

SLIGHT DAMAGE TO FRENCH SHIP CAUSED BY FIRE

Flames Which Threatened Steamer La Touraine, Now Under Control—Passengers Safe on Board—Vessel Resumes Voyage, Unaided, but With Escort.

At First Feared the Boat Was Doomed and Persons Were Preparing to Transfer to an Aid Ship—Conflagration Confined to Hold—The Cause Is Unknown.

Paris, March 7, 12:15 p. m.—Fire, which threatened the French steamer La Touraine, has been brought under control and all her passengers are safe on board according to a formal announcement issued at noon today by the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, owners of the liner. La Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam, of the fleet which responded to Captain Cassini's wireless call for aid, is standing by as a measure of precaution to give assistance should any be required. Commanders of other vessels which speeded to the rescue have been informed that their services will not be required. The statement given out by the steamship company said: "The fire which broke out aboard La Touraine was less serious than was at first thought. The fire is under control and all passengers are safe. "La Touraine has resumed her voyage to Havre under her own steam, and, notwithstanding, for further security, she is being escorted by the Rotterdam, and probably will arrive at Havre on Monday evening.

According to officials of the company they have not been informed what caused the fire. They assert, however, that the flames were confined to one of the compartments in the hold. It was feared for a time that it might be necessary to transfer the passengers to another ship to avoid danger, but this plan evidently was abandoned when it was seen the blaze was being mastered.

DENIES NEW TARIFF DEPRESSES BUSINESS

Agent of the Commerce Bureau, Says Effect of the Law on Industry Is Negligible.

Washington, March 7.—Results of the first investigation ordered by the department of commerce to determine the effect of the new tariff upon industry were made public tonight by Secretary Redfield in the form of a report by D. M. Barclay, commercial agent of Montgomery county, Pa. Barclay, in his report, says that conditions complained of there were due to "injurious trade customs" and "an intelligent competition in some lines."

The report showed, the secretary said in a letter of transmittal to President Wilson, that the effect of the tariff on manufacturing was negligible and that conditions complained of there were due to "injurious trade customs" and "an intelligent competition in some lines."

TWENTY MORE BODIES ARE BURIED IN DEBRIS OF WRECKED COAL MINE

Hinton, W. Va., March 7.—The recovery of eleven bodies today brought the death toll of the Lyland mine explosion to ninety-six. From best available sources it is estimated twenty more dead are buried beneath slate falls and debris.

All of the forty-seven men rescued alive yesterday, after having lived four days and four nights without food and drink, were reported to be in good condition, and it is expected all will survive the experience. The rescuers, trained miners and government experts, showed the results of their efforts today, and many of them were on the verge of collapsing. Forty-six dead have been interred in a cemetery here. Every day since Wednesday funeral parties have followed from five to fourteen coffins to hurriedly prepared graves. A coroner's jury was impaneled at Thurmond late today, but a full inquiry into the disaster will not begin until all bodies have been recovered.

KING OF GREECE WANTS NO WAR; PREMIER QUILTS

Eleutherios Venizelos, One of Most Powerful Men in Hellenic Kingdom, Resigns Portfolio, Because Constantine Is Firm in Refusal to Join With Triple Entente.

Berlin of Belief Action of Country Will Depend on Outcome of Operations Against the Dardanelles—Rome Paper Believes Italy Must Enter Conflict Soon.

London, March 7, 7:15 p. m.—King Constantine I, of Greece, has resigned his office as premier and portfolio, because he is opposed to the king's policy of neutrality. The king's policy is to remain neutral in the present conflict between the Triple Entente and the Central Powers.

London, March 7, 10:45 p. m.—Greece apparently is at the parting of the ways, with the king exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Eleutherios Venizelos, the retiring premier, and the man to whom Greece owes her revival. M. Venizelos yesterday announced his resignation and that of his cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the government.

Premier's Resignation Accepted.

Paris, March 7.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says: "King Constantine has accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos and his cabinet and has requested M. Zaimis, governor of the national banks, to form a ministry. M. Zaimis asked the king to give him until tomorrow to consult with his friends in the cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the government."

The Athens correspondent of the Havas agency says the resignation of M. Venizelos was brought about because the king did not approve of the government's policy regarding intervention in the war.

The crisis in Greece is commented on extensively today by the principal Paris newspapers. The announcement concerning the resignation was received late. The Figaro says that Greece wants the right to be admitted into the partition of dying Turkey and has her eyes fixed on Smyrna, and the numerous colonies on the Anatolian coast.

London, March 7, 9:50 p. m.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Athens says that M. Venizelos, speaking in the chamber of deputies today, declared that he had advised King Constantine to send for M. Zaimis to form a cabinet.

Paper Thinks Italy Will Enter.

Rome, via Paris, March 7.—The Giornale d'Italia, which, although it is not the official government organ, represents the political majority supporting the cabinet, in an editorial argues that it will be difficult for Italy to remain neutral, declaring that the attack by the allied fleet on the Dardanelles has brought up the great problems affecting Italian interests.

Shelling Adriatic Side.

London, March 7.—The allied fleet continues the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles, the forcing of which would make such great changes in the Near East, changes, which, it is considered, none of the Balkan states, and least of all Greece, can afford to treat slightly.

peninsula to oppose any landing, and until it is disposed of, naval experts declare, the ships will not be safe in the strait.

Bulgaria is said to have been aroused by this attack on the Dardanelles, and is looking to the future. It is stated that King Ferdinand is considering the formation of a coalition government to direct the affairs of the country through the crisis which is expected.

No Change Reported. London, March 8, 12:55 a. m.—Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent sends the following official communication issued in Constantinople on Sunday tonight: "This afternoon six hostile warships bombarded our batteries in the Dardanelles. The batteries replied successfully. There is no important change in the general situation."

Turks and British Clash.

London, March 7, 7:15 p. m.—British troops occupying the head of the Persian gulf have been ordered to be prepared by hostile tribesmen during the last week, and in the fighting which followed heavy casualties were inflicted on the Turks and their allies, while the British also suffered considerably, according to a report on the fighting issued tonight by the marquis of Creve, secretary of state for India.

Bombardment Continues Heavy.

Paris, via London, March 7, 8:42 p. m.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles fortifications continued Saturday by the allied fleet, according to an official statement issued this evening. The communication says: "The British battleship Queen Elizabeth, posted in the Gulf of Suez, bombarded, by indirect fire, two big works on the Asiatic side alongside the Chanak and defending the straits (Forts Hamidieh and Hamidieh III Sakhieh)."

No Damage, Says Constantinople.

Constantinople, via London, March 7, 6:17 p. m.—Bombardment of forts on the Smyrna coast by an allied fleet on Saturday was without result, according to an official Turkish communication issued today, which says: "Two enemy warships bombarded the forts on the Smyrna coast for three hours yesterday, without result."

Germans to Defend Capital.

London, March 8, 12:30 a. m.—According to the latest advice received here, says a Reuters dispatch from Sofia, "the sultan and the government are still in Constantinople. The government is prepared to cross to Asia Minor at any moment, but the sultan is in favor of staying in the capital."

To Tell Roumania's Position.

London, March 8, 3:11 a. m.—The Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Bulgarian premier has promised to make a definite statement regarding the government's position and policy to parliament at a secret session. This, the correspondent states, is in reply to a question by the opposition, regarding the "attitude of the government in view of the decisive move of England in the Dardanelles."

LAKE CAPTAIN DIES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

H. J. Nelson, Wellknown in Marine Circles for Daring, a Victim of White Plague.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 7.—Captain Herbert John Nelson, one of the best known navigators on the Great Lakes, died for the last thirty-six years, had been a commander, is dead at his home in West Allis, following a lingering illness from tuberculosis. He was fifty-nine years old. Captain Nelson was born in Norway, when fourteen years old went to sea as a cabin boy. He sailed the Atlantic until 1879, making numerous trips around the world before coming to Milwaukee in that year.

JOHNSON AND WILLARD TO FIGHT AT HAVANA

El Paso, March 7.—The Johnson-Willard bout for the heavyweight championship of the world will be staged at Havana, Cuba, during the first week of April, according to announcement made here today by Willard's manager, Willard, who is now in Los Angeles, is expected to leave soon for Havana.

Clash on 1,000-Mile Line Impending in East; Slavs Will Hurl Vast Armies at Teutons. Conflict in France Continues Desperate.

BATTLE GROUND TO BE ALL FRONT SAY OBSERVERS

MILITARY MEN DECLARE FOES IN EAST PLAN CONCERTED ACTION.

TO MOVE ON ENTIRE LINE COMBAT PROBABLY WILL DECIDE FATE OF GERMANY OR RUSSIA.

TEUTONS FALLING BACK BERLIN STATEMENT SAYS THIS IS ACCORDING TO PLAN, HOWEVER.

London, March 7, 7:45 p. m.—Details of events in the eastern war zone given in the statements from each source of news of the respective belligerents are very meager. A couple of skirmishes are reported between the British forces advancing from the head of the Persian gulf and the Turks and tribesmen who have concentrated to oppose them. In these engagements, according to the brief dispatches concerning the engagement, both sides suffered rather heavy casualties.

Russia has still another battle on her hands. While she is declared to be pressing her offensive in north Poland and eastern Galicia, and holding up the Austrians in the Carpathians, the Germans have launched an attack in the region of the Pilica river, to the south of Warsaw, where a big battle is developing.

SUFFRAGE FOR PEACE IS REMEDY OFFERED BY HUNGARIAN WOMAN

Indianapolis, March 7.—"We want suffrage for peace," Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, of Budapest, Hungary, said in addressing the opening session of the Mississippi Valley Conference of Suffragists here today. Delegates from twenty-one states and hundreds of Indiana suffragists heard Mrs. Schwimmer speak on "War and Woman."

781,000 WAR PRISONERS INTERNED IN GERMANY, SAYS NEWS DISPATCH

Berlin, March 7, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I., March 7.—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News agency were the following: "Members of the Prussian diet who have been visiting prisoner camps have received information that, at present there are 781,000 war prisoners interned in Germany, an increase since the end of 1914, of over two hundred thousand men."

TWO MORE ZEPPELINS NEARING COMPLETION

Genoa, via Paris, March 7.—Count Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichshafen on Saturday to hasten the completion of two Zeppelin dirigible balloons which are now building. One of them will be ready in a few days, it was stated. It is confirmed that one Zeppelin was destroyed and another badly damaged recently at Cologne during a windstorm which blew down the balloon sheds. A number of soldiers were injured in the crash.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS MAKE STUDY OF FOOD PROBLEM.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—A pamphlet, giving in brief the result of four months' study of the food supply problem by a group of distinguished German scientists has just appeared here. The chief editor is Dr. Paul Ehrbacher, head of the Berlin High school. The cover announcement states that the book "is intended to show the seriousness of the situation and the means to assure our food supply, and the whole is the result of four months' work in which, after initial differences of opinion, all the writers were finally united on all essential points, in the common aim that the success of our weapons shall not be spoiled by economic mistakes."

GERMANY BUILDING FIFTEEN SUBMARINES, COPENHAGEN HEARS

Copenhagen, March 7.—via London, March 8, 3:06 a. m.—Germany is reported here, on what appears to be good authority, to be building at Karel fif-

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS

Whether Greece is to throw in her lot with the allies of the triple entente or remain neutral is the absorbing question of the war. The Hellenic kingdom is in the throes of a mighty crisis, with King Constantine said to be in favor of neutrality and the retiring premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, one of the strongest men in Greece, declared to be uncompromisingly opposed to such a step. The resignation of the premier and his cabinet on Saturday is reported to have been due to the unyielding attitude of the monarch. The belief prevailed that with the appointment of a new ministry the storm clouds would disappear. The feeling was heightened by reports from Athens that M. Venizelos had stated in a speech in the chamber of deputies that he and his followers would support any government the king might appoint. Later information, however, was that Venizelos had declared: "Our party will refuse to support any government which may be formed." M. Zaimis, who has been offered the portfolio of premier, has not yet accepted the task of forming a ministry. Instead, he has requested time to consult his followers. Meanwhile the situation is tense.

Continued gains of ground north of Arras, in the Champagne district and in the Vosges, with heavy losses in the latter region for the Germans, is claimed by Paris, while Berlin asserts that the Germans have taken trenches and prisoners in Champagne and caused heavy casualties in the allied lines near Le Mesnil and Badonviller. In the east, in north Poland, the Russians declare that they are still forcing back the Germans, but Berlin asserts that the operations there are proceeding "according to our plans." In the Rawa region, Berlin says that 5,400 prisoners and sixteen machine guns were taken from the Russians. Farther south in Poland, in the region of Pilica river, Petrograd reports that a great battle is taking shape. In the Carpathian region brisk fighting continues with victories chronicled by both the Austrian and Russian war offices.

The Dardanelles forts continue to feel the shells of the allied warships, but Turkey asserts that they have as yet suffered no great damage. British troops have had a clash with Turkish forces, reinforced by tribesmen, at the head of the Persian gulf. London reports that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Ottomans, but admits that the British also suffered considerably.

According to a newspaper dispatch the Roumanian parliament has empowered the government to proclaim a state of siege until the end of the war, if necessary.

The American steamer Pacific, which sailed from Falmouth Friday evening for Rotterdam, has not since been reported.

Fifteen small submarines for use in reconnoitering the German coast are said to be building at Karel.

teen small submarines of a new type which will be used for reconnoitering the home coast in the Baltic sea. Each of these submarines is said, will carry a crew of eight men.

It is recommended to make up for the shortage of fatty foods. Anxiety is expressed concerning the adequacy of the supply of foodstuffs which supply the nitrogenous tissue-repairing essential, such as meat and fish. It is insisted that the number of domestic beasts must be reduced in an effort to conserve grain and fodder, the calculation being made that one million milk cows should be slaughtered, and nine million pigs.

OBREGON STILL TRYING TO STARVE OUT PEOPLE

Mexico City Remains in Throes of Famine—Washington Sends Further Protests.

Washington, March 7.—Dispatches from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City, received tonight, indicates that conditions in the capital are unchanged, that the populace still feels the effects of the famine, and there is danger of rioting, should General Obregon's forces evacuate. High officials of the American government describe the situation as very serious, but not altogether hopeless. No word came from Vera Cruz as to the attitude of General Carranza, the exact extent of which is unknown to officials here. It is known that General Obregon was much irritated when General Carranza revoked the tax levied by Obregon on foreigners recently, and since that time, official dispatches say, anti-foreign sentiment has been fanned, if not inspired, by Obregon himself.

CHICAGO AUTO BANDITS WERE BOYS UNDER 19; BOASTS CAUSE ARREST

Chicago, March 7.—The four automobile bandits who laid a trail of purse-snatching from a stolen automobile last Thursday were boys, the oldest of them only nineteen years old, it was revealed today by their arrest. All confessed and were identified by a dozen women whose purses had been stolen. The boys are: Garfield Sullivan, Virgil Lutzinger, James Springer and Alvin Carlson. Sullivan, who drove the stolen car, caused the arrest of all four by his bragging to other companions of what an able chauffeur he had been. The prisoners admitted having stolen automobiles previously but said they never before had made use of the cars to commit robbery.

YOUNG MAN, PENILESS, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE; ONCE HAD A FORTUNE

Detroit, Mich., March 7.—Horace S. Burroughs, twenty-nine years old, a son of the late William S. Burroughs, wealthy inventor of an oblique mirror, died late today in a Detroit hospital from a self-inflicted wound. He was peniless and in frail health, friends said. Several years ago, according to former associates, he was worth more than \$250,000. Burroughs was found today in a rooming house. A vein in his arm had been cut and he was unconscious from loss of blood. Burroughs regained consciousness at a hospital long enough to make a statement.

ALLIES RETURN TO OFFENSIVE IN THE VOSGES

PARIS AVERS FRENCH NOW HOLD SOME OF THE IMPORTANT HILLS.

PROGRESS MADE SLOWLY GERMANS YIELD ONLY AFTER SEVEREST OF FIGHTING, IT IS ADMITTED.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM GAINS FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE REGION EVIDENTLY GOING ON FIERCELY.

London, March 7, 7:45 p. m.—So far as the western war zone is concerned the most important news is that the French has returned to the attack in the Vosges, and, according to Paris, have succeeded in securing a foothold on the some of the hills near Munster and are pushing their lines slightly forward.

The reports from all sources are of the same tenor as those for days preceding—here a gain of a few trenches or a few kilometers and there an unchanged situation. The allies claim gains in the Champagne district, and so does Berlin.

Interest in the situation in Flanders and France is overshadowed by the Greek crisis, with what that momentous event to all concerned implies.

