

**BANK ROBBED AND
OFFICER KILLED**

Deputy Sheriff Worden of Jackson County Victim Bandits Bullet: Robbers Captured.

Deputy Sheriff Harry Worden of Jackson county was instantly killed early Thursday afternoon at Wolf Lake when he surprised four men dividing the spoils of the robbery of the Farmer's State Bank at Grass Lake a few hours before. Deputy Sheriff Veri Kutt was slightly wounded, also.

The robbery of the bank was a bold piece of work, but subsequent plans for getting away with the spoils were poorly laid. At 10:30 yesterday morning three men entered the bank and "held-up" the cashier, Floyd McLennan, and his assistant, Harry Knight, also two customers, Rev. Cutler and Mr. Rowe. All four were bound and placed in a toilet room. The bandits then swept cash, estimated at \$12,000 and \$25,000 in government bonds, into a satchel and made their escape in a Buick car, driving to the Mack Island resort at Wolf Lake, where they ate dinner and were later surprised while counting the spoils of the robbery.

Following the shooting of officer Worden, two of the robbers jumped from windows of the building, where they were found, and sought cover in nearby marshes, but were captured later. The other two were caught in the building, but one escaped to the marshes and was not found until late afternoon. Poses from Jackson and the country aided in rounding up the men, who have been identified as Dave Rosenberg; Dock Stowe, an ex-convict; Ted Harris, and — Wilson. Both Harris and Stowe were wounded in the melee. Reports are conflicting but it is said that Lester Bacon and George Comfort were implicated in the affair, also. It is believed that either Stowe or Harris fired the bullet which killed the officer.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Rooms, Chelsea, Mich., July 19, 1920.

Council met in regular session. Meeting called to order by President P. G. Schaible.

Roll called by clerk.

Present—Trustees Shaver, Vogel, Koebbe, and Bahnmiller.

Absent—Trustees Dunkel and Dancer.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read by the clerk:

General Fund.

John Farrell, board of review, \$ 8.00

N. H. Cook, board of review 8.00

C. W. Maroney, assessor 135.00

Street Fund.

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co., material for streets 4.90

Freight on car chloride 48.92

Geo. Simmons, 11 days work 38.00

Leroy Brower, 12 hrs. work 6.00

S. J. Hesse-Schwerdt, 23 hrs. 18.40

F. Gutekunst, 2 weeks work 30.00

F. Hammond, 10 hrs. work 6.00

F. Winter, sidewalk allow-

ance 36.66

Electric Light and Water Com. Orders Nos. 14 and 15..... 2,000.00

Motion made by Vogel, supported by Koebbe, that the bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for same. Yeas, all. Carried.

Motion made and carried to adjourn.

H. W. FREEMAN,
Village Clerk.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT
E. GUTHRIE CROSSING**

One Woman Dead and Three Injured
Is Result of Accident Tuesday
When Train Hit Auto.

Miss Irene Gleeson of Burlington, Wisconsin, was fatally injured Tuesday afternoon about 1:20 o'clock when a Ford sedan was struck on the East Guthrie crossing of the Michigan Central railroad by a fast eastbound American Express special. Of the other three occupants of the car, Miss Tillie Davis was the most seriously injured, but latest reports are that she will recover. Miss Nellie Cunningham and Miss Mary Warren suffered comparatively slight injuries. All are from the same Wisconsin town.

The party was travelling west and ate dinner at the Crescent hotel here. According to a dairy kept by one of the women they left Chelsea at 1:05 o'clock.

When they reached the East Guthrie crossing, about 2 1/2 miles west of Chelsea, a westbound freight was passing, and as it cleared the crossing the party drove onto the tracks and directly in front of the eastbound train, not realizing perhaps that there are two main tracks.

The only witnesses of the accident were the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagadon of this place, and Mrs. Samuel Hagadon, who lives near by. They summoned aid and Dr. A. Palmer was soon giving first aid. All four women were placed aboard the train and taken to Ann Arbor, Miss Gleeson dying soon after her arrival there. The other three women were taken to the Homeopathic hospital.

The body of the Ford was badly wrecked, but it is said that the chassis was not so much injured and it has been towed into town.

BEELER-HOFFMAN.

Miss Ivah Beeler and Mr. Armond Hoffman, of Ann Arbor, were united in marriage Wednesday evening, July 28, 1920, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Beeler, 541 North Main street, Rev. P. W. Dierberger officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will make their home in Ann Arbor.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank the friends and our neighbors who so kindly remembered and assisted us during the sickness and at the death and funeral of our dear mother, and especially do we thank Rev. Beatty for his true and comforting words. Arthur Lewis and children.

**Annual Financial Report
School District No. 3 Fr., Sylvan and Lima Townships,
Washtenaw County, Michigan, for 1919-1920.**

RECEIPTS	
Money on hand in General Fund 1919	\$ 3,017.85
Primary fund	3,819.20
Voting tax	11,002.50
Milt tax	2,009.50
Typewriter fees	37.00
Sale of books	184.71
Tuition	2,147.50
Total	\$22,218.26
Paid out of general fund	19,182.55
On hand in general fund 1920	\$ 3,035.71

LIBRARY FUND	
Library fund on hand 1919	\$ 89.93
Received during the year	496.00
Total	\$ 585.93
Paid out during the year	15.87
On hand in library fund 1920	\$ 570.06
Total on hand in both general and library funds July 12, 1920	\$ 3,605.77

DISBURSEMENTS	
Light and Water	
Anna Hoag, 8-12-1919, order 1966 for light & water account	\$ 10.64
Anna Hoag, 12-7-1919, order 2056 for light & water account	35.58
Anna Hoag, 1-10-1920, order 2094 for light & water account	11.27
Anna Hoag, 2-10-1920, order 2128 for light & water account	7.58
Anna Hoag, 4-5-1920, order 2183 for light & water account	47.44
Anna Hoag, 6-8-1920, order 2251 for light & water account	36.07
Total	\$148.50

Bonds and Interest	
Kempf Com. & Sav. Bank, 1-2-1920, order 2090 for bonds	\$1,000.00
Kempf Com. & Sav. Bank, 1-2-1920, order 2091, interest	1,384.50
Kempf Com. & Sav. Bank, 4-1-1920, order 2181, interest	50
Farmers & Merchants Bank, order 2205 for interest	35.75
Total	\$2,420.75

Minor Repairs	
Times System Co., 11-8-1919, order 2030, repairs on clock	\$16.50
H. E. Snyder, 12-31-1919, order 2072 for plumbing work	7.15
Jacob Alber, 1-30-1920, order 2126 for plumbing work	2.25
H. E. Snyder, 4-28-1920, order 2222 for plumbing work	2.45
A. H. Schumacher, 6-24-1920, order 2274 for repairs on swing	14.85
Total	\$43.20

Fuel	
Chelsea Elevator Co., 8-12-1919, order 1964 for coal	\$294.92
Washtenaw Gas Co., 9-23-1919, order 1973 for gas	8.00
Erwin Weiss, 12-3-1919, order 2054 for gas	8.00
Washtenaw Gas Co., 1-27-20, order 2102 for gas	6.63
Washtenaw Gas Co., 3-30-1920, order 2176 for gas	1.00
Chelsea Elevator Co., 4-5-1920, order 2185 for coal	463.13
Washtenaw Gas Co., 6-2-1920, order 2148 for gas	.68
Washtenaw Gas Co., 6-3-1920, order 2250 for gas	.57
Washtenaw Gas Co., 6-24-1920, order 2272 for gas	.70
Total	\$783.08

Janitor Hire	
William Atkinson, 8-1-1919, order 1963 for wages	\$ 90.00
William Atkinson, 8-1-1919, order 1967 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 10-1-1919, order 1991 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 11-1-1920, order 2022 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 12-1-1919, order 2053 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 1-3-1920, order 2092 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 1-30-1920, order 2122 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 2-28-1920, order 2152 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 4-1-1920, order 2179 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 5-1-1920, order 2224 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 6-2-1920, order 2249 for wages	110.00
William Atkinson, 6-25-1920, order 2289 for wages	110.00
Total	\$1,300.00

Necessary Repairs	
Jacob Alber, 10-1-1919, order 1992 for plumbing	\$17.27
Udpike & Murphy, 10-23-1919 order 2011 for labor	13.95
Udpike & Murphy, 6-15-1920, order 2253 for labor	3.50
Total	\$34.72

