HENRY W. BOOTH TELLS OF THE EVILS OF DRINK

(Continued From Page 3.)

"Saloons and Drunkenness" is published to prove, from the U. S. census bulletins, the fallacy of the claim of the prohibitionists that "drunkenness and crimes increase or decrease in exact proportion to the increase and decrease in the number of saloons." The tables are given comparing the ratio of drunkenness in the three prohibition states of Maine, Kansas and North Dakota with the license state of Wisconsin. The following statement summarizes the figures given in the tables:

"Prohibitory Portland, without any saloons, with a population of 52,656, has one arrest for drunkenness for every 24 of the total population; and on the other hand, Milwaukee ("made famous by its beer") with a population of 313,025 and with 2,145 saloons, has only one arrest for drunkenness out of every 142 of the total population.

"In the 20 cities of the prohibitory states, with an aggregate population of 378,752, we have one arrest for drunkenness for every 42 of the population. In the 22 cities of Wisconsin, with an aggregate population of 689,232, we find one arrest for every 98 of the population."

* * *

Then, "Drunkards' Graves" combats another alleged false assertion of the prohibitionists. It appears they have charged that "untold thousands yearly go down to drunkards' graves in the United States." Page 8 of bulletin 83 of the census of 1900 gives a list of the diseases or causes principally responsible for death. "In this list," it says, "we search in vain for alcohol, or disease growing out of alcohol. It is only by referring to the tables of minor causes of death, on pages 6 and 24 of the same bulletin, that we find any mention of alcohol as a cause of death. From the table beginning on the latter page, we find the following:

"Total number of deaths in the United States in 1900—From all causes, 1,039,094; from alcohol, 2,811; from railroad accidents, 6,930; from burns and scalds, 6,772; from poison, 3,390."

* * *

The pamphlet "In Justice to the Saloon" was written by W. C. Jenkins for the National Magazine for February, 1908. It is made up principally of extracts from "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," an investigation made by the Committee of Fifty, which includes such men as Hon. Seth Low, President Eliot, Carroll D. Wright, Bishop Potter, Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, Prof. Peabody, Prof. Chittenden, etc. The conclusion is that: "Institutions to assume the peculiar functions of the saloon are not provided—it, the saloon, has a well-defined and useful place in our social economy."

"False Science in the Schools" is also based on the investigations of the Committee of Fifty. I quote a single paragraph:

"The committee points out that much of the method and substance of the so-called scientific temperance instruction in the public schools is unscientific and undesirable. It is not in accord with the opinions of a large majority of the leading physiologists of Europe. I should not be taught, urges the committee, that the drinking of one or two glasses of wine or beer by a grown-up person is very dangerous, for it is not true, and many children know by their home experience that it is not true."

* * *

I conclude (this review of some of the arguments employed by those whom I have termed "propagationists," in their controversy with their direct opponents, the prohibitionists, by making one more extract. It is from the little booklet on "True Temperance" by Mr. Monahan (pp. 9, 10), thus:

"The motto of the Inquisition—"Compel them to enter in!"—which inflamed fanaticism and brought thousands to the torture and the stake, which turned the human heart to stone and created a vivid image of hell upon this earth is in kind the same as the shibboleth of prohibition. For the fanatics of prohibition are similarly convinced that theirs is the only righteous way and they would force men to embrace it by legal duress.

"Of liberty they have no more conception than had Alva or Torquemada. They preach the same detestable cant that has been the language of hypocrisy, intolerance and tyranny in every age. They assume to have the word of grace and the seal of righteousness. They deem themselves the salt of the earth—the leaven that leavens the whole degenerate lump of humanity. Men being blind to their real good, in the judgment of these self-deluded fanatics, force must be employed to bring them into the right way; the strong arm of the law must be invoked, and they must be saved in their own despite. This was the justification of the Inquisition and this is the justification of that strange fanaticism known to our day as prohibition. "Compel them to enter in!" Intolerance but slightly varies its language from age to age."

* * *

I purpose to next week resume a consideration of the scheme of partial prohibition as a compromise plan for permanently solving the drink problem.

JUNE 28, 1908.

Having given both the Propagationists and the Prohibitionists a chance to air their views, and thinking them both wrong, he announces his intention to, in following Articles, Show them a Better Way.

