



Church Drops "German"
Wichita, Kan.—Wichita's German Methodist church is to be Americanized. It will be renamed to keep pace with the younger generation, which speaks "the Kansas language." The church will be known as the Cavalry Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. David W. Smith, pastor of the church, whose name Smith was Americanized by his father 50 years ago, said the change was the desire of a majority of the congregation.

MANCHESTER
In the southwest corner of Washtenaw county, 25 miles from Ann Arbor, the County Seat and University City, 25 miles from Ypsilanti and the Normal school, 20 miles from Jackson, the Prison City, 14 miles from Detroit, 10 miles from Toledo.
At Junction of Jackson and Ypsilanti Branches of the Lake Shore Railway, Bell Telephone, W. U. Telegraph, Municipal Electric Lighting Plant, Three Good Water Powers, and Stock Section. Everything Up-to-Date.

SOCIETIES
MANCHESTER LODGE No. 143, F. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall Monday evening on or before full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. E. E. Root, Secretary; B. O. Root, W. M.

VERIDIAN CHAPTER No. 48, E. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. E. E. Root, Secy. F. E. Spafford, H. P.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL No. 24, E. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. E. E. Root, Secy. F. E. Spafford, H. P.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER No. 101, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Hall, Friday evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. Mrs. Edna Root, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Kirkwood, Worthy Matron.

BUSINESS CARDS

A. J. WATERS
Attorney
and Counselor at Law, Office over Union Savings Bank
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

FRED M. FREEMAN
Lawyer
Office over Peoples Bank
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

LEO L. WATKINS
Lawyer
Office in Washtenaw Block over Pax Brothers Store
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

FRANK A. STIVERS
Attorney and Counselor at Law
611-6-4-4 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Ann Arbor
SPECIAL BOUTIQUE—WILLIAM L. LING
General Practitioner in all Courts

G. A. SERVIS
Is prepared to do all kinds of
Dental Work
General and Local Anesthetics for Pathology
Extraction—Office opposite to
Service Building.

C. F. KAPP
Physician and Surgeon
Office at residence on Chicago street, House
10 to 12 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
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L. DAVISSON, M. D. C.
Veterinary Surgeon
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN
Office at residence, Ann Arbor St.

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Licensed Auctioneer
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN
Sales in Village or County. He is personally
attended to all reasonable terms.
Bids can be made at Enterprise Office.

BRIEGL & FISH
Manchester Hotel Barbers
Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, etc.
One in Street—Main
Hot and Cold Baths.

MONUMENTS
OF QUALITY
See
GEORGE MILLER
Opposite Depot,
Representing the
JACKSON GRANITE CO.

GIFT
ARTICLES
for Every
Occasion

NEW SPOONS,
Rings, Bracelets,
Watches, Pins,
Brooches, Chains
and all articles in
the jewelry line.

COME AND SEE ME

H. L. ROOT
JEWELER

STUDENTS SHOW THEM HOW

Schoolchildren Hold Session in Colorado Senate in Presence of Senators.

Denver, Colo.—A lesson in the ways and means of running a legislative body was given the senate of the state of Colorado when the senate of the Emerson public school of Denver sat in the seats of the senators at the state capitol and held a ten-minute session.

The Emerson school organization is a self-governing body, having all the officers and working machinery that hold forth in the government of the United States.

The "senate" was called to order by Vice President Eli Dorsey, thirteen years old, who is presiding officer of the senate. He immediately called for the reading of bills as provided for in the rules.

Reading Clerk Beatrice Poyell, ten, assisted by Enrolling Clerk Lulu Willard, also ten, then read bill No. 112 by Schermerhorn, which was the "bone dry" bill under discussion in the Colorado assembly.

No sooner had the bill been read than Ethel Tonowski, who seemed to be the Jim Ham Lewis of the senate, moved that the enacting clause be stricken out. Vice President Dorsey called for a vote and the enacting clause was stricken out.

The vice president then thanked the senate for its courtesy in allowing the session.

SAYS TO VARY COW'S RATIONS

Expert Tells Dairyman That Frequent Change of Food is Necessary for Best Results.

Bozeman, Mont.—"To have a dairy cow produce her maximum flow of milk she must have the proper kind, amount and variety of food," Prof. G. L. Martin told the dairymen who were in attendance at the state college farmers' week. "When she is at her maximum of production, she has sufficient food to maintain her body and to produce all the milk of which she is capable."