Resale of Books	
Allen & Bacon, 10-23-1919, order 2012 for account rendered	\$11.36
Ginn & Co., 10-23-1919, order 2015 for account rendered	151.73
Newton & Co., 10-23-1919, order 2015 for account rendered	1.00
Ginn & Co., 11-8-1919, order 2025 for account rendered	19.20
Lyons & Co., 11-8-1919, order 2027 for account rendered	11.52
George Wahr, 11-8-1919, order 2031 for account rendered	8.00
Allen & Bacon, 11-8-1919, order 2033 for account rendered	11.56
Metropolitan Book Co., 11-8-1919, order 2035 for account rendered	28.50
Ginn & Co., 12-3-1919, order 2076 for account rendered	1.25
Ginn & Co., 12-3-1919, order 2077 for account rendered	1.50
Albert J. Conkey Co., 12-31-1919, order 2078 for account rendered	3.50
Ginn & Co., 12-31-1919, order 2086 for account rendered	1.70
George Wahr, 12-31-1919, order 2081 for account rendered	49.70
George Wahr, 1-28-1920, order 2104 for account rendered	1.68
Ginn & Co., 1-28-1920, order 2105 for account rendered	7.01
Allen & Bacon, 1-28-1920, order 2108 for account rendered	7.29
McMillan & Co., 4-5-1920, order 2192 for account rendered	5.58
American Books Co., 4-5-1920, order 2192 for account rendered	172.65
Ginn & Co., 6-24-1920, order 2275 for account rendered	172.65
Total	\$507.37

Incidentals	
Elizabeth Dewey, 7-15-1919, order 1960, carfare and meal in making investigation as to prospective teacher	\$ 1.79
Jacob Alber, 7-15-1919, order 1961 for plumbing work	2.50
Chauncey Freeman, 7-19-1919, order 1962 for school supplies	1.81
W. P. Schenk & Co., 8-13-1919, order 1965 for curtains	1.65
Chelsea Tribune, 9-11-1919, order 1970 for printing supplies	11.40
G. A. Young, 10-4-1919, order 1993 for painting roof	11.00
E. P. Steiner, 10-11-1919, order 1994 for work on book case	11.75
Chelsea Screw Co., 10-23-1919, order 2113 for safe purchased	45.00
S. S. Parly, 10-23-1919, order 2017 for copy tablets No. 1, 40 copy tablets No. 2, 40 pencil pads No. 1, 40 pencil pads No. 2, 40 sets copy clips No. 4	19.60
Henry Holt & Co., 10-23-1919, order 2018 for 10 New Practice books, \$8.20 and 32 cents postage	8.52
United States Chemical Co., 10-23-1919, order number 2019 for 4 cases U. S. paper towels	31.60
Aurora Publishing Co., 10-23-1919, order number 2020 for 17 Standard Shorthand books, less commission	12.30
Silver Burnett Co., 11-8-1919, order 2024 for bill of September 6 and October 1, 1919; \$6.10 and .86	6.52
Houghton Mifflin Co., 11-8-1919, order 2029 for bill of Sept. 9, 1919	2.16
Chelsea Tribune, 11-8-1919, order 2032 for printing and supplies	14.00
Royal Typewriter Co., 11-8-1919, order 2034 for 1 doz ribbons	9.00
M. W. Welch Mfg. Co., 11-8-1919, order 2036 for 18 No. 300 c Pocket Class Records and insurance on same	6.54
Thomas Charles & Co., 12-31-1919, order 2073 for crayons, gift, screw tips, straws, fasteners, thumb tacks, adhesives, paint pans, scissors, brushes, paper, folding paper, game balls, and packages of paper, as per invoice of September 27, and of Dec. 10, 1919	58.56
Newton & Co., 12-31-1919, order 2078 for two Aldine Language books, 90 cents and 10 cents postage	1.00
Lawel Book Co., 12-31-1919, order 2082 for 20 reams 1/2 ruling paper and transportation	15.15
W. M. Welch & Co., 12-31-1919, order 2083 as per order number 19882, consisting of laboratory supplies	4.85
A. C. McClure & Co., 12-31-1919, order 2085 for supplies as per bill rendered	8.08
E. A. Rowles Co., 12-31-1919, order 2086 for 30 No. 3016 Chicago Light Manila 2x12	13.80
The McMillan Co., 12-31-1919, order 2087 for supplies	18.73
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 12-31-1919, order 2088 for supplies of October 6, 1919	11.51
Reckley-Cardy Co., 12-31-1919, order 2089 for water color cakes, yellow, red, blue, and black	52.07
W. P. Schenk & Co., 1-10-1920, order 2093 for 6 1/2 scrim, 12 shade cloth, labor and bunting	26.03
L. P. Vogel, 1-28-1920, order 2103 for school supplies	4.30
Ginn & Co., 1-28-1920, order 2106 for one Miner & Elwell box A, .54 and postage .95	.62
Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1-28-1920, order 2107 for one Hoyt & Peets Everyday Arithmetic	2.23

Continued on fourth page.

NORTH LAKE NEWS.

Jack Bailey of Grass Lake visited at Lee Becker's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baird of Chelsea made several calls in this neighborhood Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tremmel of Pontiac visited at R. S. Whalan's, the first of the week.

Charles Johnson took a load of furniture to Pontiac, Tuesday, for C. J. Tremmel.

Rev. Harry Howard and mother, Mrs. M. Howard of Albion, were guests at the home of E. W. McDaniels, Wednesday.

Douglas Fraxior and family entertained twelve guests from Detroit over the week-end.

Miss Loretta Heim of Sylvan spent Sunday with Miss Laura Hudson.

Wednesday evening, July 28th, the young people of the neighborhood held a "reiner" roast at Eisenbeiser's grove.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Noah entertained several days of last week the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood and Dwight Gover, of Mt. Pleasant; Charles Porter, of Lansing; Misses Thelma Agnew and Doris Schultz, of Ann Arbor.

James Gilbert and son John returned Sunday to their home in Riverside, Cal., after having spent the past ten days at the home of Mrs. Mary Gilbert.

Alex Gilbert of Detroit spent the week-end at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Gilbert.

Saturday afternoon, July 24th, Mrs. Max Kalmbach entertained at her home fifty ladies from Unadilla, North Lake, and Francisco, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Harrison Hadley.

The occasion was the fifty-fourth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Hadley. The entertainment, which was in the nature of a contest held between two groups chosen by leaders, proved to be very enjoyable. Refreshments were served.

Dr. Thomas Heatley of Toledo, O., and Leo Heatley of Seid called on old friends here Saturday.

Graham Birch's six-months-old child is sick with cholera infantum.

Friday evening, July 30th, is the date of the L. A. S. ice cream social at the Grange hall. Miss Gladys Hawley of Toledo, Ohio, will give several readings.

Sunday, August 1st: Sunday school at 10:30. This is the first Sunday of a contest which will involve the division of members into two groups with a leader for each group. A definite plan will be observed for securing points. At 7:30 Dr. D. Diamond, superintendent of the Flint district, will preach. Dr. Diamond is an eminent man in Methodism, whose message is always inspiring. Special music will be given at both morning and evening service. Everybody welcome.

UNADILLA BRIEFS.

Donald Morse of Detroit spent the past week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Morse.

Marvel Pyper spent the past week visiting in Detroit and Denton.

Clare Barnum and Paris Giltner, who are working near Howell, were home over Sunday.

G. A. Pyper and family spent the week-end in Detroit and Denton.

Mr. and Mrs. Vol Bullis and daughter Thelma spent Sunday with his sister in Munith.

Katie Worden spent Saturday and Sunday with Mae Bullis.

There will be an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cranman, Friday evening, July 30th.

George May of Jackson called on friends here Tuesday.

Mrs. Maude Beach and son Robert, of Morton, Minnesota, are visiting her uncle, James Little of Lyndon.

Ed. Joslin is driving a new Buick car.

Several from here attended the circus in Jackson, Tuesday.

Ed. Cranman and family called on Tom Christwell at Chelsea, Saturday.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS

Five cents per line first time, 2 1/2 cents per line each consecutive time.

Minimum charge 15 cents.

