girls are made in several colors, blue, for the smaller girls often in rose blue, light green or light and upward are in darker and quieter tones, as heaver, brown, dark blue, dark green and the dark purplish reds.

The velvet coat pictured here hangs in straight lines with the fullness at the top gathered to a shoulder yoke. The collar and cuffs are of heavier fur. A small mousie muff is made of the same velvet as the coat and has a narrow band of heaver about the center. The big crowns hat has an air of much importance but has an air of much side give. It has ribbon ties at each side give. A baby-bonnet touch to suit the little wearer. The soft, upturned brim has small needlework squares, set far about it and a narrow band of fur nearly caps the climax in this airy and bitious little performance of the styles. The muff hangs from the neck with a heavy silk cord and "safety first" requires that it be provided. Unless they are unusual, winter styles cannot expect to command attention. This last word in winter clothes for little girls proves to be a most interesting finale.

One-Piece Pajamas



Pajamas, of several sorts, for young girls, have gained ground in the esteem of these discriminating and determined young persons, and it is now as if night-dresses are to be relegated to second place. We are all compelled to concede that negligees and night clothes in which trousers support skirts, have introduced a new order of fascinating dress for the boudoir and have other charms than that of novelty to commend them.

Now that the time has come for the annual replenishing of lingerie in the wardrobe, it is a good idea to look into all the new materials and styles that January has to offer. As much care and thought are given to designing beautiful under-muslins, negligees and all sorts of lingerie, as to any other apparel, and one night as well be up to date in making these garments as to lingerie behind the times.

The very simple pajamas shown in the picture are in one piece, with short kimono sleeves, round neck and full trousers. The trousers are gathered in about the ankles so that a quiver, who will finish the bottom of the legs. This, soft cottons in light colors, or in white pin stripes in colors, are used for lingerie of this kind, and plaided flills, bordered with a plain and sometimes contrasting color in the same material make the best sort of trimming for them.

Fine pink or flesh-colored batiste, with lace or any other of the pretty finishing touches used in white lingerie, is just now having a great vogue. The story of undergarments was never more interesting than it is now. After war economies women are inclined to the fanciful in dress, and are trading their fancies without stint in the matter of lingerie.

Julie Bottomly

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the food, constipated waste, undigested food and sour-bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't cross sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Interesting Topic.

"Tom and that man carried on quite an animated conversation all evening."

"Yes."

"What was it about?"

"I'll never tell you."

"Talking with a comparative stranger about something you can't tell your husband?"

"Well, I thought I'd better not. He was asking me how I happened to marry you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Cataract is a local disease greatly increased by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARACT MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the mucous surfaces of the eye. HALL'S CATARACT MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and supplies nature with the means of curing it. In every case of CATARACT that HALL'S CATARACT MEDICINE fails to cure, Druggists refund the medicinal fees. P. J. Chesley & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A load of liquor merely adds to a man's load of trouble.

Cure pimples, freckles, bad breath by taking Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills. It will cure you. Get Doan's Kidney Pills.

Contentment means happiness sooner or later.

Back Lane and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull headache, chary, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and urinary irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A Michigan Case

"Every Patient Tells a Story"

"I was troubled when at work and when I stopped the pain always receded. I had seen Doan's Kidney Pills in a magazine and I had been taking them. They soon cured me and during the past year I have had no sign of the trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store. Give a Box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ASTHMA

DR. J. O. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 CENTS and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Hallberg & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. O. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

Deep-Seated Colds

develop serious complications if neglected. Use an old and effective remedy that has given relief to thousands of men.

PISO'S

ANNOUNCEMENT

The policy of the Ford Motor Co. to sell its cars for the lowest possible price, consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the prices of Ford cars.

We wish to repeat that there is going to be the greatest shortage of new cars this spring that we have ever known. An order now will save you from disappointment.

Palmer Motor Sales Co.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

Tuesday, Jan. 28th

I Will Open My

New Grocery Store

Opposite the Town Hall

JOHN FARRELL

Walk Around the Corner and Save a Nickel



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

Don't Rub and Scrub on Wash Day

THERE is an easier way out of the hard work and your clothes will look whiter and cleaner. Go to your dealer's and get a package of

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

and make a Soap Jelly in this manner. To a quart of water add three tablespoonfuls of 20 Mule Team Borax Chips and boil. Pour enough of this solution into the wash water to make a good suds. Then soak or boil clothes as usual.

Don't rub—they will come out snowy white and hygienically clean.

20 Mule Team Borax Chips will not shrink woolsens or injure dainty fabrics. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the chips that does the work

AT ALL DEALERS

Use The Standard "Want" Ads. THEY GIVE RESULTS

The Chelsea Standard

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the standard building, 1041 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 8, 1906, at the postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

PERSONALS

Mrs. L. P. Vogel spent Sunday in Detroit.

Mrs. Charles Martin spent Monday in Detroit.

Mrs. W. C. Boyd spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Lena Miller was a Detroit visitor Monday.

M. A. Shaver spent the first of the week in Detroit.

Mrs. Wm. Hochrein is visiting with friends in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hendrick spent Sunday in Hamburg.

Mrs. J. S. Cummings is visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Mrs. L. T. Freeman spent several days of the past week in Detroit.

Dr. Laverne Hiemenschneider, of Detroit, spent Sunday in Chelsea.

W. S. McLaren, of Jackson, spent Friday at the home of his parents.

Miss Beatrice Hunter, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting relatives here.

Miss Grace Foster, of Grass Lake, was the guest of Mrs. C. Hummel, Monday.

Mrs. C. C. Case, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Griswold.

Miss Josephine Bacon, of Highland Park, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mustach have been entertaining Mrs. R. Sparrow, of Detroit, this week.

Alfred Kaercher entertained Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maltby and daughter, of Ann Arbor, Sunday.

L. T. Freeman has been spending this week in the east on business for the Chelsea Steel Ball Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ruen, of Detroit, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McGinness, Sunday.

Miss Margaret Eder, of Detroit, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Eder.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ives and family, of Owosso, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. H. G. Ives.

Mrs. C. C. Dancer, of Port Huron, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Klingler.

Mrs. M. L. Boyd and Mrs. D. H. Wurster were guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Wals, of Ypsilanti, Saturday.

Herman Jensen, who is in the U. S. navy, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Jensen.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ives and Mrs. F. Green, of St. Clair, were the guests of Mrs. H. G. Ives last Thursday.

Miss Mary Donn, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Heiser, several days of the past week.

Mrs. W. S. McLaren and daughter, Virginia, of Jackson, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McLaren.

John Farrell will attend the annual meeting of the Columbian National Fire Insurance Company in Detroit Saturday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Withereff and Miss Marjorie Withereff, of Manchester, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Withereff, Tuesday.

Misses Frances Steele and Gladys Richards attended a meeting of chief operators of the Michigan State Telephone Co., in Detroit last Friday.

Mrs. B. W. Schmidt left on Tuesday for Cincinnati, Ohio, from where she will make a trip to automobile to St. Petersburg, Florida, where she will remain several weeks.

Lieut. Paul O. Bacon, who has been stationed at Avondale, Fla., was called home by the illness of his father, Mrs. Bacon. He expects to receive his discharge from the aeroplane service about February 1.

Lost Note Case.

The First National bank of Ann Arbor won its suit against A. F. Freeman and H. S. Holmes to recover on the amount of a note given by Messrs. Freeman and Holmes in connection with the Michigan-Albert Land company deals several years ago, the jury in the case awarding a verdict in favor of the bank in the amount of \$2,180.84. The note was originally for \$2,000. The jury returned this verdict at the afternoon session of the Washtenaw county circuit court yesterday, after having had it under consideration two hours.

The defense claimed that there was no "value received" back of the note, and that moreover, the bank had misappropriated certain funds represented by the note, and which belonged to the defendants. It is understood that the case will be appealed to the supreme court.—Ann Arbor Times-News.

Ann Arbor—Insurance to the amount of \$10,000 has been placed upon the new county infirmary by County Treasurer Leo Greiner and the insurance committee of the board of supervisors. Of this amount \$20,000 is cyclone insurance. The small amount of fire insurance represented by the other \$20,000 indicates that the building is considered to be fire-proof.

The I. O. O. F. will put on the second degree next Wednesday night.

January Clearance Prices

Women's Coats, your choice of any in stock at HALF PRICE.

We have selected a number that we have reduced to \$10 and \$15, that were \$25 to \$40. See these at once as our stock is getting smaller every day.

Any Woman's or Misses' Suit now at HALF PRICE.

All Fur Scarfs and Muffs reduced, some to HALF PRICE.

Silks greatly reduced. Big lot of the best Silks, made by America's best makers of Silks, were \$3.00 and \$3.50, for a few more days only, at \$2.50.

Remnants of all kinds of Silks and Velvet Short Ends, some at HALF PRICE and less.