"Extremes are error, truth lies between," wrote Aristotle, more than 2,000 years ago. I have given the views of the personal liberty propagationists, who are at one extreme of the drink controversy, and I have also given the views of the teetotal-annihilation prohibitionists, who are at the other extreme. (See this page for May 31 and June 21.) The former claim that alcohol, and all beverages containing alcohol, are essentially good for the use of man, evil arising only from abuse and not from proper use; while the latter hold that alcohol in every form, whether as strong distilled spirits or as formed in naturally fermented beverages, as wine, beer, cider, etc., is always a poison, unfit for the use of any man or woman; a use even so temperate of an alcoholic beverage never so mild, always injuring the individual who partakes of it, and always resulting, eventually and inevitably, in drunkenness. The "propagationists," as I have called them, demand, therefore, liberty to make, buy, sell and use all kinds of alcoholic beverages, strong and weak. They also claim the right to cultivate the trade in and use of these beverages by methods recognized as legitimate in connection with any other article of diet. The prohibitionists, again, at the other extreme, regard the beverage use of alcohol in any form whatever under any circumstances of such a character that even the moderate use of it in any form is a sin against God. So they demand that the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes, whether by distillation, or by simple fermentation, or by any other process, should be made a crime against the state, punishable by penalties suitable to an offense of such enormity.

Well, I, for one, think they are both wrong. On one point they are both wrong about the same thing. They are both wrong in making no distinction between strong distilled spirits—"ardent spirits," as the old temperance reformers used to term them—rum, whisky, etc.—which are not properly beverages at all—and beverages made by simple, natural fermentation, such as wine and beer. At the present time the distillers, the brewers and the wine makers are hand and glove together; they have made common cause in defense against the attacks of the prohibitionists. This is where the beer and wine men have erred. They are each like the man who, trying to save another from drowning, is clutched so closely by the drowning man that they both go down together. Whisky is the drowning man. Let him drown, say I. He has no friends, and deserves to drown anyway, as I shall show.

As I say, the prohibitionists make the same error. With them beer is just as bad as brandy, and the worst of wine is just as bad as whisky. According to their notion it is only a question of degree—"a gill of whisky and a quart of beer produce the same effect," say they. That is not true, by the way, but supposing it to be true; if a man wants a stimulant he will take the whisky every time, but if he is thirsty he will take the beer, when given the two to choose from. Thirst, like hunger, is a natural every-day experience of everybody, and catering to it has heretofore in all ages and in all countries been regarded as being a perfectly legitimate business. But, the craving for alcoholic stimulation is abnormal; it is really an incipient disease which needs to be cured, and the thing which causes it is to be sought and exterminated. That is one of the differences between beer and whisky. Beer is a beverage for quenching thirst; whisky is a drug which, taken in small quantities, merely stimulates, and according as larger and larger quantities are drunk it produces in succession, exhilaration, inebriation, intoxication and, if persisted in, chronic drunkenness and in the end delirium tremens, and—death. But, more of this in course. Both are wrong in a good many ways.

Almost every year during the past more than 30 years—that is, since 1874—I have had something to say in print against the importation, manufacture, sale and use as a beverage of brandy, rum, gin and the whisky, and of all distilled or ardent spirits generally. I have particularly exposed the wickedness of adding such spirits to pure wines for the purpose of making them doubly as intoxicating as they can possibly be made by the natural process of fermentation only. I have shown that there is a radical, a material, and a vital difference between wine, beer, cider and other similar true beverages, which contain only a very small percentage of alcohol (in which an able Providence has himself placed a limit in the process of fermentation itself), and the fiery, acrid, truly poisonous ardent spirits, to which alcoholic strength there is no limit and which cannot be assimilated when taken into the human system until they have drawn through the walls of the stomach, and extracted from every particle of tissue which they touch, sufficient water to reduce them to at least the greatest alcoholic strength of ordinary fermented beverages.