TRY A "LINER" AD when you have a want, or something for sale, to rent, lost, found, etc. The cost is trifling.

FOR SALE—Baby cab, bed springs, 10ft. 1 1/2 inch pipe, new well point 549 N. Main St. 9211

WANTED—Good bed davenport. Inquire Tribune. 9213

FOR RENT—Large front room on first floor, Jefferson and Madison Sts., phone 99. 9213

FOR SALE—4-cylinder Buick touring car in good condition, cheap for cash. Ford Axtell, phone 190-W. 808

FOR SALE—2 qt. seal-fast fruit jars, 51 per doz. W. Kolb, Liberty Cafe, Chelsea. 9113

NOTICE—Persons picking huckleberries on the J. S. Gorman farm are requested to leave 15 cash or berries with Mrs. J. S. Gorman, 118 E. Middle St., Chelsea. 8914

FOR RENT—3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, cor. Jefferson and Madison Sts. 8414

COURTESY SERVICE FIRST STABILITY

FIX A GOAL

Decide upon the worth-while thing you want to do—then build up your bank account, so that you have the capital ready for the undertaking.

It's easy to be successful.

And we are always glad to render every service possible—to assist our customers in every way consistent with sound banking.

THE KEMPF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

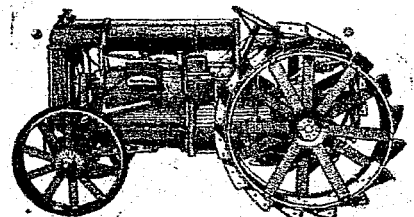
Chelsea, Michigan

Member Federal Reserve Bank

**Fordson
Farm Tractor**

Two things the Fordson does for you: It helps you save time and it saves labor. The machine on the farm accomplishes the same end as in the factory. It increases production—makes it possible for one man to turn out more work in less time.

The Fordson does this for you with the least outlay of capital and at the lowest operating cost. The Fordson is devoid of excessive weight. It is easily handled, turns short corners, has an abundance of reserve power for belt work. It is an all-year-around utility.



The demand for Fordson tractors is away ahead of production, and only a specified number are allotted this territory. If you would be sure of having a Fordson tractor, order it now.

Made by Henry Ford & Son and sold by

PALMER MOTOR SALES COMPANY

Chelsea, Michigan.

DON'T FORGET

Our Tire Sale, which ends Saturday Night. Altho' we have sold nearly 100 tires there are several bargains left.

30x3 for \$12.75 30x3 1/2 for \$15.90 32x3 1/2 for \$19.25

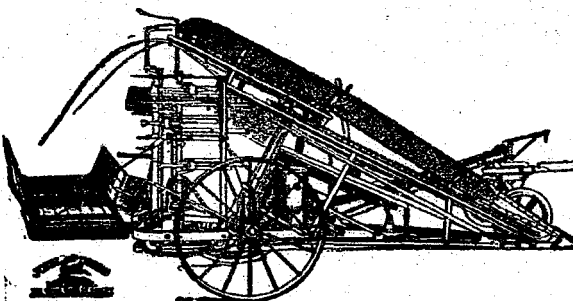
These are 6,000 mile tires, guaranteed in every way to be firsts.

PALMER'S GARAGE

EAGLE "MIKADO" PENCIL No. 174

For Sale at your Dealer. Conceded to be the Finest Pencil made for general use. Made in five grades.

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK

HOLMES & WALKER

THE JOHN DEERE CORN BINDER is built to the standard of quality that has characterized John Deere implements for more than eighty years.

It is exceedingly easy to operate. It does thorough work in any field of corn in which a binder can operate.

It has adjustments that quickly adapt it to all field conditions.

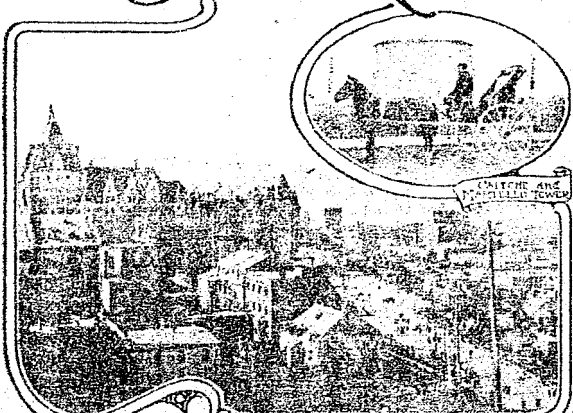
It has the design, the material and workmanship that results in continuous good work over a term of years.

Special Prices on Refrigerators

HOLMES & WALKER

"We Always Treat You Right"

Quebec: History and Romance



CHATEAU FRONTENAC ST. CITADEL

QUEBEC, the cradle of New France, will celebrate its four hundredth birthday within a few years. It is the oldest city in North America, and its story is not only history but romance. It is a unique city, standing alone as a sort of historical hyphen between the days that are and the days long gone by, which cannot be duplicated either in the old world or the new. Jacques Cartier, a sailor of St. Malo in France, discovered its site in 1535. He was the first white man to set foot upon the soil of Canada, the name of which is derived from "Kapita," the Indian word meaning "A Collection of Huts." Two years later Cartier made a second voyage to the St. Lawrence and became friendly with Donnacona, an Indian chief who was ruler of Stadacona, a village which then occupied part of the present site of Quebec.

Following Cartier came Champlain, Frontenac, La Salle, and scores of other intrepid soldiers of fortune, who founded and built the city, fought with the Indians, and explored the Great Lakes, the Mississippi river and vast areas of the interior of the United States, which were named Louisiana by La Salle.

The old and new still rub shoulders in Quebec. Its inhabitants, spoke French more than three centuries ago, and the majority of them still speak the same language. Many old buildings with romantic histories are still to be seen, and in striking contrast to them are splendid buildings of modern construction.

What a Beak?

When Cartier's sailors first sighted Cape Diamond, a mighty crag projecting into the St. Lawrence, and towering 200 feet above it, they are said to have exclaimed, "Quei Bec," meaning "What a beak." This, according to some authorities, is how Quebec got its name. The first settlement at Quebec was on the shore at the foot of Cape Diamond, and later Frontenac built the Chateau St. Louis, a combination of residence and fort, on the heights above. The early French settlers of Quebec were almost constantly harried by the ferocious Iroquois, who many times killed the outposts and charged the stockade surrounding the fort itself, despite the fact that it was defended by small arms and cannon. The Iroquois came from what is now New York state, and from time to time French soldiers and their Indian allies, the Hurons, crossed the St. Lawrence and penetrated the wildernesses over which the Iroquois roamed, destroying their villages as a matter of reprisal.

Dufferin Terrace, Quebec's favorite promenade of today, overlooking the vast stretches of the St. Lawrence, was the scene of numerous Indian attacks. A big hotel closely resembling an old French chateau now stands on the very spot where stood the Chateau St. Louis, and part of the cellar of this famous fort is still to be seen beneath the planking of the Terrace. When Sir William Phillips' fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1666 and demanded Quebec's surrender, Count de Frontenac, the choleric and valiant French governor, replied to the summons, "I will answer you from the mouths of these cannons."

Phillips opened fire from the river and Frontenac's guns replied from the heights with such good aim that the English fleet retired. In the lower town today stands a picturesque little church, Notre-Dame des Victoires, which was struck by some of the English cannon balls, and received its name from the victory over Phillips and for another deliverance in 1711 when a second English fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker was almost wholly destroyed by a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence while on its way to attack Quebec. Wolfe's batteries at Levis, across the river, also partially destroyed it in 1759. Notre Dame square, upon which this church faces, is the oldest part of Quebec. Here stood Champlain's "Habitation," a house and fort and the first building erected in 1585 when Champlain founded the city. All traces of it have long since disappeared, and even the place where the intrepid soldier governor was buried is unknown.

Quebec's first street, Sainte-Cap, is also the narrowest street in America. It winds through the center of blocks of houses, many of which are connected by bridges across the quiet thoroughfare. This street, up which swarmed the soldiers of Champlain, Frontenac, and La Salle, is so hidden away that it is not easy to find, but no visitor who wants to see old Quebec fails to visit Sainte-Cap.

Historic Ground.