"If more food is supplied it goes into surplus flesh and fat. If less food is supplied, milk production falls off, for the amount taken for bodily sustenance cannot be reduced."

"A carefully balanced and frequently varied ration is therefore necessary with abundance of roughage to fill up the large stomach space."

Phone 76 Gasoline and Oils

Service

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LINN C. WEAVER

Proprietor

General Repair

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WORK GUARANTEED

Half Block East of Depot

Clinton, Mich.

East Side

GROCE

FREE PREMIUMS

With each pound of coffee also a fresh line of

Candies

of all kinds and prices

Oranges and

Grapefruit

and all kinds of serials

PHONE 180

J. H. Delker

ANCIENT ROMANY

STRICKEN BY WAR

Simple Folk of the Carpathians

Bewildered by Passing of

Giant Armies.

BOAST OF ROMAN ANCESTRY

Picturesque Scenes in Roumania Described by Correspondent—Children Are Genuinely Handsome, But Cleanliness is an Unknown Virtue.

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE.

(Special Correspondent of Daily News, Chicago.)

With Gen. von Falkenhayn's Army in Roumania.—If a stage director could put this picture into the smugglers' scene in "Carmen" he would have a fortune.

But nobody would believe it to be real. It is the temporary internment camp for civilians into which the Germans have converted a spacious Greek church of Rucar, in the heart of the Roumanian Carpathians. Most of the city has been burned. All men of military age are gone. But the homeless inhabitants that remained had to be concentrated where they could be watched, for this city is an important base for mountain operations.

And such a camp. Such colors and types. The stained glass windows of the church fade before the gaudy apparel of these Roumanian women. Young and old alike wear the lozenge of red skirts. Above the waist there is a little more individuality, but not less color—blue, white, green, yellow and a few black. Some are richly embroidered, others are cheap print cloths. But all are garish.

We found the original silk skirt here—as though the skirt were but a growth of "blanket" days. Yet these are not an aboriginal type, like our Indians. Clothes are no civilized afterthought for them. Their proudest boast is that they are descendants of the Romans.

Many of them reveal the Roman profile. Some of them are genuinely handsome, especially the children; but they seem to age quickly. Apparently there is no summer in their lives. They jump from spring to fall and winter in a day. Only a few of the women between fifteen and forty years revealed traces of the beauty of their daughters. As for children, there seemed to be plenty of them.

Garb of Old Romany.

The men all wore the typical Roumanian garb—tight-fitting trousers of cotton or woolen goods that had once been white, but probably laundered only infrequently; a white shirtlike affair that hung outside the trousers, halfway to the knees, like a kilt, and a little tight jacket. Few of the men showed any traces of Roman ancestry. Cleanliness would have hurt none, although it might have lessened the picturesque. All about the big churchyard, where gathered families and "neighborhoods," cooking primitive meals by open fires. One group was particularly worth observing. It might have been the city council of Rucar, for all I know. Around a fire sat 12 weather-beaten patriarchs, grave almost to silence. As we came up their deliberations stopped abruptly. They arose, took off their dirty sheepskin caps, bowed and stood silent with an air almost of servility. It is a typical Roumanian expression. For, not even excepting Russia, Roumania still seems to have the most servile peasant folk.

All arose but one. He was an old man, though not the oldest there. Instead of wearing a dirty sheepskin cap, he had one of black. His features were well cut, his eyes and nose revealed at least the possibilities of intelligent ancestry. He had the air of a man of importance. On the stage he might well have been the chief of a mountain tribe. Finally, he, too, arose and greeted us, though sullenly. Later we learned that he was one of the wealthiest men of Rucar, but could neither read nor write.

No Interpreter to Tell Story.

We could not understand their language, and they made little effort to get into a conversation with us. A woman from a neighboring camp came over to say something, but we had no interpreter and her story was lost. But as an ethnological exhibit the picture belonged in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

In the church the scene was just as picturesque, but the air was too thick for an extended inspection. About forty families were camped on the floor, with a strange collection of household paraphernalia. Besides the door, the only possible ventilation was a broken window pane. What seemed to cause particular complaint was the broken pane, not the ventilation.

