

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

GET a package today. Notice the flavor—the wholesome taste of Kentucky Burley tobacco.

Why do so many "regular men" buy Lucky Strike cigarettes? They buy them for the special flavor of the toasted Burley tobacco.

There's the big reason—it's toasted, and real Burley. Make Lucky Strike your cigarette.



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.

The Enterprise Want Column

Sells almost any article that is saleable. Try it and see what it will do for You. Only costs a trifle, and the result will surprise you.

THE MILFORD FAIR

Oakland
County

Tuesday to Friday, Sept. 16 to 19

You and your friends are cordially invited to participate in the 1919 Milford Fair on Tuesday to Friday, September 16 to 19. In addition to the usual fair and home coming features, a special attraction for Thursday will be.

Royal Minstrels Driverless Wonder

with their own Jazz Band and Orchestra.
Have been four months at the Detroit Coliseum.

This in addition to the Milford Band.

As Mr. Wilkes, 2.07 3-4, the Driverless Wonder, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, to beat the track record of 2.15 3-4. Wilkes races without a driver. Was one of the State Fair attractions.

Doc Cody, the Clown and Miss DeCody, the Singer at the Fair on Friday

BASE BALL GAMES

On Wednesday between Holly and Stockbridge; Thursday Northville and Howell; Friday the Winners.

PURSE \$200.00

Come and Meet Your Friends at the Milford Fair

AMERICA'S PLEDGE: SACRED--WILSON

PRESIDENT SAYS OUR PROMISE TO TRY TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS SHOULD BE KEPT.

ONLY HOPE IS IN WORLD LEAGUE

Says Germany Would Not Have Dared to Strike if Nations Had Been Banded Against Aggression.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau.)

St. Louis—Displaying a high confidence that his fellow citizens in the great majority agree with him in his desire to end war forever, and that the peace treaty with the League of Nations inclusion is ratified by the senate, President Wilson is making a successful way across the country on the long journey he has undertaken for the purpose of laying before the plain people a report of his work in Paris and explaining to them just what the League means.

Thus far in his travels he has everywhere met with warm greetings, both in the great halls where he has spoken formally and in the little cross-road hamlets where his train has halted at times and he has exchanged words with the villagers who pressed forward to greet him. He feels, and does not hesitate to say so when chatting with his traveling companions, that the American people want no more of war and want to become part of the League so that there may be no more war. He struck his keynote when he said in his first address, in Columbus, Ohio:

"This treaty was not intended merely to end this single war. It is meant as a notice to every government who in the future will attempt this thing (what Germany attempted) that mankind will unite to inflict the same punishment. There is no national triumph to be recorded in this treaty. There is no glory sought for any particular nation. The thought of the statesmen collected around that table was of their people, of the sufferings they had gone through, of the losses they had incurred, of that great throbbing heart which was so depressed, so forlorn, so sad in every memory it had of the five tragical years that have gone by. Let us never forget those years, my fellow countrymen; let us never forget the purpose, high and disinterested, with which America lent its strength, not for its own glory but for the defense of mankind."

"As I said, this treaty was not meant merely to end this war. It is intended to prevent any similar war. I wonder if some of the opponents of the League of Nations have forgotten the promises we made our people before we went to that peace table? We had taken by process of law the flower of our youth from every countryside, from every household, and we told those mothers and fathers and sisters and wives and sweethearts that we were taking those men to fight a war which would end business of that sort, and if we do not end it, if we do not do the best that human concert of action can do to end it, we are of all men the most unfaithful, the most unfaithful to the loving hearts who suffered in this war, the most unfaithful to those households bowed in grief and yet lifted with the feeling that the lad laid down his life for a great thing, and among other things, in order that later on this might never have to do the same thing."

"That is what the League of Nations is for—to end this war justly and then not merely to serve notice on governments which could contemplate that they will do so at their peril, but also concerning the combination of power which will prove to them that they will do it at their peril. It is idle to say the world will combine against you; but it is persuasive to say world is combined against you. The League of Nations is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of this dreadful catastrophe and redeem our promises."

A League of Nations would have prevented the late conflict, the president asserted, explaining:

"A League of Nations is a single public man who did not admit these things; that Germany would not have gone into this war if she thought Great Britain was going to let it, and the most certainly would never have gone into it had she dreamed America was going into it. And they all admit that a notice beforehand that the greatest powers of the world would combine to prevent this sort of thing would prevent it absolutely."

Applause and cheers greeted each declaration of the president as to the future by operations of the League. He pointed out other important features of the Peace Treaty, how it was the redemption of great nations, giving them freedom which otherwise they never could have won; how it says "These people have a right to live their own lives under governments which they themselves choose"; and how "that is the American Principle and was glad to fight for it"; and that was the very heart of the Treaty, he said.

He drew attention to the section of the Treaty which is a "Magna Charter of Labor," which shall dispose of the hours, conditions and remunerations of labor.

"I forecast the day," he said, "which ought to have come long ago, when statesmen will realize that no nation is fortunate which is not happy, whose people are not contented in their lives and fortunate in the circumstances of their lives."

In conclusion the president said he felt certain the Treaty will be accepted, and was only impatient of the delay. He added: "Do you realize, my fellow citizens, that the whole world is waiting on America? The only country in the world that is trusted today is the United States and the world is waiting to see if its trust is justified."