At the foot of the heights runs Champlain street along which Gen. Richard Montcalm was marching with his Continental soldiers to attack Quebec in December, 1775, when he and his aides were mowed down by a discharge of grape and canister from a British block house. Montcalm's body was buried in Quebec for 43 years and was then removed to New York and reinterred in old St. Paul's church, within sound of the footfalls of Broadway's hurrying thousands. On the wall of a bank at the corner of St. Peter and St. James streets, is a bronze tablet marking the spot where Gen. Benedict Arnold, operating against Quebec at the same time as Montcalm, was wounded and defeated in his attempt to storm the heights.

Every foot of Quebec, five times besieged by white enemies alone—not counting red—is historic ground, and the visitor who cares to view interesting places will do well to read the romantic story of the old city before he loses his cache in summer or his quaint sleigh in the winter carnival weeks. As a matter of fact, however, Quebec is not difficult to see at all, providing one does not object to a bit of hill climbing. Within a stone's throw of Dufferin Terrace is the Place d'Armes, once the camp of Huron Indians under the protection of the French guns, and later the scene of military parades, public meetings and fashionable promenades during the old French regime. Rising 100 feet above Dufferin Terrace and 300 feet above the St. Lawrence, is the famous old Citadel with its stone walls and frowning cannon. In winter the shoulder of this hill is the starting point of the triple toboggan slide down which the gaily-clad merry-makers speed the full length of the terrace. But a few yards from them is the "Governor's Garden," the chief attraction of which is a huge shaft of granite erected in 1825 to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, both of whom were killed in the battle on the plains of Abraham near by, which ended the rule of the French.

History, however, is not the only interesting thing about Quebec. It is a handsome, well-built city, with fine streets and splendid public buildings. The people are lovers of the great outdoors, and there is sport aplenty in both summer and winter. When the ice king has spread his mantle of ermine over the heights, the people enjoy every known winter sport including snowshoeing, tobogganing, skiing, bob sledding, hockey and skating. In the summer near-by fishing resorts are well patronized, and camping and boating number their devotees by thousands. There are many side trips of great interest including those to Montmorency Falls, a cataract 100 feet higher than Niagara; Ste. Anne Beaufort, the famous shrine; the Quebec bridge, the greatest engineering feat of the kind in the world; the Indian Lorette, still the home of the Huron Indians, and Point Levis, opposite Quebec, with its three forts from which Wolfe shelled Quebec more than a century and a half ago.

Decency.

We don't know any better way of getting along in this world than by just doing the decent thing. Success experts may go right along preaching the doctrine of skill and application, and energy and efficiency and what not, but when you get it all boiled down the fact remains that success is nothing more than doing the right thing because it's the right thing to do. There never was a decent chap who wasn't a success, nor an indecent one who was. Cheats sometimes get rich and bull-necked selfishness may win and get to the top, but they don't succeed. Nothing but decency wins friendship and approbation and a welcome anywhere, and that's all that counts in the end. —Detroit Free Press

'DRY' LICENSES EXCEED 57,000

Nearly 16,000 Physicians Have Received Permits to Write Prescriptions.

DRUGGISTS IN BIG NUMBERS

Only 238 Permits for the Manufacture of Intoxicants Have Been Issued, One-fourth of Them Being From California.

Washington. — More than 57,000 druggists, retail and wholesale, and manufacturers of proprietary medicines, flavoring extracts, syrups, etc., have been licensed in the United States and its consular possessions to date, under the national prohibition act, according to statistics just compiled in the office of the prohibition commissioner, John H. Kramer.

The records of the internal revenue bureau also show that nearly 16,000 physicians in the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico have received permits to write prescriptions calling for the dispensation of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes and that additional permits at the rate of 1,000 a month are being issued to physicians.

Tabulation by states of the physicians licensed up to June 25 show that the prohibition director for Massachusetts has issued more than 15 per cent of the number of such permits distributed. New York state has another 15 per cent.

Massachusetts Leads.

The exact figures are: Massachusetts, 2,450; New York, 2,421; Pennsylvania, 1,535; Ohio, 1,450; Maryland, 1,225; Missouri, 1,150; Minnesota, 1,035. In states such as Illinois, Kansas and Indiana, where state codes will not permit the use of such permits, no physicians have been licensed by the government as to prescribe.

Porto Rican physicians, apparently, are awake to their opportunities under prohibition. 170 licenses to physicians to prescribe intoxicating liquors have been issued in that territory, or more than have been issued in Missis-

German People Eager to Work

Lack of Food and Materials Prevents Their Working With Old-Time Vigor.

HAVE NO HATE FOR AMERICANS

Hope to Establish Friendship Between Two Countries, Says German Agent —Country at Present Has Nothing for Export.

New York. —The German people are eager to work and readjust themselves and pay their war indemnities, but they cannot do so until they have help in the way of food and materials, according to Otto J. Marum, the German agent for an American Leather company in Milwaukee, who recently arrived from Germany. He says that the German workman is so underfed that he cannot possibly do a proper day's work, and that the high prices for all the necessities there, combined with the pay of the laborer with the mark at its present low rate of value, is causing hardships and great suffering among the working classes that can scarcely be realized.

"The visitors who come to Germany, put up at the best hotels where there is plenty of good food, and make a superficial inspection of some of the more accessible districts, cannot judge of the lack of food throughout the country," said Mr. Marum. "Deformed children are seen everywhere where the working people live, but one fails to take into consideration that their whole organism is undermined and that they will always bear the marks of what they have suffered in the last few years."

Nothing for Export.

"There is nothing at present for export, partly because of the great dearth of coal for factories and manufacturing purposes, and also because there are so few raw materials. The raw materials now available are only a very small percentage of the domestic needs. The people are striving to attain their old-time efficiency, but living costs must go down in order that wages may be reduced for profitable production."

"The same general problems that confront other countries now are present in Germany in a more aggravated form. For instance, the housing problem had reached a much more acute state than here. The government made an effort to adjust this by obliging those with more rooms in their residences than were actually needed for their own families to take others into their homes—as renters, of course—but since they are allowed the use of the kitchens and laundries and other parts of the houses the arrangement has made for great confusion and much discontent."

"The high prices for all building materials and the high wages for workmen have made it almost impos-

Camel Meat Is Put on Sale in Paris



The zoo in Paris was unable longer to feed many of its animals, and the carcasses were sold to a butcher, who slaughtered them and offered the meat to his customers as a substitute for beef.

Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Maine combined.

New York state is far in the van in number of retail and wholesale druggists, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, extracts and other products requiring the use of intoxicating liquor as an ingredient. Permits for these dispensers of products containing considerable quantities of intoxicants have been issued to 16,000 in New York state alone, or about 28 per cent of the total in the country.

Pennsylvania ranks second with about 12,900 such permits issued up to June 25. Illinois is third with nearly 3,000. Massachusetts is fourth with about 1,500 and Ohio is less than a hundred behind in fifth place.

More than twice as many permits for the sale alone of liquors have been issued in Pennsylvania as in any other state. There are 602 issued in

the Keystone state out of 3,243 for the entire country. These are issued principally to distillers and others, having intoxicating stuff in hand, but some wholesale liquor dealers and possibly some druggists may be found in this class.

Permits for Manufacture.

Only 238 permits for the manufacture of intoxicants have been issued, and more than a fourth of these, or 61, have gone to the wineries of California. Two permits of this class have been issued to distillers of whisky, both in Pennsylvania, according to enforcement officials.

Thirty-five of the sixty rectifiers' licenses have been granted to firms in New York state.

Ohio's state prohibition director has issued more permits for the transportation of intoxicating liquor than any other, with 350. Kentucky is second with 251 and Pennsylvania is third with 190. Massachusetts ranks fourth with 147, California fifth with 140, New York sixth with 128, Connecticut seventh with 112 and Missouri eighth with 80.

All other classes of permits for the use in any way of intoxicating liquor, in its importation or exportation, for manufacture or use of intoxicating elixir for conversion into vinegar, or for the sale or purchase of alcoholic preparations, syrups and beverages of more than half of 1 per cent alcoholic contents are issued direct from the prohibition commissioner's office, as also are permits to operate denatured plants and rectification establishments.