Buy Dress Goods now at our present prices.

All Women's and Children's Sweaters will be sold at present reduced prices.

Women's 35c and 39c Black Hose reduced to 25c.

Cadets, Boys' J& Xtra Heavy Ribbed 69c Hose, 59c.

Boys' and Girls' Cadet and Round Ticket 50c and 69c Hose, now 50c.

Children's and Women's Vests and Pants, worth up to \$1.00 each, now 35c, 40c to 59c.

36-inch best Silklines and Challies, 35c quality, now 25c.

\$2.00 Kabo Corsets, \$2.50 Nemo Corsets now \$1.50.

\$2.50 Kabo Corsets reduced to \$2.00.

Big lot of Nemo, Gussard and Kabo Corsets, small lots, reduced to clean up.

Every pair of Serin, Voile or Marquisette Curtains at less than materials can be bought for.

Clean-up Sale on all Ingrain Carpets, at prices lower than present wholesale costs.

Fillet Lace Net Curtains, newest styles and designs, were \$3.00 to \$7.50, now \$1.75 \$2.00, \$2.50, up.

Bed Blankets Reduced

Wool Blankets, worth \$12.50 to \$15.00, slightly soiled, now \$6.50 and \$7.50.

72x90 Wolnap plaid \$7.50 Blankets now \$5.50.

70x90 extra heavy plaid Blankets, now \$4.50 and \$5.00.

70x90 heavy grey or tan Blankets, now \$3.50.

64x90 heavy gray or tan Blankets, now \$3.00.

60x90 heavy gray or tan Blankets, now \$2.50.

Brown and Bleached Cottons Can Be Bought Now

36-inch Brown Cotton, now at 18c to 24c

36-inch Bleached Cotton, now 20c to 30c.

Lonsdale, Cambric, Nainsook, now 30c and 33c.

Colored Outing, was 40c to 45c, now 30c and 35c.

27-inch Bleached Extra Heavy 45c Outing, now 35c.

Special

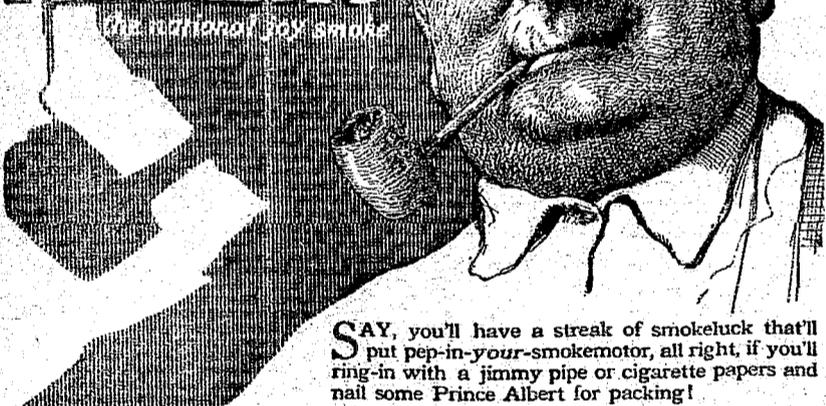
Big lot of Women's colored Shoes, all colors, all sizes, but not many pairs of a kind, were \$7.50 to \$10.00, now in two lots, at \$3.75 and \$5.00.

Remnant Sale

Big Tables of Remnants, measured and marked for quick selling, prices in many cases are HALF.

VOGEL & WURSTER

PRINCE ALBERT



SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!

Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so

appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the jimmy's good you get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tossy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Every Women Should Register So She Can Vote

No one can vote unless Registered. No questions to be answered if you are over 21 years old and have lived in precinct 20 days and in the state 6 months.

WANT COLUMN

RENTS, REAL ESTATE, FOUND, LOST, WANTED, ETC.

FOR SALE—About 28 tons of turf hay, Albert Eschelbach, telephone 157-F20.

FOR SALE—Piano, gas stove nearly new, several commodes, 20-gal. wash crock, electric iron, dresser. Mrs. Wm. Kress, 642 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—Hand-picked beans, lots of peck or more at 10c per pound. Inquire of P. Lingard, phone 180-F5.

FOR SALE—First-class rabbit hound 4 years old. Inquire of Otto Donner, 2 miles north of Four Mile Lake.

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room house of 4314 avenue. Inquire of Lewis Yager, 433 McKinley street, Chelsea.

FOR SALE—Surry in first-class condition, price right. Inquire of Charles E. Clark, phone 102-F12.

LOST—Horse blanket, last Friday, between Walter Dancer's residence and Freer road. Finder leave at this office.

WANTED—Two new milch Holstein cows. John Jensen, phone 141-F5.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Edison Phonograph in good condition with \$25.00 worth of fine records, both two and four minutes. Inquire at Standard office.

WANTED—An elderly lady for housekeeper. Apply at Chelsea Greenhouses.

FOR SALE—House and lot on West Middle street; house and lot on north Main street; and house and lot on south Main street, Chelsea. If you want a bargain see me. B. Hieber, phone 187.

FOR SALE—1000 cords block wood \$10 per cord; 234 cords to load. W. McLaren, phone 157-5.

WANTED—Wide tired wagon and stock rack also two new milch cows and 20 Wyanotic hens. Call phone 191-F30 evenings.

FARM TO RENT—Inquire of Mrs. Geo. Miller, east Summit street, Chelsea.

FOR SALE—One 1918 Ford touring car, run less than 1000 miles, or will exchange for heavy team. Roy A. Hadley, Gregory phone. r. f. d.

FOR SALE—Jersey bull, 7 months old. A good one. Inquire of Fred Weber, R. F. D. 1, Chelsea.

DOG TAXES NOW DUE. Payable at township clerk's office at my residence.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of dogs who reside within the limits of the Township of Lima, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan that the tax is now due and should be paid not later than Feb. 1, 1919, as required by Act 347, Public Acts of 1917.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the owner of any dog over four months of age on or before the first day of February of each year to secure from the clerk of the township in which he or she may reside, a metal registration tag showing the name of the township and license year and the clerk's registration number thereon, and such tag or device shall be securely fastened to the collar of the dog and constantly worn by such dog.

Exception is made where dogs are strictly confined to the premises where kept and safely secured, except when accompanied by owner, caretaker or custodian.

Failure to pay taxes promptly made a punishable offense.

Amount of Taxes.
Male Dog, \$2. Female Dog, \$1.
Spayed Female Dogs, \$2. Mink Dog kept solely for breeding purposes and confined to kennel, \$1. Same, Female, \$2.

(Note that the reduction for spayed female dogs can only be allowed upon presentation of certificate from a veterinary surgeon stating that such dog has been spayed.)

Fine or Imprisonment. Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for anyone to permit any dog owned by him or her to be at large without a license tag. Any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and a conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$25, or to imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. The tags cannot be transferred from person to person, nor from dog to dog.

Tags shall be good for only one year from January 1 of the year in which issued.

Note that the Dog Tax year now begins Jan. 1 and ends Dec. 31.

Section 6. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer shall have authority to destroy any dog or dogs, found at large in violation of the provisions of this act. Dated January 1, 1919.

PAUL F. NIEHAUS, Clerk of Lima Township.

General Auctioneering

Farm Sales a Specialty
IRVING M. KALMBACH
P. O. Address:
GRASS LAKE, - MICHIGAN

Jackson—"Jackson county farmers have out the greatest acreage of rye ever known here, a large proportion of it being Rosen rye, the new variety developed at the college," says W. L. C. Reid of Reid & Carlton "and wheat and rye have come through the winter so far without much damage. Farmers are hoping that 1919 will be good to them, and they are deserving of the best consideration at the hands of the weather and the other uncertainties after a number of rather lean years, following another.—Jackson News.

DEPENDABLE CLOTHING



There was a time when any old kind of clothing would satisfy any man. Those were great days for the fly-by-night merchant. But times have changed, we are glad to say and now days a merchant can't make good unless he delivers the goods. In our case, we point back to our years of progress and growth, the result of delivering the goods. You can't go wrong at this store in the selection of your clothing—there's nothing here that is out of style or undependable in quality. Price fairness is another thing we feature.

SWEATERS AND MACKINAW

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

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.

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 and 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

Saturday Specials!

Saturday, January 25, 1919

Swift's Premium Oleomargarine, per pound	36c
Old Tavern Brand Catsup	14c
Libby's Canned Apricots, large size can	25c
Naphtha Soap, per bar	6c
Sardines	7c

Men's Shoes and Rubbers at the Right Prices.

KEUSCH & FAHRNER



Frank A. Vanderlip
A Genius of the Financial World
Mr. Vanderlip is considered by many to be America's foremost banker.

Mr. Vanderlip has always insisted that the average business men has no more important problem to solve than the selection of the banking institution which is to carry his account.