You could not help feeling sorry for these poor mountain folk, driven from their homes by a war of which and about which they knew nothing, and in which they had no interest. To them Bucharest was as far off as Berlin. Not one but envied the prosperity of the Roumanians on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians. Yet the war had wrecked their city and their homes, and strange German soldiers were marching through their streets in pursuit of the fathers and brothers who had fled with the Roumanian army into the mountain fastnesses beyond.

So far we had passed column after column of heavy baggage trains carrying provisions and ammunition to the front. Now our automobile slowed up, as we picked our way through a marching regiment. They were a dusty lot of men, loaded down with heavy knapsacks and their winter equipment. For the nights are bitterly cold in these passes. Yet they sang as we passed them and seemed as cheery as though they were going on a mountain lark. That is, most of them did. For some of them it was a hard struggle with no pleasure ahead.

The head of this column had just reached the crest and left the road. For down the other side there was no need of following the long windings over which our automobile had to go with brakes set. The soldiers scrambled freely down the bluffs, reaching the bottom almost as quickly as we did. But again we had to climb a long and tedious hill on the other side before we came to the valley in which the war operations were now on.

The Darker Side of Marching.

A week later we made the same trip, this time following General von Falkenhayn himself on an inspection trip of this front. And now it rained. The gorgeous beauty of these wild mountain crags, the purple mists that veiled the garish colors of the peaks, the fascination and the splendor of what Americans call Indian summer were gone. Everything had assumed, as if by magic, drab colors. The misty rain beat against us before an icy wind. The steep roads became perilous with slippery mud. There was no song from the soldiers that we passed. Dripping, soaked, they plodded wearily and slowly. The horses of the baggage trains seemed to feel the same way about it. The automobile trucks floundered in the mud and many had narrow escapes. It is no light task to navigate one of these giant cars on a crooked, slippery mountain road.

On little shelves of the mountain side, were smoky bivouac fires trying hard to burn. About them were drenched soldiers trying to dry their soaked equipment and uniforms. Here and there flapped tiny dog tents into which these soldiers would creep for the night in the hope that tomorrow would bring a bit of sunshine.

Wounded Know No Hate.

Around a turn in the road came a slowly moving, weary ox train. The oxen seemed to mind the rain less than the horses. It was the contents of the wagons these oxen pulled slowly and ponderously through the mud that made our auto slow down as we passed them. Each wagon contained a number of wounded lying in the straw. Some of them were covered with rubber blankets. All were trying feebly to smile at us as they passed on this jolting journey over the mountains from the battle lines to the hospitals behind the front.

We found German and Roumanian side by side. Their enemy seemed to have ended. Wounded friend and wounded foe had become brothers.

It was in this section that the Roumanians had attempted to stop the German advance by blowing up the road at three abrupt curves. They had done their work well. The explosions tore off the whole shell on the road was carried. But the German engineers had done their work equally well. They hurriedly built up a wall at about the middle of the destroyed road, then dynamited away a big chunk of the overhanging mountain side. This fell against their new abutment, and in three hours the Germans were able to put artillery over the new road.

AVIATOR AND DIVER

Mrs. Alice McKee Bryant, who says she is the only woman in the world who follows the profession of submarine diving and makes a living out of it, is also a self-taught aviator. She was recently voted an honorary life membership in the Marine Engineers' association. She is the widow of Johnny Bryant, an aviator who was killed in Victoria, B. C., after they had been married for only two months. Her diving equipment weighs more than 800 pounds. She will spend the next few months as instructor in a Florida aviation school, a less strenuous occupation than submarine diving.

was never compelled to do any fighting. The Cuban regular army is now considered an efficient force. It consists of 11,000 men, garbed almost exactly like American troops. A United States army officer has been detailed by request to train the Cuban forces. They are well equipped and make a good showing. But President Menocal has not all the army behind him. This is a compliment to his honor in a way which seems curious to Americans. The preceding president, Gomez, now a leader in the revolt, had promoted military men of his party wholesale, without regard to merit. When Menocal was elected, conservative army officers, brought up in Cuban ideas, expected their turn for promotion at the expense of their rivals had come. But Menocal decided that for the good of Cuba the merit system must be upheld. This had the effect of alienating conservative army officers without attaching to him any large part of the liberals. A good share of the army became disaffected, claiming that the president had not played fair with them.

Immensely Prosperous.

Like President Madero of Mexico, who refused to execute Felix Diaz when he caught him, and later was unseated and slain by Diaz and Huerta, Menocal did not pursue the business of politics in traditional Spanish-American style and now he suffers for it.