Permits "B" for the use of intoxicating liquors—in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, extracts, syrups, etc.—have been issued up to the number of 45,593 and permits "C" for the "use and sale" of such liquors have been issued up to the number of 11,370. These two classes of permits take in both wholesalers and retailers of intoxicants—always with the qualification "for medicinal purposes"—and because of the confusion resulting from these similar classifications, "B" and "C" permits now are being consolidated in many instances so that druggists, for instance, may not only dispense whisky, etc., on prescription, but may also use it in concocting medicinal preparations of more than one half of 1 per cent alcoholic content.

At the present rate of withdrawal from bond it will take only five years for the available supply of whisky in the United States to be consumed.

FEUDS KILL TOWN OF 1,000

Ferguson, Okla., Dies Fighting—Had No Church and but Small School.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Hate killed Ferguson. Fifteen years ago a town of 1,000 people, having a large saw and gypsum plant and shipping facilities, Ferguson today is dead. By order of the post office department the office has been closed, and soon the railroad will be discontinued, with trains running only to Hitchcock.

Ferguson is said to have died fighting as it had lived. Main street fights were common. West of town fights were common. West of town fights were common. West of town fights were common.

Ferguson never had a church, nor talk of a church. The only schoolhouse in its history would not seat more than twenty-five children.

To Flog Profiters Is Aim of This Bill

Budapest.—In deference to urgent requests of the national assembly the Hungarian government has drafted a bill prescribing corporal punishment for profiteers.

Create Civilian Unions.

Brussels.—Most of the large cities of Belgium, following the examples given in France and Switzerland, are creating civilian unions, whose chief aim is to combat political strikes and assure the working of public services.

FORESHADOWING AUTUMN STYLES



NO ONE turns away from the beautiful and too-brief summer of the North, even to consider its glowing autumn, except from necessity. But those who must think ahead in the matter of the styles, have already given time and attention to frocks for early fall, because they must be ready for the young woman whose school work is resumed in September. They are fore-handed and blaze the trail that mothers from one ocean to the other will follow, in outfitting their daughters who are still in school.

Even when materials have gravitated to something like normal in price, only those of substantial quality and plain texture are chosen for school girls. Reliable fabrics and simple designing are for them. Many schools prescribe a uniform for every day wear, and this makes easy sailing for those who must outfit the student. But there are other things besides the uniform to consider, among them frocks to be worn on the street and on occasions when the student is not in school.

Two new models that are pretty and practical ought to please their youthful owners, for they are becoming like the young figures. Brown is a favorite color and the frock at the left

is successfully made in this color of any of the plain wool fabrics that can be depended on for service. It is a one-piece affair having a blouse ornamented with braid in the same color, that has the effect of embroidery. There are flaring sleeves with handsome braiding and a plain skirt set onto the blouse about six inches below the normal waistline. Covered buttons are set on in a loop at each side of the skirt. The plain round neck which youth may venture to wear, is slashed at the front with a tiny vestee inserted made of lace, and there is a heavy silk cord finished with a knot, about the easy waist.

The vogue for accordion plating is to hold over into the fall, according to the pretty dress shown at the right. This is also a one-piece model with plaited skirt set onto a plain bodice having a short jacket with long sleeves over it. A very wide girle, finished with pointed ends falling from short loops, fastens at the left side. The jacket is outlined with two rows of narrow braid in white and the frock. In this instance, dark blue. There is a small sailor collar at the back. These are pretty frocks that will serve without a wrig for fall, and with a warm coat will last out the winter.

Caps for Morning Wear



THE woman who meets the acid test of the breakfast table and the bathing bench succeeds in looking attractive at these places, is the girl of her sisters. It is no small undertaking, yet there are many who succeed—and there are many who fail in it. Almost everyone can manage the garb for early morning successfully—but the bathing suit is more difficult and takes considerable study. It is of less importance than the dress for the beginning of the day.

Morning dress must be suited to the morning's occupation. In these servile days most women must engage themselves with the business of getting breakfast ready or helping to get it. It is not the hearty meal our forefathers indulged in, for most modern households have learned the wisdom of a light breakfast, but it requires very practical dressing. Besides the one-piece, simple cotton frocks that come from the weekly laundering looking crisp and sprightly, there are popular breakfast sets that include a skirt and a jacket, or blouse, made of the same washable materials. These are the only wear for early morning working hours.

The woman who need not concern herself with housework may indulge in silk breakfast jackets or those of georgette or chiffon. Pretty as they are they are not more pleasing than those crisp cotton frocks worn by her busier sisters.

Julia Bottomley

The House of Whispers

By WILLIAM JOHNSTON

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A SECRET PASSAGE.

Synopsis.—Spaulding Nelson is occupying the apartments of his great-uncle, Rufus Gaston. The Gastons, leaving on a trip, tell him about mysterious noises and "whispers" that have scared them. He becomes acquainted with Barbara Bradford, who lives in the same big building. He instinctively dislikes and distrusts the superintendant, Wick. The mysteries in his apartments begin with the disappearance of the Gaston pearls from the wall safe. He decides not to call in the police, but to do his own investigating. It is soon evident that someone has access to his rooms. Becoming friendly with Barbara, he learns that her apartments are equally mysterious. She tells him that several years before her sister Claire, who lives with her, had made a run-away marriage with an adventurer, from whom she was soon parted, and the marriage had been annulled. Claire is engaged to be married and someone has stolen documents concerning the affair from the Bradford apartment and is attempting to blackmail the Bradfords. Nelson takes Miss Kelly, the telephone girl, to dinner with the idea of pumping her. Gorman, a hotel detective, recognizes her as the wife of Lefty Moore, a noted burglar. Nelson tells his story to Gorman.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"And the number she called up—the private number—did you find out about that?"

"Sure, that was easy. It's one of the apartments in the Granddeck—Henry Kent's. Who's her?"

"I never heard of him. I'll try to find out, though."

"I would, but be careful how you go asking questions around the place. The Moore woman may have a pal. They generally work in pairs."

The ease and comeliness with which Gorman had learned all these things about the girl impressed me greatly, and I said as much. He received my compliments with a deprecating wave of the hand.

"Nothing to it, boy, when you know the ropes. But last night you told me you had taken the girl out to try to pump something out of her. What was it? What's doing?"

From beginning to end I told him the whole story in all of its perplexing details, starting with the day that I had received my great-uncle Rufus' note that had led to the chance meeting with Miss Bradford, bringing in my discharge and the disappearance of the Gaston pearls, and explaining what made me think these facts were in some way involved with the attempt to blackmail the Bradfords.

"What do you make of it? I asked as I ended my narrative. "Who do you think is at the bottom of it?"

"I don't think," he retorted. "In our business it does not pay to think too quick. You're apt to convict the wrong party."

"But you must think something," I protested.

"I think," he said slowly and meditatively, "that there's a lot of crooked work going on—I'll say that much. And you and Miss Bradford's pretty close to being the center of it."

"What can we do about it?"

"There's a way I learned from a lawyer that ain't bad. He'd take his client and put him in the center of a big circle with lines running in all directions—alibi, insanity, mistaken identity, no proof of guilt, lack of jurisdiction, escape on legal technicality—he'd mark out every possible defense. Then he'd follow each line out and see where it led and what plan the opposing lawyers would be likely to spring on him. Generally he got his man off."

"I don't quite see how that applies."

"You don't, eh?"

He traced an imaginary circle with his forefinger on the table in the little back room where we were sitting.

"Here's you and Miss Bradford in the center, surrounded by a lot of mysterious devilry. We'll make two circles. This inside one is the things that have happened to both of you—the wall safes opened, the papers stolen, the blackmail threats, the loss of your job, the voices you've heard. Now on this outer circle we'll mark down all the people who might be mixed up in these things—mind ye, I say only might be. First, there's Lefty Moore's woman—we know she's a crook. Then who do we know that knows her? There's at least two—Mr. Wick, the superintendant that hired her, and this Mr. Henry Kent, whose apartment she telephoned to. Then there's all the rest of the help in the house. Any one of them might be her pal. Then there's the slighty Bradford girl—"

"You don't suspect her, do you?" I cried, horrified at the prospect of his investigation taking this turn.

"The easy," he retorted. "I'm not suspecting anyone. I'm only putting them down. There's the Bradford girl and her ex-husband. He's a dynamite and that makes him a crook. Then there's the man you saw in the park, one of them with a scar on his face—well, he's a crook, too. You know a crook's a crook and goes to, so."

That's a start. There's the man who shadowed you—you would you know him again if you saw him?"