We believe that this is eminently correct. A merchant's bank is often an important factor in commercial success.

We strongly solicit local commercial accounts.

We are admirably equipped to render a very high class and satisfactory service to commercial depositors.

We offer courteous service, with every accommodation that is consistent with conservative banking practice.

We will appreciate YOUR account.

The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

ESTABLISHED 1878

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$100,000.00

CHELSEA

MICHIGAN

LOCAL NOTES

Born, on Friday, January 17, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Tisch, a son.

O. C. Burkhardt has purchased Lewis Emmer's residence on Park street.

Born, on Monday, January 20, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Brown, of east Middle street, a son.

Born, on Saturday, January 19, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Glenn, of Stockbridge, a son.

Mrs. E. E. Lantis, who has been very ill with an attack of pneumonia, is reported as slowly recovering.

Dr. A. L. Brock, of Milroy, Pa., will locate in Chelsea soon, having leased Dr. H. B. Avery's dental office.

Born, on Sunday, January 19, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. McKernan, of Lyndon, twins, son and daughter.

The republican county convention to elect delegates to the state convention will be held on February 11.

The village street committee had the split log drag out Monday leveling up some of the streets about the village.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard VanZandt, of Jackson, died Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. VanZandt were former residents of Chelsea.

Max Schoenhals had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not death, Monday, when a piece of plank fell from a considerable height, striking him on the head.

Geo. Shanahan had the misfortune to have one of his feet crushed by a log, last Friday afternoon, and was confined to his home for several days of this week.

Harry Knickerbocker, who has been stationed at Camp Custer, has received his discharge and is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Knickerbocker.

Rev. Harry L. Meyer, assistant pastor of the Congregational church, of Ann Arbor, will preach in the Chelsea Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening.

Miss Josephine Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pierce, of Williamston, died Saturday, aged 15 years. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were former residents of Lima township.

E. E. Winans has sold his residence on the corner of Madison and Adams street to E. W. Heschelwerdt. Mr. Heschelwerdt will move to his new home March 1. Mr. Heschelwerdt has also purchased O. C. Burkhardt's large barn just north of the residence he purchased of Mr. Winans.

Miss Bertha Pielmeier was given a miscellaneous shower by Mrs. W. S. Pielmeier at the home of Mrs. Wm Davidson, on Washington street, last Saturday evening. The occasion was a pleasant one, and the guest of honor was the recipient of many gifts. She also received a number of gifts from a parcel post shower from her former home at Freelandville, Ind.

Lieut. Colonel Mygatt has selected Sergeants Quicket, 52nd Co., Weisenbaum, 66th Co., and Freeman, 51st Co., as the men to represent the enlisted men on the entertainment committee of the War Camp Community Board. These are the men who in future will look after arrangements regarding socials, receptions and dances to be held at the club house—Arcadia (Cal.) Observer.

As can be seen by the notice in another column of this issue, both men and women who possess the constitutional qualifications of an elector, may register at the office of the township clerk, in the Standard office, at any time during regular office hours up to and including February 15. It is hoped that all who are so qualified will not wait until the last moment and thus crowd the work. Come early.

The drain commissioners of Jackson and Ingham counties met in the supervisors' room, court house, Saturday, to adjust the claims on the "orange river drain right of way." They finished the tour of investigation Friday and now have something more than 30 claims of damages to consider. The next step will be to decide on the assessment district, which will cover the lands from Grand river up into Washtenaw and Ingham counties.—Jackson News.

There was a large attendance at the January meeting of the Western Washtenaw Farmers' Club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mapes last Friday. After dinner the great debate on the question: Resolved, That the farmers are getting rich, took place and by the time the speakers had arrived breathlessly at their conclusion in regard to the matter, the judges were in tears over the hardships and wrongs and thoughts of how the poor farmers were on the road to the poorhouse, as presented by the negative speakers, and decided the question in favor of the latter.

Present indications are that there will be no county primary for the spring election in Washtenaw county. The only officer to be elected is school commissioner, and up to the present time Commissioner Evan Essery is the only candidate. It is not anticipated that any other candidate will appear, and according to a special provision of the law, "in such case made and provided, the election commissioners of the county shall certify the candidate for the election without the necessity of going through a primary or even a nominating convention.

A Few Statistics.

The state of Michigan collected \$9,467, in inheritance taxes in Washtenaw county during the year 1918, which closed on January 1, 1919, according to the records of the probate court. The records of the court also produce the following interesting statistics for the year just closed:

Insane persons committed, public charges and private patients, 52; feeble minded, 2; epileptics, 4; deformed and afflicted children sent to the university and homeopathic hospitals, 119; deformed and afflicted adults sent to hospitals, 116; guardians for children appointed, 68; guardians for incompetents, 13; orders for adoption, 15; mothers' pensions ordered, 15; committed to the industrial school at Lansing, 6; to Adrian, 1; to Coldwater, 5; juveniles placed on probation, 28; dismissed, 10; held open, 8. During the year 95 wills were probated, and 172 estates were administered. Orders for inheritance taxes numbered 58. Four petitions for change of name were received and granted.

A great many more names were changed in Washtenaw county during the year, but not on petition, the changes being effected in most cases by the usual route of the marriage ceremony.

Society Officers.

At the annual election of the German Workers' Society Monday evening the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Michael Merkel.
Vice President—O. H. Schmidt
Secretary—Joseph Mayer.
Treasurer—O. D. Schneider.
Trustee—Charles Kaercher.
Sick Secretary—H. Schwickerath.
Physician—A. Gulde.

St. Agnes' Sodality Officers.

At the last meeting of St. Agnes' Sodality the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Prefect—Nina M. Greening.
First Assistant—Mabel Hummel.
Second Assistant—Evelyn Miller.
Secretary—Florence Heschelwerdt.
Treasurer—Margaret Burg.
Reader—Cecelia Koll.
Consultors—Bertha Merkel, Frances Steele, Mary Weber, Florence Doll, Margaret Gieske.
Marshals—Agnes Weber, Amelia Hoffman.
Standard Bearer—Isabella Schanz.

John Farrell has opened a grocery store in the building on West Middle street recently occupied as a bakery by H. J. Smith.

The name of Private George Wackenhut, son of M. J. Wackenhut, appeared among those of soldiers landed at New York Monday.

Rev. P. W. Dierberger and F. E. Storius are at Camp Custer this week attending a Y. M. C. A. leaders' training conference, specializing for work among returned soldiers. The date of the conference is from January 22 to 27.

At the Sunday school board meeting of the M. E. church, held Wednesday evening, January 15, the following officers were elected: Superintendent, Mrs. H. J. Falford; assistant supt., E. P. Steiner; supt. of primary dept., Mrs. T. Bahamiller; secretary, Louise Fay; assistant secretary, George Lawrence; treasurer, Mrs. S. Mohrlock; missionary treasurer, Berniece Prudden; organist, Mrs. Bahmer; orchestra leader, Mrs. P. M. Broesamle; chorister, Miss Leona Froelich.

Jackson—The smell of soap pervades the city hall, for the various rooms, including the office of the board of health, have been undergoing a good scrubbing and the windows have been washed.—Jackson News.

To Keep Your Skin Clear

Apply a solution of 20 Mule Team Powdered Boric to your face every morning and evening. This is natural antiseptic—it soothes and heals. The very fact that it is used as an eye wash proves how harmless it is to the tenderest part of the human system.

Use it in the bath tub—it is a splendid cleanser and deodorant and if your feet are tired when you take off your shoes at night, soak them in hot water to which has been added 5 tablespoonfuls of 20 Mule Team Powdered Boric and you'll surely find relief and ease. Buy it from your druggist.

A BIT OF ADVICE

First—Don't Delay. Second—Don't Experiment.

If you suffer from backache, headache, or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. In such cases the kidneys often need help.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for kidney trouble—they are recommended by thousands. Can you doubt their merit? They are the only pills that give you a sure relief. I gladly recommend Doan's to anyone subject to a weak or lame back or any other trouble from the kidneys. They cured me and I know they are a good, reliable kidney medicine.

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for "kiddney remedy"—Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Steink had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Before Inventory Clean-Up Sale!

Ladies' Coats, Suits and Skirts

All Ladies' Coats, Suits and Skirts at greatly reduced prices. Not only new but the latest of the season's models. Coats at \$10.00 to \$30.00. Selling everywhere at \$20.00 to \$50.00.

Clean-Up on Bed Blankets

Cotton Bed Blankets at \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.00 Woolnap Blankets at \$3.50 to \$5.50
All Wool Blankets at \$6.50 to \$8.50

Specials in Grocery Department

Queen Ann Soap, 5 bars for 25c. A fairly good 3-strand Broom for 50c.
Good Baking Powder, 5c per can

The Ever Popular Wirthmor Waists

Just because Wirthmor Waists never disappoint because they always give an over-generous measure of real Blouse satisfaction because they offer distinctive Style and splendid quality at a moderate cost, they have won a host of friends in every section of the country.