Cubans, too, are ready for a revolution because they are immensely prosperous. They have been rolling in wealth since sugar almost doubled in price. Other nations might think this prosperity a cause for keeping the peace and letting the prosperity continue. But good fortune unfortunately has reacted on the Cuban temperament differently. In plain English, the Cuban thinks it is about time to go on a spree. Of course, that is not the attitude of the planters and merchants, who are mostly Conservatives, but it is the point of view of the Liberal masses.

The Liberals think they have a good cause in the undoubted corruption of the recent elections. Not only did the registry lists, or rather the census lists, which serve as a record of the persons entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, contain no less than 200,000 fictitious names, or nearly half the number of the voting population, but repeating was practiced openly and on an enormous scale, cases of men voting eight or ten times being common.

Neutral observers agree these frauds were committed by both sides. The Liberals accuse the administration of the bulk of the frauds and the Conservatives retort with a like charge.

The Liberals further say the administration used the army to drive Liberals away from the polls, manipulated the votes after they were cast and falsified the returns.

Raise Standard of Revolt.

It is a fact that when the liberals seemed to be winning, the administration suddenly seized telephone and telegraph lines and the returns began coming in very slowly. There followed court contests, and finally it was decided to hold elections in certain districts over again.

Either believing that these elections would not be fairly held, or despairing of success anyway, the Liberals raised the standard of revolt before the results by the by-elections were announced.

The leading figures in Cuba today are:

President Menocal, whose term does not expire until May 20.

General Gomez, president preceding Menocal. He was in early life an untutored plantation foreman. He is considered the shrewdest politician in Cuba and is the wealthiest man in the island. He has wonderful powers of oratory. Gomez was one of the factors of disorder which brought about the last American intervention.

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RACE PROBLEM

BIG FACTOR IN

CUBAN TROUBLE

Negroes, Now Become Wealthy,

Demand Full Enjoyment of

Constitutional Rights.

ELECTION METHODS CORRUPT

Eighteen Years of Freedom Has Not Put Cuba on Anything Approaching Plane of United States or the Great Nations of Europe.

New York.—Cuba's negro problem is largely to blame for the revolutionary developments which have centered attention on the rich little island republic.

There is no color line in Cuban suffrage laws. There is not even denial of the right to vote.

And it is a common observation in Cuba that the negro goes to the polls more regularly than his white compatriot. The negro is proud to vote, while the white is often too proud to vote. The latter is indifferent and often lets election day go by without exercising his right of suffrage.

The negro goes to the polls and votes—but whether his vote counts is another matter.

Cuban election methods are hopelessly corrupt—at least, 18 years of freedom have not been sufficient to put them on anything approaching the plane of the United States and the great nations of Europe.

Through these methods, the Liberals in sympathy with the revolt say, their party was cheated out of the recent election.

The Liberals constitute the party of the masses, especially the negroes. It is generally admitted they have a majority of the voting population. In fact, Raoul E. Desveraine, counsel to the Cuban legation at Washington, said a few days ago with a certain amount of cynicism:

"It is perfectly true as he (Dr. Orestes Ferrera) says, that 80 per cent of Cuba's population belongs to the Liberal party, but it is equally true, although he does not say so, that the 80 per cent is composed largely of the peon class and that the brains and breeding of Cuba are affiliated with the Conservative party."

Tenacious of Rights.

Senor Desveraine is not the only Cuban in this country who takes the stand that "intellect" and "birth" should control Cuba—for Cuba's benefit. They point to the undoubted fact that the present administration of President Mario Menocal has been exceedingly honest and efficient when thrown against the dark background of the frauds perpetrated in the administration of Jose Miguel Gomez.

But Cubans, like Americans, do not like a rule imposed upon them, even for their own benefit. The Cuban negro, especially, is tenacious of his rights. He is far different from the American negro—more ambitious and more independent.

Negroes formed a large share of the army of independence. These veterans of the war with Spain do not allow any man to take precedence of them, simply because he is a white man. It is also to be remembered that there is not the distinct color line drawn in Havana and other Cuban towns which we take for granted in the United States. Many negroes have held high offices in the government. Their social position is often one of which few American negroes would ever dream.

