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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

THE "CITY OF ALMA"

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rhodes, their daughter Miss Esther Rhodes, and Mayor C. R. Murphy and wife have returned from Bristol, Pa., where they attended the launching of the "City of Alma" for which Miss Esther Rhodes acted as sponsor. This event is a matter of more than passing importance to the city since it signifies something beyond the mere launching of a ship which is an every day occurrence in the world.

There is a reason why the authorities of the U. S. government chose to name a ship after the little inland city of Alma, and that reason is found in the loyalty and patriotism of the people who contributed so liberally in the purchase of Liberty Bonds, and furnished a very large quota of gallant sons to fight in the war against autocracy. The great war called for prompt action, patriotic purpose, and loyal devotion to the cause of liberty and justice. These things were given so freely by the people of Alma as to attract nation wide attention and result in the naming of this ship. This means that there was not only a patriotic purpose in the hearts of the people, but it means also that there was the spirit of co-operation without which little is ever accomplished.

The "City of Alma" is a good-sized ocean-going merchant ship of modern construction, and will undoubtedly visit many parts of the world. Many times the question will be asked, "How did this ship come to be called 'City of Alma'?" Hence wherever she goes she will be a memorial to a patriotic people who did their full part in the time of their Country's need. The explanation will always be that Alma is a small but very progressive city in the interior of the state of Michigan, whose people contributed so liberally and co-operated so well that they attracted nation-wide attention and were given a national memorial for their true Americanism. That is worth while.

In this connection, however, we cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that the spirit of co-operation which put over the liberty loan and resulted in this splendid memorial to the progressive spirit of the people of Alma, can do even greater things for us. It can solve our great problem of proper housing for workmen which is so pertinent at the present time. If Alma grows and develops as it should the housing problem must be solved in the very near future and this great question also demands our thought and co-operation. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to solve it as we did the Liberty Loan question by united effort and zeal. It is even more important that we should. That was a problem of destruction of a common enemy. This is a problem of construction of our common country and our particular home city, which will be what we make it and nothing more.

DRY

Dry is a small word of but three letters, yet its meaning is fraught with the greatest importance. It embodies the hopes of Christian people in the United States for a hundred years, and has come as a great boon to organized government and progressive business. Billions of dollars under the old regime were expended annually for intoxicating liquors of different kinds and no one was benefited in the least by their use. It is an indisputable fact that the more a man used the less efficient he was. As a matter of fact excessive use meant total inefficiency.

Nothing ever proved so great a curse to the people of the United States or brought such general sorrow and shame to the entire population as the liquor traffic, for there was scarcely a home that was not touched somewhere by its blight and curse. The American saloon debauched politics, debased individuals, ruined homes, robbed wives, mothers and children of their rights, filled the jails with unfortunate victims of appetite, and sent to asylums much of its finished product. There never was anything to say in its defense, except that it furnished an easy way to get the money and give nothing in return.

People may well rejoice that the nation has gone dry. It shows a step forward in civilization. It removes from us another relic of barbarism, and means that the oncoming generation of men and women will not be hampered in their fight for a higher standard of living, by the great evil that has cursed us since our organization as a nation and especially since the Civil war.

We have very great questions to settle—questions that require cool thinking and calm judgment. The liquor business was always based upon selfish interests, and never hesitated a moment to promote its own interests at the expense of the public and in defiance of law and order. It was a notorious law breaker, and in the throes of its passing has been true to type, even resorting to the sale of poisoned drink that brought swift death to its victims, and all in pursuit of the almighty dollar which was the God of the liquor business and prompted all its actions.

The business passes from America, unhonored and unsung, with no one to come to its defense except for revenue only, and there is general rejoicing at the passing, because it was an enemy of civilization and no respecter of persons in the pursuit of its nefarious trade. The more damage it did, the better it thrived. May it be forgotten in the next generation and its stain be wiped from the fair name of America.

Congressman Harrel of Oklahoma has started a campaign against the depiction of crime on the moving picture screen. He has introduced a bill forbidding the transportation in interstate commerce of films "purporting to show or to insinuate the acts and conducts of former convicts, desperadoes, or outlaws, in the commission or attempted commission of crime." Violation of the act would be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

To surrender, or not to surrender—that is the question presented by the issue concerning prohibition of railroad strikes. The Cummins bill provides a government tribunal to adjudicate railroad wage disputes and then makes a strike unlawful. The labor union leaders declare that if the law is passed, it will be violated. Now the question is, will 110,000,000 people surrender to 2,000,000.

We wonder how long the Mexicans will continue to kill Americans while we sit still and do nothing about it? Mexico will be mean and dirty just as long as the United States will stand for it. When we tell them they must stop on pain of severe punishment, they will stop. Why not do it now?

It is getting to a point where practically every other item in the daily papers tells of a robbery, holdup, graft or murder. This state of affairs would indicate there is something radically wrong with our bringing up and education. Parents must be failing to give their children the right kind of ideals.

The man who has accomplished anything worth while without hard work would be a drawing card at the sidewalk as a living curiosity, having over his cage door the sign, "There Ain't No Such Animal."

If you haven't been courteous, and pleasant to those around you today, and made their work a little easier there is something missing in your make-up, and you better take an inventory to find out what it is.

LEONARD WOOD, ADMINISTRATOR



WOOD HAS VARIED CIVIL EXPERIENCE

ADMINISTRATIVE QUALITIES ARE TESTED AND PROVED IN HANDLING GREAT BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

From time to time people ask, "What has been the administrative and business experience of Leonard Wood? What has been his experience with men outside of the army? What does he know about conditions in the different parts of the United States and in our overseas possessions? Has he any thorough knowledge of foreign affairs and of our foreign relations?"

The administrative qualities of Leonard Wood have been tested and proved. No American living has been tried more thoroughly than he in complex fields of constructive civil work, administrative work of the highest order which carried with it the necessity for the exercise of keen business acumen.

The republic of Cuba, built upon firm democratic foundations, is a monument to the administrative ability of Leonard Wood. In the Philippines it is to be found another monument to his statesmanship.

Leonard Wood graduated in medicine from Harvard University in 1884 and served for more than a year in one of the great hospitals, later to take charge of the charity departments in a section of the city of Boston where the poor lived.

Not long after the completion of Wood's work in Boston he became an assistant surgeon in the army, coming into contact with the western plains, the mines, the people generally, and giving much of his time to the work of assisting the Indians and to a study of the problems of irrigation and reclamation.

Then for Leonard Wood there came four years in California. He covered the state many times in pursuance of his duties and extended his field of observation required into the states of the Northwest. Then for two years he was in service in the South, having headquarters in Georgia.

From the South Leonard Wood went to the city of Washington, where his work brought him into daily contact with Grover Cleveland. Then he had the same intimate relations with William McKinley and the men of his time.

Then came the Spanish war and the active campaign in Cuba as the colonel of the regiment of rough riders of which Theodore Roosevelt was the lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the Spanish war Leonard Wood's supreme administrative duties began. He was made the governor of the city of Santiago and a few weeks later of the entire eastern half of Cuba.

Under Wood's professional was abolished, industry was built up, agriculture rehabilitated, hospitals organized, equipped and maintained, tens of thousands of people clothed and fed—and all this done in a thorough businesslike manner. It was done under tribulations which arose from the fact that the people were impoverished to the point of starvation and had been dying by thousands for the lack of the things which Wood quickly provided.

Then there came the rehabilitation of the municipalities, the establishment of schools, the opening of roads, the organizing of government in the provinces, the readjustment of taxation and of the courts, and the work of providing for the thousands of children made orphans by war or famine. There was more business and more

WOOD HAS VARIED CIVIL EXPERIENCE

varieties of it than it has been the lot of many men ever to have placed upon their shoulders.