I shook my head doubtfully.

"I'm afraid not," I admitted, "you see—"

"Don't bother to explain. You either would or wouldn't, and that's all we need to know now. There's old Mr. Gaston and his wife. It's queer about their ducking out so suddenly and leaving no address, but maybe they're only scared. Let's see who else is there—the Bradford servants and the old man's, the old washerwoman—and the families who live in the house. We've got the circle pretty well covered, haven't we?"

More and more I had begun to appreciate how valuable the services of an experienced detective would be likely to be in helping to solve the mystery.

"Look here, Gorman," I said. "Why can't you take charge of this case for us?"

"What's in it?" he asked.

My face fell, and my enthusiasm died a sudden death. Once more I was confronted by the specter of my poverty. Of what use my talking to a high-priced investigator like Gorman when all the money I had in the world was less than two hundred dollars, out of which I had to live until I found employment. Yet I must serve Barbara Bradford.

"If you clear up this case," I announced, "I'll give you every cent I've got in the world."

He shook his head.

"It ain't enough. If I take this case, it won't be for the money that's in it. For that matter, I can get all I want from old Gaston for getting his pearls back. That'll be enough."

"Then you will take the case," I cried jubilantly.

"On one condition. That you'll promise to keep everything away from the police."

"I'll promise that for myself and Miss Bradford, too. That was the one reason she advanced against my telling you about things. She was afraid you'd call in the police."

"Never fear about that. There's nothing I'd like better than to put it over that bunch of young reformers they've got down in Center street. This hotel work don't suit me, anyhow. I've been thinking of opening up an office of my own. The recovery of the Gaston pearls would be a nice feather in my cap to start with."

"I see," I replied, "but you'll need money for expenses and that sort of thing, won't you? I have—"

"Leave that part of it to me," he retorted with a quizzical smile. "After all the years I was on the police force I ain't exactly broke by a long shot. All you've got to do is to keep your eyes open and let me know all that goes on in the apartment house. I'll attend to the rest. Don't do anything, though, without consulting me first."

"I'll gladly promise that."

"Good enough. We'd better arrange then to meet here every day at three sharp. It's as good a place as any."

"I'll be here."

"And look out you're not trailed. They may try shadowing you again."

"Who do you mean by they?" I asked eagerly.

"Them that trailed you yesterday," replied Gorman with a grin. "If you don't know, I don't know either—yet."

From his manner I was confident that he already had a shrewd suspicion as to the identity of some of the miscreants. The maze in the center of which he had placed Miss Bradford and myself meant far more to him, undoubtedly, than it did to me. More than likely his vast knowledge of the methods of criminals and his acquaintanceship with others like Lefty Moore had given him clues enough as to where to look for the plotters. I realized that it would be useless to question him further. He would admit suspecting no one until he was sure of their guilt, a quality I admired greatly.

"You can count on me," I repeated. "I'll be here at three tomorrow."

Yet how foolish it was for any of us to predict what we would be doing or where we would be twenty-four hours from now. Seldom do things happen in the routine of our lives as we had anticipated. I was not there the next day at the time appointed. By no possibility could I have been there, however much I might have wished to. Many things had happened in quick succession.

How it came about that my promise to meet Gorman went unfulfilled can best be explained by narrating the events of the evening after I returned to the Granddeck. It was nearly eight when I left the detective. I strolled leisurely down town and had dinner in the cafe where on one occasion I had seen the scar-faced man. I lingered there for a long time over my coffee hoping in vain that he might appear. I even ventured to cautiously question the waiter and head waiter, describing the man as best I could, but both of them insisted that they never had seen any such person. As I walked home I kept a wary eye out to make sure I was not being followed, but apparently no one was now shadowing me.

It was nine-thirty when I reached home. It had been arranged that Barbara about ten would signal me that we might have a chat from our respective windows. As I sat in my room waiting for the time to come, I was reviewing the case in all its aspects. Indeed there was hardly a waking moment that I was not thinking of the many mysteries about us. I was wondering if, when the case was cleared up the mysterious whispers that we all had heard would also be explained. I recalled Claire Bradford's unexpected visit to my apartment the evening before and her confusion when I had captured her. I wondered if the explanations she had offered had been the truth. Was she really trying to locate the source of the whispers? I looked interestedly up at the section of the wall that I had found her inspecting. What had she hoped to discover there?

I decided to make a close inspection of both sides of the wall. As I lighted up the sitting room and hall for this purpose, something unusual came to my notice that had hitherto escaped me entirely.

THE INNER WALL OF MY ROOM—the one running along the hall of the apartment—HAD THE APPEARANCE OF BEING AT LEAST FOUR FEET THICK.

It seemed so absurd that I refused to believe the evidence my eyes had given me. In these modern days of steel construction there was no reason for a wall being of medieval proportions. I sprang to my great-uncle's work basket and began rummaging to see if I could find a tape measure, and luckily my search was quickly rewarded.

I sketched a rough diagram of the rear rooms, and began measuring them off, carefully checking my figures as I went along. I found myself growing wildly excited as the tape measure confirmed what my eyes already had told me. The inner wall was at least four feet thick.

With thrills at the thought of the possibility of a secret passage there, I climbed up on a chair just as Claire Bradford had done, and began inspecting the wall inch by inch. Even

As I, Trembling All Over at the Thought of the Peril She Had Been In, Put My Arms About Her and Helped Her In.

as I did so I could not help laughing at myself. The idea that a modern apartment building might contain a secret passage was utterly ridiculous, yet as I pounded lightly on the wall it gave forth a hollow sound, vastly different from any other part of the room. I was convinced that between my room and the hall there was space enough at least for a passageway in which a man might walk.

I surveyed with growing interest the wooden paneling that in my room ran clear up to the ceiling. In the other rooms there was no paneling. Mounting the chair again I pressed sharply against the wood at the point from which the sound had seemed to come. It seemed to me it gave a little to my touch. I struck one of the sections a sharp blow. It dropped back a full half-inch, leaving what looked like a doorway—a space three feet wide by five feet high. The bottom of the opening was hardly two feet from the floor. If there was a passageway here, this panel certainly would explain how my rooms had been surreptitiously visited.

Feverishly I worked at the panel trying to push it further back. If there was a passageway there in the wall I was determined to see whether it led. My efforts to move the panel further seemed hopeless. As I worked at it I heard a tapping on my window sill.

It must be Barbara. In my excitement over the find I had forgotten all about the time. I sprang from the chair and rushed to the window. I found her peering out, trying to ascertain why I had not answered her signal.

"Oh," she breathed with relief, as my head appeared, "you were there. Did you see the detective?"

"Yes," I replied, speaking as low as my excited state would permit me, "but just now I discovered something really more important."

"What is it?"

"A secret passageway leading into my room. It seems to run along the wall. The wall there is at least four feet thick—room for a man to walk. There is a panel in the wall in my room leading into it. I was just trying it open when you signaled."

"Oh, how I wish I could see it!"

"Why can't you? Slip out of your front door, and I'll be at my door to admit you."

"I can't do that. Mother and Claire are in the front part of the house playing bridge with some guests. They will be sure to hear me going out."

"Come in tomorrow morning, then," I suggested.

She did not answer, and before I realized what she was doing, Barbara was out on the ledge making her perilous way across to my window.

"If Claire can do this, I can," she announced triumphantly, as I, trembling all over at the thought of the peril she had been in, put my arms about her and helped her in.

"Daring," I cried, still holding her in my arms. "Don't ever do that again. It's too dangerous. Promise me, Barbara, dear, you'll never again try that."

With her pretty face flushed at the terms of endearment that had unwittingly escaped me, she laughingly released herself from my arms.

"That was nothing," she said in a tense whisper. "Where's the panel?"

Relieved to find that she was not angered by my presumption, I hastened to turn up the light and pointed at the hole in the wall. As I had done, she sprang up on the chair and endeavored to push the panel further back, but was unable to budge it. Quicker witted than I, she then tried sliding it along. At the slightest touch it slid back in a groove, revealing the opening—leading to a what?

Striking a match, we both of us peered in. The space between the walls was certainly high enough and side enough for a man to walk there in comfort. So far as the flickering light of the match enabled us to judge, it ran the length of the hall, and near its further end there appeared to be some steps.