Only one good store in every city can sell Wirthmore Waists. To that one store the new Wirthmor Styles are sent but a few days after their origination; and it is through the co-operation of 2200 Wirthmor Stores in as many cities and the maker of these Waists that such surprising and supremely good values are possible.

No other Waists at the price can be like the Wirthmor for no others are made and sold in the same efficient, direct, economy-effecting manner.

\$1.50
The Same Styles
the Nation Over.



\$1.50
The Same Styles
the Nation Over.

New Wirthmor Waists on Sale Tomorrow. Styles Illustrated.

W. P. Schenk & Company

Special Sale of Men's Sweater Coats

One lot Men's Sweater Coats, Oxford Grey, regular price \$1.50, special price while they last	\$1.10
Men's \$2.50 Sweaters, now	1.88
Men's \$3.50 Sweaters, now	2.76
Men's \$4.50 Sweaters, now	3.50

Men's Winter Caps All Reduced in Price

Men's \$1.00 Caps, now 75c—\$1.25 Caps, now 95c—\$1.50 Caps, now \$1.15

Men's Dress Shirts

Men's Dress Shirts at about HALF the price you will pay for same quality this spring when new goods are shown. All odd patterns and sizes from our shirt now in three lots. 60c, 98c and \$1.10

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, Kempf Bank Block, Chelsea, Michigan
Phone Office 32 27; Residence, 59, 37.

S. A. MAPES,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Five Funeral Parlor Buildings. Calls answered promptly night or day. Chelsea, Michigan.
Phone 8.

H. M. ARMOUR
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist
Fourteen years experience. Also general practitioner. Phone 51. Residence, 119 West Middle street, Chelsea.

C. C. LANE
Veterinarian
Office at Chas. Martin's Livery Barn. Phone No. 3 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, Michigan.

E. W. DANIELS,
General Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. For information call at The Standard office, or address Grocery Merchant, P. O. 2, Chelsea, Michigan. Auction bills and the same furnished free.

STIVERS & KALMBACH,
Attorneys at Law.
General law practice in all courts. Notary Public in the office. Office in Hatch-Durand block, Chelsea, Michigan. Phone 88.

UNITED STATES WILL NOW TRY EXPERIMENT OF PROHIBITION

Astonishing Action of an Individualistic People With a Strong Sense of Personal Liberty is Brought About by Lessons of the Great War—Additional Legislation Planned to Enforce New Law—Will "Wets" Contest?—Ratification Details.

The United States of America has entered upon the tremendous social experiment of national prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic drinks. There will be abundant time to give the experiment a fair test since the prohibition is by constitutional amendment. To all appearances this mandate by the American people against the use of alcohol is intended to be absolute and final. We have written it into organic law—into magna charta—in the form of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The experiment is a tremendous departure from previous tendencies of the American people. We are an individualistic people with a strong sense of personal liberty. Yet here we have set out to regulate personal habit, not by statute, but by constitutional amendment.

And the manner of the passing of this constitutional amendment is quite as remarkable as the amendment itself. Action on the seven previous amendments to the Constitution has taken between nine months and forty-three months, an average of about two years. The resolution providing for this eighteenth amendment was passed by congress December 17, 1917. On January 16, 1919, its ratification by the states is accomplished.

What has brought about this ratification so quickly? Obviously the National Prohibition party has had practically nothing to do with its accomplishment. The answer evidently is that the war has brought it about.

Prohibition is both an economic question and a moral question. The war got the American people looking at prohibition from both viewpoints. We got accustomed to the thought that grain was better eaten as food than swallowed as liquor, inasmuch as we were told that food would win the

war. We saw what the enforced sobriety of military service did physically, mentally and morally for young men who had indulged in liquor in peacetime.

Some of our allies got into the war in a hurry because they had to—Belgium and France to save their lives, Great Britain to save its national honor, America took its time—a long time—and gradually worked itself up to the determination to fight. Doubtless much consideration of prohibition was a part of this slow process. So that when the opportunity came the states of the Union went over the top just about as the American marines and doughboys did in the Argonne.

Text of Amendment. Following is the full text of the prohibition amendment on which state legislatures are voting: **JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of each house concurring thereon, that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified by an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

C. JAMES CLARK, speaker of the house of representatives. T. OMAR MARSHALL, vice pres.

ident of the United States and president of the senate.

I certify that this joint resolution originated in the senate.

JAMES M. BAKER, secretary.

The amendment was passed by the senate on August 1, 1917, and passed by the house on December 17 of the same year. It was passed by the senate on December 18. The vote in the senate was 65 to 20 and in the house 282 to 125.

Ratification by the States. The next step was ratification of this amendment by the states through their legislatures. This called for affirmative action by thirty-six states within seven years. Mississippi was the first state to ratify, both senate and house taking action January 8, 1918. Three other Southern states followed in January—Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina. Then came North Dakota. Other states followed in the order named, Nebraska being the thirty-sixth and completing the ratification.

Maryland, West Virginia, California, Washington, Indiana, Arkansas, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon, New Hampshire, Utah, Nebraska, Tennessee, Maine.

While the amendment under its provisions does not become effective until one year from the date of its ratification, it seems likely that the country will become permanently dry July 1 next. This is the date on which the

Amendments of the Part. The first national prohibition amendment was proposed by Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire as early as 1876. It provided for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of spirituous distilled liquor for beverage purposes. He introduced such a bill nine times between 1876 and 1896; in 1896 he changed it to include all alcoholic liquors.

Senator John D. Works of California introduced into the senate in 1914 a bill providing for the prohibition of spirituous liquors, excluding wines and beers. It received no support from the national prohibition advocates.

December 19, 1915, Congressman Hobson of Alabama introduced the famous "Hobson resolution." The original resolution placed the enforcement of the law in the hands of the national government, but it was so amended as to divide the responsibility between the state and federal governments, in order to secure the support of certain advocates of "state rights." The original resolution was amended eight times by Hobson himself and was finally voted on December 22, 1914, receiving 197 votes, 258 being necessary to carry through the house. It never came to a vote in the senate.

When Does Prohibition Prohibit? Senator Morris Shepard of Texas, author of the amendment, holds that national prohibition will go into effect

FOUNDED HALF A CENTURY AGO

National Prohibition Party Organized in Chicago by 500 Delegates.

EARLY STANDARD BEARERS

Eighteenth Amendment Has Never Been Favored by Leaders Because of Odds of 10 to 1 Against Its Passage.

The National Prohibition party is just fifty years old, its semi-centennial falling on September 1, 1919. It was born in Farwell hall, Chicago. The convention numbered about 500 persons from 19 states.

The formation of the party was probably first discussed in public at a Pennsylvania state temperance convention in 1867. Temperance leaders had failed to get much consideration from the Republican and Democratic parties and were feeling the need of independent action. The Good Tem-

plars, an order of total abstainers organized in 1851 at Utica, N. Y., were also working to this end.

The call for the Chicago convention originated May 29, 1869, in the grand lodge of the Good Templars at Oswego, N. Y., which appointed a committee to convene a national gathering to organize a political party favorable to prohibition legislation. This committee consisted of John Russell, Detroit, Mich.; Daniel Wilkins, Bloomington, Ill.; J. A. Spencer, Cleveland, O.; John N. Stearns, New York; and James Black, Lancaster Pa. At this convention the party was organized, a platform was adopted and a national committee was appointed, with John Russell chairman.

The first national nominating convention assembled in Columbus, O., on Washington's birthday, 1872. It named James Black for president and John Russell for vice president. Black was one of the founders of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, an organizer of the famous Ocean Grove (N. J.) Camp Meeting association and a prominent Good Templar. Upon his death in 1893 he left his "temperance library" of 1,200 volumes to the National Temperance society. Russell, the "father of the prohibition party," was a Methodist minister and a leading Good Templar. His newspaper, the Peeninsula Herald, was the first to advocate the formation of a separate political party for prohibition.

Notwithstanding the workability of the cause and the candidates, the public support at the election of 1872 was not enthusiastic. The total of the votes received by Black and Russell was but 5,007.

In 1876 Green Clay Smith of Kentucky and Gideon T. Stewart of Ohio were the candidates. They polled 9,747 votes. In 1880 Neal Dow of Maine, with H. A. Thompson of Ohio as running mate, appealed to the country. General Dow was widely known as the author of the Maine prohibition law, but he succeeded in getting only 10,366 votes.

Candidates and Their Vote. The Prohibition convention of 1896 split the party over woman suffrage and money. The "free silver" minority formed a Liberal party, with Bentley of Nebraska and Southgate of Illinois as its standard-bearers. They polled about 12,000 votes.

The feature of the Prohibition campaign of 1900 was a tour of the country by the candidates and a corps of speakers by special train. In 1912 the Prohibition convention renominated the candidates of 1908. The candidates since 1884 and their vote are as follows:

1888, Clinton H. Fisk, New Jersey, and J. A. Brooks, Missouri, 249,615 votes.

1892, John Bidwell, California, and J. R. Cranfill, Texas, 270,710 votes.

1896, Joshua Leveering, Maryland, and Hale Johnson, Illinois, 120,763 votes.

1900, John G. Woolley, Illinois, and H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island, 209,409 votes.

1904, S. C. Swallow, Pennsylvania, and George R. Carroll, Texas, 258,535 votes.

1908, Eugene W. Chaffin, Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 208,323 votes.

1910, J. Frank Hanley, Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith, Tennessee, 214,310 votes.

The National Prohibition party, curiously enough, has been rather opposed to prohibition by constitutional amendment. In the last Year book (1916) we read:

"Although the Prohibition party may be said to be committed by platform declaration to the adoption of a national prohibition amendment, when placed in power, the program of the party has never contemplated agitation for a nonpartisan amendment to be enforced by administrative means unfavorable to prohibition. The general opinion seems to favor admitting the desirability of the amendment as the end to be accomplished, at the same time emphasizing its impracticability as a method, and denying its necessity as a condition precedent to securing national prohibition."

The odds are so overwhelmingly against the ratification of an amendment that they cannot possibly be overcome through any reasonable expenditure of time, money and effort so long as the liquor traffic exists to fight for its life."

U. S. LED MOVE FOR TEMPERANCE

Many Societies to Fight Alcohol Organized Early in Nation's History.

WOMEN ACTIVE AS LEADERS

John B. Gough, Reformed Drunkard, First Crusader to Win Fame by Success at Home and Abroad.

When the movement which has now brought about prohibition began in the United States it was called the "temperance movement" and the phrase "temperance question" embraced all the problems in connection with the use and abuse of alcoholic drink. Temperance, of course, primarily means moderation, while prohibition, as used in this connection, means a form of sumptuary legislation abolishing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. In the early days "temperance" was loosely used; sometimes it meant moderation and sometimes total abstinence. Many of the first crusades were against "spirits"—distilled liquors as distinguished from wines and beer. Early temperance pledges were often framed to draw this distinction. However, the word temperance as used in the titles and constitutions of reform organizations soon came to mean total abstinence.

This temperance movement, which shows signs of bringing about prohibition in many parts of the world, began in the United States. The temperance pledge was in existence before 1800. Possibly the first temperance society was organized by the farmers of Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1779. In 1808 a society was formed in Saratoga county, New York; the 33 members were pledged not to drink rum, gin, whisky, wine or distilled

spirits except by a physician's advice, in illness or at public dinners, under penalty of 25 cents.

The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance was organized in 1813. The American Temperance society was founded in 1820. Thereafter organizations of various kinds came thick and fast, many of them securing large memberships. Among them were the Sons of Temperance of New York (1842), Order of Rechabites (1835), Society of the Washingtonians (1840) and Good Templars (1851).

In 1873 began the Woman's Temperance crusade in Ohio. Women held prayer meetings in saloons in this campaign against alcohol. This movement grew so strong that in 1874 in Cleveland the National Woman's Christian Temperance union was formed. The same year Francis Murphy's Blue Ribbon Temperance mission attracted public attention.

John B. Gough. Prohibition—or temperance—has made many men and women famous, probably some of these faces of liquor and the saloon will be remembered for all time. Among the names familiar to most Americans in this connection are those of John B. Gough, Neal Dow, Francis E. Willard and Carrie Nation. All four made their mark in widely differing ways and the personality of each is interesting.

John B. Gough attracted public attention first. He achieved world-wide fame and furnished a remarkable example of what in these days is called a "come-back." He was born in Sandgate, England, in 1817, and died in Frankford, Pa., in 1893.

A Quaker in Worcester, Mass., induced him to sign a total abstinence pledge. This was the turning point in his career. He set out to tramp New England, lecturing on temperance at 75 cents a lecture. He delivered 388 lectures the first year—and found himself locally famous. He mingled the pathetic and humorous so successfully and made his lectures so entertaining that thousands who had no interest in temperance went to hear him. For the next 17 years he spoke only on temperance and addressed more than 3,000 audiences, making two long temperance campaigns in England. He had the power over an audience that comes from experience, purpose and natural eloquence. Robert J. Ingersoll at his best could sway an audience no more completely than this reformed bookbinder. Next Gough turned his attention to general lecturing and made his fortune. His book, "The Web of Gold," was published in 1893.

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John P. St. John was the first Prohibition party candidate to make a real stir in the political world. What he did in the campaign of 1884 was long remembered. St. John was born in Indiana and in the Civil war was lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Illinois volunteers. He was twice elected governor of Kansas on the Republican ticket and was defeated for re-election to this office in 1882 by anti-prohibition Republicans, who thought him too warm a friend of the temperance cause.

Frances E. Willard and a delegation of women presented an enormous petition to the Republican national convention, urging consideration for the prohibition forces. The story of that time was that the petition was not only laid on the table but thrown

on the floor, where it was found the next day, much the worse for wear.

Anyway, Miss Willard took her grievance to the Prohibition party. The Prohibition party offered the nomination for president to St. John, with William Daniel of Maryland for vice president. St. John accepted the nomination. He was an effective speaker and campaigner and he went out after blood—and especially Republican blood. He carried the war into New York, considered a "doubtful" state in the exciting struggle of that campaign between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland.

St. John jumped the Prohibition vote from 10,300 votes to 150,623 votes. What is more, he polled enough votes in New York to defeat the "Plumed Knight" in that state and, as a result, turned out, at the national. The feeling of the time is indicated by the fact that St. John was honored in other parts of the country.

James Black. The chances against ratification are 2 to 1 in the house of representatives, and 2 to 1 in the senate, and, therefore 4 to 1 in congress. That is, should the measure pass either house by unanimous vote, the one-third opposition in the other house would block it in congress as a whole. In other words, the resolution must be supported on the two chances in each house, while if the opposition scores on its one chance in either house, the measure fails. The chances in the state legislatures are 6 to 1 against the resolution; hence, in the congress and the legislatures combined the chances are 10 to 1 against passage. In other words, the measure might pass both houses of congress unanimously, and be defeated as a whole by the one chance in the states. It might pass either house of congress and all of the legislatures unanimously, and be defeated by the one chance in the other house of congress.

St. John Makes a Stir. John P. St. John was the first Prohibition party candidate to make a real stir in the political world. What he did in the campaign of 1884 was long remembered. St. John was born in Indiana and in the Civil war was lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Illinois volunteers. He was twice elected governor of Kansas on the Republican ticket and was defeated for re-election to this office in 1882 by anti-prohibition Republicans, who thought him too warm a friend of the temperance cause.

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"WEB OF GOLD"

By IDA W. GOULD.

"Try this man on the phone, for his full name, will you?"

"The young woman took the receiver and informed the man at the other end of the line that the business firm of S. & Co. requested his full name. She explained that the information was necessary, as the firm would soon publish a list of beneficiaries, etc."

"A—B—C—D—E—F—G—H—J—K—L—M—N—O—P—Q—R—S—T—U—V—W—X—Y—Z—get it?"

"Please spell the middle name."

"B—"

"Thanks; please give me the date of your birth."

A ghost of a satirical laugh emanated from the receiver.

"Why, I'll have to look it up, madam. It's on the spoon given by a food aunt, and I've misplaced them both. Sorry. Goodbye."

Rapidly turning the pages of "Who's Who in America," she found "D—A—B—H—M—"; author of "The Web of Gold."

Anonymous encompassed D—that day. The office boy went to a garage. His stenographer went home early, ill. The ice man forgot to fill the ice box. So the author of the best seller closed his office early and sought diversion at a cafe.

Some days later he decided to revisit M—. It was five years since his last visit to the rambling old house embowered in trees. It was under new management, and an impulse seized D—to assume the name of Adam B. L—. His name was quite fresh to the minds of novel readers, so, as he had gone there to recuperate, he felt quite justified in practicing the small deception. The village was so far inland that the chances of detection were slight.

He abandoned himself the next week to outdoor life, fishing, tramping through woods filled with plies where he laid himself on the fragrant earth and dreamed of plots and heroines for his next good seller.

At table he met an elderly lady, engaged to chaperon a group of young ladies. She had come in advance to arrange for their stay. On the day of their expected arrival Mr. A. B. L— purposely absented himself, tramping six miles to a nearby mountain, where, at the only house, he eagerly the food offered him. Pushing on to the mountain's top, he found himself in the direct path of a terrible storm.

He resumed the descent, slipping and stumbling. By the time he had covered the six miles to the village he was aware that it was long past midnight. L— saw to his dismay that a group of girls blocked his entrance at the front porch. Before he could decide whether to march boldly past them, a vibrant voice called: "Go round the back way, man; the landlord will give you something to eat. He knew he must look bedraggled, but he did not like to think he resembled the genus tramp. He heard their laughter as he hurried to the side door and escaped up the back stairs.

The elderly chaperon was on hand to introduce him. After several days' association the little party dropped easily into the habit of after-dinner discussions. One evening the talk was of books.

Miss B—, the same young lady who weeks before had interrogated D—, seemed to be the most active in discussing books.

In vain the author racked his memory for a suggestion as to why her voice reminded him of another voice.

"Mr. L—, tell us what you think of 'The Web of Gold.'"

"I have reason to think highly of the book, and I know it has proved a small gold mine to the writer."

"Really? Then you know him?" chorused the others.

"He is my best friend. I spend more time with him than with any other man."

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At table he met an elderly lady, engaged to chaperon a group of young ladies. She had come in advance to arrange for their stay. On the day of their expected arrival Mr. A. B. L— purposely absented himself, tramping six miles to a nearby mountain, where, at the only house, he eagerly the food offered him. Pushing on to the mountain's top, he found himself in the direct path of a terrible storm.

He resumed the descent, slipping and stumbling. By the time he had covered the six miles to the village he was aware that it was long past midnight. L— saw to his dismay that a group of girls blocked his entrance at the front porch. Before he could decide whether to march boldly past them, a vibrant voice called: "Go round the back way, man; the landlord will give you something to eat. He knew he must look bedraggled, but he did not like to think he resembled the genus tramp. He heard their laughter as he hurried to the side door and escaped up the back stairs.

The elderly chaperon was on hand to introduce him. After several days' association the little party dropped easily into the habit of after-dinner discussions. One evening the talk was of books.

Miss B—, the same young lady who weeks before had interrogated D—, seemed to be the most active in discussing books.

In vain the author racked his memory for a suggestion as to why her voice reminded him of another voice.

"Mr. L—, tell us what you think of 'The Web of Gold.'"

"I have reason to think highly of the book, and I know it has proved a small gold mine to the writer."

"Really? Then you know him?" chorused the others.

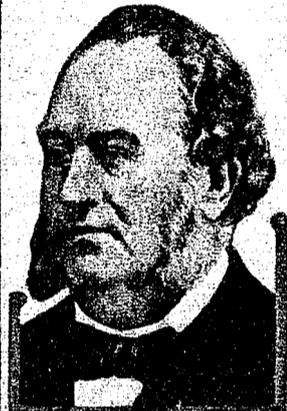
"He is my best friend. I spend more time with him than with any other man."



Map Showing in White First 36 States Ratifying Eighteenth Amendment.



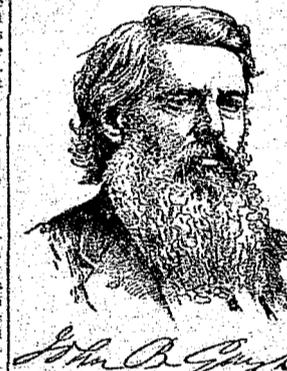
Senator Morris Sheppard.



James Black.



John P. St. John.



John B. Gough.

FIRST MEETING OF PEACE CONFERENCE

PROCEEDINGS WERE CONFINED TO THE ELECTION OF A PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST CALL

President Poincaré, President Wilson and Lloyd George Made Chief Addresses At Opening Session.

Paris.—The peace congress, destined to be historic and on which the eyes of the world are now centered, was opened in the great Salle de la Paix. The proceedings, which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, as permanent chairman, of the congress, an address of welcome by the president of the French republic, Raymond Poincaré, and speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino, were characterized by expressions of lasting friendship and the apparent determination of the representatives of the various nations to come to an amicable understanding with respect to the problems to be decided by the conference.

Premier Clemenceau announced that the league of nations would be the first subject taken up at the next full meeting of the conference, which is subject to the call of the supreme council.

When President Poincaré spoke the entire assembly stood and the fact that, according to custom, no applause greeted his utterances gave solemnity to the scene.

M. Clemenceau's acceptance of the presidency of the congress was both a feeling expression of personal gratitude and a definite outline of the great questions immediately ahead.

Three of these larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war and international labor legislation.

As the delegations arrived they were met by fanfares of trumpets and accorded military honors by the troops. The Japanese were among the earlier arrivals and were followed by the Slaves and East Indians in picturesque turbans.

President Wilson's appearance was the signal for a demonstration from the crowd. The president passed into the ante-chamber, where M. Pichon, the French foreign minister, awaited, and conducted him to the council room.

Already the chamber was crowded with delegates, who greeted President Wilson warmly as he passed toward the table of honor. Here he was joined by Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and General Bliss, and exchanged greetings with the British and many other delegates.

Wilson's Opening Address

Paris.—Following is the text of the address of President Wilson at the opening of the session of the peace conference:

"Mr. Chairman: It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference Mr. Clemenceau, the president of the council.

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man.

"France deserves the precedence not only because we are meeting at her capital and because she has undergone some of the most tragical suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the center of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned.

"It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has so often centered here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supreme conference of the history of mankind.

"More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is past. A victory has been won for mankind and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place.

"It is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of Mr. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him and those of us

Convinced By Fair Jurors.

Flint.—Michigan's first "all-woman" jury which tried the case of Charles O. Crawford, charged with being intoxicated, returned a verdict of guilty. Men jurors had twice failed to agree and Justice Landon, in congratulating the women took occasion to flay previous juries in the case, some of whom he said he had learned, failed to vote for conviction because of prejudices against the police, though they admitted there was no question that Crawford had been intoxicated.

MADE PERMANENT PEACE CHAIRMAN



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.

who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him.

"Forever, those of us who have been, in these recent days, in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set towards the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity.

"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that Mr. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this conference."

Lloyd-George's Address

Paris.—Following is the address of the British prime minister at the opening session of the peace conference, Mr. Lloyd George:

"I count it not merely a pleasure, but a great privilege that I should be expected, on behalf of the British empire delegates, to support President Wilson's motion. I do so for the reason which he has so eloquently given expression to, as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy Mr. Clemenceau was a compelling and a conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France.

"Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years. I have attended many conferences with Mr. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring and the most youthful figure there has been that of Mr. Clemenceau. He has had the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is indeed the 'grand young man' of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in this great conference that is to settle the peace of the world.

"I know of none better qualified, or as well qualified, to occupy this chair than Mr. Clemenceau. And I speak from my experience in this claim. He and I have not always agreed. We have very often disagreed. We have always expressed our disagreement very emphatically, because we are ourselves.

"But, although there will be delays and inevitable delays, in the signing of peace, due to the inherent difficulties of what we have to settle. I will guarantee from my knowledge of Mr. Clemenceau that there will be no waste of time. And that is important.

"The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that Mr. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays that are due to anything except the difficulties that are essential in the justice we have to perform. He is one of the great speakers of the world. But no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent actions.

"I have another reason. During the dark days we have passed through, his courage, his unflinching courtesy, his untiring energy, his inspiration have helped the Allies through to triumph and I know of no one to whom that victory is more attributable than the man who sits in this chair. In his person, more than any living man, he represents the heroism, he represents the genius of the indomitable people of his land.

"And for these reasons, I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion."

Departments Ask Army of 500,000.

Washington.—Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, appeared before the House Military Committee to support the Army reorganization bill providing for a temporary army of approximately 500,000 men to replace the war armies, and for legalization of the general staff and War Department organizations built up during the war. The bill was submitted to Chairman Donl, of the House committee, and other officials several days ago.

San Francisco.

San Francisco.—Rundji Suzuki, known as the "Gonper of Japan," arrived here from the Orient on the steamer Shinyo Maru, on his way to the Paris Peace Conference. In the party was Dr. S. Tachi, a professor in the Imperial University of Japan, who will act as advisor to the Japanese commissioners, and R. Kamei, special correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo, of Tokyo. "I expect to meet Mr. Gompers in Paris," said Mr. Suzuki.

Clemenceau's Reply

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau, replying to President Wilson, Lloyd George and Sonnino, responded as follows: "You would not expect me to keep silence after what the eminent statesmen, who have just spoken, have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious president of the United States, to the prime minister of Great Britain and to Baron Sonnino for the words I have just heard from their lips.

"Long ago, when I was young, as Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was traveling in America and in England I always heard the French reproached for an excess of courtesy, which sometimes went beyond the truth. As I listened to the American statesman and to the English statesman, I wondered whether they had not caught in Paris our national disease of courtesy. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old international tradition of courtesy to the country which has the honor to receive the peace conference in its capital.

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if it will allow to me the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, in particular, has touched me deeply, because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts.

"President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time in fact that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth.

"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation—not only the material reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due all of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next.

"It is a great, splendid and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success should crown our efforts. This cannot take place unless we all have firmly fixed and clearly determined ideas on what we wish to do.

"I said in the chamber a few days ago, and I wish to repeat here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends.

"That gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the league of nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

"As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make these sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conciliate interests apparently contradictory, on the higher plane of a greater, happier and better humanity.

"That, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you.

"I am touched beyond words at the evidence of good will and friendship which you show me.

"The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a mere or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to act swiftly and well."

THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS DIED

British Paper Says Testimony Used Brutal Treatment of Prisoners.

London.—Of the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners scattered throughout the Central empire, 1,000,000 died in captivity, according to the Morning Post.

Repatriated British prisoners of war have brought reports of the inhuman treatment meted out to Russian prisoners in the concentration camps of Germany and Austria, and these stories have been borne out by a report recently received by the International Red Cross from delegates who have returned from Germany.

According to these reports, the Russians were subjected to terrible brutalities and were forced to do heavy and degrading work, whether sick or well.

Japan Labor Leader On Way to Paris. San Francisco.—Rundji Suzuki, known as the "Gonper of Japan," arrived here from the Orient on the steamer Shinyo Maru, on his way to the Paris Peace Conference. In the party was Dr. S. Tachi, a professor in the Imperial University of Japan, who will act as advisor to the Japanese commissioners, and R. Kamei, special correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo, of Tokyo. "I expect to meet Mr. Gompers in Paris," said Mr. Suzuki.

Michigan News Tersely Told

Kalamazoo.—Harry Freeman, city manager, will be editor-in-chief of the municipal newspaper to be published here.

Grand Rapids.—A 2 per cent dividend was declared at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Panhandle Hotel.

Bay City.—In the last test given children of the public schools, seven pupils made a perfect showing on all subjects.

Iron Mountain.—Angus McNeil, 19 years old, just discharged from the Army, fell from a pier and was drowned in the Menominee River.

Petoskey.—Ray Rice, 17 years old, who escaped from the jail at Flint, while serving a sentence for robbery, was arrested at his home here.

Bay City.—Timbers from the old Zivros House, which is being razed, were found to be as sound as when put in the dwelling, 50 years ago.

Mt. Pleasant.—Daniel Holland, 76 years old, was burned to death in the Frank Morning House, near Shepherd, while trying to save his belongings.

Traverse City.—Discontinuation of service on the Traverse City, Leelanau & Manistique road has aroused a storm of protest throughout the county.

Kalamazoo.—Leo McNamara, who was declared by the police to have perished in the Wiltner Hotel fire, appeared at the corner's office to deny the report.

East Lansing.—Purchasers of acid phosphate fertilizers have been paying more for the lower grades than for the higher grades, according to M. A. C. experts.

Adrian.—George Molobravitchi, Detroit, the first man to demand a jury trial in a Lenawee County court on a charge of violating the Prohibition Law, was found guilty.

Adrian.—Conrad Otigen, county drain commissioner, is made defendant in a suit filed by W. A. Smith to recover on a contract for \$6,000, it being alleged that prejudice was shown in rejecting Smith's bid.

Hillsdale.—Compensation for drain commissioners will be discussed at a meeting of the Michigan Association of County Drain Commissioners to be held in Lansing, Feb. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Gov. Sleeper will speak.

Lansing.—Gov. Sleeper has designated the week beginning January 20 as enrollment week of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, in a proclamation urging boys to work on Michigan farms and in orchards.

Flint.—Thieves broke open contribution boxes in St. Matthews church, to steal the contents. One box was placed to receive donations for poor, other was unhobbed from base of statue of Virgin Mary, part of which they dismantled to reach box.

Adrian.—Advantages of the county road system were explained to Lenawee county supervisors by L. D. Townsend and William P. Cox, of the state highway department, who requested a resolution submitting the county plan to voters at the spring election.

Hancock.—Rev. J. A. Nikander, president of the Finnish (Suomi) college, is dead at his home here of paralysis. Rev. Nikander, who also was president of the Lutheran church of the United States, was first elected president of the college in 1896, and had been re-elected every year since. He was 64 years old.

Chicago, Ill.—Edward K. Warren, president of the International Sunday School union, died at Evanston, Ill. His home was at Three Oaks, Mich. Mr. Warren acquired a fortune in the manufacture of a substitute for whalebone which he invented in 1883. He was president of the World's Sunday School convention, held at Jerusalem in 1904.

Macleto.—Edward Paponguth, father of Osa Paponguth, county clerk, is dead at his home here as the result of being hit by a huge icicle, the icicle dropped breaking his arm. The fractured bone severed the artery that carried blood into his hand. As a result of the lack of blood, gangrene attacked two of his fingers. The fingers had to be amputated. The operation proved fatal.

Marshall.—The Lincoln Republican clubs of Branch, Calhoun, Jackson and Kalamazoo counties have combined and engaged speakers for their annual banquet in Jackson, February 10; Battle Creek, Feb. 11; Kalamazoo, Feb. 12 and Coldwater, Feb. 13. They will be James H. Garfield, of Washington, D. C., national fuel administrator; United States Senator-elect Truman H. Newberry and Paul H. King, Detroit.

Lansing.—A political plum that Gov. Sleeper recently handed to one of his home town friends, George English, of Bad Axe, has turned out to be a lucious lemon. It is the office of state oil inspector. Richard E. Barron, of Howell, appointee of Woodbridge N. Ferris, managed to make a good thing out of the position and Gov. Sleeper doubtless thought he was doing his friend a good turn by appointing him. An opinion was recently written by Alex J. Groesbeck, attorney-general, which changes the situation completely.

Flint.—Hearing petitions from factory employes, women's club and others common council has ordered the U. R. to discontinue skip-steps.

Flint.—Harry Spencer, George Bushun, and Burnett Dixon, fell two stories with a loaded freight elevator in local factory but escaped with their lives, although painfully cut and bruised.

Calumet.—When they broke through this ice at the dam here recently three boys were drowned and a fourth rescued. The dead are Rudolph Michelson, 15; Tolvo Helander, 16, and Hubert Saulto, 13.

Greenville.—Rasmus Jacob Rasmussen was found dead after he had started to drink in some wood from the woods at his home. It is believed that he slipped on the ice and that his neck was broken.

Detroit.—Highland Park had \$187,622.63 in its treasury January 1, according to a report by Controller J. R. Hoffman to the council. In the last six months of 1918 expenditures were \$463,371.71 and receipts were \$578,756.56.

Traverse City.—John Blacken, an express driver was appointed chief of police of Traverse City, succeeding Chief Chester Olson. But he didn't shy anything over on Olson for when he took the latter's job Olson took his position as express driver.

Grand Rapids.—Lieut. Charles Braden, 76 years old, who was retired from service in 1878 because of wounds received in Custer's campaigns against the Sioux, died at Highland Falls, N. Y. He was appointed to West Point from Grand Rapids.

Pontiac.—The annual report of the Leonard Rowland trust fund for the care of orphans and friendless children in Oakland county, filed recently, shows that \$1,181 has been expended in charitable work in a year. The income on \$30,000 is available annually.

Detroit.—With an attendance of more than 200, bidding was brisk at the auction of West First street frontage conducted in the Hotel Pontchartrain, by Joseph P. Day, of New York. The entire offering was sold in less than an hour, for \$46,179, an average of \$88 a foot, three buyers taking it all and two paying cash in full.

Saginaw.—The Saginaw board of supervisors started the annual January session without any fireworks and only routine matters ahead for the week. Action of the Ottawa county supervisors in petitioning for a raise in compensation was tabled, as each township has the right to grant its supervisors increased per diem.

Monroe.—After state troopers had halted a Detroit motorcycle patrolman, whose machine was equipped with a suspicious looking tank, he was escorted to Monroe and then it was found that the tank had a cork which could be released by the steering gear and it was empty. The cop was released upon his promise to surrender the tank.

Forand.—The village commission has made the following appointments: William H. Mills, who resigned, a month ago, village marshal and health officer; Frank Heineman, street and drain commissioner, succeeding to the office recently held by John Burkhardt; Attorney A. M. King, of Detroit, succeeding Calom N. Smith, resigned. Mills gained notoriety by arresting Mayor Couzens for speeding.

Detroit.—Major Martin B. Hazas, commanding the First battalion, Fifth Hundred and Fifty-third regiment, Michigan State troops, stationed in Highland Park, has received word from Adjutant General Boney that the state is anxious to have an armory built in Highland Park. To induce private capital to invest in a building that could be used both as armory and public auditorium, the state offers to pay \$2,000 yearly rental.

Grand Rapids.—Kent county jury commission has decided that women may serve as jurors in court trials in Kent county if they are found to be competent. This decision extends to the superior court of the city of Grand Rapids and follows an opinion submitted by Prosecuting Attorney Hoffman. The number of each sex to serve as jurors will be decided by the commission. The same districts will be maintained and 35 jurors will be chosen from each, the same for the Grand Rapids superior court, and 100 for the justice courts.

Lansing.—During December 7,599 positions were filled by the state employment bureau. Of this total, 6,892 were males and 707 females. By the different agencies, the positions filled were as follows: Detroit, 4,572 males, 89 females; Flint, 116 males, 35 females; Grand Rapids, 1,530 males, 315 females; Jackson, 206 males, 152 females; Kalamazoo, 142 males, 40 females; Lansing, 64 males, 13 females; Muskegon, 154 males, 22 females; Saginaw, 108 males, 40 females. The number of applications from employers totaled 3,260 and the number of applications from would-be employes was 4,674.

Lansing.—Traffic officers for villages would be authorized by a bill introduced into the senate by Senator Miller. The bill would permit a number of villages on the west side of the state near which are located summer resorts, to have traffic officers to control automobile traffic. Under the present law, no person can legally attend to such work, but a deputy sheriff and the idea is to have a regular traffic officer in each village to stop the speeders, insist upon the village rules for parking, being observed, etc.

REDS POWER ENEMY TO THE ENTENTE

FRENCH AMBASSADOR JUST BACK FROM RUSSIA TELLS OF BOLSHEVIST DOINGS.

TERROR IS INCREASING DAILY

No Society Or Nations Could Deal With Such a Regime As That in Russia.

Paris.—The two notable events of the day were the meeting of the supreme council to consider the Russian situation and the gala luncheon to President Wilson in Luxembourg palace.

The luncheon, besides bringing together a brilliant assemblage brought out the declaration from President Wilson that "the peril of France, if it continues, will be the peril of the world, and not only France must organize against the peril, but the whole world must organize against it."

An hour was given to M. Noulet, French ambassador, who has just returned from Russia, where he personally witnessed changes which have been taking place in the government and conditions there. What he told the council was not disclosed, but an authorized statement from M. Noulet sums up his views thus:

"The bolshevist power is the enemy of the Entente. It is responsible for the Russian defection from the Entente. It furnished Germany with food during the war. It protested against torques of the German armistice. These acts show an uncompromising attitude of hostility against the Entente.

"Tyranny and terror, which are increasing daily, should place the bloody chiefs in Moscow and Petrograd outside the pale of humanity. No society of nations could deal with such a regime, which constitutes the most serious obstacle to a general peace.

"(Still the regime falls, a development which I hope the Allies will actively seek to bring about, Europe will continue to be exposed to severest risks of agitation and war."

GERMANS DEFEAT TERRORISM

Ebert-Scheidemann Party Scored Between 40 and 50% of Total Votes Cast.

Copenhagen.—On face of all news from Berlin terrorism in Germany went down to ignominious defeat under a landslide of votes for the moderates in recent election for the national constituent assembly.

The majority socialist—the Ebert-Scheidemann party—scored between 40 and 50 per cent of the total votes cast, it was announced by Richard Fischer, secretary of the party.

The second largest total vote appears to have gone to the Centrist or Catholic party, credited with 30 per cent of the grand total. Then come the Democrats, with 18 per cent, and last the Independents, with only 5 per cent.

Those who went to neither side now are expected to rejoin Ebert and Scheidemann, when the latter are in need of a decisive majority.

Majority socialists, 140,000. Independent socialists, 104,000. Non-socialists, 100,000. The assembly is expected to be held in Weimar. In Berlin alone 2,000,000 votes were cast.

Troops Ordered Out in Portugal. London.—A royalist revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a wireless dispatch from Lisbon.

Belra Conairo has placed himself at the head of a royalist revolt at Oporto, Braga, and Viseus, and has proclaimed former King Manuel king of Portugal.

Government troops are on their way to suppress the conspiracy. The wireless dispatch adds that former King Manuel has sent a telegram to the Portuguese reproving the attempt in his behalf.

PADEREWSKI HEADS NEW POWER

Polish Ministry Recently Formed Meets Approval of Nearly All Parties.

Warsaw.—The Polish ministry formed by Ignaco Jan Paderewski formally meets approval of all parties except radical socialists, who have threatened a general strike if the Paderewski ministry holds office until the elections to the national assembly, planned for the middle of February.

The new cabinet represents most of the parties in German, Russian and Austrian Poland. Bankers of Posen, or German Poland, have placed \$250,000,000 at disposal of the new government.

Kent Resident's Fight Traction Fare. Grand Rapids.—Grand Rapids township residents have appealed to the supervisors asking that the Grand Rapids Railway company refrain from charging the North Park bridge fare and the regular six-cent city fare. They said the total charge is nine cents which is not authorized by the franchise, which provides that no more than eight cents should be charged from any point west of the river to any part in the city. Company asked to cut rates or fight proceedings.

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Removes all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, wavy, and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—it costs but a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre; and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Adv.

NO MYSTERY IN THE CASE

Probably Quite a Few Fathers Will Understand What Caused This Man's Sleeplessness.

At an engineer's shop in the East the proprietor had one man upon whom he could rely for being punctual. Just recently he had fallen from his habit and on several occasions had been late.

"I can't sleep at night, now, sir, and it makes me late sometimes, but I will try to alter it," replied the man.

"If it is sleeplessness you suffer from, James, why don't you consult a doctor and find out the cause?" "Oh, I know the cause, sir; it is six weeks old."—Chicago Daily News.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases. This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest drugist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Inside Stuff.

The Business Man.—You will notice that the market reports indicate that cotton is nervous.

The Nonbusiness Man.—Yeh, but it hasn't anything on wool underwear when it comes to a sure-fire case of fidgets.

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 *Dr. J. C. Williams*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Kempt Commercial & Savings Bank. Assets: Loans and discounts, \$1,701,977. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$100,000. Total assets, \$2,771,792.06. Total liabilities, \$2,771,792.06.

NEIGHBORING NORTH LAKE. Mrs. C. J. Tronmel spent Saturday in Ann Arbor. Matthew Banker, of Chelsea, spent the week-end with Mrs. James Banker and family.

SHARON. Mablon Curtis is spending this week at his home in Fishville. Mrs. Alma Davis spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Augusta Conyer.

Swift & Company's 1918 Earnings. During the twelve months ended Nov. 2, 1918 (its fiscal year), Swift & Company transacted the largest volume of business on the smallest margin of profit in its history.

Order of Publication. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. In the matter of the estate of Anna Burns, deceased.

Demand It! MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND COTTONSEED MEAL. Write us - Accept no Other. THE J. E. BARTLETT COMPANY, JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use. Black Silk Stove Polish. Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off.

WATERLOO. Fred Durkee was a Jackson visitor Monday. Clayton Reitschler spent Sunday in Waterloo.

FRANCISCO. Gus Goebis, who was seriously ill last week is on the gain. Henry Lehman visited his brother, Matthew, in Jackson, Friday.

Swift & Company, U.S.A. Live-Stock Raiser. Swift & Company killed 14,948,000 head of livestock, which weighed alive, 4,971,500,000 pounds.

Order of Publication. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. In the matter of the estate of Anna Burns, deceased.

DOG TAXES NOW DUE. Payable at Township Clerks in my residence on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Detroit United Lines. Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Detroit. Eastern Standard Time.

SYLVAN. Mrs. Geo. Heydlauff and two sons are ill with the flu. Oscar Schittenhain enjoyed the skating at Grass Lake, Sunday.

DOG TAXES NOW DUE. Payable at township clerk's offices in the Chelsea Standard building. Notice is hereby given to all owners of dogs who reside within the limits of the Township of Sylvan.

5% ALL THE TIME. It is figured from the day you put your money in. It is paid twice each year and when you draw your money out, which you can do on 30 days' notice, we pay you up to the very day of settlement.

Order of Publication. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. In the matter of the estate of Anna Burns, deceased.

Here's Help. MANY bed-ridden sufferers from backache and rheumatic pain owe their betterment to the fact that they neglected the first warning of kidney trouble.

Here's Help. POLY KIDNEY PILLS. I have brought relief to thousands of suffering men and women who were afflicted with backache, rheumatic pain, etc.

Mr. Lovejoy, of New York City, called on Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith Thursday. Farmers in this vicinity drew their clover seed to Grass Lake last Thursday to have it threshed.

DOG TAXES NOW DUE. Payable at township clerk's offices in the Chelsea Standard building. Notice is hereby given to all owners of dogs who reside within the limits of the Township of Sylvan.

SHOE REPAIRING. of all kinds promptly and neatly done; also bargains in Men's Dress and Work Shoes. Electric Shoe Shop, W. Middle St. Chelsea Greenhouses. CUT FLOWERS, POTTED PLANTS, FUNERAL DESIGNS. Elvira Clark-Visel. Phone 180-F21 FLORIST.

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