BUILD A DAM IF YOU WANT POWER



WATER-POWER experts say that there is enough running water going to waste in the northern Great Lakes states to run all the cotton looms in the world.

If it could be harnessed to turbines or wheels. But running water is useless for power purposes unless somebody has enterprise enough to build a dam and impound the water until there is sufficient "fall" to give the required velocity in the turbine casing.

The same is true of the money in circulation. We have in the United States not far from \$50 per capita of "circulation"—that is to say all kinds of money that passes from hand to hand.

To get the real force and effect of that \$50 per capita average—to obtain the benefit of your personal share of the total "money in circulation"—you must build a dam.

Saving—systematic and regular SAVING—is the dam whereby money gains power to turn the wheels of industry.

The best dam you can build to import "head" and force to your surplus earnings is one built of U. S. Government Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings certificates.

Begin today. Every day you delay costs you a lot of power and 4 per cent compound interest to boot.

NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATES ARE LIKE BABY BONDS

The new Treasury certificates of \$100 and \$1,000 denominations are like "Baby Bonds." Here are the chief facts about them:

They are tax-free, except inheritance, surtaxes, war profits and excess profits taxes.

They bear 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

They mature January 1, 1924.

They may be cashed at the option of the holder for par or at a price plus accrued interest any time before maturity date.

They never depreciate in value, but increase monthly, as guaranteed by U. S. Government.

They are registered in Washington, which prevents loss by fire or theft. Each bears inscribed thereon the name of purchaser.

Certificates are issued in book form, each book containing ten certificates.

The \$100 certificate costs the same as twenty War Savings Stamps.

The \$1,000 certificate costs the same as 200 War Savings Stamps.

\$100 certificates can be obtained at any post office.

Both \$100 and \$1,000 certificates may be obtained at banks.

\$100 certificates increase 20 cents and the \$1,000 two dollars a month in price.

The cost by month is as follows:

Month Certificate \$100 Certificate \$1,000

September \$81.00 \$840.00

October \$82.00 \$850.00

November \$83.00 \$860.00

December \$84.00 \$870.00

January 1, 1924, \$100.00 \$1,000.00

TAKE 500,000 GRENADE BANKS

Financial Institutions Distribute War Relics to School Children in W. S. S. Campaign.

Nearly half a million hand-grenade banks, the deadly weapon of the world war converted into a savings receptacle, have been ordered by the banking institutions of the Seventh Federal Reserve district for distribution among the school children of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin in the War Savings campaign of the government. In the neighborhood of 1,200 banks and trust companies have bought the grenade banks in amounts ranging from fifty to fifty-thousand.

The original plan was for the school children to earn during the vacation period the money with which to buy the War Savings stamps to entitle them to the ownership of one of these war relics, but as there was some delay in procuring the grenade banks children may get the banks by buying the War Savings stamps, even if they have not earned the money themselves. Announcement to this effect has been sent to the banks by J. H. Puelche, Government Savings Director of the Seventh district, as follows:

"As we get started rather late there will be no objection to a little extension of the date by which the conditions of the award are to be completed. Also it will be permissible to make a little broader interpretation of the terms. As the school vacation opens many of the children will not have an opportunity to earn money, but the hand grenades may be given them if they purchase the required number of War Savings Stamps."

HOW TREASURY CERTIFICATES GAIN IN VALUE

Month	DENOMINATION OF \$100.					
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	82.40	\$84.00	\$87.20	\$89.00	\$92.00	
February	82.00	85.00	87.40	89.40	92.20	
March	82.50	85.20	87.60	89.60	92.40	
April	83.00	85.40	87.80	89.80	92.60	
May	83.20	85.60	88.00	90.00	92.80	
June	83.40	85.80	88.20	90.20	93.00	
July	83.60	86.00	88.40	90.40	93.20	
August	83.80	86.20	88.60	90.60	93.40	
September	84.00	86.40	88.80	90.80	93.60	
October	84.20	86.60	89.00	91.00	93.80	
November	84.40	86.80	89.20	91.20	94.00	
December	84.60	87.00	89.40	91.40	94.20	
January 1, 1924						100.00

Month	DENOMINATION OF \$1,000.					
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	\$824.00	\$848.00	\$872.00	\$896.00	\$920.00	
February	\$826.00	\$850.00	\$874.00	\$898.00	\$922.00	
March	\$828.00	\$852.00	\$876.00	\$900.00	\$924.00	
April	\$830.00	\$854.00	\$878.00	\$902.00	\$926.00	
May	\$832.00	\$856.00	\$880.00	\$904.00	\$928.00	
June	\$834.00	\$858.00	\$882.00	\$906.00	\$930.00	
July	\$836.00	\$860.00	\$884.00	\$908.00	\$932.00	
August	\$838.00	\$862.00	\$886.00	\$910.00	\$934.00	
September	\$840.00	\$864.00	\$888.00	\$912.00	\$936.00	
October	\$842.00	\$866.00	\$890.00	\$914.00	\$938.00	
November	\$844.00	\$868.00	\$892.00	\$916.00	\$940.00	
December	\$846.00	\$870.00	\$894.00	\$918.00	\$942.00	
January 1, 1924						1,000.00