Not long after this there came the greater opportunity in Havana. It was necessary to re-write the election laws to make them fit the habits of the people. Production had to be stimulated, for agriculture was the main source of the island's wealth. Here again the same measures were followed and as a result there were established law and order, protection of life and property, and liberty within the law.

These were the foundation stones. Wood knew that the government must be run by the Cubans, and so 90 per cent of the officials engaged in the great work of reconstruction were selected from the people of the island. The Cubans were taught government while the government was being built and thus they were able to run it when the rule of the island was turned over to its inhabitants.

When it became necessary to reorganize the Cuban railroads Wood secured the services of Sir William Van Home, president of the Canadian Pacific, and of Granville M. Dodge, builder of the Union Pacific.

The same general policy was followed in dealing with the problem of orphan children that had been left by the war. Homer Folke, commissioner of charities of the state of New York, was called to Cuba by Wood to aid in the establishment of a system for placing and permanently caring for these little desolates. Chief Justice White of the Supreme court of the United States at that time an associate justice, was consulted as to the method to be pursued in reorganizing the courts.

Leonard Wood was in Cuba about four years. He left there a reorganized and sound banking system, a good railroad system, no debts, nearly \$2,000,000 unappropriated money in the treasury, a sugar crop of nearly 1,000,000 tons, sound municipal laws, fine public works, a firm agricultural foundation and an absolute respect among the people for life and property.

The school system which Wood established was founded on the laws of Massachusetts and Ohio. Roads were built which made communication speedy. The hospitals erected under his supervision were of the highest type.

Lord Cromer said he wished this American officer was available to follow him in his reconstruction work in Egypt. Elihu Root said this work never was paralleled in colonial possessions anywhere. Theodore Roosevelt said that Leonard Wood "has rendered services to Cuba of a kind which, if performed three thousand years ago, would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways."

After the Cuban experience Wood was for five years in the Philippines confronted with the difficult labor of establishing a civil government, this time among a Mohammedan people. There he did the same successful work he did in Cuba.

This period of residence in the Philippines gave Wood an opportunity to study conditions in the British colonies, Borneo, Singapore, and to keep in close touch with conditions in Japan and along the China coast. Wood traveled through India, spent some time with the Dutch in Java, and with Lord Cromer in Egypt. He gained and retained knowledge of all which at that time came under his studious observation.

Then Leonard Wood became chief of the general staff of the United States army, in whose hands rests very largely the direction and administration of the military establishment, which after all is 90 per cent a business matter.

The administrative career of Leonard Wood is spread upon the records of his country. The work which he has done is lasting. It is a statesman's work.

It's Easy to Sell Anything—If You will set a fair price on the article—tell the facts about it in a little WANT AD.—and then give your want the widest publicity possible by using it in THE ALMA RECORD.

WHERE FOSSIL BONES ABOUND

Corner of Nebraska Long Famous for Its Skeletons of Quaternary Prehistoric Animals.

Where do the museums of the country get their strange and curious skeletons of prehistoric animals? If a skeleton is a "diluvius" or a "moropus," one may be quite sure that it came from the farm of James Henry Cook in the northwest corner of Nebraska; and the chances are almost equally good if the specimen happens to be a saber-toothed cat or a many-toed horse, or almost any of those queer animals that belong to the early Miocene period, says R. P. Crawford, in an article in Popular Science Magazine. Most ranchmen and farmers are quite content to raise the ordinary sort of stock, but here is a ranch that is most widely known because of its output of prehistoric animals. For more than a decade paleontologists from the great universities and museums of this country have made regular trips to these fossil quarries.

The Cook farm and ranch, located close to the Wyoming line, comprise some 15,000 acres. On the eastern edge of the ranch the Niobrara river has laid here two hills, from both of which scores and scores of fossil skeletons have been quarried. In the summer it is no uncommon occurrence for representatives of half a dozen eastern institutions to pitch camp near these hills and spend several months digging out the fossil bones which, when worked over in the museum, form the queer-looking skeletons.

WHERE THE ROMANS BUILT

Site of Old City of Circa, Italy. Described as Place of Mournful Grandeur.

The site upon which the city of Circa stands rises sharply from the south to the north. It is a terrible height. Looking up from the little footpath running round the gorge at a distance of a few hundred yards from the bottom, the great rock looms up like a most tragic fate. The mournful grandeur of the place is in keeping with the character of Maestri and other stern and savage chieftains and the uncompromising times in which they lived.

The gorge of the Rummel is narrow, rarely more than some hundred yards across, and straight. Fragments of Roman ruins still cling to its precipitous sides wherever lodgment can be found. Along the north side the water has burrowed deep down through a series of caverns until it reaches the kitchen. The Romans took advantage of the natural arch thus formed at the angle of the two sides, using the arch as its foundation to erect a magnificent bridge known here as were the bridges at Toledo, the Calceus Hercules near Risika, and elsewhere as "El Kantara," the Bridge. Its ruins still remain—Cyril Fletcher Grant, in "Twist Sand and Sea."

Distinctive Cries Among Animals.

If a complete list could be made of the distinctive names by which the noises produced by birds and beasts are called, it would be found that there are few duplicates. This may be judged even by the most common. The horse neighs, the sheep bleats, the cow lows, the pig grunts and squeals, the turkey gobbles, the hen cackles, the cock crows, the goose hisses, the duck quacks, the cat mews, the dog barks, the wolf howls, the lion roars, the bull bellows, the sparrow chirps, the pigeon coos, the frog croaks, the rook caws, the monkey chatters, the elephant trumpets, the camel grunts, the stag calls, the rabbit squeaks—only when wounded—the donkey brays, the heron hisses, the fly buzzes, the grasshopper chirps, the swallow twitterts, the chick peeps, the bound hays and the owl hoots.

Be Master of Yourself.

To be able to keep cool when all the world goes mad shows mental grasp and genuine genius. This grows with the years. It becomes a part of the nature. Newly dubbed aristocrats and the victims of sudden wealth usually betray their plebeian origin by their unbridled show of authority. Where the blood tells it rises with might to occasions, but seldom allows itself to get ruffled without occasion. And what a spectacle one can make of himself by getting all stewed about nothing or losing his temper on some little thing that approximates the zero mark. The really big character is slow to anger and irritates little debts by his superior calm control. At the same time the exhibition of mastery challenges the secret admiration of all.

Mean Man.

"Why is Mrs. Gadder going home to her mother?" "She told Mr. Gadder she would like to take a little trip next summer—one that wouldn't cost more than \$500."

And what did Gadder say?

"The heartless brute replied: 'I see by the papers that the trolley car service is going to be improved.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

All His Worldly Goods.

"Was your wife pleased with your sale in salary?" asked White. "I haven't told her yet, but she will be when she knows it," answered Brown.

"How is it that you haven't told her?" "Well, I thought I would enjoy it myself a little while first."

Close to Being Twins.

Two little girls, dressed alike, entered a store, when the man coming to wait on them said: "Are you little girls twins?" "Well, pretty near," said one of them; "there's only a sound difference."

Governmental Science.

The science of government is only a science of combinations, of applications and of exceptions, according to times, places and circumstances.—Rousseau.

GREAT GAME

High Schoolers Lost Fine Contest to Midland—College Five Won.

An even split was the result of the double-header in the high school gymnasium Friday evening, the Alma Collegians winning from the Union Truck Company five of Bay City with ease, the score being 31 to 14, while the high school quintet was defeated in one of the hottest contested high games ever seen here by the Midland cagers to the tune of 21 to 14.

The high school game was the feature of the evening, being one of the fastest high school games ever staged on a local court. It held the close attention of the crowd throughout.

Midland took the lead right at the start of the game and held it throughout, although Alma came back in the second half and played the visitors to a standstill.

The Midland team came to Alma with a five man defense that completely baffled the Orange and Black fast team during the first half, when Alma annexed just four points, to Midland's eleven. In the second half Alma had better luck in solving the clever defense and scored even with the visitors, who won their game through better team play, and deserved the victory that they secured.

Many believe that the locals did not play up to form, but it is evident that the defense of the Midland five bewildered the Alma team. Time and again the players demonstrated that the Alma five was more or less of a one-man quintet, as the ball was being fed to Creech by players who had better scoring opportunities than did the high school star.

Line-up and summary:

ALMA—14 MIDLAND—21 Creech R. F. Harry Voorhees Lyons L. F. Harry Voorhees Dodge C. Harold Voorhees Stearns R. G. LeCowaner Ellis L. G. Petrie Substitutions—Sartor for Dodge, Field baskets—Harry Voorhees 4, Harold Voorhees 2, Lee 2, Creech 3, Sartor, Stearns.

Fouls—Petrie 5 out of 10, Lyons 1 out of 2. Personal fouls—Dodge 2, Sartor 2, Stearns, Lyons, Ellis. Referee—Smith, Timer and Scorer—Dunham.

The Alma College team looked far better than it did a week ago, Coach Wood throwing a revamped team onto the court that played a speedier game than last week, and displayed a far better brand of headwork. While the team play was not all that could be asked for by any means, the improvement during the week was very noticeable, and speaks highly of the possibilities that may yet be offered by the Maroon and Cream in the Michigan Intercollegiate race.

Playing against forwards that had scored twenty-seven field baskets in their last game before coming to Alma, the work of the Alma guards must be commented upon highly, as these two forwards, Gallagher and Steggall, former Maroon and Cream stars, annexed just five baskets, Steggall getting four of those. Crittenden was at his old guard position, and worked with Tebo during the first half and a portion of the second, before the Alma captain was pulled to make room for Mills. The underlying reason for taking Tebo out, however, was his bad shoulder, which with the M. I. A. A. games starting next week, Wood did not care to take unnecessary chances with.

The offensive work of the Alma five was of a high order, Richards, Gaffney and Smith snaring field baskets with such ease, that in the second half the Alma forwards were replaced by Howe and Boyne.

The first half ended with Alma leading by a 21 to 4 score, but after the three substitutions were made the Truckmakers put up a stronger brand of ball, and played Alma even in the second half.

Line-up and summary:

ALMA—31 UNION TRUCK—14 Smith L. F. Gallagher Richards L. F. Steggall (C) Gaffney C. Thomas Crittenden R. G. Liste Tebo (C) L. G. Miller Substitutions.—Mills for Tebo, Howe for Smith, Boyne for Richards, Field baskets—Richards 5, Gaffney 5, Smith 4, Boyne, Steggall 4, Gallagher, Liste 2, Fouls—Richards 1 out of 1, Gaffney 0 out of 3, Gallagher 0 out of 2. Personal fouls—Miller 2, Steggall, Richards, Crittenden.

Referee—Thompson, Detroit. Scorer and timer—Dunham.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

Maj. August H. Gansser, state commander of the American Legion, issues a statement relative to the resolutions adopted by the Detroit Auto Craft and Vehicle Workers of America, a communist society of which some of the organizers are being held for deportation. That union said labor was against the American Legion. Gansser says the legion's stand is: "For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold the constitution of the United States of America, and of this state; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make the matter of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to sanctify and consecrate our comradeship by our devotion to actual helpfulness.

"Surely every law abiding, patriotic citizen will gladly endorse and subscribe to this program of Americanism."

NOTICE

Having left my bed and board I will not stand responsible for any debt served on me by my wife, Alma, Pinkston.

Geo. W. Pinkston. 30-3-p.

Circulation counts—we have it.

M. I. A. A. GAMES

College Five Meets Adrian and Albion in Foreign Court Battles.

The Alma College basketball quintet will meet Adrian and Albion at those places this week in the first games of the Michigan Intercollegiate championship series for the local collegians, and hopes are being entertained that the Maroon and Cream will be able to stow away both bouts in spite of the serious loss that was suffered in the injury that is keeping Anderson, crack center, from the games.

The return of Gaffney, Alma's polar bear, to the squad last week, which resulted in his being sent to the center job, and Crittenden going back to his old guard position, has seemingly strengthened the team, causing hope to rise anew in the minds of the fans, who are backing the Alma cagers. Crittenden is putting up his old reliable guarding game, and once Captain Tebo hits the pace that he displayed last year Alma will have a pair of guards that will rank with the best that the M. I. A. A. can show. A lack of a valuable sub-guard lost Alma the title last year. This year in the veteran Mills, there will be a man in whom dependence can be placed, and he will deliver when needed.

Gaffney is putting up a very acceptable game at center, although it must be conceded that he is not in a class with "Andy." The Alma lad is not as fast as the Breckenridge star, but has a happy faculty of being where he is needed at the right time, and that counts for a great deal in the court game. He is also a fair basket shot, and can be counted upon to yield a few points for the Presbyterian five.

Smith, Richards, Boyne and Howe, are all showing improvement at the forward places and with the additional practice this week will show a still better brand of basketball. With Anderson out of the game Alma's M. I. A. A. prospects are not of the best, but the title fight is certain to be a hot one from the start and much can happen. And the fans can be assured that the Maroon and Cream will be ready to grab every opportunity that is offered. The team must wage an uphill fight, it is true, but Alma has a team that has waged such fights for the past two years and come through in fine style.

ANN ELIZABETH TRAPP

Ann Elizabeth Sterling, daughter of Seneca and Mary (Blaker) Sterling was born in Wood county, Ohio, January 21, 1841, and passed away at her home in this city Sunday morning, January 11, 1920. On Tuesday, January 13, she was laid to rest by the side of her husband in Waterville, Ohio.

Her parents were of English and Scotch descent coming from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settling in the Maumee valley, when that region was a wilderness. She was the youngest of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and she was the last one to be called home. Her girlhood was passed in northern Ohio where she received her education. She became a teacher and taught for ten years.

June 25, 1867, she was married to Lieut. Jesse Trapp who had served his country for the four years of the Civil war. Immediately after their marriage they came to Gratiot county settling on a farm in Summit township where they remained for nearly twenty years, enduring all the hardships and privations of pioneer life but always taking an active part in the life of the community.

In 1886 they returned to Ohio to be with Mrs. Trapp's mother during the closing years of her life. Mr. Trapp was suddenly called home on Sunday morning, March 1, 1891. Three years later Mrs. Trapp came to Alma to make her home, that her daughter might enjoy the privilege of securing an education in the Presbyterian school.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Trapp, twin boys, who died in infancy and Miss Winifred, who has been a teacher in the city schools of Alma since her graduation from Alma college.

Mrs. Trapp was a woman of splendid Christian character, exemplifying the life of the Master to those with whom she came in contact. Her undaunted faith was beautiful.

Patience, persistence and calm endurance were the characteristics which marked her life.

Until the last few days of her life she retained every faculty unimpaired, taking the keenest interest in all affairs of life. She was a great reader and discussed with wonderful clearness the trying situations confronting the nations of the world.

She has passed on, leaving behind all the vexing problems of this life and has entered into the abundant life which is promised to the faithful. This passage from Zech:14-7 was written in the front of her Bible: "But it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night; but it shall come to pass, that at evening time, it shall be light."

DIED TUESDAY

Joseph Vought, Old Alma Resident, Died at His Home Here.

Joseph H. Vought, an old resident of this city, died at his home, 1014 East Superior street on Tuesday morning, January 20, following an illness of several months duration.

He was born in Wolcott, Wayne county, New York, August 25, 1850, and was 69 years of age at the time of his death. He came to Michigan with his parents in September, 1865, and settled near DeWitt, Clinton county. He came to Alma in 1887 and had resided here since that time.

He is survived by the aged wife, and three children, Lena of Alma, Harrison L. and Archie L. of Detroit. The funeral was held from the late home on East Superior street this afternoon, Rev. Duffey of the M. E. church officiating. Interment was made in Riverside cemetery.