"Come," cried the intrepid Barbara, "let's explore it."

"No," I said firmly. "We must do nothing until I have seen the detective. We have put the case in his hands."

"But we must find out about it," protested the girl.

"Tomorrow," I said. "We know where it is. We know where the voices and whispers come from now."

"I wonder," she said thoughtfully, "if there is the same sort of a passageway in our apartment?"

"Promise me that if you find there is one, you will not attempt to explore it alone."

As we argued about it we both stopped short and with blanched faces listened. From somewhere—it sounded as if it was right below us—we heard sounds as if two people were struggling. Then came a woman's shriek, a wild scream with the death terror in it. The sound seemed close at hand. It seemed to come right up from the opening in the panel by which we were standing.

Once more there came an awful scream—a scream stopped off short as if some brutal hand had throttled the woman's throat.

"What is it?" cried Barbara.

"Listen," I commanded. "It seems to come from the floor below."

Holding our breaths we strained our ears for further sounds. Suddenly a shot rang out, and there was a thud as if a body had fallen to the floor. Then all was silence.

With terror in our faces we turned to each other, seeking an explanation which neither could give.

"Mother—Claire!" cried Barbara. "They'll be alarmed. I must go back to them at once."

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As we argued about it we both stopped short and with blanched faces listened. From somewhere—it sounded as if it was right below us—we heard sounds as if two people were struggling. Then came a woman's shriek, a wild scream with the death terror in it. The sound seemed close at hand. It seemed to come right up from the opening in the panel by which we were standing.

Once more there came an awful scream—a scream stopped off short as if some brutal hand had throttled the woman's throat.

No Harm in Looking at Ankle, Judge Rules

New York.—The free-born right of mere man to stare at a pretty ankle has been given the dignity of a judicial opinion.

Magistrate Corrigan entered this decision in the court records when he discharged Harold New, a piano man, charged with disorderly conduct by two young women for having stared.

"Is that all he did?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, but he stared at my—"

"one of the girls said amid blushes."

"There's no grounds for the charge in that," said the magistrate, frowning New.

GERMAN "ACES" IN LOVE DUEL IN AIR

Battle for Hand of Young Dresden Actress at Altitude of 5,000 Feet.

Dresden.—The old order of "pistols and coffee for two" has changed to "Fokkers for two" for the aerial duel is the latest form of winning the hand of the fair lady. The first aerial duel was fought recently in Germany, two German air "aces," Lieutenants Hur-

man and Von Fels fighting desperately for the hand of Grete Felsner, a pretty Dresden actress.

Hartman and the young woman were secretly engaged when Von Fels came upon the scene. He paid court so openly that a quarrel between the two men followed. Von Fels, an expert duelist, challenged Hartman and the challenge was accepted.

The girl, realizing that her fiancé would have little chance for his life in an ordinary duel, and knowing him to be an expert aviator, proposed a novel departure from the usual field of honor—a duel in the air. The idea met with instant favor and the seconds arranged for details for the first aerial duel.

The duel was to be fought at an altitude of 5,000 feet, the contestants firing through their propellers until one was downed. The first time the machines came within range of each other, neither aviator was harmed. The Fokkers turned and again dashed at each other and this time Von Fels' machine crashed to the earth.

An inquiry was instituted and is still in progress. The affair was so half-singly novel that the military jurists are in a quandary. The young woman, who was the cause of the duel, left the town hurriedly and Hartman was charged, temporarily, at least, of the prize for which he had risked his life.

MADE TO DON MODEST GOWN

New Orleans Priest Stops Wedding and Turns Out Lights Until Bride Changes.

New Orleans, La.—A wedding ceremony in St. Louis cathedral was postponed several hours because the officiating priest, Father Antoine, declared the bride was immodestly attired and violated a recent order of Archbishop Shaw of New Orleans relative to wearing apparel.

The priest declared the bride appeared to him "so shocking that he had the sexton put out the lights so that she might retire and properly clothe herself."

Although he declined to divulge the name of the bride, he declared she "wanted to fly in society style at her wedding, much to her disgrace."

Everything had been prepared for the wedding and the bridegroom was in the edifice. The altars were ablaze with candles and the electric lights in every part of the ancient cathedral were lighted. The bride started up the main aisle, but had not gone far before the priest viewed the gown, ordered the lights out, and sent her home to assume other garments. The marriage ceremony then was performed.

Time Measured by Candles.

The Chinese, besides using water clocks, also invented joss-sticks, which burned uniformly. The joss-stick is somewhat similar to what good old King Alfred of England is said to have used way back in the eighth century. He was a great educator, and discovered that tallow candles could be used for dividing the time which he allowed his nobles in which to make convulsions against each other.

"She's been murdered. Get the police quick."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Taught Chinese Lacemaking.

The art of lacemaking was first taught to the Chinese of the Chofoo district by foreign missionaries about twenty-five years ago. They believed that by teaching lacemaking the women and girls would find profitable employment within their own homes, and the subsequent spread of the industry has fully justified their efforts. Although first taught in Chofoo, Chi Hsia Hsien was the first district in which lace was extensively made.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT

Continued from first page.