If the present revolutionary spirit is quelled with the help of American troops it is bound to break forth again. This is the opinion of the men here best acquainted with conditions in Cuba. The terms of unrest, feeding on a feeling of injustice, cannot easily be destroyed.

The negroes in the last few years have increased so in power and in wealth that they now demand the complete enjoyment of their constitutional rights and they are forcing the issue.

Santa Clara and Oriente, two provinces that are traditional Liberal strongholds, are the centers of the present trouble. Santa Clara is the home of General Gomez and of General Guzman, the Liberal leader who has been clamoring for American supervision of the new elections.

Stirs Washington.

Oriente occupies the extreme eastern end of the island. It has been a hotbed of disturbance for years. The population is about half negro.

In this eastern part of Cuba the rebellion scored its greatest initial success, when Maj. Roberto Fernandez, military commander of an insurgent force, seized Santiago and notified the United States he had mined the harbor.

It was this notable blow in the insurgent cause which stirred Washington into action.

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SPEED WORK ON WAR CRAFT

President Authorizes Expenditure of \$115,000,000 Emergency Fund.

Washington.—News received from Plymouth that 15 men, some of them Americans, had been drowned when the American merchantman Vigilance was sunk without warning by a German submarine, added, if possible, to the already grave view of the situation held here as a result of the destruction of the Vigilance, the Illinois and the City of Memphis.

The president authorized the expenditure of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund, provided by congress to speed up naval construction and pay for special additional war craft, and the suspension of the eight-hour labor law in plants engaged on navy work.

Immediately afterward Secretary Daniels ordered the New York navy yard to begin building 60 submarine chasers of the 110-foot type, to be completed in from 60 to 80 days.

[illegible]

re. Neverwed—Does your wife treat the same as she did before you married?

r. Peck—Not exactly. Before we married when I displeased her refused to speak to me.

Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head
one of the most and harshest effects. Quinine
Quinine can be taken by anyone, without
any harm or ringing in the head. It
of the "French Quinine" & a clearing
there is on each box. See.

The Right Way.
How did he get to be a college
ident?"

by degrees."

er's Pellets are best for Men,
and stomach. One little Pellet for
children—three for a cathartic. Adv.

weight for weight, a mania rev
just about as strong as a steel one.

tie. It will convince anyone who also receives a booklet of value, information, telling about the kitchen. When writing, be sure to use this paper. Regular fifty-cent dollar size bottles for sale stores.—A.D.V.

But Cool Million

"He talks a lot about being a million."

"Hot air!"

At a meeting of the of the U. of M., at A posed of members of terested in the various lutions were drafted tudent Wilson that the cl to render such service the nation.

Research club
man Arbor com-
the faculty in-
sciences, reso-
notifying, Presi-
club stands ready
s as it may to

the time to business
C. T. Grawn, pres-
ent Normal college
tendered his resig-
nation was
1, the board of ed-
Grawn's salary,
until April 1, 1915,
agreed to do.

special heed until, the
ing, they saw in golden
the petals. "I believe.
Then they knew that
a flower of Paradise
the innocent heart of
striving for all to see and
a prayer with which be
place in the everlasting

O ne's forget, thou soul of
Thy life was bought upon
Fadefless for aye that gift sh
Thy diadem, Gethsemane

mine,
the tree!
all shine

How did he get to be a college student?"

by degrees."

Pierce's Pellets are best for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. One little Pellet for a cold, one for a headache, one for a catarrh. - Adv.

Light for weight, a manila rope just about as strong as a steel one.

Hot Cross Buns



Hot Cross Buns "belong" with Good Friday. Like turkey does with Thanksgiving. And like turkey, these buns are just as deliciously good.

Phone your order in at once and we will save or deliver them.

Phone 67

CITY BAKERY & GROCERY

If You Are Going to Need

Rubber Boots

Work Shoes

Ladies' SHOES Boys' or Children's

Look over our line before you buy

Prices Right

A good line of Fresh Groceries
Your order given special attention

R. G. CONKLIN

Prompt Delivery

Phone 34

KALAMAZOO SILOS

Save money from start to finish

There is practically no "season" in this good silo. They're built of best materials throughout and embody every good feature that 20 years ago building experience has shown to be essential for service and satisfaction. Positive satisfaction in every respect.

GLAZED TILE SILO

Fire-proof, worm-proof, frost-proof, decay-proof. Makes no noise when filled. Galvanized roof and floor. Galvanized reinforced concrete. Made of vitrified glazed tile blocks, three air spaces.