From the sameness of the news from all points on the two great fronts of battle, it would seem that the hostile forces are foregoing operations until something decisive takes place in the strait leading to Constantinople.

Claims Teutons Repulsed. Paris, March 7, 11:40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued this evening: "To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, the Germans attempted a counter attack which did not succeed. Subsequently they delivered three counter attacks which also failed."

"In Champagne, to the west of Verdun, we gained a footing in a very strongly fortified wood and captured prisoners to the north of the same village."

"We repulsed a counter attack on the ridge to the northeast of Le Mesnil. Ground was gained, and we carried another trench to the north of Beausseron."

"In the forest of Commevoire, north of Verdun, we repulsed counter attacks."

"In the Vosges we made progress on the flanks of the Reich Ackerkopf and took prisoners at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. Here we repulsed five counter attacks."

"Despite vigorous and well-planned attacks the Germans were repulsed for a fourth time before a block house in the Le Pretre wood."

"An attack on March 4 in which, under cover of artillery fire, the Germans sought to take the position of a very strong fortified wood and captured prisoners to the north of the same village."

"In the forest of Commevoire, north of Verdun, we repulsed counter attacks."

As Viewed By Germany. Berlin, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I., March 7.—The following statement on the progress of the war was issued today by the German war office: "Between the sea and the Sambre there were only artillery duels yesterday. Attempts of the enemy to advance during the night south of Ypres failed. Our troops made progress in Champagne. We took a few trenches and about sixty prisoners. A French attack is in force against our positions northeast of Le Mesnil broke down under our infantry and artillery fire, with very heavy losses to the French. The enemy's advances east of Badonviller were repulsed."

"Battles commenced yesterday in the Vosges, west of Munster and north of Somborn, have not yet been decided."

"In the eastern theater our operations northeast of Godno are proceeding according to our plan. A Russian night attack on Meocore northeast of Lomza, was repulsed, as were strong Russian attacks west of Trazanysz."

"Our attacks southeast of the Rawa river were successful. We took prisoners 3,400 Russians and sixteen machine guns were captured."

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP MISSING SINCE FRIDAY. London, March 8, 3:04 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Deal says that the new American steamer Pacific, which sailed from Galveston and Norfolk for Rotterdam and was detained at Falmouth for several days last week, received her clearance papers on Friday and proceeded for Rotterdam the same evening. Since then nothing has been heard at Deal concerning her movements.

Washington, March 7.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for April per Michigan: Fair Monday and Tuesday.

THE DAILY MINING JOURNAL

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MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

UP TO THE HOUSE.

With but three negative votes, the senate last week passed the Odell bill proposing to transfer the state game warden's department to the oversight of the public domain commission, and with but six negative votes it approved the proposal to make the bill immediately effective. In practical effect, this measure would prevent Governor Ferris from naming a successor to State Game Warden Oates, and would transfer to the commission all the prerogatives the governor has enjoyed with regard to this office.

An interesting thing in connection with the action by the senate is the stand of Senator Groger, Democrat, who voted throughout with the Republicans. That he would be likely to do this if a measure of the kind was proposed was indicated at the time the senate committees visited Marquette, a few weeks ago, when he expressed himself as well pleased with the work of State Game Warden Oates, and as holding the opinion that a man who had shown efficiency in an office of such importance should not be disturbed.

The Odell bill is now up to the house, where the negligible Democratic membership will be able to offer no effective opposition to it. If the house Republicans are of the same mind as the Republican senators its early passage is assured. Then the next move will rest with the governor. By vetoing the measure he would insure its defeat unless its proponents were able to muster a two-thirds vote in both houses, in which event it would be made a law despite him. It is predicted with much confidence that the Republicans in the house will accept the bill, at least on its first presentation.

Keener interest is being shown in this measure than in almost any other matter now before the legislature, and it is particularly keen among the Democrats who have been reckoning the game department as a party resource for a few years to come, at least.

ONE OF THE REASONS.

Concluding a lament over the workings of the primary law, the Detroit Free Press says that "hardly anybody takes any interest in government nowadays, largely because almost everybody sees that he has no voice any more in government." It may be conceded that not enough persons are taking an interest in government, but this is probably less because the voter cannot now have a voice in government than because he has been called upon to have a voice in it too many times. He has been tired out with trotting to the polls, and his interest, divided between too many elections, has naturally not, with the exception of the presidential year, been pronounced in any of them.

Realization of this condition is behind much of the grateful support being given to measures, such as are proposed in the present legislature, for abolishing the biennial spring election and making a group of minor elective offices appointive, to be filled by the governor. Another proposal going even further in this direction would provide for quadrennial election of all state and county officers, in the presidential year. As far as The Mining Journal is concerned, it fails to see why this isn't an admirable plan, but it is doubtful whether the legislature will go that far. Give the electorate the task of electing only important officials, at long intervals, and it will quickly show abundant interest, and fair judgment as well.

And even now its lack of interest is by no means pronounced as some of the newspapers that do not like the primary would have it appear. Over 3,000 voters in Marquette county went to the polls last week to choose between two candidates for county commissioner of schools, which is perhaps three times as many as would have gone to the ward and township caucuses if the nomination was to have been made in convention. For in the latter event the fact that the "organization" favored one candidate as against the other would have assured, in advance, the result, and there would have been little purpose in general participation in the caucuses. As there was a primary, the candidates were enabled to put up a real race, and the vote of one individual who went to the polls was as good as the vote of any other, which would not have been the case under the caucus-convention system.

Lighten the demands on the voters, and see what a marked and early improvement will be obtained in the results under our present primary and election systems.

Representative Stevenson has introduced a bill that would greatly change the conditions under which practical politics, as well as the elections, are now conducted. It is a short bill, only half a dozen lines in length, but it is, as things now stand, most sweeping in its provisions. It would make it illegal for

persons holding office to serve as township, ward, or county committeemen or on boards of registration or election, or as delegates to any county convention. It is, in short, a measure designed to divorce the officeholders from practical politics, so that the voters who do not hold office shall have less difficulty in working out their wills in regard to public affairs. As it can only become effective through the action of a legislature itself made up of office holders and active politicians, it perhaps has no very pronounced chance of being passed, but that does not obscure the fact that it is a good bill.

SOUND.

President McNair does not warn up to the proposal that the College of Mines shall take on a forestry school, and members of the board of control are quoted as opposed to the suggestion that there shall be full courses in engineering and electricity at the institution. These positions are sound. Unquestionably there are more advantages for the study of forestry in this region than below the straits, but there are also manifest disadvantages in duplicating departments of two other state institutions, and departments which they cannot well be asked to give up. As for engineering and electricity at the College of Mines, it has been well said that there should be no more of these subjects at the institution than is required properly to complement the instruction in mining engineering.

If the same principle had been applied in the conduct of the Michigan Agricultural College the state would not have had opportunity to follow the debate of the past year or more over the M. A. C. engineering school. It is an issue entirely for the reason that it has been developed much further than was necessary properly to complement agricultural training. All the state knows that the M. A. C. has had to have an engineering school. But those who think clearly on the subject realize that it should have been given no more engineering school than is necessary for those courses that the modern farmer should have. Whatever money the state desires to appropriate for the development of a high class school of general engineering, in which there shall be no limit to the facilities extended to the students, should go to the University of Michigan. In the degree that this has not been the case the legislature has failed to direct the state's educational institutions along the wisest lines.

WE CAN AFFORD IT.

While congress is agreeing on naval appropriations of unusual amount and the people are coming to view with favor proposals that the United States equip itself with the means of self-defense more thoroughly than ever before, the nation's financial condition is of special interest. Citizens wish to know whether the country can afford the bigger army and navy which prudent recommendations. According to report of the secretary of the treasury, the interest-bearing debt of the United States January 31 was \$969,759,090, the non-interest-bearing debt (mostly "greenbacks") above reserve funds was \$145,927,304, the total net indebtedness was \$1,115,686,394 and the annual interest charge was \$22,900,000.

According to data compiled by Harvey Fisk & Sons, of New York, the highest point ever reached by the national debt was at the close of the Civil war in 1865, when it was \$2,756,431,571 and the annual interest charge was \$150,977,697. Then the debt per capita was \$76.98; now it is \$10.45. As against this \$10.45 in the United States, before the present war began, enormously increasing the debt burdens of the countries involved, Germany had a per capita debt of \$17.81, Russia \$27.02, Great Britain \$76.35, and France \$160.25.

Thus the American debt is now much less than one-half its former amount; as to interest expense and population it is now about one-seventh as onerous as it has been known to be. It is vastly less burdensome to each American citizen than were the debts of France, Great Britain, Russia and Germany to each individual even before keeping down the national debt ceased, with the outbreak of the war, to be a vital consideration in those countries.

This showing that Americans are comparatively free from public debt takes no account of municipal bonded debts. These, of course, have been increasing, owing to the city habit of borrowing money for everything that can be considered a permanent improvement, while the national debt has been decreasing. Census statistics show that state debts amounted to \$3.36 per capita June 30, 1913, while the debts of cities, counties and minor civil divisions when last reported came to \$23.72 per capita. So that at \$37.13 the American total per capita public debt for all purposes, national, state, county, city and the like,

is small compared with European standards in time of peace and with our record of half a century ago, even though in both instances national debts alone are considered in the comparison. It is evident that, should annual revenues fail to cover the cost and the incurring of debt be necessary, the United States can well afford to establish national defenses to any requisite extent.

At Negaunee the council has outlined an important program of street construction for the coming summer. Conditions in mining may show considerable improvement and still there may be no small amount of unemployed labor, thus the time is propitious for entering on public improvements, for now they will mean much to the community besides the pleasure of enjoying the completed work. The council proposes to spend \$17,000 on Main street, the principal residence thoroughfare of the town. Here the work is badly needed, and as Main street is part of the route all automobile traffic east and west in the county uses it will be enjoyed by a large number of persons other than residents of Negaunee. Furthermore, it will greatly enhance Negaunee's attractiveness as a city. Main street has many pretty homes, is lined with beautiful shade trees and only the bad condition of the roadway the past few years has prevented it from taking place among the most attractive residence streets in the upper peninsula.

Figures on the shipment of ore from the Marquette range in 1914 show a falling off of nearly 1,500,000 tons, compared with the previous year, and the lightest shipment in nineteen years. No wonder business in the mining towns was comparatively slack, and no wonder it is predicted with considerable confidence that 1915 will show an improvement. It is to be recorded, of course, that the mines output much more ore than they shipped, else conditions would have been much worse. Mining was carried on for months on a very generous scale, the size of the movement of ore considered.

"I'm glad to get away," said Uncle Ike, of Wisconsin, in his swan song. "I do not like the service in the senate, aside from the fine associations. It has cost me \$100,000 to remain in public life." And it cost him \$106,000 (or was it \$107,000) to get into the senate, and if he hadn't had the money to indulge his fancies he would never have come within forty miles of it.

One depositor who has planned out the next Republican convention has arranged to have the "favorite" sons split the vote in a manner that will make impossible the nomination of any one of them and will result in a unanimous demand going up that Justice Hughes shall accept the nomination.

Now the Democrats propose a series of moves looking to the introduction of a closure rule in the senate. Have they sufficiently reflected on the advantage they will be likely to find in unlimited debate when they again become the minority party in congress?

Now that congress has gone home President Wilson has sole responsibility for handling our foreign relations. Fortunately there can be a feeling that as far as he has gone with them he has done very well.

Persons who heman the small number of voters who participate in the primaries forget all about the handful that sufficed for the conduct of election preliminaries under the former caucus-convention system.

In the absence of the secretary of state Mr. Lansing said "is one of the most familiar phrases that comes out of Washington."

No matter who had been prosecutor, however, a Detroit jury to acquit Tom Gilman would doubtless have been found.

The new breakwater project will help a little the coming summer.

TIMELY QUIPS

War. Thomas Dixon thinks it takes half a century to get a right view of war, and some are of the opinion that Tom's perspective isn't yet what it should be.—Washington Post.

Political. It requires on an average sixteen years for the Republican party to get a split up the back that the more efficient Democratic party can acquire in two.—Boston Transcript.

Legal. The crop of war claims must be big enough already to keep the lawyers busy for a century to come, if they attend to such things over there in American speed.—Cleveland Leader.

Naval. According to a naval estimate published at the beginning of the war, this country ranked fourth as a naval power. It would be interesting to know its present standing.—Chicago News.

Congratulatory. Japanese farmers are complaining of the low price of rice. Rice being the principal and staple food of Japan, the country seems in a position to receive congratulations.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Literary. Kipling thinks literary men should stop trying to settle the war. It interferes with statesmanship. They had better confine their attention to writing

spring odes and such.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STATE PRESS

The back yard ashpile is a constant reminder of how we had money to burn.—Adrian Telegram.

When a man passes a garden rake these days, he goes into a trance and sees visions.—Battie Creek Enquirer.

One of the surest signs that we are having spring weather is the fact that it's turned as cold as it was last winter.—Detroit News.

Possibly the first robin is beginning to believe he was misled in some way. These are hard days to hunt worms.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Knowing that John Bull likes his roast beef rare, those German submarines are starting out to make it as rare as possible.—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Odell would abolish the game warden's office. It must seem tough after building up a political machine to see some one want to throw a hammer in it.—Lansing State Journal.

Some way it is much harder to convince the legislature of railway needs than in the old days, when the legislator could see the need for himself by traveling around in the parlor car on a pass.—Grand Rapids Press.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Compelling European Respect.

In one of the Australian papers recently there was a cartoon of John Bull standing in the old days, when the legislator could see the need for himself by traveling around in the parlor car on a pass.—Grand Rapids Press.

The rather crude idea reflects the somewhat general impression in Great Britain that those who are not with her are against her in the present war. Even the policy of neutrality which has been observed in this country has not pleased England. The London Spectator, for instance, resents "the indifference, indeed, callousness, toward Great Britain and her case shown by the government of the United States."

It is charged freely in England that the policy of the United States is cold and selfish; that "America seems to reckon up the matter in cold dollars and cents rather than in terms of flesh and blood and human suffering."

The German attitude is equally severe. There is a feeling that the United States has been lukewarm in the definition of its own rights, whereas the clear statement of those rights would have enabled the civil population of Germany to obtain the food shipped on board the Wilhelmina. Other warring countries also complain against the American attitude. Not one of them is satisfied.

It was not to be expected that a policy of neutrality would altogether please any of the warring nations. So far as the United States is concerned, however, there is something far more important at stake than the pleasing of any of the European nations. The thing that is important is to enforce respect for the rights of the United States.

Any policy that might have been in mind looking to the pleasing of all the warring nations, and offense to none, might just as well be abandoned. It will be in line with strict neutrality to enforce the rights of the United States, without fear or favor, and without dwelling too much upon the way in which such enforcement will be received abroad. It must be clear that even with a wishy-washy policy none of the belligerents will be satisfied. The safety of this nation lies in a strong and resolute policy which will enforce American rights.

The United States may continue to displease the warring nations—nothing that could be done would prevent that, except actual participation in the war on one side or the other—but what the country can do is to enforce its own rights in a way that will not encourage transgressions that might lead to conflict. So long as this country compels the respect of the European contestants there is no danger that their present irritation with the United States may take a more offensive form.—Washington Post.

The Command of Our Navy.

Senator Root's speech was a powerful and deserved rebuke to congress for neglecting the extremely important question of naval personnel legislation. This subject has been under exhaustive consideration by experts and has been brought to a stage at which intelligent action can be taken. Yet the senate has shirked its duty and the evils of the present system remain.

The gist of the personnel problem may be put to a plain man thus: How shall the navy have the benefit in its high commands of officers who have demonstrated their ability, acquired proper experience, and are still in the prime of vigor?

The system now in vogue brings men to the high commands too late in life and without the necessary experience in command. Senator Root quoted the pungent phrase of a former president giving his opinion of the men recently in command of the navy as "a lot of wheezy, onion-eyed, old stuffed puddings." Making some allowance for the play of rhetoric, this may be accepted as indicating a condition in the high commands which is not compatible with the welfare of the navy nor the security of the republic.

As the Tribune already has pointed out, the command of a squadron or fleet in modern conditions is not only a duty calling for high training, experience in command, and natural ability, but also a physical constitution of iron make. Consider what service in the North sea at this time involves in nervous strain alone, Vice Admiral Jellicoe, in command of the fleet for England, is between fifty-five and fifty-six. Rear Admiral Beatty, the youngest officer of that rank, is not yet forty-four. These men are in the prime of life and able to stand the terrible wear and tear of active service conditions.

The outrageous unthoroughness and

slovenly compromise with which congress treats the profoundly important problems of army and navy organization and defense policy are well illustrated by this neglect of the critical question of efficient command. Congress has just appropriated nearly \$100,000,000 for construction and upkeep and ignored the quality and supply of fighting men. We spend over a hundred millions on a military establishment and refuse to make that establishment modernly efficient even within the narrow limits we unwisely fix for it.

This is waste and folly and a perpetual invitation to humiliation and disaster.—Chicago Tribune.

Making a Farce of Rural Credits.

Congress trifled again with rural credit legislation. The senate passed the December rural credits bill without discussion by attaching it as a rider to a general appropriation bill. This measure authorized government to make advances to farmers. The senate passed it so sily because all senators, irrespective of party, want to stand well with the farmers. They know thoroughly that the measure could not pass before their rural constituents and spout of what the senate tried to do for the man on the land. But the truth is that the senate, by waiting precious days on the shipping station, missed the chance to do something sensibly constructive for the agricultural interests.

The house committed itself to a measure the opposite of that which secured the unanimous approval of the august senate. The house stood for mutual rural credit and loan associations. Although amended to banish all legislative aid, this bill is based upon that proposed by Senator Fletcher of Florida and his special committee which toured Europe in 1913 collecting information on rural credits, whereas the senate measure is an emaciated edition of Congressman Bathrick's plan for direct loans. Senate and house swapped bills, and the senate seems to have come out second best. As in the senate the house passed its rural credits measure practically without discussion and the conference threw out both measures and substituted a resolution to "investigate" again.

The situation reminds one of two men rushing through a fog toward the same destination by different routes. At the intersection they collide, drop their bundles, fall to fighting, and when they finally reach their destination find they are too late. Between them the senate and the house, with a great show of loyalty to farming interests, are engaged in killing all rural credit legislation for this session without incurring the odium of voting directly against it. Delay, rather than defiance, appeals to most congressmen as the best policy when they are dealing with the largest class of voters in the country.—Grand Rapids Press.

A LAUGH OR TWO

Sympathetic Bobbie.

Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the prodigal son. At the end of it he burst into tears. "Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother. "I'm so sorry for that poor little fellow," he sobbed. "He didn't do nuffin!"—Everybody's.

Advantage in Good Looks.

What did you learn at the school?" the boss asked the fair young applicant for the stenographer's job. "I learned," she replied, "that spelling is essential to a stenographer." The boss chuckled. "Good. Now let me hear you spell essential." The fair girl hesitated for the fraction of a second. "There are three ways," she replied. "Which do you prefer?" "And she got the job.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Father Won Out.

Jones' wife wanted to pay an elongated visit to some of her relatives in a distant state, and while Jones had no great desire to kiss her good-by and do his own dishwashing, he thought if the part of wisdom to treat the matter diplomatically.

"Harry," said the wife one afternoon, speaking of the proposed visit, "won't you be awfully lonely and utterly miserable while I am gone?" "Oh, no dearie!" promptly answered Harry, with a brightening expression, "I shall manage nicely. There are Smith, Brown, Green—"

"Is that so?" was the quick interjection of wife. "Then I don't go; I don't propose to have my money turned into a poker jubilee!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Real Patriot.

A lot of old timers of the Army and Navy club in Washington were swapping stories.

"One St. Haskins," says a retired brigadier, "decided to enlist. He hurried with a desire to serve his country. So he applied at a recruiting office, and was duly punched and prodded, trotted up and down, jumped over chairs and tables, and so forth.

"Then came the questions. All manner of them were fired at him, and he answered most of them satisfactorily. 'Have you ever served a jail sentence?'"

"No, sir," stammered St., "but," he added hastily, "I'd be willing to serve a short one, if it's necessary."

Preferred the Peacock.

The first woman ever to run a sewing machine—Miss Elizabeth Kilbourn, of Winsted, Conn.—has just died at the age of eighty-six.

Miss Kilbourn was a friend of Elias Howe, the ill-fated inventor of the sewing machine. She used to repeat Howe's complaints about the world's apathy before his marvelous invention.

"The public is blind to everything new and grand," Howe would say. "The public reminds me of Dugald Donald of Peebles.

"Dugald and a friend toured America, and they reached Niagara Falls. Angus, the friend, was impressed, but Dugald said nothing. He just looked at the falls critically, then yawned, and then left his cigar.

"Ain't they grand?" said Angus. "Ain't they wonderful?" said Dugald. "Aye, mon, they are," said Dugald. "But how about the old peacock?" Peebles that has the wooden leg!"

LOWER STATE NOTES

LANSING—Three health bills were entered by Representative William F. Jerome of Hillsdale. One would provide that the state bacteriologist may have an assistant who may be transferred to any part of the state and would appropriate for this department a fund of \$17,500. Another would amend the present law relative to physicians reporting contagious disease so as to provide a penalty of from \$10 to \$25 or thirty days in jail or both, for failure to report such diseases.

MUSKEGON—After an unsuccessful fight in the circuit court and the supreme court, in an effort to collect damages from Muskegon county for an injury sustained in December, 1913, Harvey Ferguson, last week began a suit against Ravenna township for \$1,000. Young Ferguson, who brought suit through his next friend, Mrs. Emma Schmitzer, his mother, fell off a board walk in the village of Ravenna and was severely injured. The plaintiff alleges he walked three-quarters of a mile to his home after he had suffered a broken leg.

LANSING—Representative William F. Jerome's bill providing for thirty health districts in the state and providing for an inspector in each district at a salary of \$2,500 per year, was killed by the house committee on public health. More opposition has been directed against the Jerome bill, which was drawn by the state board of health than against any other measure presented in the house this year and Chairman Newell Smith, who predicted certain defeat for it, killed it if it had reached the house, had it bill in committee.

MUSKEGON—Dr. Harry S. Cole, of Whitehall, and Dr. E. A. Woods, of Chicago, have purchased the summer home of the late John Alexander Dowd, on White Lake. The building has forty rooms with eighty-seven acres of land around it. The new owners will convert it into a sanitarium for "dried business men."

A golf links, tennis courts, boating, horseback riding and fishing are among the things planned. It seems irony of fate that the estate of the leader of Zion City should fall into the hands of physicians, as his hatred for this profession was well known.

ST. JOSEPH—Just after Louis Mannetto, an Italian, had been sentenced in circuit court here for shooting down one of his countrymen in Niles, Sheriff Franz received word from New York that the prisoner was wanted by the police in that city for Black Hand operations. It is alleged that Mannetto has a long prison record and that he served several years for slaying a man.

In shooting down and seriously wounding Dominic Paganini in this country it is said that Mannetto was carrying out a Black Hand order for revenge. He was given one to three years, with a recommendation of two years, in Jackson prison by Judge Bridgman.

MT. PLEASANT—A jury in circuit court returned a verdict of guilty in the second degree in the case of William Wallace and William Rice, the pair jointly charged with complicity in the murder of Maud Neble in July, 1914. Rice was sentenced to "seven or ten" years in a state reformatory. Sentence on Wallace was put over until April 2. George Mills, the third man implicated in the affair which resulted in the death of the Nestle girl, was convicted in December, and is now serving a prison sentence. The girl went riding with the three men last July and was it was charged, abused by them. She went insane the next day. She was removed to the state hospital at Traverse City where she died about ten days later. Rice is about fifty years old and unmarried. Wallace is forty and has a wife and three children. Judge McDonald of Grand Rapids heard the case. The trial has been in progress since Feb. 23.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. Bret Harte wrote in one of his stories that you couldn't judge anything by the appearance of his characters. The biggest scamp had a Raphael face, the bravest man in the camp was the smallest, the surest shot had but three fingers and the best dressed was the worst gambler in the state.

The same rule often works out in real life. Nobody would more dry philosophical books than English prize philosopher, Francis Bacon. But one day while ill and without consulting any works of reference he dictated a volume of jokes which is still the best collection to be found in London.

When Stephen Crane wrote his "Red Badge of Courage" old soldiers thought the author must have gone through the war. Just out of college, Crane had scarcely ever heard a gun fired, and he was not born until years after Appomattox.

A 220-pound bully was making trouble in a Philadelphia street railway car when a small, pleasant-faced youth remonstrated. Everyone expected to see the giant literally crush the young man who had interfered. As they stepped off

Because it's for One Thing Only, and Marquette People Appreciate This. Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success. Doan's Kidney Pills are for one thing only. For weak or disordered kidneys. Here is Marquette evidence to prove their worth.

Mrs. John Holland, 118 Genesee St. Marquette, says: "One of my family used to be troubled by backache most of the time; having sharp, shooting pains in the back. To straighten after stooping caused sharp twinges in the sides. Dizzy spells and too frequent passages of the kidney secretions gave much annoyance. Several remedies were tried without much relief until Doan's Kidney Pills were taken. Several boxes were used and since then, there has not been any trouble at all."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Holland recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Classified Want Directory

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LOST—A gold amber ring, possibly between St. Peter's Cathedral and Park St. Finder return to 3141 Broadway office for reward.

WANTED

WANTED—Kitchen girl at Hotel Summit. 3-8-15

WANTED—At the Gwin Hotel, Gwin, a good cook. Wm. Jery, proprietor. (3-8-15)

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade. The world needs more barbers than any other tradesman. Few weeks' training. Tools included. Every horse trained and graded. Distant applicants write. Moler Barber College, Milwaukee, Wis. (3-6-15)

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Modern six-room house one short block from car line. C. C. Stouffer, 201 E. Prospect St. 3-8-15

FOR RENT—Two beautiful single rooms, with bath. A. Eitel, 135 Blue street. (2-25-15)

TO RENT—Two apartments on the second floor of the Coles block, corner Third and Blue streets. The corner apartment has one very large room and two small ones, finely decorated for lodge purposes, but would be very desirable for business study. Marquette Savings Bank, or Charles T. Geill. 3-4-15

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Will sell, or will exchange for city property, an 80-acre farm, with buildings and stock. Address George Mack, R. B. No. 1. 2-5-15

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

HORSES at auction. Farm and draft horses for sale. From 500 to 1,000 head of horses constantly on hand, including large draft horses, driving horses, delivery horses, farm chucks, farm mares, saddlers and mules. Every horse inspected and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a cartload, come to Barrett & Zimmerman, Great Northern Horse Market between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. Auction every Wednesday; private sales daily. Double stables, 2274 ave. Y, and Superior St. Private sales daily. (1-25-27-29-15)

HORSES—At Three Lakes, Mich., we have eight good pair of horses. They have hunted spruce and are the last two months and, as we do not need them this summer, they are for sale at the right price. Can spare them about March 29. For further information address The Northwestern Land Co., Wausau, Wis. (3-4-15)

FOR SALE—Two-seated cutter; plush lined; good as new; cost \$150.00; sell for \$75.00. A. E. Archambault, Marquette, Mich. 3-6-29-15

FOR SALE—Three heavy horses. For cash, at once. H. E. Ritter. (12-7-15)

REPUBLIC IRON COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Republic Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, 1103 Morris building, No. 1421 Broadway street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, March 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock. A. E. Archambault, Marquette, Mich. 3-16-29-15

THE CAR THE BULLY WAS KNOCKED senseless by a blow of the other's fist—the fist of Billy Rocab, then champion amateur lightweight boxer of America.

I heard Bob Burdette, the funny man, tell how the soldier laughed at a young top of a cavalry officer until they saw him just once leading a charge. Then they knew it was General Custer, and they laughed no more.

So you cannot always tell what is in a man's head or his fist by his personal appearance or his previous work.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

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- Kentucky Bright Flame Cannel
- Pocahontas Smokeless
- Youghiogheny Soft
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D. L. & W. Genuine Scranton Anthracite

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It is not necessary to travel extensively to be a Cosmopolite. Many people living in Marquette have never had the pleasure of walking up Baraga avenue. Now that the war is on, do it and do it today. Look up Jones—he can save you a lot of money. After the war is over you will be able, with the money you save, to buy a busted duke, or a bundle of them tied up like green onions for 15c per bundle. Watch for our Saturday sales each week, and they are some sales, BASTOS.

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THEY KNOW IT'S SAFE.

Parents who know from experience insist upon Foley's Honey and Tar Compound when buying a medicine for coughs, colds, croup and the grippe. C. T. Lunceford, Washington, Ga., writes: "I have used it for six years and it never has failed. I think it is the best remedy made for coughs and colds." Sold Everywhere.

City Brevities

Today's weather: Yesterday's temperatures—at 7 a. m., 26 degrees; noon, 28; 7 p. m., 31. Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 25.

Mrs. Fred Reinhardt left last night for Duluth.

A. G. Buckman, of Gwinn, spent Saturday in the city.

Jack Horgan spent Sunday with friends in Champlin.

Arthur Anderson spent yesterday at his home in Michigamme.

C. A. Schaffer and party spent the week-end in camp Ontonagon.

Mrs. J. H. LaRoche left last evening for the East on a purchasing trip.

The Baptist Young People's union will hold a business meeting tomorrow night.

Harry S. Nightingale, of Negaunee, was a business caller in the city Saturday.

Roy Winnie has returned to the city from a several days' business trip to Menominee.

Nels Cadarette, who had been in the city for the last few days, left last night for Duluth.

Mrs. J. E. Spion and daughter, Anna, went to Escanaba Saturday, for a few days' visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Selden Rose, who spent the last month in Cuba and Florida, have arrived home.

Mrs. B. Cone has arrived home from Calumet, where she had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strobel.

John Harrington arrived last night from Calumet, having spent the day there with relatives and friends.

H. J. Bittner and John Bittner, of Milwaukee, were in Marquette over the week-end, for a visit with relatives.

The Misses Hazel and Mildred Johnston entertained a party of friends over the week-end at Camp Massy Brook.

James Leary, of Calumet, arrived in the city last night for a week's visit with his sister, Mrs. M. F. Harrington.

Rev. William Poyssor, of Crystal Falls, who has been confined at St. Luke's hospital for the last two weeks, left the city for his home.

Deputy Sheriff Walter Kell, of Menominee county, was in Marquette Saturday, on his way to Newberry with an insane patient in charge.

John E. Tobin arrived in the city Saturday night from Munising, where he is employed on special work for the city, and spent the week-end at his home.

Sheriff Moloney went to Carlsbad Saturday to take in charge an insane patient, who is now held at the county jail pending an examination before Judge Potter.

A large number of the Marquette members of the Arab patrol will attend the dance to be given Friday night by the Ishpeming members of the organization. A special train will be run.

Rate for Hockey Games—The South Shore road is offering a special rate for the Cleveland-Soo hockey games to be played at Houghton March 11 and 12. Tickets will be on sale March 11 and 12 for train No. 1, and will be good for return passage until train No. 16 of the 13th. The rate from Marquette will be 85c.

Ore Loader Is Successful—A mechanical ore loader of the type recently patented by V. G. Halby, which will be manufactured by the Lake Shore Engine works, was last week given a try-out at the Judson mine near Crystal Falls, with pleasing results. The test was made in the presence of Superintendent Richards, of the Cortright-Kimney company, and he expressed himself as being much impressed by its work.

Today's Delft Program—An episode of the Hazards of Helen series, "The Escape on the Limited," a Kalem drama; "Milady's Boudoir," a Biograph drama; "Crystals, Their Making, Habits and Beauty," an Edison educational film, and "Buster Brown Causes a Commotion," an Edison comedy, constitute the picture program at the Delft theatre today. Tomorrow, the theatre has a special offering—"The Pursuit of the Phantom," a Bosworth production, with Hobart Bosworth and Courtney Foote in the leading parts.

Comedy Bicycle Act—The Cycling Brunettes, presenting a comedy bicycle act, are at the opera house for the first three days of the week. Today's picture will be: "The Passers-by," a two-part romance of the Selig company, and "Sweetie Goes to College," an Essanay comedy. Thursday's feature will be Beatrice Michelena in "Mignon," a five-part production of the World Film corporation. On Friday there will be exhibited "The Typhoon," a five-part Paramount picture.

A Successful Rally—The Sunday school workers of the Methodist Episcopal church are elated at the successful outcome of the boys' rally day yesterday morning. There was a large attendance and the collection was noteworthy. At the Sunday school hour all speakers directed attention to the need of developing a strong, sturdy type of

Christianity. At the evening service the Rev. Charles J. Johnson preached a special sermon to the boys on "Heroic Christianity; a Fighting Line That is Not a War Line."

Death of Mrs. Gauthier—Mrs. Samuel Gauthier, aged thirty-six years, died Saturday night at St. Luke's hospital, after a short illness. Mr. Gauthier and eight children, all of whom live in Marquette, survive. Mrs. Gauthier will probably be held tomorrow.

INSURE WITH PETER WHITE & CO.

Upper Peninsula

Sold Goods Short Weight.

Sam Winberg paid a \$25 fine in justice court at the Soo, rather than serve a jail sentence, after pleading guilty to a charge of selling goods of short measure. The arraignment was made before Judge Rock D. Frederick, J. P. Fetz, deputy state food and dairy inspector, made the complaint.

"Local Option" Election to Be Held.

There probably will be no further obstacle to an election on the "local option" question in Chippewa county at the time of the regular spring elections. Attorney M. M. Larnum stated that there was not sufficient time to get before the supreme court an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Feal denying an injunction to restrain the county election committee from placing the proposition before the voters.

Iron Mountain's New School Head.

Leslie A. Butler, of Boyne City, Mich., has been elected superintendent of the city schools of Iron Mountain to succeed Mr. Amidon. The choice was made by the board of education last week. The field of candidates was a large one. Mr. Butler comes to the position highly recommended and backed by a successful career as a school man. He had the endorsement of such Iron Mountain citizens as M. J. Fox and A. L. Lains, of the von Platen Lumber company, who were familiar with his career.

Hubbard to Succeed Himself.

With a clear majority of considerably more than two hundred votes over both of his opponents, Jesse Hubbard was renominated on the Republican ticket for the office of school superintendent of Menominee county. His renomination means his reelection, as there are no other candidates on other party tickets. Both in the city and the county Mr. Hubbard piled up grand total pluralities in the city beating Miss Cora Wilbey and Robert Thomas by about five to one and in the county winning out with a plurality of eighty votes over the Carney man, who ran second in the final count.

Dickinson County Farm.

I. N. Berg has accepted the position of manager of truck farming at the Dickinson county farm. Superintendent Frank is ambitious to make the farm a success from a financial standpoint and has obtained a competent assistant in Mr. Berg, who has had much experience. It is proposed to devote ten acres to truck. In addition to supplying the needs of the home, it is proposed to market a considerable portion of the truck. A considerable plot will be devoted to growing and planting potatoes. In addition, several acres will be devoted to potatoes. The balance of the 160 acres will be devoted to forage—oats, rye, etc. Mr. Frank is desirous of procuring permission to lease an additional sixty-seven acres from the Turner estate, for pasture purposes.

Measured the Straits.

The work of measuring the straits and the distance from the docks to the postoffices in St. Ignace and Mackinac City as a basis for setting future mail contracts by the postoffice department was done last week by Joseph Wenzel, purser of the Mackinac Transportation company, assisted by Hillard Benjamin, lookout of the steamer Wawatam, says the St. Ignace Enterprise.

The government has often asked for this information in the past, but those who were intrusted with procuring the measurements gave an estimate instead of the actual distance, the crossing never having been measured by the ice route. The figures given by Mr. Wenzel, and which are accurate, are as follows: The shortest possible route between the docks at St. Ignace and Mackinac City, safely clearing all shoals, is eight and 24-100 miles.

Heavy Vote Cast at the Soo.

With contests for the city treasurer-ship and aldermanic places bringing out a vote that totalled well over 1,500, the Soo showed more interest than usual in a spring primary election. Five candidates for city treasurer and ward fights for council seats in each ward were contributing factors. The treasurer-ship contest overshadowed all other issues in interest. Sam G. Carlton, the winner, carried each ward in the city, except the Fourth where Eugene Menard, runner up, led Carlton thirty-five votes. Carlton's plurality was ninety-nine out of a total vote of 1,441. Menard received 342 votes. Coulter trailed the leaders, with 300, and other candidates were strung out as follows: Holton, 238; Holmes, 192, and Freshborn, 25. Mayor Handy heads the Republican ticket. He had no opposition. Dr. Deadman, candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, also was nominated without a contest.

Let Conklin fix your watch.

VAST POTASH DEPOSITS.

In many respects the most vitally important result of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, so far as the United States is concerned, was the shutting off of the supply of potash from the great German salt mines. Potash is one of the essential fertilizing ingredients, without which millions of acres of land now under cultivation in the United States would be almost worthless. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of glass and soap, in making gunpowder, and, as potassium cyanide, in photography. For many years the entire world has been depending upon Germany for its potash.

For four years the United States geological survey, as well as many privately capitalized groups and individ-



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Make foresight and economy the daily routine in your home. Use system in spending your income.

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MARQUETTE NATIONAL BANK

MARQUETTE-MICH.

MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT

The Cycling Brunettes Comedy Bicycle Act

"The Passer-By"

"Sweetie Goes to College"

Coming Thursday Beatriz Michelena in "Mignon"

FRIDAY: "The Typhoon"

are being searched for American sources of potash supply. Attention has been often called to the giant kelps of the Pacific coast, the potash content of which can be readily extracted, and at least one commercial organization has been formed to exploit this source of supply. Only such natural deposits as are found in the Staassfurt mine, in Germany, however, would be adequate to fill the great and growing demand. And such deposits have at last been found in the United States.

The efforts of the geological survey

were rewarded soon after the war began by the discovery of a deposit of potash, estimated at 10,000,000 tons, at Searles lake in Death Valley, California. According to an announcement by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, the mining of this potash is about to be begun at the rate of 120 tons a day, or 37,440 tons a year. This rate of production is expected to be increased rapidly. The imports from Germany for several years have been at the rate of 200,000 tons annually.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

TIFANI The Gem of Cigars

SIZES—Generals, 2 for 25c; \$2.50 per box of 25 Perfectos Grande 10c straight, \$4 per box of 50 Panetelas, 3 for 25c; \$3.50 per box of 50 Magnificos, 3 for 25c; \$3.50 per box of 50

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HIGH-BORN WOMEN WITH CZAR'S ARMY

Princess Runs Away from Home to Join—Germans Also Have Brave Girl Soldiers.

Warsaw, Feb. 8.—(Correspondence.)—Seven wounded Germans of female sex, scattered with bullet and shrapnel, burned and disfigured, lie in the Warsaw Evangelical hospital and in the Transport hospital at Praga. Frieda Bergant, the youngest, has two bullets in her head.

The seven are Warsaw's wonder. Every one knows that Russian women, with or without official sanction, are fighting. But no one believed that domesticated Germans of the Kaiser's kinder, kuche and kirche kind would smooch themselves.

It is beyond doubt that German women are fighting, and that there are girls in the Austrian army and many more with the Austrian guerrillas on the Carpathian slopes. Of the nurses, thousands are exposing themselves to as great a risk as do soldiers. Eighty women have received from Czar Nicholas the St. George's Cross, which is given only for valor.

Fighting women are increasing, not decreasing. This means prolongation of the war. The male combatants soon will wear one another out; that the war will be lost by the side which has no warriors left. With endless women soldiers, this day will long be postponed. The war may last till not only men, but also women are shot and killed, but themselves exterminated. Then America would have to repay her 400 years' old debt and repeople Europe with colonists.

Heroism of a Nurse.

Some of Russia's greatest heroes do not fight, but are fought against. They expose themselves to shot and shell in searching for and helping the wounded. Thirty-six Russian nurses have been killed or wounded.

Prominent among the Russian heroines of the war stand Elizabeth Gienkoff, a young woman of a good Moscow family, who has just got the St. George's Cross. Miss Gienkoff took part in seven battles. She was under fire during the three weeks' battle of Lodz. Three days before the town fell a wounded soldier whom she was attending was killed by a rifle bullet. She shot him, and he killed a doctor beside whom she stood. The explosion knocked her over and tore her clothing. She went on working. On Dec. 5 she was knocked senseless by a shell. Now she is back at the front.

Natalya Madjaroff is another Red Cross heroine. She is the granddaughter of a marshal of the nobility and has millionaire parents. When feeding wounded soldiers at Petrofok in South Poland Miss Madjaroff was wounded in the shoulder. She refused to leave the battlefield and was killed. The Austrians charged the trench where she worked, and rushed over the Russians. A rifle bullet went through the girl's heart.

Miss Madjaroff's sister heard of Natalya's death while she was studying nursing at Kharfok. She at once left for the front. She is now with Grand Duke Nicholas' army.

Between Nov. 11, the day when Hinglung started his second invasion of Poland, and Christmas nine women nurses have been killed.

Honors have been showered on the wounded nurses. This has encouraged the women fighters to demand official recognition. Last week two women from South Russia were received by War Minister Sukhomlinoff. They came to request that the position of the fighting women might be regularized. At the front, they said, are many hundred fighting women, sometimes with their sex known, sometimes in disguise. Most commanders make no objection if the women soldiers can fight and march. Sukhomlinoff's visitors complained of the indefinite position of the women warriors. They asked for recognition. The war minister refused it. He is against women-fighters.

"If I recognize them," he said, "there will be 100,000 more. That would be to the detriment of the army and it would be a public scandal. Besides, the Holy Scriptures condemn the women who kill some women fighting, but I shall encourage it, and I shall give orders that every woman discovered in the ranks shall be sent to her home."

Impersonate Their Relatives.

Irena Treskoff, who is interested in the question, says that 350 women are fighting. That is about one in 10,000 of Russia's war strength. They got into the army by impersonation. When men reservists could not respond to the call, they were substituted by their relatives. Their wives—more often their sisters—took their places. Russian nobles slowly, so the women had days, sometimes weeks, to learn how to hold rifles. When they joined their units the sex of many was discovered, and some were sent back. Others escaped detection, and some, though detected, were allowed to remain in the army.

Nearly all these women come from

OUCH! LUMBAGO?

Try Muterole. See How Quickly It Relieves

You just rub MUTEROLE in briskly, and usually the pain goes—so delicious, soothing comfort comes to take its place.

MUTEROLE is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Use it instead of mustard plaster. Will not blister.

Doctors and nurses use MUTEROLE and recommend it to their patients.

They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Pruritus, Frenetic Feet, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your drug-store, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50. Be sure you get the genuine MUTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Muterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNCLE PENNYWISE SAYS:

Men have much to be thankful for. Spouse we had to go through all the various styles that women undergo in sleeves—Kansas City Journal.

Fewer people under twenty and more people over forty-five are now employed in various industries than was the case ten years ago.

FINDS BIG GRAFT IN WAR BUYING

Agent of European Power, Sent to Investigate, Reports It Runs Into Millions Here.

New York, March 7.—At least one of the governments allied against Germany in the war has appointed a confidential agent to investigate quietly rumors that had reached Europe to the effect that the allies were being swindled in a vast majority of the purchases of war supplies made in the United States.

"I have been conducting this investigation for more than three months," said the agent to the New York Times. "Some of the things I have found out would be amazing, but they will never be made public, unless in history. In one case, where an order was given for 100,000 pairs of shoes to be made of the strongest leather obtainable, the 'commissions' taken from the amount the government in question had to pay for the shoes amounted to twenty-five cents on each pair, or \$25,000 on the entire order. An order for 150,000 pairs of shoes was placed in America when the first consignment had been delivered. The commissions were even higher on this order. But the government had to have shoes and needed them quickly. Another order for 250,000 pairs was placed here, and the commissions were still larger.

"This will not sound so strange when the circumstances under which these goods are bought have been explained. Each of the allies has hundreds—some of them over a thousand—military and other agents in this country to buy war supplies. The military agents know little of business and many of them do not speak English. They deal with the American manufacturers through a most circuitous route. There are business representatives associated with the military agents who deal with American agents representing in some cases brokers, who in turn place the order with the manufacturers of the goods. Often there are even more hands through which the transactions must pass.

"A fair and stated commission on the purchases is due the brokers if the business must continue through their hands. I say 2 per cent would be about just. But I regret to say that the agents of the governments actually appointed by the foreign governments are culpable to the same extent that the horde of hangers-on who encourage them to transact business through their hands are culpable in remaining ignorant commissions from the manufacturers under threat of placing the orders elsewhere unless the conditions are met.

"The natural result is that the manufacturer, who must subtract so many commissions from the total he is to receive for his supposedly best grade goods, supplies goods of a very inferior grade instead of the goods bargained for, thus allowing himself a large profit in spite of the commission. The commissions charged on the shoes I have mentioned is only a detail. There have been many times the number of shoes I mentioned purchased by other governments than mine since the war began. But much more money has been expended and much more graft extracted in the purchase of other war supplies, such as horses, clothing, cotton, guns, ammunition—in fact, it appears, after careful investigation and inquiry among those who know what sort of proportions have been put up to them, that graft has been systematically extracted from the purchase of almost every article of the emergency created by the war. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods have been bought here by all of the allies together—it is impossible at the present time to estimate anything like the accurate figure—and the graft has run well into the millions.

"The conditions under which the purchases are made make this investigation an especially delicate one. All of the

AMERICAN LED WHITE SLAVE FIGHT

Ambassador to Turkey Secured Co-Operation of Diplomats and Turkish Officials.

Constantinople, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The territory which has attached to Constantinople as a center of white slave traffic bids fair to disappear under the vigorous administration of Bedri Bey, the present chief of police, who, as recently reported by cable, has undertaken the raid of a number of places where the traffic flourished.

In this work of suppression Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador, has figured prominently. Up to the time President Wilson sent him to Constantinople to personally sufficiently interested in stopping the evil practices had appeared to grasp the situation. Under the Capitulations with the powers whereby foreigners in Turkey are not subject to the laws of the country, the suppression of the white slave traffic was practically impossible. Foreigners were responsible only to their consuls, and the consular representatives would not work together with the Turkish authorities. The persons engaged in the traffic secured passports of four or five different countries, and would swear as many allegiances as their varying fortunes demanded. The Black sea ports of Russia and Roumania, only a few hours sail from Constantinople, were made the basis for the export of human material, which the Turkish capital consumed.

One notable Russian consul general, Peter Tomaloff, made every effort to suppress the trade in so far as Russian subjects were concerned, and the Turkish officials made repeated attempts at a clean-up, but without cooperation of all the foreign consuls no real impression was made.

When Mr. Morgenthau arrived in Constantinople near the end of 1913, he quickly grasped the difficulties and was the first to succeed in bringing the foreign consuls and the highest Turkish police authorities together. All parties professed a willingness to do their share in suppression of the traffic, and the American ambassador fortunately had the grip to hold them to their purpose. At a meeting held last March at the American Embassy the Constantinople Association for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women was organized. G. Cornell Taylor, secretary of embassy, being appointed secretary. The efforts of this association were about to bear fruit, when the outbreak of the European war upset all cooperation in the European diplomatic and consular corps.

Last October, however, the Ottoman authorities abrogated the Capitulations under which foreigners had enjoyed their privileged position in the empire, and although the foreign powers have not accepted this abrogation the entrance of Turkey into the war has caused a general acquiescence. The time for the Turkish authorities to attack white slavery in the capital had therefore come. The control of the police is in the hands of Bedri Bey, who for the past year has been in active accord with Morgenthau in his efforts to purge Constantinople of the worst phases of white-slavery. Bedri Bey has for some months been gathering evidence against the cadets in the city. Over a score of them had their foyer in a quasi synagogue in the most notorious quarter of Galata on the Golden Horn. The synagogue was independent of the grand rabbi of Turkey and thus was able to escape religious investigation. In January Bedri Bey's officers descended upon the synagogue, and closed its doors. They likewise raided the places of the cadets and arrested 100 of them.

WOMEN IN HOSPITALS.

London, Feb. 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—More than 800 members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage societies—the non-militant party—are now working in the military hospitals in Great Britain, and over seventy have gone abroad as nurses and doctors. The Scottish branch has in addition equipped and supplied the staffs of three hospitals, of which two are at the front and the third is ready to leave. Almost \$100,000 has been raised among the members for various kinds of war relief and hospitals. Another of the union's activities has been the establishment of clubs where soldiers and their women friends spend their evenings in talking or playing games. A great deal of work has also been done for unemployed women.

WILL CONDEMN DACIA SAYS EDOUARD CLUNET

Doubt As to Cargo, But France Is Not Bound by England's Promise to Respect It.

Paris, March 7.—One of France's greatest legal authorities, Edouard Clunet, contributes a column to the discussion of the Dacia case to The Figaro. He says, in part:

"The case will be tried by the Paris prize court, recently returned to the Palais Royal from Bordeaux. The Parisian judges are pro-British in their tendencies, being supported in this by the Progressive Liberals under Dr. S. Danoff, whose outspoken Russophilism has made him rather unpopular recently. The Nationalist party, a small group of Bulgarian capitalists, led by Ivan Eustratie Guechow and Theodor Theodorov, is also pro-German. The Radicals, Agrarians and Socialists are said to be evenly divided.

"It is extremely doubtful that the European war will end without an attempt on the part of Bulgaria to get possession of the parts of Macedonia held by Greece and Serbia. As a matter of fact, the Associated Press correspondent was informed in government circles that such an attempt must be made in order to satisfy popular sentiment. The people of Macedonia are Bulgarians in an overwhelming majority, and it is charged that Greece and Serbia treat them worse than did the Turks. For Bulgaria this is the motive that may cause action, on her part. In regard to regaining the Dobroja much less is heard, as if the re-annexation of that district was a matter beyond argument or discussion.

"But what measures will be employed by Bulgaria to gain Macedonia, and to take the Dobroja, it has been impossible to ascertain. Certain it is, however, that the measures will depend upon future developments. How near or remote these are is also hard to say. It is admitted, however, in official circles that the fortunes of war in the Balkans will be the signal for action. There seems to be no definite understanding between the Austro-Hungarian, German and Bulgarian governments in the matter, but enough is known here on the attitude of the first two—that they will lay nothing in the way of the annexation—to clear this up. Mr. Ghendaff, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, understood recently a

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Many of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops which were taken into the districts close to Serbia have been withdrawn and stationed close along the Save, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to keep the Serbs and Montenegrins in check.

ROUMANIA NOT YET DECIDED

Question Whether It Will Enter the War Waits on Events, Editor Declares.

Bucharest, Feb. 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Newspaper organs of the various political leaders of Roumania are being closely watched by observers among the belligerent nations to learn which way, if any, the Roumanian army may eventually march. The press generally here is fashioned after that of France, having a distinctly personnel tone, and the Roumanians generally wait for their particular leader's opinion before they decide their own.

In the present situation, two strong independent papers, edited by Constantine Mille, have been given much consideration. It even has been felt by some that the Mille publications might decide the stand which Roumania will take. Mr. Mille speaks of himself as the supporter of a decidedly Roumanian policy, though it is sometimes asserted that he has been decidedly Russophile.

"The attitude of Roumania, so far as I know, is one of self-interest," said Mr. Mille to an Associated Press correspondent. "We wish to accomplish what other races have already done—what Germany did in 1870-71—bring the various Roumanian elements under a common government, and we consider that incorporating the Roumanians in Transylvania first would be a logical act. This is not a question of delivering those Roumanians from oppression, because materially the Roumanians in Hungary are better off than the enslaved Roumanian peasant; and, indeed, I may say that from Transylvania has come what little intellectual life has been fostered in the Roumanian masses. Therefore, to incorporate the four million Roumanians in Hungary into political Roumania would be beneficial to the main aggregate."

"We are not greatly interested in the Roumanians in Bessarabia, because already there have been largely Russianized. The Roumanians in Serbia and elsewhere are too negligible a quantity to be considered at present, though, naturally, we would like to have them form part of the nation we have made our objective."

Speaking of Roumania's relation to France and Germany, Mr. Mille said:

"To France we are bound by ties of racial origin and intellectual life. Many of us have been educated there and feel that we have a sort of personal interest in the fate of the republic. At the same time we have in the past been the friends of Germany, and that even today to the extent in which the relations of that country with Austro-Hungary permit this. I may say that we have no ill feeling towards Germany at all. Russia we have sincerely disliked during the last thirty years, or rather since 1878, when it took considerable territory from us. In Serbia we are not greatly interested, and our feeling towards Austro-Hungary is the result entirely of our conviction that the Roumanians in Hungary ought to form part of a Greater Roumania. Therefore, to incorporate the four million Roumanians in Hungary into political Roumania would be beneficial to the main aggregate."

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50,000 SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ARMY OF FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Twenty thousand of the 50,000 school teachers of France are in the army and the frequency with which they are cited in the orders of the day has been marked. Even those who remain with their classes are contributing in an original way to the support of the army. They require their pupils to bring to school at least once each week two potatoes, two carrots, two turnips or other vegetables, to be devoted to provisioning the military hospitals. No child is allowed to bring more than two. To get that no jealousy may be created, the object is not so much to assure a supply of food, as to teach the children generosity and let them feel that they are filling their role in the war. It has also had a leveling effect between the different classes. From the department of the Deux Sevres in one day more than half a million vegetables were thus collected.

INFANTRY MEN SHOOT HIGH.

Paris, Feb. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The relatively small proportion of men hit by infantry fire has been explained by the fact that the blue sky gives the sun high illumination maintains that this position is untenable because high fire is often more deadly than low by reason of the fact that it reaches the reserves who are often assembled in far more compact masses than the men on the firing line.

In a charging position an infantryman's rifle barrel forms an angle of about twelve degrees above the horizon. At from sixteen to sixty degrees the level rifle with the "D" bullet has a range of about 4,400 yards maximum. Supposing that a considerable part of the fire were drawn high by the blue sky there would be a zone of 150 yards just within the maximum range that would be particularly dangerous for the reserves.

BULGARIA WAITS ON DEVELOPMENTS

Both Pro-German and Pro-Allies Factions Exist Among Its Public Men.

Sofia, Feb. 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—German and Russian agents who have been here trying to make an impression on public opinion in Bulgaria, have departed, apparently un-successful. Taking care of a public which prefers to form its own opinions, largely because it can read those of the editors, as a prominent public man here put it, the Bulgarian publishers have declined to accept subsidies from any camp.

In the cafes men talk of the war. But it is largely speculation when the next big battle will occur, or what Roumania will do, and what Italy may do. Through the quiet conversations breaks a grim determination, however, to make Serbia and Roumania rue the war of 1913, when Bulgaria almost bled herself to death in a fight with the Turks for Balkan unity and independence. Most of the men here hears have been in the war. Bulgaria in her fight against the Greeks and Turks called to arms about twelve and one-half per cent of her population. There were many casualties and suffering was intense, and the Bulgarians have not forgotten it.

The Liberal party, headed at present by Vassil Radosloff, who is now pro-German, is in the main pro-German. The National Liberals, of whom Dr. Nicholas Ghendaff, minister of foreign affairs, is the leader, has similar tendencies, as have also the Young Liberals, whose chief is Dimitar Tontcheff, minister of finance. The Democrats on the other hand, also known as the Constitutional party of Karaveloff, and headed by Alexander Malinoff, are pro-Russian in their tendencies, being supported in this by the Progressive Liberals under Dr. S. Danoff, whose outspoken Russophilism has made him rather unpopular recently. The Nationalist party, a small group of Bulgarian capitalists, led by Ivan Eustratie Guechow and Theodor Theodorov, is also pro-German. The Radicals, Agrarians and Socialists are said to be evenly divided.

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"That Roumania would eventually go to war by no means pleases Mr. Mille. "That will depend upon circumstances," he said. "It is true that we have called our troops to the colors, but that has been done all over Europe. At present the situation is calm."

50,000 SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ARMY OF FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Twenty thousand of the 50,000 school teachers of France are in the army and the frequency with which they are cited in the orders of the day has been marked. Even those who remain with their classes are contributing in an original way to the support of the army. They require their pupils to bring to school at least once each week two potatoes, two carrots, two turnips or other vegetables, to be devoted to provisioning the military hospitals. No child is allowed to bring more than two. To get that no jealousy may be created, the object is not so much to assure a supply of food, as to teach the children generosity and let them feel that they are filling their role in the war. It has also had a leveling effect between the different classes. From the department of the Deux Sevres in one day more than half a million vegetables were thus collected.

INFANTRY MEN SHOOT HIGH.

Paris, Feb. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The relatively small proportion of men hit by infantry fire has been explained by the fact that the blue sky gives the sun high illumination maintains that this position is untenable because high fire is often more deadly than low by reason of the fact that it reaches the reserves who are often assembled in far more compact masses than the men on the firing line.

In a charging position an infantryman's rifle barrel forms an angle of about twelve degrees above the horizon. At from sixteen to sixty degrees the level rifle with the "D" bullet has a range of about 4,400 yards maximum. Supposing that a considerable part of the fire were drawn high by the blue sky there would be a zone of 150 yards just within the maximum range that would be particularly dangerous for the reserves.

THE PARIS FASHION

STYLE AUTHORITY SHOP

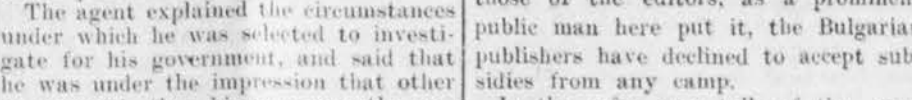
MARQUETTE

Now The New Spring Styles in Suits, Coats and Dresses

are on display at this store.

Step in today and take a peep at "Miss Spring 1915."

A strong feature of this early showing is the Suits especially priced for early selection at \$25



Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove it

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for cathartics are derived from the purest olive oil and are gentle on the bowels and positively do the work.

People afflicted with bad breath and quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system.

They do that which dangerous cathartics does without any of the bad after effects.

All the benefits of nasty, sickening, gripping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind.

Dr. P. M. Edwards, who has practiced medicine for seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowels and liver complaint with the attention had breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

Take one or two every night for a week and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Dec. 31st, 1914.

The Peninsula Bank, Ishpeming, Mich.

Condensed from Statement to Commissioner State Banking Department.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES, listing items like Loans, Discounts, Bonds, Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, etc.

Do Your House Cleaning in the Easy Way

Do not ruin your good nature by the old fashioned way of house cleaning.

Clean your house with an Electric Vacuum Cleaner

Without the exhaustive work of sweeping. Without dust.

Without the usual upheaval of the home and its attendant annoyance to everyone.

When the attachments are connected, the cleaner removes the dust from behind radiators and other places not easily reached with a broom.

When an Electric Vacuum Cleaner is used housecleaning is easily, thoroughly and quickly done.

The price will please you and the machines are guaranteed. Low prices and small monthly payments to consumers of our current.

Will be pleased to demonstrate. Phone No. 86, Ishpeming, Mich.; Phone No. 110, Negaunee, Mich.

Marquette County Gas & Electric Co.

Highbrows Started War

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, who has been one of the American exchange professors in Germany, and who is very familiar with conditions in that country, says that the men connected with the German universities were more responsible for the present German war than the court and that the men of science and scholars of the universities, instead of trying to moderate the zeal for war, championed it.

President Hadley pointed out the part that the universities play in Germany in moulding public opinion and in training officials and expressed it as his belief that eventually this country would have to pattern somewhat after that nation in this regard, instead of leaving public opinion to be almost entirely moulded by the newspapers.

"At the outbreak of the present war," says President Hadley, "people who were unacquainted with Germany thought that it was the work of the emperor and those about him. They believed that the nation was less eager for war than the court, and that the scholars and men of science at the universities might be trusted to moderate the feelings of the nation. It soon appeared that this was a mistaken conception. The nation was apparently much more eager for war than the emperor. The universities acted as exponents of the national feeling. Instead of trying to moderate the zeal for war, they championed it as their own."

"It is characteristic of modern Germany that the universities should be exponents rather than critics of public sentiment. For the universities are probably in closer touch with public opinion in Germany than in any other country and do more to make that public opinion. The contract of professors and students with the national problems is more direct, and their influence on national feeling as a whole much stronger than in the case either in England or in America."

"The German universities do more than prepare the great body of officeholders

for their work. They do much in preparing the public sentiment that is behind these officeholders. In America and in England the organization of public opinion is largely in the hands of the newspapers, and particularly of the daily newspapers. In Germany the case is quite different. A position as editor of a daily paper in Germany does not carry social and political influence with it. The editor is generally expected to be the mouthpiece of somebody else. The political news that he gives is limited. The political opinions which he utters carry little weight. The magazines have more independence and more influence than the newspapers; but the real places where facts are proclaimed and opinions formed are the lecture rooms of the universities.

"The German public looks to professors for its opinions in a good deal the same way that the American public looks to journalists for its opinions. The great movements of German political thought have originated in lecture rooms. It was there that state socialism started. It was there that the idea of German unity was most effectively championed. It was there that the doctrines now called by the name Pan-Germanism first took strong hold on the thoughts and hearts of men."

MILLIONS FOR FENCES PER YEAR. In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, D. S. Burch writes a practical and interesting article entitled, "Fences That Laugh at Fattest Time," in which he tells what materials will last the longest and cost the least. Inasmuch as the spring is the natural time for farmers to make improvements of this kind, Mr. Burch's article will be of particular value. Following is an extract:

"The money put into farm fences in the United States every year exceeds \$200,000,000. Some of this we can save if we look carefully into where money is wasted. Our woven wire for 1913 would go around the world thirteen times, and we paid \$35,000,000 for it. You may think we'll soon get through fencing; but no. The bill is increasing a million dollars a year.

"Reduce your fencing bill in one of two ways. First buy the kind that's best for your purpose instead of something a dealer thinks you ought to buy. Second make stone, hedge or other natural fences, costing just labor, whenever such fencing answers your purpose."

Ishpeming Department

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON RESIGNS POSITION

General Superintendent of Oliver Company's Mines Here Is to Have Well-earned Rest.

It was announced Saturday that the resignation of Captain W. H. Johnston as general superintendent of the Oliver Iron Mining Company's Marquette range properties had been accepted. It had been known by Ishpeming friends of Mr. Johnston for some months past that he had tendered his resignation and the news of its acceptance was no surprise to them, as he had asked early action to relieve him of his duties.

Captain Johnston entered the employ of the Lake Superior Iron company here in 1876, having come from Appleton, Wis., where he was born and brought up. His first position was that of an assistant bookkeeper and time keeper, a position previously held by Frank P. Mills, Jr., and Frank Canfield, father of Guy Canfield, who is now employed in the company's office here. Mr. Mills later became the agent of the Cleveland Iron Mining company, and is now engaged in mining in Western fields.

While filling the position of time-keeper, Mr. Johnston familiarized himself with underground mining, and after serving in the office for a few years he was promoted to the superintendent's duty, under the late C. H. Hall, who was for many years the company's agent. Mr. Johnston was the superintendent until the resignation of Mr. Hall in 1897, when he was made agent, and was also given general charge of the company's Regent mines in Negaunee. Later he was made general superintendent, on the range, and since the organization of the United States Steel corporation he has been the company's representative in this region.

Mr. Johnston has for many years been one of Ishpeming's leading citizens. He has held many public offices of trust, including those of mayor, supervisor and alderman. He is at present a member of the Carnegie public library board. He was mayor two terms, in 1894 and 1895.

Mr. Johnston, who, with Mrs. Johnston and other members of his family, is now in Florida, will continue to make Ishpeming his home, as he has various private interests here that will require his attention. He is a director in the Miners National bank, in which institution he has for years been a large stockholder.

Captain Johnston will be succeeded as general superintendent by Captain Frank E. Keese, who has had general supervision of the company's underground operations on this range for several years past. A better selection could not have been made as Captain Keese is a capable miner and executive and is thoroughly familiar with the corporation's operations. For some years before coming here Capt. Keese had charge of the Regent mines in Negaunee; the Gwinn and Stephenson mines, Gwinn district; Cliffs shafts, Lake and North Lake mines were represented. The judges gave the Negaunee mine to William Gwinn, Stephenson second, and Gwinn, third. The Negaunee mine was composed of George S. McNabb, George W. Whittington, Arthur Olson, Joseph Holman and Enoch Vincent; Stephenson team, James Dabb, Sidney Harvey, Dick Johns, Frank Carso and Fred Bremel; Gwinn team, William Gwinn, Angelo DeLano, Peter Nordine, Andrew Nordine and Louis Ayotte.

The men from the Gwinn district came up from there Friday evening and returned Saturday night. Levine Brothers, Negaunee, are now showing clever creations in Women's Coats and Suits.

ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Mrs. George Jackson, of Gwinn, visited relatives in the city Saturday. A son was born Saturday night to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Shimondle, corner Third and High streets.

Mrs. Joseph Schilling has been informed of the death of her youngest brother, in Syracuse, N. Y.

Joseph Pope will a week from today take the position of caterer at the Elks club, succeeding Willie Ashby, who has resigned to engage in business in the city.

The employees of the Oliver Iron Mining company will be paid for the last half of February as follows: S. Stegmeier, Friday, the 12th; Queen mine, Negaunee, Saturday, the 13th; and Lake Superior mines, Monday, the 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Schrader, of Escanaba, formerly of this city, are the parents of a son, born Saturday. Mr. Schrader is manager of Grinnell Bros. Escanaba branch. Mrs. Schrader was formerly Miss Anna McEnroe, daughter of Mrs. John McEnroe.

The Ishpeming high school basketball team defeated the "Y" team Saturday evening at the "Y" gymnasium by a score of 30 to 16. The high school boys will leave tomorrow for Evanston, Ill., to compete against high school and academy teams from various central states.

Mrs. James H. Eade and Mrs. Thomas M. Kirscheim entertained Friday evening with a kitchen supper in honor of Mrs. Frank Grenell at the Kirscheim home, 812 North First street. The rooms were tastefully decorated, the predominating color being pink. Pinch and other games were played, after which a lunch was served.

The funeral of the late Ole Olson, a veteran employe of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, who was killed by a fall of ground last Thursday in the Cliffs shafts mine, was held yesterday afternoon from the Swedish Methodist church, of which he had been a life long member. The services were conducted by Rev. C. T. Edwards, the pastor.

Start your Easter sewing now. Sewing week at Sellwood's. (3-1-tf)

SIXTY-SIX ARE TO GRADUATE THIS YEAR

Senior Class of Ishpeming High School Largest in Five Years - Names of Members.

It is now expected the senior class of the Ishpeming High school that will be graduated in June will number sixty-six members. This was the size of the class of 1909, and the two classes will stand as the largest that have ever been graduated from the school.

While the date for closing of school for the summer vacation has not been fixed by the board of education, it will occur in the third week of June.

The students who will be graduated are as follows:

- Adamson, Hilda; Allen, Ethan; Bashaw, Eva; Baker, Elmer; Bottrell, Harry; Brecken, Lisabeth; Bryden, Holburn; Calm, Arnold; Carlson, Stanley; Carney, Bernice; Charles, Cecilia; Collins, John; Consineau, Adela; Davis, Ruth; Dundon, George; Eldred, Ella; Eggen, Hilda; Elson, William; Goodman, Grace; Greene, Ruth; Gunville, Mark; Gustafson, Clifford; Hallberg, Carl; Harrington, Germaine; Hassett, Aloysia; Heanuey, Mary; Houtchekson, Rudy; Holzner, Edgar; Johnson, Andrew; Johnson, David; Johnson, Ellen; Johnson, Signe; Larson, Walter; Magnuson, Theo.; Mattson, Matt; McNeely, Edna; Hillman, Minnie; Miners, Maud; Olson, Estella; Moss, Harold; Mowick, Russell; Nord, Ethel; Okesson, Manghild; Olson, Anna; Olson, Lydia; Olson, Nancy; Pearce, Lawrence; Pengelly, Minnie; Peterson, Laura; Peterson, Milton; Platto, George; Pryor, Myrtle; Quall, George; Richards, Mable; Rose, Sidney; Sibly, John; Smeilberg, David; Spencer, Hattie; Strengberg, Dewey; Swanson, Hino; Toy, William; Vernquist, Ruby; Weidner, Emma; Williams, Viola.

RECEIVE CERTIFICATES.

Cleveland-Cliffs "Second" First Aid Teams Held Contest Saturday.

Six first aid teams from Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company's mines in Marquette county met Saturday afternoon in the company's office building here for their first general test since they were organized a year ago. They are known as the "second teams," having been organized after the first teams of the kind were formed.

The members of the teams that met Saturday received proficiency certificates. The work was pronounced excellent by the judges, Harry T. Hulet and C. S. Stevenson, had no easy task to pick the teams entitled to first, second and third honors. The Negaunee mine, Negaunee; the Gwinn and Stephenson mines, Gwinn district; Cliffs shafts, Lake and North Lake mines were represented. The judges gave the Negaunee mine to William Gwinn, Stephenson second, and Gwinn, third. The Negaunee mine was composed of George S. McNabb, George W. Whittington, Arthur Olson, Joseph Holman and Enoch Vincent; Stephenson team, James Dabb, Sidney Harvey, Dick Johns, Frank Carso and Fred Bremel; Gwinn team, William Gwinn, Angelo DeLano, Peter Nordine, Andrew Nordine and Louis Ayotte.

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Start your Easter sewing now. Sewing week at Sellwood's. (3-1-tf)

OPERATIONS BROADENING.

Iron and St. Output in the East Gaining Steadily.

The United States Steel corporation is receiving many new orders for iron and steel products to be delivered during the summer months. The corporation is said to be daily booking orders for from 25,000 to 30,000 tons, and its mill plants are working on a 60 per cent basis.

The operations at the iron and steel plants in the East are steadily broadening and the promise for the immediate future is considered bright. Mills in the Mahoning valley are estimated to be going on a more active basis, and it is expected that more plants will resume within the next ten days. Three Bessemer furnaces of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company are to be blown in shortly, and preparations are being made to start other plants in that district. Eighteen sheet mills of the Trumbull Steel company at Warren, Ohio, have resumed operations, and the Girard Iron company has started up eighty-eight puddling furnaces there after a long period of idleness. The Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel company are reported to be operating nearly at capacity.

Advances of \$1 a ton on bar plates and shapes, making the quotation \$1.15 per 100 pounds, have just gone into effect. Some producers have already named \$1.20 as their figure on these products for the second quarter of the year. This is taken as evidence that optimistic views are entertained by manufacturers.

In the big special match between the C. C. I. and Ishpeming city tournament trios, the former won in easy fashion, totaling 1726, which is an average of 192. The Ishpeming city trio made 1548, thus being defeated by 178 pins. The scores were:

Table with columns for player names and scores: Thompson 193, 182, 193, 568; Gray 178, 116, 152, 446; Braastad 158, 187, 189, 534.

Totals 529 485 534 1548. E. Hendrickson 181 172 180 530; Hayden 181 211 199 591; Erickson 220 296 143 659.

Totals 595 589 542 1726. The Ishpeming city trios were peevish at this defeat and challenged for another match, but they came out no better, as the following scores show:

Table with columns for player names and scores: Thompson 144, 166, 194, 504; Gray 179, 191, 188, 558; Braastad 146, 153, 170, 469.

Totals 500 510 552 1562. E. Hendrickson 181 212 166 559; Hayden 174 159 194 527; Erickson 177 181 204 562.

Totals 532 552 564 1648. Weekly Digest. Team No. 7 continues to hold the lead. Three teams still have a chance to beat them out, No. 4 having the best score, No. 4 and No. 7 have not met as yet, and they will certainly put up a great match. Those desiring to witness it will have to come early, in order to gain entrance to the bowling alleys.

Look where "Peek" is from you imagine it? Last year he had about 145 average. He made 563 last week and he can't remember of ever doing as before. During a match his "Come on, boys," and "I show you" kept everybody in an uproar.

Lindberg is coming back into his own again and Hayden is also due for a big jump one of these days. They are nice bowlers, especially for "Peek."

Thompson increased his lead one point last week and the way he is going he probably will increase it again this week. Three men are tied for second place in individual average.

Geelan did not slip last week, as he did not roll. The best bowling last week was done by Gray, he rolling 626. Lundin was next with 604. Everybody had it that Jack was done for the race for individual average, but Jack says no.

Johnson, "Pie," is coming stronger, now being in the 170 class. He seems to be a better bowler than ball player. Heindel continues to hang around the 170 mark. Schilling, who has been on the down and out list, is stirring up trouble again and will have to be reckoned with from now on.

When Blamey is bowling in practice, 200 scores are easy for him, but in the matches 150 looks big. Jack Bucke certainly is a good "sport." He has had luck bowling, but he is due for a big jump before it is all over.

All the teams should make it a point to double up this week and finish the schedule before the Marquette tournament commences next week.

FOR THE STOMACH AND LIVER. I. N. Smart, West Webster, N. Y., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and liver off and on for the past five years, and it affords me pleasure to state that I have found them to be just as represented. They are mild in their action and the results have been satisfactory. I value them highly." For sale by All Dealers.

Levine Brothers, Negaunee, are now showing clever creations in Women's Coats and Suits.

Start your Easter sewing now. Sewing week at Sellwood's.

Save Your Best Friend

MONEY is man's best friend, for with plenty of Cash you are sure to be popular; when your dollars are gone your friends soon desert you.

The Way to Have Money Is by Saving It. Start an account today; make a resolution to put a certain amount away each pay day and it will not be long until you'll have a substantial balance.

The MINERS' NATIONAL BANK

Capital and Surplus, \$200,000. ISHPEMING, MICH.

last, due to the good rolling of Lundin, who made 92 in this game.

Ishpeming Trios. W. Hendrickson 171 149 191 514; Campbell 111 114 142 370; Lundin 187 167 242 596.

Totals 472 430 578 1480. Negaunee Tournament Trios. Sporley 177 170 167 514; Griddle 161 141 173 475; Tompkins 142 153 175 470.

Totals 480 464 515 1459. In the big special match between the C. C. I. and Ishpeming city tournament trios, the former won in easy fashion, totaling 1726, which is an average of 192. The Ishpeming city trio made 1548, thus being defeated by 178 pins. The scores were:

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Start your Easter sewing now. Sewing week at Sellwood's.

TIRE PERFORMANCE RECORDS TOLD IN BOOK.

Letting tire retailers tell motorists what a certain make of tires does in the way of giving satisfaction and mileage is a new plan of trade promotion instituted by Diamond Tires, Akron, Ohio.

The Diamond factory has compiled a unique book of letters in which Diamond retailers tell what Diamond tires did in 1914 in the way of big sales and few adjustments.

The book at the same time is an expression from the retailers of their reasons for carrying the same line in 1915 that they made such a success of in the previous year.

The expressions from the retailers run all the way from records of 6,000 and more miles from Diamonds they used personally, to records of their sales and adjustments.

One man says he sold 2,000 castings and had only half a dozen adjustments. And these were not brought in on account of being defective, but worn through by sharp stones," he writes.

Another man made the unique record of selling 4,000 Diamond tires with only two adjustments. A third man went through the entire year with only one tire out of all he sold coming back for adjustment.

Speaking of Diamond tire performance, a dealer writes, "We feel reasonably sure that every one will not only be an advertisement to ourselves, but a great boost for the Diamond tire."

A dealer in the East reported his adjustments so small he "hadn't given it any thought whatever." Another who handles all lines said he had "least trouble with Diamond tires."

The book is full of similar reports, which are considered of special interest to motorists. It is believed that the service rendered by a tire can well be judged by the unbiased reports of the men who sell them, and the showing of Diamonds on no replacements is considered remarkable.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our appreciation of the many kind favors and the sympathy tendered to us during the illness and following the death of our beloved husband and father. We feel grateful to the members of the Scandinavian society, to neighbors, and to friends who sent floral offerings.

MRS. A. OLSEN and Family.

Start your Easter sewing now. Sewing week at Sellwood's.

FOR SALE—Three new milk cows. J. Narotzky, 410 East Division street. (3-2-1v)

WANTED—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire Mining Journal office. (3-4-1v)

WANTED—Home, heated by hot water or steam, centrally located, electric lights, good plumbing. X. Y. Z. Mining Journal, Ishpeming. (3-5-1v)



Cheney Cravats

Ties stamped "Cheney Silks" in the neckband are invariably cravats of visible quality and distinctive design. Our showing of Cheney Cravats is such as will excite the admiration of every careful purchaser.

BRAASTAD'S CLOTHING DEPT.

Start your Easter sewing now. Sewing week at Sellwood's.

ISHPEMING THEATRE

Tonight, Tomorrow and Wednesday Haggarty & LeClair in a Comedy "Casey the Butcher"

SPECIAL SCENERY --- ORIGINAL SONGS AND JOKES

"HAZARDS OF HELEN"

A thrilling picture. Every moment exciting, with Helen at the throttle.

"An Invitation and an Attack"—Edison Two-Reel Feature.

"It Cured Hubby" "Weary Willie's Rags"—Lubin Comedies.

Wednesday -- "ZUDORA" or "The Twenty Million Dollar Mystery." Tomorrow -- "WHEN THE BLIND SEE." Delightful Lubin feature drama, two reels.

Big Vaudeville Last Half of Week

The \$1,000 Start

When you once have this you have passed the hardest milestone on the road to independence. You are then in position to **make it work with you.** And you have had the experience.

Have you saved your first thousand? If not, begin **now.** If you have an extra dollar in your pocket, bring it to this bank and clinch your sensible resolution by opening a 3% savings account.

The First National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$200,000 Negaunee, Michigan

Do You Know--

- THAT—The Negaunee State Bank sells money orders.
- THAT—their money orders are payable in all parts of the world
- THAT—you can save time and money by using them.

The Negaunee State Bank

CAPITAL \$50,000. SURPLUS (earned) \$6,500.

TIGERS LOOK LIKELY TO WIN A BUNTING

In Many Respects Jennings' Team Looks Best in the American This Season.

Detroit, Mich., March 4.—Hughie Jennings is going to stand very nearly put on his 1914 team. There is a hole at second, left vacant by the collapse of Marty Kavanaugh, the Jersey cove man, and good pitchers always can be used, but that will be the extent of the Jungletown patching.

George Burns, who was more or less of a sensation last year, undoubtedly will be seen at first base again this season. Donie Bush will be at short and George Moriarty, the veteran, who had one of his best seasons last year, at third. Cobb, Crawford and Veach will continue at their outpost stations unless Jacobson, the Mobile swatster, succeeds in supplanting Veach in left field, in which case the best outfield in baseball will be bettered. Stange again will be the first string catcher, with Red McKee and Del Baker continuing as first basemen.

There are three persons of promise who are yearning to cavort around the keystone sack for Jennings this year. Two of them, Pop Young of Sacramento and Frankie Fuller, a native son of Detroit who achieved local fame as a sandlotter, are recruits. The third is Oscar Vitt, the diminutive utility infielder, who can play better baseball than many regulars, but who never has been able to last long at a stretch because of boils, indigestion and an unhealthy series of broken bones and other ills.

Who Will It Be This Season?

The pennant prospects of the Tigers really depend on the ability of the pitching staff to perform as it has shown itself capable of performing in seasons past. Of recent years the Tiger moundsmen have been noted for having great years—one pitcher at a time. In 1912, it was Jean Dubuc who proved to be a world beater. The next year George Danus came through. Last season it was Harry Coveleski. If these men should chance to get right at the same time and Reynolds and Cavey continue to stride they struck last fall Jennings would look nothing more.

Then there is George Koehler, who has more stuff than Walter Johnson, but who has never shown any same comprehension of the purpose for which a white rubber is placed in the vicinity of the batter. If George should ever grasp the fundamental principles of that art known as control he would prove the sensation of the year. But that isn't probable. Okham, a south-paw garnered from Providence, looked good in some autumn games and may be able to break into the first string mound staff. He pitched some thirty odd innings for Detroit last fall and did not pass a man. He wasn't bombarded vigorously, either.

CHINESE IDEAS ABOUT LIFE.

Bret Harte is chiefly responsible for the American belief that the Chinese are peculiar for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, but that they are peculiar all travelers agree. It may be that they are right in their ways and we are wrong, but that is a matter of opinion. For instance, can anyone tell why the Chinese wear cotton cloth shoes?

They are not more comfortable than leather, nor cheaper, nor as healthful. They cling to their old shoes because they always stay indoors when it rains. A Chinaman dreads water more than fire, and a steady stream of cold water delivered from a two-inch nozzle, would disperse the most violent mob in China in five minutes' time. Rain will ruin his cotton shoes and soak his cotton clothes, and therefore the Chinaman goes indoors, and stays there until the rain ceases.

The Chinese are very practical in their religious ideas. If a god whose business it is to bring rain overdoes it and causes a deluge they take him out of the joss-house and set him down in the shower. If this fails to make him dry up, they go

pealed to the governor of Pennsylvania to have it sent to the St. Louis exposition. During the anniversary of the battle of Brimley Hill it was escorted through the streets of Boston by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, itself a relic of the revolutionary times. It was adorned with wreaths, and the spectators, many of them being women, kissed its brazen sides with reverence. It has journeyed into the south three times to New Orleans, Atlanta and Charleston. Two months ago it was reported that the crack in the bell is gradually becoming larger, and special precautions have been taken to preserve the bell for the future generations.—Kansas City Times.

WRITES OF DESTRUCTION IN WAKE OF THE WAR

Paris, Feb. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Describing some of the scenes of destruction he found in the wake of the war in the village of "B—" a canasseur, Rene Genton, writes:

"Horror and disgust are mingled with pity for those who will come back, some day from refuge, to find all this destruction in the place of their comfortable firesides. On the floor of one dismantled homestead there was an important family paper twisted and half burnt, having served to light a pipe, a cigarette or a cigar. In the same building, on a bed under a layer of plaster detached from the ceiling, was found the carbonized form of a human being, evidently that of an aged man, still awaiting sepulture. Through great gaping holes in the stone walls furniture is seen hanging by some seemingly invisible hold on beam or upright.

"In the streets, obstructed with debris, the most unexpected things are inconspicuously associated. Opposite the rotting carcass of a sheep there was a baby's cradle with the clothing still in it, and scattered about the children's playthings, including a rocking horse and a doll. In the same heap were a pointed helmet, a white parasol, a sprinkling pot, a bath tub and a most costly tapestry.

"The only living things encountered in this wreck of civilization were a wandering cat in search of a vanished home and a fox-terrier digging into heaps of ruins in a vain search for a bone. In a broken glass case lying in the middle of the street, a mother had evidently collected childhood souvenirs. There was a locket containing a lock of brown hair, a long white baptismal robe, a pair of little slippers and a miscellaneous collection of child's playthings. Nearby were picked up photos of a young woman in bridal gown and a young man in evening dress. There were also photographs of children and with them blood-stained letters scattering family secrets to the four winds."

LIBERTY BELL SEEMS HOPELESSLY DAMAGED

A light blow with a hammer was given the Liberty bell a few days ago. For the first time in seventy years the sound of the bell that proclaimed liberty throughout the land was heard.

It was a solemn scene when the Liberty bell was given that light tap. Officials of Philadelphia were trying to determine if the resonance of the sacred relic could be preserved by filling in the ever widening crack.

The bell did not ring. The crack has extended so far that only a dull sound was produced.

Also the tap probably spelled disappointment to the Panama-Pacific exposition officials in San Francisco. They have been endeavoring for five years to obtain Philadelphia's permission to have the bell sent to San Francisco in 1915. Experts present when the tap was given believe the bell cannot be sent on such a long journey without danger of causing it to crack into two pieces.

The last time Liberty bell was tugged was Feb. 22, 1843, the anniversary of Washington's birth. It was cracked then and the sound it gave could hardly be described as "ringing."

ESTIMATED 26,000,000 SHOTS FIRED DAILY BY GERMANS

London, Feb. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Twenty-six million shots are being fired daily by the Germans alone, according to estimates credited to "one of the world's foremost authorities on copper" whose discussion of the importance of this metal is published in the Times, with his name withheld.

His estimate of 26,000,000 German shots every twenty-four hours, is based on the belief that the German firing line extends in all about 750 miles and the "conservatives" guess that 1,300,000 Germans are taking part in the engagements daily, to the extent at least of firing twenty shots each. This would be a low average, he believes, as during real engagements hundreds of shots are fired by each man.

Since a rifle cartridge, unloaded, weighs 184.5 grains, the total wastage of brass in this form would amount to 687,578 tons, or roughly 305 tons per day. These figures made no allowance for the machine-guns.

Owing to the mud and water in which so many of the battles have been fought, the writer believed it was doubtful that 5 per cent. of the cartridges used were recovered for remelting.

"Not ever Germany's huge preparations could have provided for such a waste of copper for any length of time," he declared.

USE POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

London, Feb. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Germans are using an explosive in trench warfare so powerful that a cylindrical case of it a foot long and six inches in diameter can blast a hole in the ground from 45 to 55 feet wide and 30 to 40 feet deep, says a correspondent of the Daily News, who gives a French officer as his authority. These small bombs, with explosive effect of a charge of 125 pounds of melinite, are hurled from mortars and can be plainly seen on their course. The French believe that the material used is either liquid air or liquid carbonic acid gas.

The officer says that this new type of bomb recently caused the French to evacuate trenches at Arras which had previously been carried by assault.

Stationary steam, oil and gas engine plants of the United States are producing about 20,000,000 horsepower.

Negaunee Department

MUNICIPAL PLANT SHOWS BIG GAIN

Receipts for Lighting in 1914 Exceed Disbursements by Over \$19,000.

According to figures presented to the council Thursday evening by the board of public works, the municipal lighting plant had an income in 1914 of \$19,849.84 in excess of actual operating expenses. The income showed a considerable gain, and in view of the substantial surplus in the electric light fund the board recommended that \$15,000 be transferred to the city tax fund.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures for the plant in 1914, as well as gives information as to improvements, bonds, etc.:

Income Account—	
Collected for lighting	\$32,666.30
Collected for material	1,340.66
Total collections	\$34,006.96
Total operating expenses	14,157.12
Gain	\$19,849.84
Inventory lamps and material	3,387.57
Inventory lamps and material, 1914	3,517.07
Increase inventory, 1914	129.50
Interest on bonds	1,000.00
Service account	818,720.34
Less 10 per cent depreciation	6,358.66
Total profit	\$12,620.68
Itemized Operating Expenses—	
Fuel account	\$ 6,300.00
Salary account	3,725.46
Oil and waste account	309.72
30 ampere meter	290.18
Upkeep account	2,751.19
Lamp account	599.57
Total operating expenses	\$14,157.12
Dec. 31, 1913, number of meters on circuit	771
Added during 1914—	
5 ampere meter	120
10 ampere meter	4
30 ampere meter	4
25 ampere meter	2
40 ampere meter	3
50 ampere meter	1
100 ampere meter	2
Total meters on circuit Dec. 31, 1914	904
Coal consumed 1914—1931 tons at \$8.10	\$ 6,048.10
Assess—	
1914	857,227.91
1913	1,544.55
Pole line and service	3,563.41
Meters	986.28
Transformers	695.01
Total additions 1914—	\$ 6,000.95
Surplus on hand Dec. 31, 1914	3,517.07
Accounts receivable	1,280.96
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1914	4,251.48
Liabilities—	
Cash invested	14,050.00
Bonds	10,000.00
Surplus	48,927.37
Sept. 1, 1914, bonds retired	\$72,977.37
Electric light bonds issued and due as follows:	
\$ 2,500 issued Oct. 1, 1907; due Oct. 1, 1923, 5 per cent interest.	
2,500 issued Oct. 1, 1907; due Oct. 1, 1923, 5 per cent interest.	
2,500 issued Oct. 1, 1907; due Oct. 1, 1923, 5 per cent interest.	
2,500 issued Oct. 1, 1907; due Oct. 1, 1923, 5 per cent interest.	

UNITED CHARITIES' FEBRUARY REPORT

More Than \$260 Was Expended for Food and Clothing for Needy Families.

Miss Eleanor T. Gaffney, secretary-treasurer of the United Charities association, has prepared the following report on the organization's work in February:

At the regular weekly meeting of the central, ward and purchasing committees of the United Charities association, held Friday, March 5, the report of the secretary-treasurer for the month of February was read.

The association wishes to thank the citizens of Negaunee in general for contributions of shoes, rubbers and clothing. The dry goods merchants have been most generous and the association takes this means of expressing publicly its appreciation of the aid they have given.

There remains pressing need of underwear, particularly underwear for children between the ages of six and fourteen. Any clothing donated for such children can be placed immediately, but the urgent need is for underwear.

Following is a report of the activities of the United Charities association for the month of February:

Number of applicants for work: Twenty-three men, thirteen women.

Number of applicants supplied with work: One man.

Number families who applied for food: Sixty-six.

Number of families assisted with food: Fifty-three.

Number persons aided: 249.

Number families given clothing: Sixty-nine.

Number articles bought by purchasing committee: Thirty-three pairs shoes, twenty-one pairs rubbers, four suits underwear.

Number articles furnished from supply room: Twenty-five pairs shoes, six pairs rubbers, 261 pieces clothing.

Number families assisted with food by poor commission upon request of United Charities association: Two.

Number families furnished fuel by poor commissioner upon request of United Charities association: Fifteen.

Number articles bought by poor commissioner upon request of United Charities association: Five pairs shoes, two pairs rubbers, three suits underwear.

Number cases illness: Thirteen chronic, ten temporary.

Number visits: 199.

The financial report for the month of February follows:

From chairman of finance committee	\$386.75
Contributions	112.00
Dr. B. J. Miller, grocery order	5.00
Nels Hanson, grocery order	10.00
Proceeds of charity ball	247.10
Total	\$760.85
Expenditures—	
Meat and grocery account	\$180.19
Shoes, rubbers and underwear	77.95
Printing and stationery	5.35
Total	\$263.49
Balance on hand, March 1	498.26
Deposited March 5	3.59
Total	\$800.85
Unfilled pledges	40.00
Levine Brothers are now showing clever creations in Women's Coats and Suits.	3-8-15

LOCAL LACONICS.

Miss Eugenia Ethier is confined to her home on Ridge street, because of sickness.

John Iliis spent the past several days on business at points on the Gogebic range.

Arthur Mann and Arnold Saladin visited yesterday with friends at Marquette.

The fire department was called out at 8 o'clock Saturday evening to extinguish a chimney fire at King's Inn.

Mrs. Nels Anderson and daughter, Mrs. Ernest Harker, are spending a few days visiting with relatives at Hurley, Wis.

Mrs. M. L. Smith has returned from Chicago, where she had spent several days studying the latest styles in millinery.

Miss Elizabeth Sness has returned from Gwin, where she spent a few days as the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Barry.

Michael Cox, a resident of Negaunee for past thirty years, has announced himself a candidate for the office of city treasurer.

Chester D. Masters, cashier of the Gwin State Savings bank, departed last evening for New York, to spend a week on business.

Miss Mary Somerset, who has been the guest of Miss Alma Bellstrom for the past week, has returned to her home at Milwaukee.

Dave Rice, of Calumet, who at one time was the owner and manager of the Royal theater here, was in the city Saturday on business.

Miss Irma Ethier returned to Marquette last evening, after spending the weekend here visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ethier.

Mrs. Herman C. Wagner and daughter, Ann, spent the past few days at Calumet, where they visited with Mrs. Wagner's father, Thomas Smith, superintendent of the Mineral Range railway.

Teams representing the mines operated by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company in Marquette county took part in a first aid contest which was held here Saturday afternoon. The first prize in mine rescue work was won by the Negaunee mine team, second by the team from the Stephenson mine at Gwin and third by the team from the Gwin mine.

The Arab Patrol orchestra will give a dancing party next Friday evening in the Masonic hall at Ishpeming. The cabaret features given at the Patrol ball at Marquette on Washington's birthday will be repeated. The Negaunee members and their ladies will go to Ishpeming on a special train which will leave Marquette at 7:30 and Negaunee at 8 o'clock. Returning, the train will leave Ishpeming at 1 o'clock.

DEFEATED MUNISING.

The boys' basketball team of the Gwin High school won a fast game from the Munising Highs at Munising Friday evening by a score of 31 to 20. At the end of the first half the Gwin boys were in the lead by a score 16 to 4. It was the second time that Gwin had defeated Munising this season. Richard Hervas, one of the Gwin guards, scored fifteen points. Ralph Koski and Oliver Sather each scored eight points. Clifford Pierce played center for the five and Telles Tonsignault played guard. Frank Fagerberg was sub.

CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Dandruff rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a 25-cent bottle of Dandruff at any drug store and save your hair. After a few applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.

A Savings Account

will permit you to purchase financial independence on the installment plan, \$1.00 down to begin and as much as you like as often as you can spare it secures the prize. It is never too late to be what you might have been, if you will acquire the habit of economy—and a savings account.

Negaunee National Bank

Designated United States Depository

Demurrer Sustained.

Complainant in Case Against C. C. I. Co. Showed No Cause for Action.

The Duluth Herald yesterday had the following reference to the Gaffney-Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company suit, which came up for a hearing in that city Saturday in Judge Cant's court:

"On the ground that Ellen Gaffney stated an cause of action against the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company when she brought suit for \$3,000 damages for removing her mother's body and her father's leg from a grave in a cemetery which had been purchased by the mining company, in district court yesterday, Judge Cant sustained a demurrer to the complaint interposed by the mining company, non-suiting the case.

"Mrs. Gaffney's mother, Annie Kilgallen, died in 1875, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Negaunee, Mich. The same year, her father lost his leg in an accident. It was buried in the same grave. In 1910, the mining company bought the property on which the cemetery is located. Mrs. Gaffney claimed that the understanding was that if any bodies were removed permission was first to be obtained from the next-of-kin and a permit issued by the city of Negaunee for such removal.

"In November, 1910, she alleged, the mining company disregarded this agreement and exhumed the body. Mrs. Gaffney declared that she had been unable to learn where the remains had been transferred to. Her attorney is Andrew Nelson, H. J. Gramis is attorney for the mining company."

BRITISH SOLDIER WAS KILLED BY FURIOUS LION

London, Feb. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A British soldier was killed by a lion according to the latest casualty list from German East Africa. In a letter accompanying the list an officer explained that for his regiment the wild beasts have proved a more serious foe than the Germans. He writes:

"Soon after we began our advance into German East Africa we found we were going to have a lot of trouble with beasts of prey. One night six lions were seen hovering around the camp, and they killed two mules before we got going at them. We killed two and slightly wounded a third. This wounded one next day attacked one of our men who had gone down by a stream to shoot wild fowl. The poor fellow was taken by surprise, the wounded lion sprang out of some tall grass behind him. He planted one shot, but unfortunately without fatal effect.

"The animal sprang upon him and tore him up terribly. He managed to regain his rifle, and although suffering intense pain, finished off the infuriated brute with a shot in the head, but the man was badly hurt, and died three days later."

LOST—On Iron or Gold street, a locket; initials E. A. Roward if returned to Elliott's furniture store. (3-3-15)

Levine Brothers are now showing clever creations in Women's Coats and Suits.

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Markets

Closing prices of stocks in the markets Saturday are reported by J. A. Mims and Co. of Laurium, as follows:

Amal	54 1/2	N Y Cen	83 1/2
Adm	4 1/2	Tomahawk	
Alz	50 1/2	Jim But	68 1/2
Alm	27 1/2	M Tom	44 1/2
Alh	41 1/2	T Bell	43 1/2
Amn	20 1/2	T Ext	25 1/2
Amo	30 1/2	T W	25 1/2
A. Coml	3 3/4	T Mer	42 1/2
R & A	25 1/2	T W	25 1/2
G. Can.	28 1/2	Beaver	27 1/2
H. Can.	13 1/2	Buffalo	45 1/2
H. Strake	17 1/2	C. Res.	15 1/2
Chgo	36 1/2	Gold Ke	20 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	G. Mer	25 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Jumbo	15 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Sil Park	60 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Beaver	27 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Buffalo	45 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	C. Res.	15 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Gold Ke	20 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	G. Mer	25 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Jumbo	15 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Sil Park	60 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Beaver	27 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Buffalo	45 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	C. Res.	15 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Gold Ke	20 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	G. Mer	25 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Jumbo	15 1/2
Frank	28 1/2	Sil Park	60 1/2



As to Style in Young Men's Hats

As you know—A every critical dresser knows—there is no half way in style. A hat is either all wrong or all right. It is just that faculty for being right that puts the Stetson where it stands today. Spring Stetsons here—Soft and Stiff. Come see them.

Levine Bros., Negaunee, Mich.

Cut Flowers

- DAFFODILS CALLA LILIES
- TULIPS ROSES
- NARCISSUS CARNATIONS
- EASTER LILIES SMILAX

Potted Plants

- GERANIUMS PETUNIAS
- TULIPS PRIMROSES
- HYACINTHS HYDRANGEAS
- NARCISSUS
- EASTER LILIES
- SHASTA DAISIES
- BEGONIAS

Palms and Ferns

Negaunee Greenhouses Negaunee, Mich.

Swanson & Chase UNDER THE KING

Phone 207

TOURNAMENT OPENS TODAY

Many Entries Have Been Made from All Parts of the Upper Peninsula for Bowling Events, the First of Which Will Be Rolled at Elks' Alleys Tonight.

Time of Entry Has Been Extended One Week by the Officers of the Association—Marquette Men Will Be Required to Roll Their Games the Present Week.

With the entries sufficient to assure a large attendance as at any previous gathering, the seventh annual bowling tournament of the Upper Peninsula association opens at the Elks' alleys tonight and will continue for two weeks, or until March 20. Teams from every part of the peninsula have entered, and other organizations will doubtless participate. Scarcely a city in the region in which any interest is taken in bowling will not be represented.

One, two and five-men events will be rolled every day, and there will be a number of three-men matches. The one, two and five-men teams are the only ones eligible for the grand average prize.

No admission charge will be made to the alleys, and the public is invited. The management extends an especial invitation to women.

The tournament will open tonight with a special three-men match. H. A. Lett, Lawrence and Eldredge, three well-known Marquette bowlers, will roll. The events of the succeeding days have not as yet been planned by the tournament committee, but it probable that games will be rolled both morning, afternoon and evening.

Marquette Bowlers Strong.

Marquette will make a noteworthy showing in the tournament, the officials of the association expect. The number of teams entered from this city is large. Ishpening will have the next largest representation.

The Minorities, composed of some of the oldest and best known bowlers of the city, Saturday rolled the record score at the new alleys, making a total of 2,966 pins. In the third game this team rolled 1047. Van Idersline and Ford were high, with 692 and 668, respectively.

Eight Marquette five-men teams have been entered, and it is probable that at least five more will be added before tomorrow. The time of the closing of the entries has been extended one week. Following are those that have entered from Marquette in the five-men events:

Five-Men Teams.

Minorities—E. G. Jenks, O. Manes, H. H. Ford, Dr. Van Idersline, A. E. Miller, captain.

High Flyers—John Erickson, Chas. Zryd, LeRoy Lawrence, Frank Mein, Arthur Haslett, captain.

Wolverines—Herb Jenson, Mezer, Eldredge, Levene, captain.

The Goats—McKerregan, H. Stolpe, Hayes, A. Ropelle, O. J. Olson, captain. Gitchie Gummis—Ed Smith, Robert C. Lowe, Dr. M. S. Bean, H. O. Bell, R. F. Birehall, captain.

Square Deals—H. Fred, Alex. Finlay, Kaylor, Barber, Sam Ross, captain.

Muffs and Jeffs—Eldredge, O. S. Johnson, Sear, Goodman, Gene Sullivan, captain.

Progressives—Art Zehel, L. Honstrom, Cy Boncher, Munch, Penhalligan, captain.

Tomorrow A. Braanstad, John Gray and Carl Thompson, of Ishpening, will have a special challenge match. It is probable that they will line up against Jenks, Van Idersline and Ford.

All games in which the Marquette bowlers take part must be rolled this week.

The tournament will close Saturday night, March 20, with the annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Bowling association. Supper will be served at the conclusion of the business session.

Elks-City League.

At the close of the week's schedule of the Elks-City league, Nos. 4 and 7 are tied for the leadership, each with a percentage of 73.8. Owing to the tournament, the regular schedule will be suspended for two weeks.

Following are the ten men with the highest averages in the league: Jenks, 189; Haslett, 185; Eldredge, 183; Bean, 179; Manes and Hayes, 178; Berholtz, 177; Ropelle, 173; Stolpe, 174; and Miller, 172.

Following are the league standings, also the scores made in two tournament team matches Saturday between the Minorities and the Gitchie Gummis, in which the first named team won by more than three hundred pins, and the Goats

and the Highfliers, the latter winning by 216:			
Team	W. L.	Ave.	P.C. H.S.
No. 1	11	4	829 733 884
No. 2	11	4	818 733 912
No. 3	9	6	844 800 896
No. 4	9	6	802 600 891
No. 5	9	6	792 600 859
No. 6	9	6	782 400 892
No. 7	6	9	770 400 898
No. 8	6	9	760 400 877
No. 9	4	11	789 266 872
No. 10	4	11	775 266 903

Mineralites			
Jenks	210	150	150
Haslett	169	172	192
Withey	148	159	235
Van Idersline	213	246	233
Ford	201	236	228
Tot.			
Gitchie Gummis	950	969	1047
Tot.			
Bean	178	149	198
Eldredge	206	176	185
Birchard	176	107	158
Love	171	171	180
Bell	165	167	154
Tot.			
McKerregan	160	175	171
Stolpe	162	134	181
Eldredge	211	154	151
Olson	194	106	158
Ropelle	217	149	173
Tot.			
High Flyers	944	718	837
Erickson	166	209	151
Minson	188	146	117
Haslett	218	206	203
Zryd	174	206	174
Mein	205	158	191
Tot.			
Wolverines	951	925	830
Goats			
McKerregan	160	175	171
Stolpe	162	134	181
Eldredge	211	154	151
Olson	194	106	158
Ropelle	217	149	173
Tot.			
High Flyers	944	718	837
Erickson	166	209	151
Minson	188	146	117
Haslett	218	206	203
Zryd	174	206	174
Mein	205	158	191
Tot.			
Wolverines	951	925	830

BONDS RETIRED DURING FEBRUARY

Expenditures of City Commission During the Month Amounted to \$22,149.60.

The city commission during February spent \$22,149.60, according to City Auditor Anderson's statement. Of this amount, \$10,000 was used to retire warrants, which gives ordinary expenditures for the year to date of \$22,535.38, as compared with \$26,588.04 during the corresponding period in 1914.

The department of public works had an unusual expenditure in February of \$300, owing to blasting of the rock along the Presque Isle highway at the mouth of the river. In paying of insurance on the city hall for a several years' period increased the expenditures of the department of public affairs to a figure somewhat in excess of that of a year ago.

The February statement gives the cost of maintenance of the fire department to date this year as \$12,212.60, compared with \$3,242.63 for the same period last year. The item of improvements is but \$7,200, and last year, owing to work on the new fire hall, in course of construction at that time, it was \$1,230.56. Otherwise, the expenditures for the two periods are approximately the same.

In addition to paying off \$10,000 bonds, the water department expenses of the last month were further increased by the cost of connecting of the city mains with those of the Pioneer Iron company for emergency purposes. This work required an outlay of \$1,283.33.

Following is a summary of the expenditures of the several departments for February, for 1915 to date March 1, and for the first two months of 1914, in the order given:

Department of Public Affairs	\$ 1,637.38	\$ 4,061.69	\$ 3,792.18
Department of Accounts and Finance	729.45	1,537.12	504.33
Department of Public Works	909.91	1,283.84	1,257.18
Department of Public Health and Safety	2,265.41	4,856.79	4,314.97
Department of Light and Power	3,871.59	9,286.33	12,237.59
Department of Water	12,684.86	13,927.30	2,322.69
Total			
	\$22,149.60	\$34,835.38	\$26,588.04

STORM PASSES MARQUETTE.

Region Not Affected by Blizzard Which Swept to Southward.

Marquette was just outside of the belt of the upper peninsula which was swept Friday, Saturday and yesterday by a severe blizzard. The storm hit copper country points and Menominee, but the remainder of the peninsula seems not to have been affected. In the Milwaukee district the blow was of extreme severity.

The trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern railways were late Saturday, but were not hindered to any great extent by the storm. The telegraph and telephone companies suffered considerable damage to the south of Menominee, but the storm was not nearly so severe as that during the early part of January. The January storm cost the Michigan State Telephone company \$150,000.

Can repair any watch, no matter how complicated. Satisfaction guaranteed, at Conklin's. (2-26-1m-cod)

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE.

Contest on Among Ladies of the Macca-bees Is Interesting.

The attendance contest among the members of Superior lodge, No. 217, Ladies of the Macabees of the World, the last few weeks, has been productive of a large turnout at each meeting of the society of late. In addition, many new members have been obtained. The Blue Ribbons now lead by twelve points.

At the meeting of the lodge last Wednesday evening there was a record attendance. At the close of the session a lunch was served by the entertainment committee. The following music program was given:

Piano selection—Miss Florence Archambault.

Vocal solo, "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier"—Mrs. Louis Vierling, accompanied by Miss Archambault.

Violin solo—Master Theodore Fryogle, accompanied by Miss Blanche Miners.

Vocal solo, "In the Garden of My Heart"—Miss Josephine LaFave, accompanied by Miss Alva Ballou.

Vocal solo, "Garden of Eden"—Miss Norma Ross.

Recitation—Miss Marie Christensen.

Vocal duet—Misses Kathryn McKenzie and Eleanor Zryd.

Piano duet, "Gallant Heroes"—Marie Howlitt and Mary Stafford.

Violin solo—Henry Croisier, accompanied by Miss Norma Ross.

Piano duet—Misses Isabelle Winkle and Katherine Witting.

PRESENTS EXHIBIT AT ROADS CONGRESS

P. B. Spear Now in Grand Rapids With Samples from Marquette County Trap Rock.

Marquette county and the upper peninsula will be well advertised at the Northern Roads Congress in Grand Rapids this week. P. B. Spear, of the Marquette Trap Rock company, left yesterday afternoon for Grand Rapids, taking with him samples of the product of both quarries of the company, samples of concrete into which the trap rock has entered, and a large collection of photographs, including a number of Marquette county roads. He has arranged for a booth at the congress and the samples and the photographs will be exhibited to the hundreds of road men, contractors, building supply men and others in attendance.

The trap rock from the Marquette quarries is known for its excellent building qualities, and gives better satisfaction in road construction than any other that has been used. It is hard and tough, and its wearing qualities are said to be unexcelled.

Mr. Spear's photographs will show several of the county's highways in which the Marquette trap rock has been used. One of the exhibits of particular significance will be a large photograph of the Lake Superior & Ishpening ore dock at Presque Isle, a concrete and steel structure, for which many thousands of tons of trap rock were required.

In addition, Mr. Spear has a large supply of general upper peninsula literature which will be distributed from his booth.

SHOP MEN WON.

The shop men of the E. J. Longyear company defeated the office men in a special match Saturday afternoon at the College Inn bowling alleys, the former leading by 148 pins. The scores were:

Shop Men			
Lindquist	120	143	196
Hansen	85	108	136
Thomson	134	166	197
Nelson	93	95	84
Bjorklen	100	83	83
Tot.			
	532	505	473
Office Men			
Kinsman	92	100	192
Glover (sub)	66	66	66
McDonald	85	54	67
Seigel	134	158	96
Beckman	111	124	121
Anderson	66	107	71
Tot.			
	488	543	421

LAKE LEVELS LOWER.

Stage of Lake Superior Lowest in Number of Years.

The United States lake survey reports that Lake Superior during February was 60.70 feet above sea level, or 1.1 foot lower than January, 51 foot lower than a year ago, and 2.0 foot below the average stage of February, 1901. The level was .94 foot above the low level of February, 1871, the lowest on record. Average stages of the last ten years indicate that the March level will be 2-foot lower.

Lakes Michigan-Huron were 1.9 foot higher than in January and .54 foot lower than a year ago.

"A Day of Authority," Tuesday; "A Day of Conflict," Wednesday; "A Day of Retirement," Thursday; "A Day of Sorrows," Friday; "A Day of Suffering," Sunday; "A Day of Victory," Monday.

At the Thursday evening service of Passion week the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

ENTERTAINED AT PARTY.

Students' Organization of Normal School Gave Sleightide.

The "Ancient Order of the Sons of Thor," a young men's organization of the Northern State Normal school, entertained the girls of the dormitory with a sleightide and a dancing party Saturday evening. The Thor orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Lautner, furnished the music. Mr. O'Neill, a member of the order, gave a sleightide of hand exhibition. Lunch was served during the evening by the young men.

ELECTRICITY IS STILL A DEEP MYSTERY

It is a curious fact that, although evidence of electricity in a primitive way was observed as long ago as the sixth century, B. C., and its manifestation has become one of the greatest factors in our modern civilization, no one knows just what it is.

At different times it has been thought to be a form of matter, a thin, weightless fluid, a kind of force, a variety of motion and a disturbance in "the ether," which is supposed to fill all space, including pores in most solid metals. Electricity is not something created by man. He has simply discovered ways of turning its manifestations to practical account.

From the time that Thales observed, centuries before the Christian era, that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies like bits of paper, discoveries of electric phenomena were made from time to time, but they were detached from a realization of the great possibilities brought to light in recent years.

Electricity becomes evident when rendered active by some molecular disturbance, such as friction, rupture or chemical action. Scientists today regard it as neither energy nor matter, but, like heat, light and sound, it is an effect produced by energy on matter.

It has been discovered that electricity is a self-existent property, by which we are everywhere surrounded, and human as well as inanimate bodies can be charged with it. From this we can understand that many more remarkable discoveries of its application will be made.

That watch put away in the drawer because it won't run—let Conklin fix it. He will make it a timepiece.

Your Satisfaction

That's Our Hobby

And we are determined that every man who buys his Spring Suit, Overcoat, Hat, Shoes, or anything that he may need, for himself or the boys, shall be satisfied.

Stein-Bloch and Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats in every color, cut and weave.

Hanan, Regent, Copeland & Ryder Dayton Shoes in Blacks, Tans, all the latest makes.

Knox, Mallory and Stetson Hats

Stephenson and Lewis Underwear.

XTRAGOOD Clothes and Holland Shoes for Boys.

And everything marked to the lowest possible price.

ORMSBEE & ATKINS

A Big Line of Everything for Men and Boys to Wear.

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That watch put away in the drawer because it won't run—let Conklin fix it. He will make it a timepiece.

Our "Mail Depositors"

enjoy all the conveniences and safeguards of banking service.

You can issue your checks against your depositary and forward for credit to your account, after endorsement, the checks, drafts, postal or express orders which you receive. Currency can be sent us by registered letter.

By becoming a checking depositor with this bank you enjoy the privilege which comes of an association with a strong, safe and well-known institution.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$250,000.00.

Send for our Booklet, "Modern Banking," which fully explains our system of Banking by Mail.

Designated State Depository

HEALTH MEASURE AT LANSING DEAD

District Bill, Vigorously Opposed, Was Not Reported Out by House Committee.

The bill proposing to create thirty health districts in the state and to provide an inspector in each district at a salary of \$5,500 a year has been killed in the house committee on public health. The measure, which was introduced by Representative William F. Jerome, met with more opposition than any other presented in the house this year, and the prospective expense of carrying out the plan is said to be the principal reason for its defeat.

Representative Jerome has introduced three other health bills. One provides that the state bacteriologist shall have an assistant who shall, as it may seem advisable, be sent to any part of the state. An appropriation of \$17,500 is proposed in this connection. Another would amend the present law relative to physicians reporting contagious disease so as to provide a penalty of \$10 to \$50 or thirty days in jail, or both, for failure to obey the law.

Much Interest in Bill.

Great interest is being shown in the bill, which has now passed the senate, to abolish the game warden's department and place the work it has been carrying on under the direction of the public domain commission. As has been commented, if this bill becomes a law Governor Ferris will not appoint a successor to Game Warden Oates in July. A second bill dealing with the same subject proposes to establish a game commission of five members, to be appointed by the governor, not more than three of them to be of one political faith. The president of the commission would name two of the members to direct a division of protection, and the other two would look after the division of fish culture.

Each division would be allowed a chief at a salary not to exceed \$3,000 a year. The commission could engage deputies to any number needed, but would have at least twenty. The deputies would receive salaries ranging from \$800 to \$1,500 a year.

This bill is now in the hands of the house state affairs committee.

TELLS OF EARLY IRON ORE TRADE

Captain W. C. Richardson Presents Interesting Data on Lake Transportation.

The official publication of the "Live Wire," the official publication of the American Shipbuilding company, presents some interesting information concerning early transportation on the Great Lakes, and particularly the traffic in iron ore from the Marquette range.

The first ore, six barrels of it, was taken to Cleveland in 1852. It was shipped by the Marquette Iron company on a vessel known as the Baltimore. The ore proved satisfactory, and the first shipment for commercial use was sent two years later.

In 1856, Capt. Richardson says, there was shipped to lower lake ports 11,397 tons; the next year the amount was more than doubled and in 1859 116,998 tons was shipped. The following year the shipments fell off over 60,000 tons, the tonnage had increased to 469,320, and, in 1872, after a period of eighteen years of shipping, it had increased to 948,554 tons.

The winter charters of 1872 were at the rate of \$2 per ton from Escanaba to Cleveland, and \$2.80 from Marquette to Cleveland. In July of the same year the rates had increased to \$2.50 from Escanaba and \$3.50 from Marquette. From that time on there was a fluctuating decrease in the shipping rate. In 1875 the rates at the close of the season were \$1.10 from Escanaba and \$1.50 from Marquette. The advance at the close of 1870 was rather remarkable, the average ranging from \$2.10 to \$2.90 from Marquette. It was in part due to an unusually heavy shipment; recalls at the close of the season was \$2 and \$2.75 to \$3 from Marquette. By 1883 the rates had again slumped, and were almost as low as in 1875.

The average selling prices of ore from 1857 to 1883 were: 1857, 88; 1858, 86.50; 1859, 87; 1860, 1.2; 85.25; 1863, 87.50; 1864, 88.50; 1865, 87.50; 1866, 85.50; 1867, 110.50; 1868, 9; 88.25; 1870, 88.50; 1871, 88; 1872, 89; 1873, 812.

The Marquette Steam Laundry

YOU should send all your washing to this laundry for the very good reason that it will pay you to do so.

Have you ever counted the cost of the old way? Wash day the bluest of all days in the week—steamy rooms—mixed odors—hard work and rasped nerves, besides the cost of soap, water, fuel, blueing, starch, washwoman's wages, meats, and carfare.

And after all, you cannot equal the quality and purity of the work that goes daily from this modern laundry to many happy homes in this city.

Rough Dry, 6c a Pound 20 Pounds for a Dollar

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