I have urged honest brewers and wine makers to divorce themselves entirely from the cursed business of distilling and from everybody and everything connected with it. Before ever tea or coffee were discovered, Christian people of every land and nation drank either beer or wine as their daily drink of meals. Neither prohibition, nor total abstinence, nor so-called "temperance," as the term is now used, were ever thought of until William of Orange introduced distilling and the drinking of gin into England, and until the American colonists began to trade lumber and fish for West Indian rum, afterwards setting up distilleries for making rum out of West Indian molasses, which they traded for, in the same way. Europe also, notwithstanding its vast wine-producing interests, continued a sober country until its people began to distill wine into brandy. The evil has been greatly aggravated of late years by the setting up of immense distilleries for the production of high-strength alcohol from beet root and from potatoes. This alcohol is used in alarming quantities for the fortification of otherwise pure grape wine, for the manufacture of absinthe, and for the fabrication of liqueurs, cordials, etc., in infinite variety. The result is drunkenness prevails as it never did before the introduction of distilled spirits.

If brewers and wine makers want to regain the confidence of the people of this country, they must stand with their business—on its merits. Pure beer made of malt, hops and water, and pure wine made of the pure blood of the grape, each containing the minimum percentage of alcohol sufficient only to preserve them from spoiling, are defensible beverages, fit to "cheer the heart of God and men" (Judges 9:13).

As a Christian man I have protested, and shall continue to protest, against the action of certain church legislators, who have presumptuously cursed what God has not cursed and blessed what God has not blessed; by declaring the beverage use of wine—such as our Lord himself and all his apostles used, and of beer, which is only an artificial wine made from barley—to be "imprudent and un-Christian conduct," which if persisted in shall result in expulsion and excommunication from the Christian commonwealth. (See paragraph 248 of the Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.) Some other churches have adopted similar unscriptural pronouncements, but have not put them in quite such objectionable form. In future articles I shall show from holy scripture that these people are wrong.

Further, the teetotal prohibitionists pervert, twist and wrest scripture to bolster up their fallacious theories. I said something about this a little while ago when taking the Michigan Christian Advocate to task for its misuse of Habakkuk 2:15. I have more to say along the same line. In the via media which I propose as a practical and permanent solution of the drink problem, the Bible teaching is followed implicitly. The principles which I follow being that, "Whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith." (Article V., M. E. Church.).

Recent press dispatches announced that the German government will soon ask the reichstag to establish an imperial alcohol monopoly. This means a monopoly of distilling spirituous liquors of every kind. The negotiations with the "spiritus syndicat," which controls the production and sale, are, it says, about finished. If the reichstag approves the agreement, the government will buy all the large works and indemnify the smaller ones. Prices to consumers will be raised, and it is calculated that the government will derive a yearly income of $17,500,000 from the monopoly.

This is similar to what I have been advocating for the United States. The only difference is that I would confine the federal government monopoly to the manufacture of alcohol, both pure and denaturized, the importation and manufacture of distilled spirits of every kind, of fermented fruit juices containing more than 10 per cent of alcohol, and of malt liquors and other beers containing more than 5 per cent of alcohol, being prohibited, the several states to deal with the traffic in such wines and beers as they may see fit.

In following articles I shall show why this plan is better than that followed by each of the two extreme protagonists in the war now being waged for and against alcoholic drinks; one contending for unrestricted liberty to import, manufacture, buy, sell, use and cultivate a use of alcohol and alcoholic drinks of every kind, and the other contending for prohibitory laws, to be enforced by penalties, with a view to their absolute annihilation.

It will be observed that I also advocate prohibition—but not total prohibition. I advocate only partial prohibition—that is, the prohibition of distillation by private parties, that business being delegated by the states to the federal government, just as is the manufacture of the coin. Distillation being taken out of the hands of private citizens, the manufacture of brandy, rum, gin and whisky goes with it, for these can be produced in no other way. And if they cannot be produced, of course they cannot be used.

VILLAGE COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the Village Commission held Monday evening, March 3, 1924, at 8 o'clock.

Present: President McBride, Commissioners Bell and Bingham.

Minutes of meeting of February 25, 1924, approved as printed.

61—Moved by President McBride that we transfer $400 from the Contingent Fund to the Street Fund for current expenses. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

62—Moved by President McBride that the pay roll be allowed as read—George Newman, $30; Frank McHugh, $54; Mark Addison, $64.80; John Berry, $54; Roy Whitten, $20. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

63—Moved by Commissioner Bell that we borrow $7500.00 from the First State Savings Bank for 6 months to be credited to the General Fund, for the purpose of paying County Drain and Covert Road taxes. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

64—Moved by President McBride that the Bloomfield Township taxes for County drains and Covert Roads be allowed, together with the following other bills: United States Tire, $250; Grand Trunk Railway, $157.33; Neil Black, $7.91; Blanch Blumberg, $6.75; Martha Sly, $6.75; Noble Hedding, $54.75. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

65—Moved by Commissioner Bell that Note No. 189 be reduced $209.55 and renew the balance of $363.54 for 6 months. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

66—Moved by President McBride that interest on Public Sewer bonds amounting to $495.00 be paid from the interest & Sinking Fund. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

67—Moved by President McBride that the following preamble and resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS, Frank L. Doty, Village Attorney, has examined an abstract of title covering property described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Village of Birmingham, and the County of Oakland, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows:

A lot on Hunter's Addition to the Village of Birmingham, on the N. E. quarter of Sec. 36, Town 2 N. Range 10 E. according to plat thereof in Liber 3 of Plats, Page 6, Oakland County Register of Deeds Office, bounded on the north by Maple Avenue; east and south by lands now or formerly owned by Seeley Peck and Frances J. Peck, his wife, and westerly by Woodward Avenue formerly Saginaw Street. See numbers 48 and 49 of Conveyances and reference entries D. and E. and

WHEREAS said Attorney has reported that it will be necessary to bring an action in Circuit Court in Chancery to quiet title to said property before the said Village can have perfect title thereto, and

WHEREAS the Commission deem it to the best interests of the Village that it quiet title to said property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Frank L. Doty, Village Attorney, be authorized to sign a Bill of Complaint to quiet title to said property, and take the necessary action in court for that purpose, and that the sum of $100 be authorized and allowed for expenses in connection therewith. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

68—Moved by Commissioner Bell that the check from the Birmingham Estates for fire protection be accepted, and that the Manager be instructed to notify them that the Village will not be responsible for their water hydrants. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

Moved by President McBride that the meeting adjourn. Yeas, 3; Nays, 0.

HAZEL E. CLARK, Village Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Probate Court for the County of Oakland. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac, in said County, on the 18th day of February A.D. 1924.

Present: Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Clara Roe Dustin, Deceased.

Samuel C. Dustin, having filed a petition praying that an instrument filed in said Court be admitted to Probate as the last will and testament of said deceased, and that administration of said estate be granted to Samuel C. Dustin, the executor named in the will, or to some other suitable person.

It is Ordered That the 17th day of March, A.D. 1924, at eight A.M., at said Probate Office, be hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy hereof, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ROSS STOCKWELL,
Judge of Probate

A true copy.
DAN A. McGAFFEY,
Register of Probate. 44-46

VILLAGE ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a General Election to be held in the Village of Birmingham, on the northeast corner of Merrill and Bates Streets in the Village of Birmingham on Monday, the 18th day of March, 1924, between the hours of 7 o'clock A.M. and 8:30 o'clock P.M. (Central Standard Time) qualified electors shall vote upon the following propositions and officers—

PROPOSITION I. Shall the Village of Birmingham borrow the sum of $20,000.00 and issue the bonds of the Village therefor for installing a sewerage treatment tank.

YES
NO

PROPOSITION II. Shall the Village of Birmingham borrow the sum of $8275.00 and issue the bonds of the Village thereof for the purpose of paying for the 300,000 gallon storage tank.

YES
NO

PROPOSITION III. Shall the Village of Birmingham sell the following property to the highest bidder at public auction:

The south half of land fifteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long in the southeast corner of lands owned by the estate of George Blakeslee, deceased, said strip of land bounded on the west by a ten foot alley, on the north by lands of the First State Savings Bank of Birmingham and on the east by lands of William McBride and on the south by Maple Avenue.

YES
NO

PROPOSITION IV. Proposition to amend Section 3, Chapter 6 of the Revised Charter of the Village of Birmingham.

Shall Section 3, Chapter 6 of the Revised Charter of the Village of Birmingham be amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER VI.

SALARIES AND BONDS

Salaries of Elective Officers.

Section 1. The President and Commissioners shall receive as full compensation for their services the sum of five dollars ($5.00) for each regular meeting of the Commission actually attended by them. They shall receive no compensation for attending special meetings. Acceptance by any such officer of the said compensation for any regular meeting not personally attended by him shall be in itself proof of the receipt of such officer of the compensation of Chapter XXIV of this Charter. The Village Clerk shall receive an salary of Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum.

YES
NO

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Candidates for Village Offices of the Village of Birmingham.

For President
Charles J. Shain

For Commissioner
S. O. Wylie Bell

For Village Clerk
Hazel E. Clark

For Library Board
Mrs. Iva Marlotte
J. R. Howarth

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the day of registration of qualified electors for the Village of Birmingham is hereby set for Saturday the 1st day of March, 1924, between the hours of 7:00 o'clock A. M. and 4:30 o'clock P. M. (Central Standard Time), and the place of holding such registration is the office of the Village Clerk in said Village.

HAZEL E. CLARK, Village Clerk.

The following bills were allowed by the Oakland County Board of Auditors for the Month of December, 1923.

Name	Amount Claimed	Amount Allowed
Chas. E. Groves	$ 55.05	$ 55.05
R. V. Todd	72.00	72.00
F. S. Buck	178.55	178.55
Conant Osborne Co.	591.28	591.28
Willhite Trucking Co.	3.00	3.00
Frank Greenan	63.76	63.76
Willhite Trucking Co.	13.50	13.50
Holly Broom Mfg. Co.	29.00	29.00
Frank Schram	33.60	33.60
Wm. Putman	10.95	10.95
James Farley	3.00	3.00
Terry-Gilbride Coal Co.	345.21	345.21
Floyd Andrews	19.75	19.75
George German	27.42	27.42
J. Carl's Sons	6.00	6.00
Birmingham Eccentric	82.99	82.99
Court House Garage	33.45	33.45
Benson & Co.	17.00	17.00
A. A. Corwin & Sons	53.89	53.89
E. H. Farmer & Son	11.97	11.97
J. A. Stephens	85.23	85.23
Austin Trucking Co.	1.36	1.86
Losee & McDonald	17.40	17.40
Oakland Cold & Gas	119.15	119.15
F. E. Nichols	75.00	75.00
Shore Acres Creamery	19.75	19.75
J. I. Holcomb Mfg. Co.	52.50	52.50
Lewis Creamery	36.96	36.96
Inter-City Trucking Co.	5.05	82.99
Wm. B. Backenstose	85.21	85.21
Fred Parmeter	4.25	4.25
H. A. Spraker	21.21	21.21
Oliver Co., Inc.	82.24	82.24
E. W. Smith	15.00	15.00
S. L. Tooker	22.60	22.60
Security Envelope Co.	26.41	26.41
Wigg's Fair	5.75	5.75
Mrs. James Butler	4.89	4.89
Purser Fruit Co.	230.94	230.94
F. E. Watkins	5.75	5.75
Cloonan's Drug Store	65.30	65.30
Sheill Baking Co.	132.53	132.53
Dr. E. F. Holcomb	132.00	132.00
Allen McCabe	2.35	2.35
Dr. Bingham	19.00	19.00
F. B. Babcock	68.00	68.00
Willhite Trucking Co.	3.00	3.00
G. A. Walter	9.69	9.69
Chase	496.72	496.72
Mrs. Walter Law	10.00	10.00
Mrs. Homer Chapman	16.00	16.00
A. J. Otis	9.80	9.80
Stewart Barkman	52.50	52.50
George Clack	12.20	12.20
W. M. Pierce	56.09	56.09
W. Prince	32.40	32.40
Albert Quarton	16.60	16.60
Homer Phelp	26.30	26.30
Alva Smith	20.40	20.40
W. C. Forman	34.50	34.50
Willard Wilcox	21.30	21.30
Oscar Quarton	18.40	18.40
H. L. Wood	2.00	2.00
F. E. Deer	9.58	9.58
Michigan Printing Co.	529.60	529.60
Burt's Garage	15.47	15.47
The DePree Co.	192.00	192.00
American Express Co.	19.43	19.43
Smith-Skelton Printing Co.	5.75	5.75
Harry F. Colby	81.75	81.75
Western Union Telegraph Co.	16.05	16.05
S. H. Burlingham	2.03	2.03
National Map Co.	5.90	5.90
J. V. Teeter	341.47	341.47
R. Atkins & Son	16.38	16.38
Campbell & Hood	90.96	90.96
Wales Adding Machine Co.	1.25	1.25
Pontiac Accessory Co.	322.40	322.40
Bobbs-Merrill Co.	10.00	10.00
West Publishing Co.	7.00	7.00
Coffe Ranch	21.25	21.25
Pontiac Paint Mfg. Co.	9.80	9.80
Autogenous Welding Works	8.00	8.00
R. M. Todd	439.95	439.95
E. Stewart & Sons	7.00	7.00
Elmer L. McQuern	93.00	93.00
Callaghan & Co.	123.50	123.50
Emily C. Smith	7.10	7.10
George Stoll	7.00	7.00
Clinton Bros.	27.50	27.50
James B. Hayes	13.60	13.60
E. B. Hodges Motor Sales	28.25	28.25
J. V Pharmacy	108.10	108.10
W. B. Chatterson	18.22	18.22
F. W. Burt	42.80	42.80
Carr Grocery	6.69	6.69
Leon J. Greer	6.25	6.25
C. E. DePuy Co.	12.70	12.70
J. A. Race	11.75	11.75
H. O. Wint	161.64	161.64
Detroit Towel Supply Co.	1.50	1.50
Hubbell & Co.	76.75	76.75
George Hendry's	77.19	77.19
Virginia Cafe	8.40	8.40
J. A. Pierce	34.99	34.99
Henry Kitchenmaster	12.00	12.00
C. D. Underwood	49.60	49.60
Backenstose Co.	16.28	16.28
Pontiac Typewriter Co.	2.00	2.00
Standard Oil Co.	1.48	1.48
B. Hodges	10.91	10.91
J. B. Ford Co.	15.38	15.38
Pontiac Glass Co.	3.38	3.38
Remington Typewriter Co.	75.25	75.25
Underwood Typewriter Co.	683.20	683.20
F. S. Buck	40.00	40.00
E. A. Hudsor	42.50	42.50
J. H. Jacobus	31.75	31.75
George Casey	12.00	12.00
W. E. Dickie	12.75	12.75
Eva LeFevre	24.70	24.70
John Brondige	17.40	17.40
Michigan State Telephone Co.	185.65	185.65
Consumers Power Co.	446.47	446.47
Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co.	676.64	676.64
Doubleday-Hubt-Dolan Co.	1350.75	1350.75
Dr. W. W. Weirs	38.00	38.00
Rochester Auto Garage	38.73	38.73
Richard Lee	1.25	1.25
Gene Powell	4.42	4.42
W. Kelley	4.00	4.00
Fred Copenhaver	20.00	20.00
Wm. Gay	6.20	6.20
Austin Trucking Co.	6.46	6.46
S. S. Powell	8.04	8.04
James Farley	7.50	7.50
Mrs. England	316.50	316.50
Willhite Trucking Co.	3.00	3.00
Willhite Trucking Co.	16.50	16.50
Wm. Pierce	42.10	42.10
Vern Schoff	24.00	24.00
Jeanette Lyons	12.28	12.28
John Long	39.00	39.00
J. A. Stephens	59.85	59.85
Campbell & Hood	72.16	72.16
Backenstose	7.95	7.80
J. L. Hudson Co.	60.95	60.95
E. H. Farmer & Son	11.90	11.90
H. O. Wint	155.20	155.20
Ren Cascadan	7.20	7.20
New Egyptian Portland Cement Co.	470.35	470.35
Lee S. Noble	22.20	22.20
Herbert Douglass	22.20	22.20
L. F. Forman	10.50	10.50
J. W. Copp	20.50	20.50
Florence Walker	6.00	6.00
J. F. Hartz Co.	50.00	50.00
E. M. Calkins	22.75	22.75
Omer Elwell	10.00	10.00
S. L. Weisbrod, M. D.	75.00	75.00
R. L. Polk Co.	12.00	12.00
Purser Fruit Co.	145.34	145.34
H. Atkinson & Son	9.88	9.88
George German	31.13	31.13
R. M. Todd	105.25	105.25
Ideal Concrete Machinery Co.	27.74	27.74
Slater Const. Co.	27.73	27.73
George Currie	98.00	98.00
Chase	89.19	89.19
Dr. B. C. Bradshaw	32.00	32.00
Wm. Backenstose Co.	135.65	135.65
R. T. Blair	415.00	415.00
Electric Housekeeping Shop	120.37	120.37
Holly Herald	2.00	2.00
Eames & Brown	4.60	4.60
F. A. Mercer, M. D.	7.00	7.00
Clarence Schram	6.00	6.00
Dr. Stuart E. Galbraith	50.00	50.00
Dr. I. H. Neff	5.50	5.50
DeWitt Davis	75.00	75.00
Pontiac Accessory Co.	9.44	9.44
Miller-Bryant-Pierce Co.	9.79	9.79
N. E. Ford	17.74	17.74
City of Pontiac	2.00	2.00
Clarence Schram	232.43	232.43
Green Bros.	15.00	15.00
Michigan Printing Co.	580.90	580.90
Fowler's Drug Store	29.83	29.83
R. M. Bauer	113.62	113.62
H. P. Gaukler Co.	318.57	318.57
American Railway Express Co.	109.00	109.00
Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co.	110.00	110.00
Doubleday-Hunt-Dolan Co.	50.00	50.00
Doubleday Bros. Co.	9.00	9.00
Dr. C. D. Morris	12.40	12.40
Francis D. Courtney	92.00	92.00
George Beardsley	4.85	4.85
George Hawkins	18.90	18.90
Glen Ellis	12.00	12.00
Frank Greenan	34.89	34.89
RUTH ANN GILLOE, Clerk.	15.00	15.00
	62.00	62.00

WILLIS M. BREWER, Chairman

The following bills were allowed by the Oakland County Board of Auditor for the month of January, 1924.

	Amount Claimed	Amount Allowed
Postal Telegraph Co.	$ .60	$ .6
Ren Cascadden	26.98	26.9
Lee Pack	12.65	12.6
Burt's Garage	11.97	11.9
Blakeslees Auto Accessory Co.	4.65	4.6
Dr. Bingham	4.97	4.9
Chappell Beadle Co.	28.10	28.1
Oakland Oil & Gas Co.	59.90	59.9
Pontiac Laundry Co.	356.81	356.8
Eames & Brown	3.68	3.6
Detroit Free Press	1.78	1.7
Detroit News	2.00	2.0
Hilton, Hart & Garrett Co.	5.63	5.6
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.	417.59	417.5
A. A. Corwin & Sons	158.77	158.7
Doty & Cram	75.00	75.0
First State & Savings Bank	7.20	7.2
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	65.55	65.5
Erwin Hunt	615.00	615.0
M. A. Quinn	245.00	245.0
W. A. Hudson	46.00	46.0
Austin Trucking Co.	2.27	2.2
Hanson	25.70	25.7
Pontiac Water Works	159.40	159.4
Hensel Bros.	1.00	1.0
Consumers Power Co.	329.49	329.4
Western Union Telegraph Co.	4.28	4.2
H. Bedford	28.62	28.6
Dolan's Restaurant	6.50	6.5
Pontiac Daily Press	15.15	15.1
Austin Trucking Co.	5.32	5.3
DeWitt H. Merriam	22.00	22.0
M. A. Quinn	225.00	225.0
The Olympia Restaurant	7.85	7.8
M. R. Hubbard	5.91	5.9
F. G. VanHorn	34.00	34.0
R. E. Noyes	.90	.9
Austin Trucking Co.	3.60	3.6
Joe Palace	21.42	21.4
Chas. Thayer	22.50	22.5
Sheill Baking Co.	10.94	10.9
Elaborated Roofing Co.	2.00	2.0
Frank Doty	25.60	25.6
Chase	18.75	18.7
Russell Pickering	23.80	23.8
P. S. Buck	35.50	35.5
Samuel McCall	60.28	60.2
H. J. Jacobus	26.15	26.1
John E. Brondige	1.00	1.0
Ellen Graham	12.26	12.2
F. C. Carey	32.50	32.5
Cloonan's Drug Store	13.10	13.1
Earl King	6.60	6.6
Ross Jacobs	6.90	6.9
R. A. Reynolds	1.50	1.5
Bobbs-Merrill Co.	1.63	1.6
Slater Const. Co.	12.00	12.0
Detroit Towel Supply Co.	34.89	34.8
Standard Oil Co.	15.00	15.0
Pontiac Accessory Co.	62.00	62.0
Henry Neusius	15.00	15.0
D. J. Oliver	62.00	62.0
Little Brown & Co.	15.00	15.0

RUTH ANN GILLOE, Clerk. WILLIS M. BREWER, Chairman