WOOD STAVE SILO

You have choice of three most lasting silos. We make this choice for you from raw material to finished product and guarantee it both for service and satisfaction.

A success record of Kalamazoo Silos is the all-time, hot galvanized, continuous opening door frame, fitted with a series of everlasting rubber doors. Either the tile or wood silo is easily erected by home labor. Let us prove to you the Kalamazoo quality. Write today for free illustrated booklet.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.

GEO. A. FREY, Local Agent

MICHIGAN

THE BLACK PERCHERON

STALLION

Duquesne 113561

(Weight 1700)

Will make the Season at my

Barn, south of Manchester

Duquesne is recorded by the Percheron Society of America. His recorded number is 113561

PEDIGREE: Foaled July 11, 1914.

SIRE: Tompkins 63264, by Conquest 33983, by Morse 22714.

DAM: Duquesne 113561: Hazel 66216, by Ingomar 30047.

TERMS: \$15 to insure. Party disposing of mare will be held for service fees.

FRANK LOGAN

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

BRIDGEWATER

About half the voters turned out Monday. There were 54 straight Democratic and 28 republican tickets voted, the democrats electing all but two commissioners. Following is the full vote, democrats first:

Supervisor—H. E. Every.....82

W. H. Wilbur Short.....74

Township Clerk—.....89

Frank E. Rawson.....87

Treasurer—.....96

Barrie Braun.....91

Edward Burnstetter.....87

Highway Commissioner—.....87

Ben Feldkamp.....87

Justice of the Peace—.....83

John Gentscher.....83

Christian Schwab.....83

Board of Review—.....70

Charles Walz.....70

William Dewey.....87

Overseer of Highways—.....87

H. Albert Martin.....87

Deak J. Perkins.....82

Constables—.....90

Clarence Tibb.....90

Walter Lachar.....87

Jay Sweetland.....87

Andrew Stab.....82

William K. Rentscher.....65

Fred Buser.....67

Burke Byrd.....64

Verne Socks.....64

For state officers

democratic votes, 59 republican and

one socialist. For circuit judge the

votes were Kirk 58, Sample 48. Vote

on auditors: Huston 89, Paul 58,

Hammill 67, Bacon 60. The

amendments were defeated.

A resolution was passed at

election instructing the highway

commissioner to visit every district

before April 15, look over the roads,

put in grade and gravel gravel

put in to be dragged and made smooth.

Highway tax is to be on over

\$100. They voted to pay 20c per

head for hawks, crows and wood-

chucks.

IRON CREEK

Mrs. John Schill, who underwent

an operation for appendicitis and

gall stones, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. May Hildinger is spending

her spring vacation with her par-

ents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill-

finger.

Those neither absent nor tardy

in the McMahon district, May 6,

Cash teachers, during the month

of March: Alice Herman, Dorris

Trois, Miriam McMahon, Edward

and Leo Scully.

Those neither absent nor tardy

in district No. 8, Miss Frances M.

Kirk, teacher, for the month of

March: Joe Brooks, Olive Asin-

gton, Jessa English, Blanche and

Florence Kirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Freeman of

Deansville, Sunday visitors at

the home of Charles Hildinger and

family.

Tecumseh Sunday evening but Mrs.

Freeman remained for a week's

visit.

Those perfect in attendance for

March in district No. 7, Miss Lola

Lloyd, teacher, are: Rosamond and

Margaret O'Leary, Cecily Green, Ed-

libur Schaffer, Alice Schill, Ger-

trude Ferguson and Louise Fel-

baum.

Those neither absent nor tardy

for the month of March in district

No. 6, Edith C. Sutton, teacher, are:

Douglas Watkins, Esther Betenier,

George Walker, Johnnie Clark,

John Keuchen Beuerle and

Merritt Watkins.

SHARON

Supervisor—.....108

John W. Dreselhouse.....128

Ernest M. Smith.....82

Township Clerk—.....101

William S. T. Jensen.....101

Overseer of Highways—.....107

William S. T. Jensen.....107

Constables—.....112

Orville McClure.....112

Ernest Rogers.....112

Arthur Gillette.....111

Board of Review—.....104

William S. T. Jensen.....104

Overseer of Highways—.....107

William S. T. Jensen.....107

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Orville McClure.....112

Ernest Rogers.....112

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