E. A. Winans, 1-28-1920, order 2109 for Literary Digest, New York Times, Outlook, Popular Mechanics, etc., November 10 and 16	12.50
Thomas Charles, 3-24-1920, order 2159 for bills of Sept 17, October 13, November 10 and 16	16.83
Chelsea Hardware Co., 3-30-1920, order 2177 for hardware and furniture and oil for roof	50.75
E. W. Kautsky, 3-30-1920, order 2182 for supplies as per invoice 11-8-1919, order No. 169831	13.10
Chelsea Elevator Co., 4-5-1920, order 2184 for cement for repair and other materials	12.55
H. H. Penn & Co., 4-5-1920, order 2187 for 2 gallons paste, 1 dozen pencils, 100 envelopes, letter files, 1/2 lb. lard, 1 gal. gasol, 1 cake paraffin	8.05
U. S. Chemical Co., 4-5-1920, order 2188 for three cases rol. towels	30.00
Edith Publishing Co., 4-5-1920, order 2189 for 6 Rapid Calculation Tablets and 1 Rapid Calculation Key and postage	2.89
Laurel Book Co., 4-5-1920, order 2190 for bill of Dec. 24, 1919	.68
Hillsdale School Supply Co., 4-5-1920, order 2193 for Outlines in Cities and Grammar	2.00
Beckley, Carly Co., 4-5-1920, order 2194 for water colors as per invoice of January 26, 1920	12.05
Houghton, Mifflin Co., 4-5-1920, order 2196 for Hoyt & Peets Everyday Arithmetic	2.23
George Wahr, 4-5-1920, order 2198 for eight manuals	10.40
E. L. Stagner, 4-5-1920, order 2247 for making change in Commercial room and lumber	15.00
I. P. Vogel, 6-24-1920, order 2273 for sponge, paste, brush, bloom, Bon-Ami, brooms, dusters, trass, book, mop sticks, brushes, flour, furniture polish, varnish, rubber bands, glue and other supplies as per invoice per 6-22-1920	41.50
A. W. Wishart, 6-26-1920, order 2276 for speaking at commencement	35.00
Elizabeth Depeu, 6-26-1920, order 2283 for taking census	30.00
John Kalmbach, 6-26-1920, order 2284 for taking census for 1919	30.00
Elizabeth Depeu, 7-1-1920, order 2287 for balance due for taking census 1920	5.00
Nell D. Hills, 7-1-1920, order 2288 for lettering diplomas and postage	19.11
M. W. Welch Mfg. Co., 7-1-1920, order 2289 for 100 diplomas	45.00
George Wahr, 7-1-1920, order 2290 for pads, typewriter ribbons and bill rendered of May 7, 1920	34.18
J. E. McClure Co., 7-1-1920, order 2292 for school supplies	4.00
Total	\$888.96
Officers Salaries	
Elizabeth Depeu, 6-26-1920, order 2277 salary as trustee	24.00
E. A. Mapes, 6-26-1920, order 2278 salary as trustee	4.00
M. J. Dunkel, 6-26-1920, order 2279 salary as trustee	24.00
George W. Palmer, 6-26-1920, order 2280 for services as treasurer	50.00
John Kalmbach, 6-24-1920, order 2281 for salary as secretary	125.00
George W. Palmer, 7-1-1920, order 2292 salary as treasurer, bal. due	25.00
Teachers Wages	
J. E. McClosky, 9-13-1919, order 1972 for salary as superintendent	60.00
J. E. McClosky, 9-23-1919, order 1974 salary as superintendent	111.67
J. E. Martin, 9-25-1919, order 1975 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 9-25-1919, order 1976 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 9-25-1919, order 1977 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 9-25-1919, order 1978 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 9-25-1919, order 1979 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 9-25-1919, order 1980 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 9-25-1919, order 1981 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 9-25-1919, order 1982 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 9-25-1919, order 1983 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 9-25-1919, order 1984 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 9-25-1919, order 1985 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 9-25-1919, order 1986 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 9-25-1919, order 1987 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 9-25-1919, order 1988 wages as teacher	70.00
J. E. McClosky, 9-25-1919, order 1989 wages as teacher	70.00
Nica M. Roode, 9-25-1919, order 1990, balance wages	10.00
J. E. McClosky, 10-22-1919, order 1996 salary as superintendent	175.00
J. E. Martin, 10-22-1919, order 1997 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 10-22-1919, order 1998 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 10-22-1919, order 1999 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 10-22-1919, order 2000 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 10-22-1919, order 2001 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 10-22-1919, order 2002 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 10-22-1919, order 2003 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 10-22-1919, order 2004 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 10-22-1919, order 2005 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 10-22-1919, order 2006 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 10-22-1919, order 2007 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 10-22-1919, order 2008 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 10-22-1919, order 2009 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 10-22-1919, order 2010 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 11-8-1919, order 2024 wages as teacher	35.00
J. E. McClosky, 11-20-1919, order 2025 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 11-20-1919, order 2026 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 11-20-1919, order 2027 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 11-20-1919, order 2028 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 11-20-1919, order 2029 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 11-20-1919, order 2030 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 11-20-1919, order 2031 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 11-20-1919, order 2032 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 11-20-1919, order 2033 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 11-20-1919, order 2034 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 11-20-1919, order 2035 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 11-20-1919, order 2036 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 11-20-1919, order 2037 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 11-20-1919, order 2038 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 11-20-1919, order 2039 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 11-20-1919, order 2040 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 12-17-1919, order 2056 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 12-17-1919, order 2057 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 12-17-1919, order 2058 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 12-17-1919, order 2059 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 12-17-1919, order 2060 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 12-17-1919, order 2061 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 12-17-1919, order 2062 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 12-17-1919, order 2063 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 12-17-1919, order 2064 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 12-17-1919, order 2065 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 12-17-1919, order 2066 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 12-17-1919, order 2067 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 12-17-1919, order 2068 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 12-17-1919, order 2069 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 12-17-1919, order 2070 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 12-17-1919, order 2071 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 1-16-1920, order 2095 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 1-16-1920, order 2096 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 1-16-1920, order 2097 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 1-16-1920, order 2098 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 1-16-1920, order 2099 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 1-16-1920, order 2100 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 1-16-1920, order 2101 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 1-16-1920, order 2102 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 1-16-1920, order 2103 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 1-16-1920, order 2104 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 1-16-1920, order 2105 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 1-16-1920, order 2106 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 1-16-1920, order 2107 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 1-16-1920, order 2108 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 1-16-1920, order 2109 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 1-16-1920, order 2110 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 1-28-1920, order 2111 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 1-28-1920, order 2112 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 1-28-1920, order 2113 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 1-28-1920, order 2114 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 1-28-1920, order 2115 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 1-28-1920, order 2116 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 1-28-1920, order 2117 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 1-28-1920, order 2118 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 1-28-1920, order 2119 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 1-28-1920, order 2120 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 1-28-1920, order 2121 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 1-28-1920, order 2122 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 1-28-1920, order 2123 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 1-28-1920, order 2124 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 1-28-1920, order 2125 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 1-28-1920, order 2126 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 2-13-1920, order 2130 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 2-13-1920, order 2131 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 2-13-1920, order 2132 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 2-13-1920, order 2133 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 2-13-1920, order 2134 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 2-13-1920, order 2135 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 2-13-1920, order 2136 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 2-13-1920, order 2137 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 2-13-1920, order 2138 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 2-13-1920, order 2139 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 2-13-1920, order 2140 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 2-13-1920, order 2141 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 2-13-1920, order 2142 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 2-13-1920, order 2143 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 2-13-1920, order 2144 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 2-13-1920, order 2145 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 2-27-1920, order 2146 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 2-27-1920, order 2147 wages as teacher	90.00
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Katherine Johnson, 2-27-1920, order 2151 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 2-27-1920, order 2152 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 2-27-1920, order 2153 wages as teacher	75.00
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Ethel Kalmbach, 2-27-1920, order 2156 wages as teacher	70.00
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Florence Spring, 2-27-1920, order 2158 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 2-27-1920, order 2159 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 2-27-1920, order 2160 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 2-27-1920, order 2161 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2162 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2163 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2164 wages as teacher	75.00
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Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2167 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 3-24-1920, order 2168 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 3-24-1920, order 2169 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 3-24-1920, order 2170 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 3-24-1920, order 2171 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 3-24-1920, order 2172 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 3-24-1920, order 2173 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 3-24-1920, order 2174 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 3-24-1920, order 2175 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 3-24-1920, order 2176 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2177 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2178 wages as teacher	175.00
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Lillian Robinson, 3-24-1920, order 2181 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 3-24-1920, order 2182 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2183 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 3-24-1920, order 2184 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 3-24-1920, order 2185 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 3-24-1920, order 2186 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 3-24-1920, order 2187 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 3-24-1920, order 2188 wages as teacher	70.00
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Florence Spring, 3-24-1920, order 2190 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 3-24-1920, order 2191 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 3-24-1920, order 2192 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2193 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2194 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2195 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2196 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 3-24-1920, order 2197 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 3-24-1920, order 2198 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2199 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 3-24-1920, order 2200 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 3-24-1920, order 2201 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 3-24-1920, order 2202 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 3-24-1920, order 2203 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 3-24-1920, order 2204 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 3-24-1920, order 2205 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 3-24-1920, order 2206 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 3-24-1920, order 2207 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 3-24-1920, order 2208 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2209 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2210 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2211 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2212 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 3-24-1920, order 2213 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 3-24-1920, order 2214 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2215 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 3-24-1920, order 2216 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 3-24-1920, order 2217 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 3-24-1920, order 2218 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 3-24-1920, order 2219 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 3-24-1920, order 2220 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 3-24-1920, order 2221 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 3-24-1920, order 2222 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 3-24-1920, order 2223 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 3-24-1920, order 2224 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2225 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2226 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2227 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2228 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 3-24-1920, order 2229 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 3-24-1920, order 2230 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2231 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 3-24-1920, order 2232 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 3-24-1920, order 2233 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 3-24-1920, order 2234 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 3-24-1920, order 2235 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 3-24-1920, order 2236 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 3-24-1920, order 2237 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 3-24-1920, order 2238 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 3-24-1920, order 2239 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 3-24-1920, order 2240 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2241 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2242 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2243 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2244 wages as teacher	75.00
Lillian Robinson, 3-24-1920, order 2245 wages as teacher	85.00
Nica M. Roode, 3-24-1920, order 2246 wages as teacher	85.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2247 wages as teacher	85.00
Nellie BeGole, 3-24-1920, order 2248 wages as teacher	75.00
Florence Howlett, 3-24-1920, order 2249 wages as teacher	75.00
Minnie Allen, 3-24-1920, order 2250 wages as teacher	70.00
Alma Widmayer, 3-24-1920, order 2251 wages as teacher	70.00
Ethel Kalmbach, 3-24-1920, order 2252 wages as teacher	70.00
Ruth Spiegelberg, 3-24-1920, order 2253 wages as teacher	70.00
Florence Spring, 3-24-1920, order 2254 wages as teacher	70.00
Hazel Speer, 3-24-1920, order 2255 wages as teacher	70.00
Edna Dancer, 3-24-1920, order 2256 wages as teacher	70.00
Katherine Johnson, 3-24-1920, order 2257 wages as teacher	85.00
J. E. McClosky, 3-24-1920, order 2258 wages as teacher	175.00
J. E. Martin, 3-24-1920, order 2259 wages as teacher	90.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin	