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SURVIVORS FROM LUSITANIA TOO DAZED TO RELATE COHERENT ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK; OVER 1,200 PERISHED WHEN SHIP SANK

Second Torpedo Fired From German Submarine Wrecked Engines To Operate Lifeboat Davits -- Liner Did Not Carry Ammunition, It Is Asserted By Its Owners.

Queenstown, May 9.—Twenty-three miles from this port, as the crew flies, an irregular smear of floatam on a calm sea marks the grave of the Cunard Lusitania, first trans-Atlantic liner sunk by a German submarine. One hundred forty-nine of twelve hundred persons who perished with her lie in improvised morgues in old buildings bordering Queenstown harbor. They either were picked up dead or succumbed after landing.

The 645 survivors here are quartered in hotels, residences and hospitals, some too seriously hurt to be moved. Two groups left town Saturday afternoon and evening, clad in midst clothing, bound for Dublin by rail, and thence by boat for Holy Head. The injuries of some are so serious that additional deaths are expected and nearly all are too dazed to understand fully what has happened.

The survivors do not agree as to whether the submarine fired one or two torpedoes. A few say they saw the periscope. Many attest to tracing the wake of foam as the projectile came toward the vessel. The only point in which all concur is that the torpedo struck the vessel a vital blow amidships, causing her to list almost immediately to the starboard. In this careening fashion she ploughed forward some distance, smashing the lifeboat davits as she did so and making the launching of boats well-nigh impossible until headway had ceased.

COULDN'T LAUNCH LIFE BOATS.

How far the Lusitania struggled forward after being struck and how long it was before she disappeared beneath the waves likewise are points on which few passengers agree, estimates of time which she remained afloat ranging from eight to twenty minutes. At any rate the list to starboard so elevated the lifeboats on the port side as soon to render them useless and it is said only two on that side were launched. The first of these, according to the custom of the sea was filled with women and children. It struck the water unevenly, capsizing and throwing its sixty occupants into the sea. The Lusitania even then was making considerable headway and the women and little children were swept to death in spite of the attempts of two stokers to rescue them. These heroic men, according to the passengers, were drowned.

After that several boats were launched successfully, but the steamer's list grew more perilous, the decks slanting to such an angle that it was imperative for all to cling to the port rail. Many by this time had donned lifebelts and jumped for it. Several lifeboats broke adrift unoccupied and the sea became a mass of oars, chairs, debris and human bodies.

CREW'S DISCIPLINE ADMIRABLE.

Two stokers, seeing a drifting boat, dived overboard, recovered it, and pulled in nearly forty persons, mostly women. The Lusitania's crew meanwhile adhered to the letter to the instructions which had been given them and the discipline was rigid, although one or two subordinate officers are said to have told a group of passengers who had climbed into a boat that there was no immediate danger and advised them to remain on deck a while longer. Whether this was due to the fact that these subordinates lost their heads, or to the conviction that the ship's bulkheads would save her never will be determined, but that such an incident occurred is attested by Ernest Townley, a resident of Surbiton, Eng., who was returning from a business trip in America.

All day yesterday in hotel corridors, halls and reception rooms, survivors sat listlessly, still too dazed to discuss what had occurred. They were dressed in a variety of garments. Some were crying softly; some were trying to forge down beef tea or other nourishment: In front of the Cunard offices on the water front a crowd surged, clamoring for news of father, mother, brother or sister. Farther down the street a crowd crammed the small government telegraph offices where three clerks and three operators strove desperately to keep

abreast of the ever-growing stream of messages.

CHARLES FROHMAN DEAD.

In four morgues lay the bodies of men, women and children, grouped in rows like toys. The body of Charles Frohman, the theatrical promoter, his clothing water-soaked, but his features placid, lay in a bare room on an old building on the hillside, a hundred yards from the water's edge. Around him were ranged fifty bodies, of both sexes, over which attendants were bending, sorting and ticketing their belongings. Those men best fitted to chronicle the last moments of the Lusitania—Albert Hubbard, Justus Miles Forman, Charles Frohman, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and others—apparently all went to their grave with her.

The Lusitania's speed at the time she was struck was variously estimated at from eight to twenty-one knots. When forced, the liner could do twenty-five knots, outstripping even the fastest and latest submarine, hence it is the belief of survivors and Cunard line officials, that a battery of underwater craft, numbering perhaps four or five, lay in wait in the clear sunshine of Friday, posted advantageously along the route which it was surmised the vessel would take. It was easy to keep all but the tip of the periscope submerged, and then for the craft nearest her to let go torpedoes.

MANY WEAR LOANED CLOTHING.

The first train to arrive here yesterday morning carried attaches of the main Cunard line offices at Liverpool, including Captain William Dodd, the marine superintendent, and Dr. Duncan Morgan, the medical superintendent. The former busied himself with relieving the material wants of passengers and crew and the identification of the dead, while the latter attended the injured suffering from severe wounds and shock. Every train for Kingstown, and Rosslare carried complements of second and first class passengers and members of the crew. Most of the first cabin survivors, sadly few in number, will remain here temporarily. The townspeople have been generous in extending aid to the survivors, none of whom was able to save more than the clothes on his back. Many were dressed as they would have been if the disaster had occurred at night, for the explosion and the long struggle in the water virtually denuded them.

All day long morbid crowds surrounded the temporary morgues where the bodies of 149 victims await identification. Although few have been identified many bear evidence of having occupied the first class cabin.

In striking contrast to most historic sea disasters, the rate of mortality among first class passengers seems to be heavier than among any other class on board. A large proportion of those saved are members of the crew, but this is not evidence of lack of discipline as most of them were picked up from the water. The inability to launch the lifeboats was explained by a number of passengers and members of the crew by the statement that the second torpedo severed several steampipes from the engine. The Lusitania had been sent full speed ahead when the first torpedo was seen and it was impossible to stop her headway by reversing the engine, when the necessity for lowering the boats was realized.

Most of the survivors had left Queenstown tonight. There is little hope here that additional survivors will be found. A tender cruised about the scene of the disaster all last night, but reported today that no bodies had been found. The search, however, will be continued.

SAYS VANDERBILT GAVE HIS LIFE BELT TO GIRL

London, May 9.—Thomas Siddell, of New York, who was interviewed here today, said he saw Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt on the deck of the Lusitania as the vessel was going down. Mr. Vanderbilt, who could not swim, was equipped with a lifebelt, but he gallantly took it off, Mr. Siddell said, and placed it around the body of a young woman. Then he

went to seek another lifebelt. The ship sank a few minutes later.

Belief Ship Could Get To Port Contributed To Heavy Loss of Life

London, May 9, 11 p. m.—Superintendent Dodd, of the Cunard company, dashed his lingering hope that their might be other survivors of the Lusitania when he said tonight that "the only problem now is to identify the nameless dead."

So far as can be ascertained about seven hundred persons escaped when the Lusitania plunged to the bottom of the ocean after being struck by German torpedoes, but of these forty-five have since died from exposure or from injury. The death roll, as estimated here, totals well up to one thousand five hundred.

Lord Mersey is to conduct an inquiry into the sinking of the vessel, and until that begins official opinion as to how the Lusitania came to be caught, and why so many lives were lost, will remain a secret.

Passengers say that for some time before the first torpedo was fired, the Lusitania had altered her course and they ascribed this to the fact that one of the German submarines had shown herself, sending the big liner in the direction where other underwater craft were waiting to strike.

DEPENDENT TOO MUCH ON SHIP.

The heavy loss of life on the Lusitania was due, in the belief of rescued passengers, who have reached here, to the fact that some officers, at least, reassured them, after the first torpedo struck home, that the Lusitania would remain afloat and could make Queenstown. Preparations, it is true, were made to launch the boats, but before this could be done a second torpedo hit the steamer and she listed so badly that the crew could only work the boats on one side of the ship. Another factor was the extreme confidence of the passengers themselves in the infallibility of the watertight compartments. According to a steward they would not believe, even after the second torpedo struck, that the ship would go down, and realized their terrible position too late. Then it was that many jumped into the sea—a few to be picked up, the great majority to perish. Others, including many of the first class passengers were in the cabin at the time and went down with the ship.

The Lusitania was not in the British

navy list for April among the merchant vessels commissioned as naval auxiliary craft, and the officials of the Cunard company deny that she ever was used for that purpose.

Must Abide by Warning We Issued to Germany Col. Roosevelt Declares

Syracuse, May 9.—Theodore Roosevelt tonight gave out the following statement:

"On the night of the day that the disaster occurred I called the attention of our people to the fact that the sinking of the Lusitania was not only an act of simple piracy, but that it represented piracy, accompanied by murder, on a vaster scale than any old-time pirate has ever practiced before being hanged for his deeds."

"I called attention to the fact that this was merely the application, on the high seas, and at our expense, of the principles, which, when applied on land, had produced the innumerable hideous tragedies that have occurred in Belgium and northern France."

"I said that not only our duty to humanity at large, but our duty to preserve our national self-respect demanded instant action on our part and forbade all delay. I can do little more than reiterate what I then said. When the German decree established the war zone, and, of course, plainly threatened exactly the type of tragedy which has occurred, our government notified Germany that in the event of any such wrong-doing, at the expense of our citizens, we would hold the German government to a strict accountability."

"The use of this phrase 'strict accountability' of course must mean, and can only mean, that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used; and, having used it, our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

SHOPS OF GERMANS RAIDED IN LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, May 9.—The attacks on German shops, which began yesterday, were renewed tonight as the result of the fury aroused by the sinking of the Lusitania. Most of the rioters were women, many of them relatives of the sailors of the Cunard line. Several shops were wrecked and the contents piled in the streets and burned. A large number of arrests were made, although so many police have joined the army that the Liverpool force is now hardly able to cope with the outbreaks.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE WILL CONDUCT INQUIRY

London, May 9, 8:15 p. m.—It is officially announced that the British board of trade, with the concurrence of the admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. Lord Mersey has consented to conduct the inquiry.

Lord Mersey conducted the investigation into the sinking of the steamers Titanic and the Empress of Ireland.

ATTEMPT TO KILL GARZA TOLD OF IN DISPATCHES

Washington, May 9.—An attempt to assassinate Roque Gonzalez Garza, the convention provisional president of Mexico, was made early today by troops by General Barona, former military commander of Mexico City, according to dispatches reaching here tonight from the Mexican capital. Barona's troops were repulsed after severe fighting with losses to both sides.

Twenty-five dollars "for scrubbing of the tombstones of my neighbors in the graveyard" was one of the peculiar bequests in the will of Mrs. Margaret H. Schmidt, on file for probate in Belleville, Ill.

U. S. FACES ONE OF MOST ACUTE ISSUES THAT HAS EVER CONFRONTED THE GOVERNMENT; CABINET TO TAKE UP PROBLEM TOMORROW

President Wilson Gravely Concerned Over Loss of American Lives By Destruction of Steamer by Germans -- Washington Officials Fear Break with Berlin.

Washington, May 9.—What action the United States government will take as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania, with a loss of more than a hundred American lives, is tonight an undetermined question.

In every quarter the opinion prevails that the president is confronted not only with the most serious problem of his own career, but one of the most trying and awkward situations in the history of the United States. In tense expectancy, official Washington, and, it is believed, the entire country, awaits the president's decision.

President Wilson during the last twenty-four hours has been studying every aspect of the case, both from its legal and humanitarian phases. That he feels deeply distressed over the incident and realizes the people of the United States expect him to express in some pronounced fashion their indignation over it was indicated by the statement issued from the White House last night. Nothing more was added today to the significant sentences of this utterance—that the president was "considering the very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue," and that "he knows the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

Until all the official reports are received from Ambassadors Gerard and Page, at Berlin and London, respectively, it is not expected that any action will be taken.

The president spent a quiet day apart from his official family—and for the most part alone. He went to church in the morning and took a ride after luncheon. Most of the time he seemed preoccupied and talked little to his companions. He sat in his study, it was said, in deep thought, undisturbed for hours. Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo dined with him tonight, but it was understood no reference was made to the war situation. It was the first time Mr. McAdoo had visited the White House since he was operated on a few weeks ago.

MESSAGES URGE DRASTIC ACTION.

When the president went motoring he rode alone on the front seat, revolving in his mind this most important problem of his administration. When he returned to his desk tonight he found the pile of telegrams had increased. They had been coming in scores from all parts of the country. Many urged the adoption of severe measures. Several, among them a few from workmen's organizations, advised a declaration of war as the surest preventive to further affronts of American dignity. Others suggested a severance of all diplomatic relations until adequate preparation and apology was made. Still others counseled a peaceful course, but advocated firmness. A few messages justified the sinking.

Secretary Bryan, who spent the day

at home, also received many messages bearing on the situation similar to those that were sent to the White House. The president planned to go to Philadelphia late tomorrow to deliver there in the evening a speech which observers generally believe will give the expression to his own feelings on the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania. He is to address a meeting of four thousand naturalized Americans, arranged for several weeks ago by the bureau of naturalization of the department of commerce, to launch a systematic campaign for educating new citizens to a right understanding of their duties.

CABINET TO MEET TUESDAY.

Secretary Tumulty went to Philadelphia today to make arrangements for the trip. Mr. Wilson will return early on Tuesday and a few hours later the regular meeting of the cabinet will take place when, it is generally expected, he will lay before his advisors the policy he has in mind and ask their counsel.

On the question of law involved in the sinking of the Lusitania the Washington government long ago stated its position to Germany. Law officers of the government were unanimous in their opinion, shared by the president, that there is no warrant, under law or reason, for the destruction of an unarmed merchant ship, even of an enemy, without warning the passengers at the time the ship is encountered and transferring non-combatants to a place of safety.

The official statement from Berlin, which came by wireless, admitting that a German submarine had sunk the Lusitania, and pointing out that the big liner "was naturally armed with guns," was widely commented upon by officials. On the highest authority it was stated that as early as last September when Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called attention to the arrival in American ports of British liners, among them the Adriatic, with guns aboard, the question was taken up by the state department. It was ruled by the department that a merchant vessel could not be classed as a warship if she carried guns not larger than six-inch calibre for defensive purposes, but nevertheless informal negotiations were begun immediately with Great Britain and an understanding was reached whereby no British vessel clearing from American ports would be armed.

It is the duty of the port authorities in New York, each time a ship asks for clearance, to see that no guns, mounted or unmounted, are carried on belligerent vessels. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, has been asked, however, by the Washington government as to whether the Lusitania carried any armament, and he reported that she carried out the terms of the understanding as originally entered into with the British government, and had no guns aboard.

The tenacity of the situation was hardly reflected in the Sunday tranquility of executive quarters here, but among diplomatists and officials the all-absorbing topic of conversation was the probable attitude of the United States. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, returned to the embassy, but declared that no expression would be given without instructions from Berlin. He said the German official statement concerning the disaster made comment from the embassy unnecessary.

THREAT TO BLOW UP EMBASSY.

The unofficial Austro-German opinion here, however, emphasizes as justification for the act the presence of ammunition on a passenger ship and argues that the sacrifice of passengers was less in the balance than the toll that would have been taken by the ammunition had it reached the allies. During the day the German ambassador received an anonymous letter warning him that the embassy would be blown up at 1:32 a. m. tomorrow. He turned it over to the police, but paid no serious attention to what he regarded as the work of a crank.

All eyes continued to be focused on the White House where the final decision on the policy to be pursued by the United States is to be made. Only

the president's most intimate advisors know of the complexity of the problem before him. It not only concerns the attack on the Lusitania, with nearly two hundred Americans on board, but a series of incidents indicating a period of strained relations with Germany for many weeks.

Denies War Munitions Were Part of the Cargo of the Ill-Fated Liner

New York, May 9.—That the Lusitania carried no guns, mounted or unmounted, and had no ammunition of any kind, was the substance of a statement made today by Herman Wigter, of the passenger department of the Cunard line. Mr. Winter admitted that the ship had a consignment of cartridges, but insisted that they were for small arms and did not come under the classification of ammunition.

Before giving its latest advice from Liverpool on the number of victims of the Lusitania the Cunard company issued a revised list of survivors, which, however, contained only a few additions.

Nothing definite was received as to the fate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and relatives, answering inquiries, said they had no direct advice.

The Cunard line received advice that ten of the officers of the Lusitania, including Captain Turner, were saved and seven lost.

Alf Hayman, general manager for the late Charles Frohman, today received a cablegram from Mr. Frohman's London manager, stating that he had identified the body of Mr. Frohman at Queenstown, had it embalmed and had made arrangements to send it to New York on the first available steamer. The funeral arrangements will be announced tomorrow.

764 SAVED FROM SHIP.

The Cunard Steamship company tonight announced the receipt of the following cablegram from Liverpool:

"Up to midnight, Queenstown advises total number of survivors 764, including 462 passengers and 302 crew. "One hundred forty-four bodies recovered, of which eighty-seven identified and fifty-seven unidentified. Identified bodies comprise sixty-five passengers and twenty-two crew. "Number of persons injured: Thirty passengers and seventeen crew."

LUSITANIA VICTIMS TO BE BURIED TODAY

London, May 9, 5:03 p. m.—A Central News dispatch from Queenstown says that according to the present arrangements for the burial of the victims of the Lusitania the coffins will be borne from the town hall at 5 o'clock Monday morning, but the funeral procession proper will leave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the cemetery. The head of the procession will be formed at the Cunard offices.

A special high mass will be celebrated at St. Coleman's cathedral with the Bishop of Cloyne officiating. Memorial services also will be held wherever it is practicable. A general funeral service will be held at the cemetery over the coffins.

SURVIVORS WILL TELL STORY TO WASHINGTON

Queenstown, May 9.—Wesley Frost, United States consul at Cork, is obtaining affidavits concerning all the material facts of the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania from the survivors of the wreck. Some of the more prominent of the survivors will cable to the state department at Washington about three hundred words each. Two attaches of the American embassy in London are due to arrive here today.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May 9.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan: Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday + increasing cloudiness.

War Situation, East and West, as Told Officially, Is Unchanged

In the fighting that is in progress along the battle line in Belgium and France, and in Russia and in the Carpathians, both the triple entente and Teutonic allies claim success at various isolated spots. None of them, however, except possibly Austria or Germany, record the successes on a great scale. Even the statements of the Teutonic allies are reiterations of the reports, of several days past, that the Russians continue to fall back in Galicia. Petrograd does not deny the gains claimed by the Teutons, but declares that the Russians are fighting back hard at certain points, and that the attacks of the Teutons, while undiminished in vigor, are becoming less frequent.

On the western line Berlin declares that the Germans have driven the French out of fortified positions near Ypres and that they have captured several important villages in Flanders. Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, takes issue with this statement and says all German attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses and that the

British line is firmly established. A repulse of the Germans near Newport, the capture of a line of trenches over a front of four and one-third miles near Carey and the taking of a front of about two and a half miles in width farther east, are chronicled by Paris.

Newspaper dispatches from Switzerland to Paris report Austrians and Germans fleeing from all parts of Italy. A Geneva dispatch asserts six hundred thousand Italian troops have been concentrated at Verona twenty-five miles from the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

The Japanese government has announced that all naval and military movements begun in connection with her demands on China have been cancelled.

"FINIS" FOR POLAND.

London, May 9.—Robert Crozier Long, author and special correspondent, has written for the Associated Press, on his return to Stockholm, after an extensive tour of the war districts of Poland, an account of what he saw in which he says: "A tour of central and southern Po-

land and the Polish parts of Galicia convinced me that 'finis' may be written for Poland. I visited all the chief towns and many villages, or ruins of villages, in ten thousand square miles of country lying between the Austro-German lines and the Vistula in a semi-circle from the Buzza to the Nida. I visited also the basin of the Dumajer and Wisloka, the theater of the sanguinary May-day battle. The country is a desert, the home of Nomads. I got my first glimpse of it on the Buzza, west of Warsaw, where, during a four-months artillery battle, every habitation has disappeared."

IN THE DARDANELLES.

Paris, May 9.—According to news from a reliable source in Constantinople, says a dispatch from Athens to the Havas agency, six Turkish transports have been sunk by the Rifians off the Bosphorus and two others have been sunk in the sea of Marmora. The Turkish army, the dispatch adds, has left Adrianople in the direction of Midia, a seaport on the Black sea.

Copper Country

COPPER COUNTRY MEN ARE SAFE AND SOUND

Thos. Mathews and Fred Milford Among the Lusitania's Rescued Passengers.

The only copper country passengers in the steamer Lusitania—Thomas Mathews of Centennial and Fred J. Milford of Hancock—are safe, according to cables received from relatives.

As far as can be learned Mr. Mathews was the only Calumet district resident on the Lusitania. It was feared that Mrs. Lobb and James O'Brien of Calumet, who left a short time ago for Cornwall, called because of the death of a relative, were among the passengers of the ill-fated craft, but it has been ascertained that they sailed on the steamer New York and are safe.

Mrs. Fred Milford of Hancock received a cablegram from her husband Saturday morning shortly after 9 o'clock. The message was sent from Queenstown and merely stated that Fred was safe in New York. Mrs. Milford received from New York friends earlier in the morning a telegram stating her husband's name was not included in the list of missing passengers.

"The message from New York was a great relief," said Mrs. Milford who had spent a sleepless night. "The real joy came in the cablegram from Fred a short time later. I have no idea when he will sail for home, but I do not think he will be in a hurry. It is unlikely we will hear anything further from him until he writes."

City Clerk Hoffenbader recalled seeing Mr. Milford going to the train the day he left Hancock for New York. Walking to an open window the city clerk called out and in jest said: "Goodby, Fred; look out some of those German torpedoes do not get you." Mr. Milford yelled back, "Oh, I'm not afraid."

That Mr. Milford was a little nervous about crossing the ocean is evidenced by Ernest Goodman, street car conductor. The conductor told of a conversation he held with Mr. Milford a few days before the latter left, in which Mr. Milford said it was a poor time to be crossing the ocean, but his father's illness was so serious he feared that unless he went now it would be too late to see his parent.

The prospective cottagers want to locate within easy distance of Chicago, and it is known that without difficulty a railroad service would be established that would permit their leaving Chicago Friday night, get there Saturday and Sunday at Twin Lakes and permit them to return to Chicago for business Monday morning.

WEALTHY CHICAGOANS MAY BUILD CLUBHOUSE

Twin Lakes, on Copper Range Road, Prospective Site for Important Summer Resort.

There is a prospect of Twin Lakes becoming one of the most important summer resorts in northern Michigan. Authentic information has been received to the effect that a group of Chicago millionaires are desirous of procuring a site at Twin Lakes for a week-end club. The Copper Range railroad has been advised of the fact that these people look with favor on this district and has been in correspondence which promises to have a most favorable result.

The plan as outlined by an authority who does not care to be mentioned by name is that a number of wealthy Chicago men are looking for a place near a small body of water where they may build cottages for summer week-ends and also maintain a private golf course. It is understood that at least six cottages, each costing \$5,000 at the least, would be built at once on the selected site.

The beauties of the Twin Lakes country have been brought to the attention of these men and they have expressed a willingness to look into the sites offered.

The Copper Range railroad some years ago set aside a large tract of land on the west shore of Lake Gerald, hoping that some day it might be used for hotel purposes. The railroad company later saw that Twin Lakes as a resort was of a character that did not lend itself readily to hotel exploitation, because the land was being bought up for private cottages and it was seen that a cottage colony was the eventual nature of the resort.

This hotel tract, it is believed, would suit the Chicago people excellently for their cottage sites. There is other land available for the purpose and the prospective purchasers have been advised fully of the conditions.

Almost directly adjoining these holdings, the Robert Hall estate of Calumet owns a considerable acreage that is excellently adapted to the purposes of a nine-hole golf course. It is believed that this land would be at the disposal of the Chicago people for a reasonable figure.

As the matter has been explained to interested parties, the Chicago men find that their ideal week-end haunts such as Wausaukee, Wis., Oconowoc, Wis., and other similar small lake resorts are becoming crowded. They want to get away to a quieter region, where they can have more of the delights of the country.

trespass; Jennie Dexter McCann vs. Baraga township, trespass; H. W. Johns Manville company vs. Zenith Lumber company, assumpsit; J. K. Superior Produce company vs. Baraga Store company, assumpsit; Twophy-Eimon Mercantile company vs. Campbell & Mason, assumpsit; Estate of Catherine Kennelick, appeal from probate court; Willard J. Robertson vs. L'Anse au Loup company, assumpsit, appeal; The Sulzberger vs. Zenith Lumber company, assumpsit; Ida Beaudoin vs. Thomas Bond, et al., ejectment.

Issues of fact, court trials—George E. Frazer vs. township clerk of L'Anse township, petition for mandamus.

Chancery cases—The Cochran Timber company vs. E. C. Fisher, rehearing, remove cloud from title; Alphons Gauthier vs. Charles Lorenzo, et al., quiet title; Rose Turner Olsen vs. Bert Olsen, divorce.

GOVERNOR OPPOSES BOXING. Believed Mr. Ferris Will Veto Paul Bill Creating Commission.

Belief is expressed in Lansing that Governor Ferris will veto the Paul boxing commission bill. He says that he will have to be converted to the necessity for legalized boxing in Michigan.

The governor says that he has been investigating and he finds that Governor Warner succeeded in suppressing boxing in all parts of the state, which statement is taken as an indication that he believes he should follow the former governor's example.

There is nothing new in the governor's attitude as shown by the experience of Representative Wilcox of Ontonagon, who had the intention of introducing a boxing bill when he went into the legislature three years ago. He did not introduce it and he explained that the governor intimated to him that he had better not.

COUNTY BEGINS CIVIL SUIT. Papers were served Saturday on Justice John J. Eickhorn of Hancock in a civil suit brought by Houghton county to recover the amount of money alleged by the board to have been collected by him in excess fees in strike cases.

BISHOP WILLIAMS IN HOUGHTON. Rt. Rev. G. Matt Williams, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Marquette, was in Houghton yesterday to confirm a class at Trinity church. The bishop has no other engagements in the copper country.

STORY OF KRUPP IS ROMANSE OF INDUSTRY. Describing the city of Essen, Germany, and the great industrial organization that has made it famous, the National Geographic society, in a statement concerning the geography of the European war, says:

"The town of Essen might just as well have been named 'Krupp.' Of course, Essen was founded centuries before the house of Krupp, but its importance and industrial fame is of recent growth. It is, in fact, a product of the famous firm. Almost everybody in Essen nowadays depends for his livelihood upon the firm of Krupp, and Essen is a town of 300,000 population! It might also be pointed out that while the horizon of Essen is about limited by Krupp steel, the firm extends far beyond the limits of the city, with numerous branches, from one mine, coal mines, smelters, an industrial village bearing its name, foundries in Berlin and other cities, and a shipyard at Kiel.

"The foundation of the Krupp firm at Essen, on the Ruhr, occurred in the year 1812, and was in the first days of cast steel, and at the same time, the steel industry led the world almost to a degree of monopoly. Alfred Krupp's works were established for the manufacture of cast steel. The early days of the firm were days of bitter and apparently fruitless struggle. As late as 1858, thirty-six smelters, an industrial village bearing its name, foundries in Berlin and other cities, and a shipyard at Kiel.

"The founder of the factory died before realizing the success of his life's venture, and his fourteen year old son took up the burden, continuing the establishment's slow progress. After 1848 the struggle was finally successful, the Krupp works sold their goods throughout Germany and numbered customers in more than half of the countries of Europe. By 1872, 12,000 workmen were employed, and the firm had a purchase from and coal mines and blast furnaces. Long before their triumph, however, the Krupp had put into operation those social service reforms that were destined to find echo around the world. In the early '50s the firm had established for its workmen a sick and pension fund, from which the German empire was to draw the inspiration that led to the establishment of a state insurance system.

"The firm has always remained the personal property of the Krupp family. It is owned today by Bertha Krupp, who in 1906, married the Prussian diplomat, formerly attached to the embassy at Washington, Dr. Gustav von Bohlen and Halbach. Just before Bertha Krupp took over the works, they were organized for administration purposes into a joint stock company. All but four shares of \$250 each were taken over by Miss Krupp. The firm's capital was placed at \$85,000,000.

JAPAN HAS STOPPED MILITARY MOVEMENT BEGUN AGAINST CHINA

Tokio, May 9.—The Japanese government tonight announced that the naval and military movement in connection with the Chinese situation has been cancelled.

Washington, May 9.—Silence, rigidly maintained by the Japanese embassy here throughout the long course of negotiations over Japan's demands upon China, was broken tonight by the issuance of a statement, prepared by the foreign office at Tokio, outlining the Japanese government's reason for submitting demands at this time and reviewing the various stages of the negotiations at Peking.

Since this statement was written, Japan has presented an ultimatum resulting in China's acceptance of a revised draft of the demands and the averting of a great crisis in the Far East. As accepted the draft eliminates or puts aside for future consideration some of the demands most objectionable to China and it is understood to contain no features which officials of the United States government regard as contravening American treaty rights.

REVOLTERS NOT CURBED. Tokio, May 9.—Leaders of the Chinese revolutionary movement who are now in this city, declared China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum will have no effect on their plans, and that they shall strike when they believe the time is ripe. They assert it was a foregone conclusion that China would accept, and alleged that President Yuan Shih Kai justified the application of pressure to resist him in yielding.

The revolutionists proclaim that Yuan Shih Kai aspires to become emperor and attempted to obtain Japan's consent to such a coup with a promise to help crush a revolution if one began.

ITALY TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST TURKS, BUT NOT ON TEUTONS, IT IS SAID

Amsterdam, via London, 8:50 p. m.—A dispatch from Rome to the Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"With the greatest suspense the pretext which Italy will advance for beginning war against her allies is being awaited. Reports are in circulation that the declaration of war will not be made against the central powers, but against Turkey, owing to alleged violation of the treaty of Lausanne."

CONCENTRATING 600,000 TROOPS. Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, May 9, 9:30 p. m.—An Italian army, six hundred thousand strong, fully equipped and ready for the field, has been concentrated at Verona. Verona is a fortified city situated at the base of the Tyrolean Alps, twenty-five miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

London, May 9.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sends the following:

"A private message from Berlin states that Italy yesterday called to the colors all infantry classes from 1875, and that many trains loaded with troops are proceeding to the front."

TEUTONIC CIVILIANS FLEEING. Paris, May 9, 4:45 p. m.—A dispatch from Bellinzona, Switzerland, to the Temps today says:

"Austrians and Germans are fleeing from all parts of Italy. All trains in the direction of the frontier are packed with Teutonic passengers, including merchants and officials."

THE WORD JITNEY ORIGINATED IN PRISON

When the jitney bus became epidemic, every one began asking the meaning and derivation of the name. That jitney signified a nigger was soon established, but how the word came first to be used in that sense was not so easily discovered. All the authorities were at a loss, and even the lexicographer was compelled to confess his inability to answer inquiries. The Chicago News is apparently the first to suggest a solution to the puzzle. According to a letter received by that paper, from one who signed himself No. 1246X, the term "jitney," known and used in every city from New York to San Francisco, was originally coined within prison walls.

"In a certain large reformatory," in the word of the writer, who continues: "The rules were very strict about tobacco and as smoking was easily detected and severely punished, the inmate craving was universally satisfied with chewing tobacco, that is, what they could get of it, which was mighty small compared to the demand. Nevertheless, a certain trusty, whose name was Jedney, would smuggle tobacco in for any inmate who furnished him the money to buy it up-town. He drove a dray for the prison and in consideration of the risk he took he kept half the stuff as his commission. In this connection I remember they used the expression '60-40' and '50-50,' describing the split. It was the first time I heard '50-50' and that was sixteen years ago."

Finally Jedney was paroled and a lift-the-stout, low-haired colored boy got the dray, and was standing by when a "runner" came to this colored boy and showed him a dime he had slipped to him by somebody, going through on a visit of the grounds and wanted to know if he could get him some tobacco. The boy, as he is to Jedney's acquaintance of office, accepted the proposition and established his basis of doing business with these words: "You all get a jitney's worth for dis here dime, 50-50." From that time on a dime bought a



"Roll Your Own"—It's All The Fashion

"Bull" Durham tobacco, fresh, delicious, satisfying, is the favorite smoke of ultra-smart America. Any afternoon in the fashionable metropolis, prominent business men, professional men and club men roll up in their motors to the popular Thes-Dansants, Hotels and Restaurants for a bit of light refreshment, a view of the dancing, and—most enjoyable of all—a fragrant, fresh-rolled "Bull" Durham Cigarette, fashioned by their own skill, to meet their individual requirements.

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

"Bull" Durham is distinguished from all other tobaccos by a wonderful, delightful, unique, aroma that can instantly be recognized in the faintest trace of smoke. There is no other fragrance like it in all the world.

"Bull" Durham hand made cigarettes are a source of lasting satisfaction to millions of experienced smokers.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, free, to any address in U.S. on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.



THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

CENTRAL DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

Opening Scheduled for Today Is Delayed—Begins During Week.

The Houghton Central Delivery association announced Saturday that delivery to unfrozen delays in the ropeway to the central depot, the new delivery system that is to be participated in by nearly all Houghton grocers and meat dealers cannot begin today as previously announced. The opening will be delayed till about the middle of the week. In the meantime the individual system of delivery will be retained.

The association has decided on six zones, which means that all of the orders of the co-operating stores will be delivered by six wagons. There will be one emergency wagon to care for freight, the ordinary refuse of stores and the load trade. The zones are so arranged that one wagon will make deliveries to Hancock and others will care for the Isle Royale mill and the Michigan Smelter territory.

The deliveries will be at the following hours daily: 8, 9:30, 11, 2 and 4 o'clock. There will be an extra delivery on Saturday at 6 p. m. The association has its uniform wagons prepared and has assembled a staff of drivers. It has decided to purchase all materials from Houghton dealers.

PORTAGE LAKE MARINE.

Pat Cook Goes to Duluth—White Pine Shipments to Start Soon.

The Croze scow Pat Cook of Houghton has been chartered by the government and left Saturday for Duluth in tow of the tug Esavoyan. She will be used in hauling timber to Ontonagon and Portage Lake for harbor repairs and construction.

Joseph Croze is awaiting orders from the Calumet & Hecla to proceed with his tug and scow to Iron River, Ontonagon county, to begin hauling copper to the S. & H. smelter at Lake Linden from the White Pine. The mill has begun delivering copper on the Iron River dock.

The Macdonald launch Minnema II will be put into the Croze dry dock today to be overhauled.

RECEIVES BIG AUTO TRUCK.

Smith-Byers-Sparks Company Purchases Kelly-Springfield.

The delayed April term of the Baraga county circuit court will be convened in L'Anse this afternoon by Judge O'Brien. The following is the calendar:

Criminal cases—George W. Davis, violation of liquor law; Frank Jymeski, murder; John E. Antilla, Charles Moyer, et al., conspiracy; Yrko Leskunen, et al., rioting.

Issues of fact, jury trials—John Croze vs. Charles Hebard & Sons, trespass; Anna Burns vs. Baraga township, trespass; Agnes McMillan vs. Baraga township, trespass; Louis H. Mathison, administrator, vs. D. R. C. Bucklin, trespass; Anna K. Pasanen, administrator, vs. Hermann Keranen, assumpsit; Albert Lahnoin vs. Mineral Range Railroad company, trespass; Anna Lahnoin vs. Mineral Range Railroad, trespass; Steve Morgan vs. C. J. Heubel, assumpsit, appeal; M. Van Orpen company vs. Zenith Lumber company, assumpsit; Mary Jane Immucci vs. Antoine Shosa et al., trespass; Hanna Lundin vs. Baraga township,

"Jitney's worth" of tobacco within the walls of that institution.

And the first one I heard use the term outside was a graduate of the reformatory who spoke of going to a "jitney" show.

That the negro confused "Jedney" and "jitney" seems to be only an inference. A correspondent writes us that he remembers an old negro who used the term many years ago as an equivalent for five cents, so the question appears to be still open.

The Union Jack, the banner under which Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welshmen, Canadians, Australians, East Indians and men from other parts of the great empire on which the sun never sets are now fighting on the bloody fields of France, was designed 307 years ago, in 1606. The original flag of England, the banner of St. George, white with a red cross, was incorporated then with the banner of Scotland, which was blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack" in allusion to the union between England and Scotland, and to the name of the monarch who brought about the consolidation of the crowns. This was James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, the word "Jack" being a corruption of Jacobus, the Latin word for James.

The original arrangement of the Union Jack continued until 1801, when, following the union with Ireland, the banner of St. Patrick, white with a diagonal red cross, was amalgamated with it. The red Maltese cross of St. Patrick was placed over the white cross of St. Andrew, so that a thin white line on either side is all that remains of the Scottish cross.

The many nationalities comprising the empire of Franz Josef light under a common flag of red and white, the colors of the Hapsburg dynasty. There are red stripes at the top and bottom of the banner, and on the central white stripe appears the Austrian coat of arms. The German, Austrian and Russian banners, like the English, represent a slow growth through many centuries and with frequent changes. Since ancient times men have carried distinguishing emblems in battle, but it was not until the sixth century that the flag acquired its present form in Spain. Before that it was just a small square of cloth carried on a lance. The modern flag is said to have been introduced in Spain by the Saracens.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPLORERS.

The wildest and most elusive game animals above the timber line of South America, according to a party of explorers who arrived last night from Manaus by the Booth liner Doua, are the guanaco and the vicuna, remnants of the llama type, which offer only the best hunters of jungle game.

In the party were L. Garnett Day, Alfred M. Collins, who is a crack shot and sportsman; Willard Walker and Robert Becker. They were more than 15,000 feet in the Peruvian Andes when they sighted the gymnastic ruan-

ants. They had hoped to sneak up near enough to surprise the quarry, but it took them five days to find out how to do the trick.

Mr. Collins said that when they found out the art of hunting the vicunas of his party were unable to tag more than seven guanacos and six vicunas. The best specimens were brought here, and it is believed that when they are mounted they will be unique in American museums of natural history. They will be set up in the Field Museum of Chicago.

The representative of the Field Museum, George Cherris, stayed at Manaus to look after the collection gathered during the trip across the Andean heights and in Peruvian and Bolivian jungles. Mr. Day said that Mr. Cherris was so familiar with the fauna of South America that he knew even the Latin names. He and Mr. Collins brought with them on the ship a number of monkeys and monkeylike creatures unfamiliar to the naturalists of the New York Zoological Gardens, where the monkeys will be delivered.

The party had all sorts of hard times in the altitudinous and jungle trips. In the Andes the blood of several miles was sucked by great vampire bats. The humans were not unharmed. Other miles fell over cliffs into what seemed like fathomless abysses.

The party brought 1,000 dead birds, and small animals and 10,000 feet of moving picture films taken from the cover of a locomotive slipping down a single-track road of the Andes from summit to pampa. The American Museum of Natural History here will profit to a considerable extent from the trip—New York Sun.

THE SACRED FEZ.

John T. Oakman, an architect, who drove one of the ambulances of the American hospital in northern France for several months last winter, looked on his experiences and the work of the hospital recently at the studio of Miss Margaret Brown, 33 West Sixty-seventh street, for the benefit of the American hospital. One of the incidents he described proves that even in the hospitals in which the wounded soldiers are nursed back to life, a touch of the ridiculous sometimes lightens the work.

that he has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and he has undoubtedly never had it off since. If he discovers it has been sterilized there will be more slaughter in this ward than in the trench he has just come out of."—New York Evening Post.

A CLEARING HOUSE FOR FEEBLE MINDED

Pending in the appropriations committee of the New York legislature is a bill, introduced by Senator Whitney and Assemblyman Cunkling, which describes prompt favorable action. This measure provides for the creation of state clearing houses for mental defectives, and thus represents the beginning of an attempt at solving a problem quite as important to that state as the problem of the insane.

It is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 50,000 defectives—feeble minded persons—in New York state. Custodial asylums have been provided which care for from 1,000 to 5,000. The rest are at large—a menace to themselves and to the communities in which they live. The ven furnish a good proportion of the criminals—secondaries, thieves, ravishers—whose cases find their way into the courts. The fate of the women is even worse. Easily swayed, easily coerced, of strong animal passions, they become victims of designing men and frequently end in prostitution. Feeble minded offspring of feeble minded parents fill the reforming asylums. These defectives cost the state sums impossible to estimate in expenses of courts, hospitals, foundling asylums, school classes for "backward" pupils and the like. They are an actual menace to the community, as was proved several months ago when a mentally defective school child set fire to a schoolhouse having more than a thousand pupils.

Increasing study of these conditions has indicated that it is necessary for the state to take action. The bill in question contemplates the formation of a board of managers to establish clearing houses for defectives. Such a board inevitably must provide for institutions, probably some form of farm colony, to care of those persons deemed defective, in which they shall be kept segregated. The longer the state postpones action on this subject the more difficult and costly it will be to handle. Science points the way. It remains for this legislature to authorize the beginning of the attack.—New York Tribune.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Well—everyone knows, the effect of Pine Forests on Coughs, Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is a remedy which brings quick relief for Whooping Cough, loosens the mucous, soothing the lining of the throat and lungs, and makes the coughing spells less severe. A family with growing children should not be without it. Keep it handy for all Coughs and Colds. 25c at your Drug-gist.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.

We are pleased to announce that we have renewed our agency for the famous

Burbank Seeds

both Flower and Vegetable.

and have just put on sale their complete assortment including many marvelous new productions. It will pay to look them over. Your garden will show what the seeds are.

Send us your mail orders.

The Stafford Drug Co.



Murray's

- STRAWBERRIES
- PINEAPPLES
- ASPARAGUS
- SPINACH
- TOMATOES
- CUCUMBERS
- WATER CRESS
- MINT
- PEPPERS
- CELERY ROOT

Oranges Grape Fruit 20c doz. 5c each

FRESH

Strawberries Asparagus

Tomatoes and Pieplant

are Fine and Reasonable at

DEL'S GROCERY 133 WASHINGTON ST. WHERE CLEANLINESS IS PARAMOUNT

FRESH TODAY

- STRAWBERRIES
- ASPARAGUS
- CUCUMBERS
- HEAD AND LEAF LETTUCE
- GREEN ONIONS
- RADISHES
- PIE PLANT
- NEW CARROTS
- PARSLEY
- RIPE TOMATOES
- PINE APPLES
- NEW CABBAGE

McLean's Grocery

Phones 64 and 65. 601 N. Third St.

A conveyor belt has been recently made for an Ohio stone quarry which cost \$6,000, weighs 12,000 pounds, is 830 feet long and 26 inches in width—one of the largest ever made, if not the record-breaker itself.

Theatrical

The Delft Program. "The Red Blood of Courage," a two-reel Selig drama of Hindustan, produced by Thomas Santischi, will be one of the pictures to be exhibited at the Delft theater today.

Scully To Take Hold—M. C. Scully, who was recently appointed postmaster of Marquette, received his commission the latter part of last week, and expects to take charge of the office today.

Prison Nine Won—The prison team yesterday morning defeated the Marquette Tigers by a score of 19 to 0. The visitors were held to three hits, Smith did the twirling for the Tigers, and Short, the catching.

Brought Prisoners Here—Lester Canfield, James E. Hawkins, H. G. Sundenschmidt and James Fimmel, officers of Ann Arbor, arrived in Marquette yesterday with two prisoners for the Marquette penitentiary. They left yesterday afternoon for their homes.

Engine Uses Crude Oil—George R. Jackson, general manager of the Jackson Petroleum Motor company, of Chicago, is in the city. The Jackson company manufactures engines of a design invented and patented by Mr. Jackson. The engines, it is claimed,

To aid the unemployed the Canadian Pacific will rent land at Point Grey at \$1 per tract for five years for cultivation.

City Brevities

Today's weather: Fair and warmer. Yesterday's temperatures at 7 a. m. 39 degrees; noon, 43; 7 p. m. 46. Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 33.

W. J. Desjardins, of Republic, was a Marquette visitor Saturday.

W. A. Garner, of Munising, was a business caller here Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilson, at St. Mary's hospital, a daughter.

A. B. Clark, of Laurium, spent Sunday in Marquette visiting friends.

Frank Trombley Saturday delivered an Indian motorcycle to Alec Huebner.

W. C. French and family, of Munising, were visitors in Marquette Saturday.

Ray Zerbel left last night for Chicago, on a several days' business trip.

Mrs. Frank Hansler, of Munising, spent Saturday in Marquette, visiting friends.

H. S. Gallup left Saturday night for Escanaba on a several days' business trip.

J. P. Bahilly, of Newberry, spent Saturday in the city, on a business mission.

Miss Sezerine Willet, of Negaunee, was in Marquette yesterday to visit relatives.

The Marquette Study club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Bates G. Birt.

George W. Goodman, of Little Lake, was a caller in Marquette Saturday and yesterday.

William Garipey, of Sault Ste. Marie, spent Saturday in Marquette on a business mission.

Clinton Wise, of Munising, formerly a resident of Marquette, visited with friends here yesterday.

Miss Margaret Cookin, who has spent the past two months in Duluth and Minneapolis, has returned home.

H. A. Rudolph, of Iron Mountain, was among the business callers in the city Saturday and yesterday.

Mrs. J. M. Conroy and Miss Nellie Ryan, of Munising, were among the visitors in the city Saturday.

D. J. Caven, who recently purchased the old Harvey house at Chocoma, is now remodeling the structure.

Mrs. Nathaniel Loh and Mrs. Elizabeth Loh, of Munising, visited with friends in Marquette Saturday.

Ed T. Green left last week for Duluth, where he drives W. W. Walker's automobile during the summer months.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Mary Lovell will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Savard and son, Howard, left Saturday for Chicago and LaSalle, Ill., to visit for a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Joseph Ring, who spent the winter in Marquette at his home, left last night for Two Harbors, Minn., where he is employed during the summer.

Rudolph Johnson, 306 Blenheim avenue, was surprised Saturday by twenty-five or thirty of his friends, the occasion being his thirtieth birthday.

E. R. McPhee, local agent of the Lake Superior Iron & Chemical company, left yesterday for Boyne City, Elk Rapids and Detroit, Mich., on a business trip.

Members of the Women's Relief corps are asked to be present at Keough's hall at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to greet the department commander, Emma E. Bailey, of Detroit.

The South Shore offers a special excursion rate to Detroit and return for the annual Old Fellows' convention. Tickets will be on sale May 15, 16 and 17, and will be good for return until the 23rd.

Because of the rebuilding of the street car tracks on Spruce street, between Michigan and Ohio, the cars, beginning this morning, will run as far as the turn-up part of the street by the way of Front street and Hewitt avenue.

Engine Uses Crude Oil—George R. Jackson, general manager of the Jackson Petroleum Motor company, of Chicago, is in the city. The Jackson company manufactures engines of a design invented and patented by Mr. Jackson. The engines, it is claimed,

will, while running on crude oil, furnish more power at less cost than if gasoline or refined oil were used. Mr. Jackson is here to demonstrate his engine.

Death of Mrs. Lovell—Mrs. Mary Lovell, aged eighty-six years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Bauer, Longyear avenue. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Lovell is survived by a granddaughter. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon.

Motored to Escanaba—Harold St. John and Clyde Dellaas drove to Escanaba Saturday in Mr. DeHaas' car. The trip was made by way of Iron Mountain a distance of about 150 miles. The roads are in good condition at all points along the way, the young men report.

Arbor Day Exercises—Today, Arbor Day, by proclamation of Governor Ferris, will be observed at the Northern State Normal school with appropriate exercises. It has been the custom each year to plant a tree on the campus, and this will be done today, by the members of the senior and junior classes.

Caught Large Trout—Paul McIntosh and Clinton Ross, two Prospect street youths, yesterday made the record catch of the season at Dead river. They succeeded in landing a five and a half pound rainbow trout. One of the boys hooked the fish, and it was necessary for him to call the assistance of the other to land it.

Pathfinder Here—The steamer Pathfinder, one of the vessels of the Interlake Steamship company, arrived in Marquette yesterday afternoon with 3,500 tons of soft coal for James Pickands & company. The unloading of the coal will be begun this morning. One of the members of the Pathfinder's crew is George Johnson, Jr., of Marquette.

Must Pay License—Mayor Bogale has instructed the city police officers to pick up all dogs not bearing the 1915 license tags. The license money has been due the city since May 1, but a comparatively small number have paid up. Unless the tags are obtained at once from the city clerk, the animals will be killed as prescribed by ordinance.

INSURE WITH PETER WHITE & CO.

LEVELS OF THE LAKES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW

Strandings Are Reported from Many Ports—But One in Marquette Harbor.

Low water in the great lakes has caused considerable trouble since the opening of navigation, there having been a large number of strandings. Even vessels that have loaded short cargoes have had trouble in some ports. Low water has caused some concern in Marquette where the level has run from six inches to a foot lower than at the same time a year ago. The grounding of the steamer Republic, the first boat of the season, is the only one reported from this port, but at other Lake Superior ports many vessels have been hung up. The Republic went aground at Picturedock. No attempt was made to pull her off, which undoubtedly could have been done easily, and she floated as soon as a part of her cargo had been removed. Boats taking cargoes at the South Shore and the Lake Superior & Ishpeming docks have had difficulty in loading to their full depth. The steamer W. E. Corey, bound from Duluth to South Chicago, with ore, drawing nineteen feet, nine inches, went aground Thursday at Vidol shoals. Her star-board side was punctured, and she will have to be docked. The steamer H. C. Hope, seen aground in the Portage Lake channel Wednesday, but got off without assistance. She was on soft bottom, and was not damaged. The level in all the great lakes is lower than it was a year ago, and there was little improvement in the stage of the water during April. Lake Erie having been the only one to show a gain over March. The report of the United States lake survey for April follows: "Lake Superior is 16 foot lower than last month, 50 foot lower than a year ago, 30 foot below the average stage of April of the last ten years, 1.35 feet below the high stage of April, 1880, and 80 foot above the low stage of April, 1911. Average stages of the last ten years indicate that the May level will be 3 foot higher. "Lake Michigan-Huron are 69 foot lower than last month, 69 foot lower than a year ago, 91 foot below the average stage of April of the last ten years, 3.75 feet below the high stage of April, 1880, and 29 foot above the low stage of April, 1896. Average stages of the last ten years indicate that the May level will be 3 foot higher. "Lake Erie is .08 foot higher than last month, 73 foot lower than a year ago, 37 foot below the average stage of April of the last ten years, 2.73 feet below the high stage of April, 1862, and 19 foot above the low stage of April, 1895. Average stages of the last ten years indicate that the May level will be 4 foot higher. "Lake Ontario is 23 foot lower than last month, 1.71 feet lower than a year ago, 1.44 feet below the average stage of April of the last ten years, 3.39 feet below the high stage of April, 1882, and 29 foot above the low stage of April, 1872. Average stages of the last ten years indicate that the May level will be 4 foot higher."

PARIS FASHION-ISMS

General Headquarters, British Army, France, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—German helmets, notwithstanding the thousands of Germans who have been killed, wounded and captured, are still rare trophies at the British front. There are two chief reasons for this. The first is that the Germans of late have been wearing caps, the second that the dead and wounded between the lines, on whom most of the helmets are to be found, are in no man's land, where it is almost sure death to venture. The British soldier appreciates that these helmets are bringing fancy prices in Paris, London and New York and is loath to part with any trophy except for a good sum. A regular clearing house for them has been established and hundreds are being sent to England for sale to dealers and others. The European governments have much of their military work done in New Jersey, where workers are paid the manifold sums of \$5 and \$6 per week.



MAKE HOME YOUR HOME THE word HOME is often robbed of all its sweet, tender significance, because of the spectres of rent days, the interest days or foreclosures, perhaps. Yet it isn't such a big step to actually owning a. e. A few dollars put into the Bank regularly has enabled many persons in this community to OWN their homes. Have something to show for your labor. Regular saving and banking here will pave the way.

MARQUETTE NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE-MICH.

Delft Theatre PROGRAM For the Week of May 10th

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|---|--|
| MONDAY, MAY 10. Two-Reel Selig Drama "RED BLOOD OF COURAGE" With THOMAS SANTISCHI, BESSIE EYTON "HEARST SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL" Interesting and Educational | THURSDAY, MAY 13 "HER MARTYRDOM" THREE-REEL LUBIN FEATURE An intense story full of touching situations, presenting Arthur Johnson and Lottie Briscoe. NEW ESSANAY COMEDY. |
| TUESDAY, MAY 11 JESSE L. LASKY COMPANY Presents H. B. WARNER in the Lyceum Theater Success "THE GHOST BREAKER" A Thrilling Photo-Play Drama Released Through Paramount Program | FRIDAY, MAY 14 EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION. "MORE THAN QUEEN" A Superb Four-Part Drama in Pathecolor |
| WEDNESDAY, MAY 12 Special Attraction VITAGRAPH COMPANY Presents "FROM HEADQUARTERS" Three-Reel Broadway Star Feature, with Earl Williams and Anita Stewart "SHE WOULD BE A COWBOY" Kalem Comedy | SATURDAY, MAY 15 EVENING ONLY "RATED AT \$10,000,000" Three-Reel Lubin Drama "SOME WHITE HOPE" Vitagraph Comedy MATINEE ONLY "THE CONFLICT" Two-Reel Essanay Drama Featuring Richard Travers and Ruth Stonehouse "THE FABLE OF THE BACHELOR AND THE BACK PEDAL" Essanay Comedy "ONE LAW-BREAKER" Lubin Drama |

fifteen of these are kept busy to each course, but on Saturdays and Sundays—especially on Saturday's and holidays, as many clubs have refused to let caddies work on Sunday—there must be fully 100,000 boys earning from fifty cents to a dollar for their one or two rounds. During the playing season, especially the spring and fall seasons, golfers throughout the United States must pay out at least \$80,000 a week in caddies' fees, which is no small item for young boys, who, however, earn every cent they make, despite many complaints they receive. "No, the caddie isn't overpaid. He is out in the open, leading a healthy life; but the golfer is inclined at times to be selfish and thoughtless, and boys are blamed for the loss of golf balls that an Argus couldn't follow or find, not if he had two hundred eyes. Golfers should be much more careful than they are in their general behavior, meaning both deed and word, in the presence of their caddies who, being much younger, are, so much more easily influenced. "It is hard to say just how much is paid out for caddies' fees in the course of an entire season, but it wouldn't be far wrong to say this annual bill is at least \$8,000,000. And \$8,000,000 is not an inconsiderable amount for even the youth of America to earn in the course of a year."

GOOD SERVICE

We are firmly convinced that good service should be the true guiding principle of a store such as this. To that end we will always strive to have our friends and customers think of this store as one where good service is ever above the desire for patronage from the mere dollars and cents value of it. No sale made here is complete in our wishes unless the customer is perfectly satisfied. A sale is not a sale here unless the purchaser is pleased beyond complaint.

Just opened a new assortment of "Georgette Crepe" Silk Blouses. Prices begin at \$3.95. THE PARIS FASHION STYLE AUTHORITY SHOP

D. L. & W. Genuine Scranton Anthracite Youghiogheny Soft Pocahontas Smokeless Lilly Smithing Blue Grass Cannel Island Creek Splint Large stock of Pea Coal Clean Coal Prompt Service

PHONES 90 & 293 THE BEST COAL JAS. PICKANDS & CO. INC.

Lucca Extra Olive Oil



14 oz. cans\$.55
28 oz. cans 1.00
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DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
Leading physicians prescribe a spoonful night and morning for impaired vigor and low vitality. It promotes digestion and makes firm, healthy flesh. It is claimed a desert spoonful taken twice a day will prevent appendicitis.

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I am now in a position to do all kinds of repairing or new work in the carpenter line, either by contract or day work. Phone or call on JOSEPH DAVIS 1203 North Third St. Phone 651-J.

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1914 Hupmobile, 32, Roadster Electric lights, starter, demountable rims, 5 tires. Car in A-1 condition. You know this car, and what it can do. Apply Cloverland Auto Co. First come, first served. 4-9-15

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No reliable druggist would ever question your right to choose your own physician. No reliable physician will ever question your right to choose the druggist who is to supply your drugs and fill your prescriptions. When we ask for your drug business we do so only on the promise of giving you best drugs and best service at reasonable prices. When we compound a prescription it is certain to have the precise qualities it should have. Let us fill your next prescription. JONES' DRUG STORE CORNER BARAGA AVENUE AND THIRD STREET. Phone 764-J

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COMEDY AND HARMONY SINGERS

Tonight's Pictures—
"The Island of Happiness"
A two-part Big-U comedy
"FATHER'S STRATEGY"
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The New Model Coats Are Becoming

And Naturally We Have Only Those Which Are Authentic in Style and Most Desirable in Every Way.

It would be hard to find a more satisfactory stock than ours to select from. For variety of styles—all correct, though—and for beauty of appearance, these coats cannot be surpassed hereabouts.

Then again all desirable kinds are represented and extra care is used in helping you select a coat that is becoming. When you get your coat for the new season you can't afford to overlook this assortment. Prices are remarkably fair.

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The prettiest coats and the best values we have ever shown. Every new and smart style is included, tweeds, black and white checks, covers and gaberdine. Many lined throughout.

\$18.50

There is a wonderful charm in the new coats at this price, so new and entirely different. Come in all the new materials and colors. You should see these coats to appreciate them.



Wider Hats Are Now Coming Into Favor

As the season advances and summer draws nearer, wider hats will be worn. We are now showing the latest shapes, trimmed with the new flower decorations—very attractive! At

\$3.50

\$5.00

\$6.50



BIG GUNS.

War, as it is fought today, is largely a matter of pitting one death-dealing machine against another. This means that, more than ever before, the army with the strongest artillery is the superior force. It is the long-range field gun, heavy howitzer, and high-explosive projectile which weaken the enemy's resistance, more than rifle fire from the trenches.

At the beginning of the war Germany's heavy artillery was wheeled out to the field for the first time. The enormous power of its big howitzers constituted the one real surprise of the war. The introduction of a 16.5-inch siege piece to batter down fortifications was just as radical an innovation as was the Monitor when it made its appearance at Hampton Roads during the Civil War. So at the opening of the world-wide struggle Germany's enemies were in one particular unprepared; the forts in Belgium were not built to withstand anything heavier than a nine-inch shell, and even the 11.2-inch Krupp howitzers were too much for any fortification in their path.

Germany, so far as it is known, has only two of the great 16.5-inch howitzers. And now it is reported, probably correctly, that Britain has developed an even greater engine of death, which will be brought out when the first chance comes. This new ordinance is supposed to be modeled after the master Krupp piece and to have a seventeen-inch bore. There is little doubt that in a number of instances the Germans have been credited with using much larger siege mortars than were actually fired, as for instance at Namur, where it is now declared that the 11.2-inch howitzer was employed. This weapon has frequently been mistaken for the larger one pictured as it. Its existence was not unknown prior to the opening of hostilities. In fact, it was so well known that France, in 1911, also developed an 11.2-inch howitzer of equal destructive capacity as a rejoinder. This is a Schneider gun and is provided with a stationary mounting, concrete anchor weight and ground plates, when in action, instead of being fired from its carriage.

From this it would seem that Germany's strength in siege artillery is no greater now than that of her enemies. The reason that so much has been heard of the heavy Krupp guns and so little about the Schneider howitzers of the French is obvious. So far Germany has been fighting largely on the offensive in the territory of her enemies, breaking through solid fortifications and storming cities. The allies, on the other hand, have been resisting invasion. If the coming of spring brings with it an invasion of Germany, which will mean the storming of the fortifications along the Rhine, the Schneider siege howitzers—possibly the new British piece—will be brought out for action. Until such a time, however, there is little or no opportunity to use them.

has been used with very telling effect. France has another field gun, a 4.20-inch weapon, which is a large edition of the "75." In the past, artillery has been used more for its moral effect than actually to destroy the enemy. This is no longer true. Today it is the real reliance of the army. With the aid of the reconnaissance aeroplane the enemy's trenches may be located and obstructions sighted. When the range is found, the shells, rightly timed, and the firing commenced whole intrenchments may be blown away and great areas swept clean of entanglements and other blockades. It is extremely difficult to conceal the position of trenches from aerial observers, and equally hard for soldiers to survive the fire of massed artillery. Never before have such careful precautions been taken in the construction of intrenchments as in the present struggle. Bomb-proof, covered and under-trenches are practically new to warfare, as is the British trench with individual stalls which furnish protection on the sides from bursting shrapnel. The gunner today occupies a place of far greater importance than at any time since the organization of artillery units. This is equally true of the field, siege and garrison gunners. Upon them rests the task of keeping up an incessant rain of shells so accurately timed that they wipe away the enemy's trenches or demolish the gun turrets of a fortification miles away.—Popular Mechanics.

GERMAN MARKETS

The German city does so many things that the American city never does at all or does blunderingly. Rosika von Hoffman is on her way this morning to the public market that the municipality has arranged for her convenience. It is not so far away that she has to pay carfare to get to it and so says, "Oh, what's the use?" as we do in New York. From von Hoffman will find her market by walking only three or four blocks. Fran Schmidt, living in another part of the city, will also find a municipal market within easy access. If she didn't there would be immediate trouble for the municipal authorities. Last year when for artistic reasons it was proposed to do away with the market in the Wittenbergplatz, 1,500 housewives in a signed petition said, "No!" And the market remained. Almost an open square may be devoted to this purpose. The dealers who come to set up their stands on the pavement, pay the city a rental of a few pennings per square foot for the space they occupy, and the cost for operation is very little.

Here in New York it costs the city eight or ten thousand dollars a year simply for cleaning up Gainsvoort market from day to day. But that isn't the way they do it in Germany. In Berlin next to every market stall stands a pad into which all refuse, even the smallest damaged leaf from a head of lettuce, is cast. And when the market is over at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the last stall keeper has folded his stall and gone away, the pavement of the square is as orderly as a clean swept floor. The markets in the open public square are a part of Berlin's great system, operated at a profit to the city of \$135,000 a year, which is in contrast to the actual number of these large siege guns and howitzers is comparatively small and by far the greatest part of the fighting has been carried on with field guns of enormous power but not extreme size. Britain's six-inch howitzer, used from a field carriage, has won the admiration of its allies and the respect of its enemies. The same is true of the French 6.20-inch piece, while France's favorite "75," a three-inch gun,

is used with very telling effect. France has another field gun, a 4.20-inch weapon, which is a large edition of the "75." In the past, artillery has been used more for its moral effect than actually to destroy the enemy. This is no longer true. Today it is the real reliance of the army. With the aid of the reconnaissance aeroplane the enemy's trenches may be located and obstructions sighted. When the range is found, the shells, rightly timed, and the firing commenced whole intrenchments may be blown away and great areas swept clean of entanglements and other blockades. It is extremely difficult to conceal the position of trenches from aerial observers, and equally hard for soldiers to survive the fire of massed artillery. Never before have such careful precautions been taken in the construction of intrenchments as in the present struggle. Bomb-proof, covered and under-trenches are practically new to warfare, as is the British trench with individual stalls which furnish protection on the sides from bursting shrapnel. The gunner today occupies a place of far greater importance than at any time since the organization of artillery units. This is equally true of the field, siege and garrison gunners. Upon them rests the task of keeping up an incessant rain of shells so accurately timed that they wipe away the enemy's trenches or demolish the gun turrets of a fortification miles away.—Popular Mechanics.

CORN BREAD IN EUROPE

The liquidation of corn by holders who expected it to rise to the level of wheat prices is noted by an agricultural journal which accounts for it by saying that Europe has refused to substitute corn for wheat.

Neither war prices for wheat, it seems, nor missionary work in behalf of corn, will sway the Europeans from the assertion that "bread" means a wheat product, and that nothing made from maize is more than a substitute for "bread."

An effort was made quite a long time ago, when it looked as if America's production of corn would be for a long time out of proportion to the demand, to popularize corn bread in German and French cities. Samples of various sorts of bread made from corn meal were cooked and distributed in Paris and Berlin to show Europeans how palatable corn products could be. But there was no appreciable result.

"Bread" in Europe may be a white loaf or a black loaf, but it is a loaf, and never a "pone." It is always something that may be baked one day and eaten another. Corn bread, in its various forms, should be eaten as soon as it is cooked. Keeping it till another time is like deferring till tomorrow discussion of an omelet cooked today. There are Frenchmen who like their champagne flat, and there are Kentuckians who can enjoy yesterday's corn dodger, but to the average taste the wine is dead when the bubbles which suggest the laughter of the peasant girls of the vineyards of Champagne have flown upward into nothingness, and the dodger that would have made the most frugal meal a feast if it had been served piping hot is soggy and unappetizing. Corn bread cannot be made at bakeries and distributed in commercial quantities. It is a product of the home kitchen and of personal skill.

Corn bread, as a finished product, could hardly be handled to advantage through the commissary, but an American soldier, if he hailed from a state upon the sunny side of the Ohio, would find life and the cause worth fighting for if the camp kitchen could supply him with homemade corn bread of approved quality. Europeans haven't the means. Indian corn as a food crop has made slow headway in countries other than America. And in America it is a Southern rather than a national idea that corn bread is the staff of life.—Courier-Journal.

RESEARCH IN SCIENCE.

Research in pure science, with which the committee is mainly concerned, may in turn be divided into two categories: first, the discovery of original ideas and new phenomena; and, secondly, the systematic elaboration of ideas already suggested. Investigation of the latter type demands, to be sure, a high quality of intellect and thoroughly competent training, or it may become worse than useless; but, given these things, its success is mainly dependent on efficient organization and adequate financial support. On the other hand, research of the former type (namely, that leading to the discovery of new ideas) demands not only intellect and training, but also initiative or genius; it can come only from an individual, and from an individual possessing intuition and insight far beyond those of the average man. Because of the extraordinary importance of new ideas, special emphasis must, therefore, be laid upon finding and supporting brilliant individuals.—From the report of a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

HAMBURG IS BUYING LESS THAN YEAR AGO

Hamburg, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Statistics show that Hamburg, which almost alone among the large cities of Germany supplies itself with fruit and vegetables through a single, central market at which producers and wholesalers and goods change hands at officially regulated prices, is buying less than it did a year ago, though paying in February more than it did for more food in February 1914.

In February 1914, 16,628 persons sold 16,000,000 kilograms of food for 2,800,000 marks. In the same month this year 16,532 persons sold but 13,500,000 kilograms for 2,800,000 marks—an increase of 200,000 marks for more than three million kilograms less weight. The number of buyers dropped by 900.

In March, 1914, 16,164 persons sold 16,000,000 kilograms of food for 2,800,000 marks. In the same month this year 12,404 persons sold only 10,500,000 kilograms for 2,200,000 marks. The number of buyers dropped off by over 6,000.

Food reaches the Hamburg central market by ship—up and down the Elbe and the nearby canal—by train and by

wagon load. A comparison of the figures covering the number of freight cars to arrive during January, February and March, 1914, shows an increase from sixty-six in 1914 to 680 in 1915, and a decrease in ships from 673 to 564. There was an even greater decrease in the number of producers who bring their wares in by wagon, to counteract the increase in freight cars.

36,000 FRENCH EXILES BACK IN THEIR HOMES

Geneva, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Thirty-five thousand exiles from the occupied departments of the north of France have returned to their country by way of Germany and Switzerland during the past month. They are neither hostages nor civilian captives; they are expelled from their homes by the Germans and a printed circular handed to each adult at the frontier gives the German view of the expulsions as follows:

"This is why Germany finds herself obliged to undertake the transportation of a part of the civilian population residing in occupied French territory; France refuses categorically to send food to its citizens."

In the last convoy that arrives at the Swiss frontier near Schaffhouse there were seventy-nine men from fifty-five to ninety years old and 216 women and girls of all ages. There were also 177 children of whom fifty were under four years old, many of them in the hands of strangers, having been separated from all kith and kin. Most of the others in the convoy were also remnants of families that have been separated by the militarization of scattered by the invasion. Their pinched and worn faces tell the story of many trials.

The last train was forty-eight hours on the road and the exiles were all this time left to their own resources for refreshment.

In different centers, these exiles report, the Germans are encouraging manufacturers to resume the operation of their work and are even repairing bombarded factories where repairs are possible. Where buildings have been entirely destroyed they are having estimates of the damages made by commissions of German engineers. It is supposed they intend the population to indemnify owners of factories, but no definite promises have been made.

PREDICTION OF NOGI IS BEING FULFILLED

English at Ypres Where Japanese Said Would Occur a Battle Staggering World.

Headquarters of the British Army, Northern France, April 19.—(By mail to New York.)—I have seen the entire British line. It is the stunner which General French put into the neck of the German bottle at the battle of Ypres when the German tide began to pour inlandward.

This English line is at the exact spot in Europe where General Nogi, the Japanese master of war, once said would occur a battle that would stagger the world if war in Europe became a reality.

Was Ypres the battle Nogi dreamed of? Or was that battle only a forerunner of a greater battle which General French and his English soldiers have before them within the coming months.

Whatever is ahead the army of General French is ready for it. It is a good army.

The first thing that strikes you about the British army is its quiet men. I saw six horses try to run away the other day when a regiment of men cheered General French after he had thanked them in his quiet hesitating way for the part they had taken in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Cannon the horses know. Cheers are strange to them.

No Ceremony in Field.

As compared with the small portion of the American army that landed at Vera Cruz a year ago the organization of the present British army is perfect. Though the American army had been waiting in a state of preparedness for over two years to go into Mexico when it finally did land in Vera Cruz the army horsehoofers found themselves without sufficient horseshoeing equipment and for many days they were forced to shoe mules and horses with small sets of tools intended only for the march.

"Don't have any ceremony" seems to be the British army man's idea of doing his job.

A young officer was moving about a headquarters room in a farmhouse up some of the mountains and came in for some hot tea. He chatted with the officers at the table about a score of various things, finally winding up with a discussion of the officers' mess.

"We ought to have a French cook," he said as he threw his rag over his shoulder and started for the door. That was his goodly remark. He might never come back again.

On the battle ground back of Neuve Chapelle the fields are dotted with small, white signal boards. They were placed there long before the battle to show regiments where to go when the battle began. I noticed many short ladders in the trenches which the British had left when they rushed to Neuve Chapelle.

"We made lots of those and put them into our trenches so that our men could climb out quickly when the charge began," explained an officer.

Waste Motions Eliminated.

On the battlefield one sees small bridges placed over ditches so narrow that any soldier could jump them with ease. But General French did not want any waste motions or waste exertions in that battle. "We're going to do this the best it can be done," he said. The result of this quiet efficiency was that Neuve Chapelle fell in an hour and a half instead of sixteen hours, the time that had been calculated. The only thing that sputters in this British army is powder; the only noise comes from the guns.

FOOD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain's food supply is one of the most important problems of the European war. No other great nation in the world is so dependent on outside sources of food, as well as of the raw materials necessary to keep her industries alive. Nor did England wait for war to break out to discover this vital point in her armament. A special Royal Commission, headed by the then Prince of Wales, now King George V, under the chairmanship of Lord Ralfour, made an exhaustive study of this problem in 1904. The commission found that England's supplies of foodstuffs and of raw materials were so limited that an absolute blockade would give the nation but a few months of existence. It deprecated, however, the possibility of such a blockade, and while it did not forecast the submarine attack on British commerce, it did to a remarkable extent forecast many of the developments of the naval operations affecting mercantile shipping in the present war.

Most important of the supply question was that of wheat and flour, of which it was discovered that the beginning of the "cereal war" in September usually found Great Britain with about seventeen weeks' supply on hand, but that the late spring and early summer of the present year had reduced it to only a few weeks' supply. As the present war did not begin until August it is assured that the supply on hand at this critical time was nearer the maximum.

In its tabulation covering a period from 1893 to 1904 the commission discovered that in the summer of 1893 and 1894 the supply of wheat fell during nine weeks below seven weeks' supply and in thirty-nine weeks, in various years, below eight weeks' supply. Of other grains it found the supplies equally limited. Of dairy products it found that the supply of butter, from one to ten days; and eggs, from seven days to five weeks, depending upon the period of the year. Of meat it found that only 45 per cent of the amount consumed in England was imported and that therefore this line and in dairy products the danger of exhaustion was not so great. Of fish the commission counted on five months' supply; and of canned provisions on three months' supply.

In the line of raw materials, other than foodstuffs, the commission estimated that Liverpool alone had a six months' supply of cotton; that the wool supply would last from three to six months; flax, nine months; iron ore, from one to two months; timber, from one and three-quarters to eight months; hides and leather, six to nine months; petroleum, six months; India rubber, four to eight months; tobacco, one to two years.

The great fear—and this the commission emphasized particularly to the food supply—was a likelihood that a war would increase prices to such an extent that this feature alone would be a great impediment to the carrying on of a successful war.

SECRET BREWS.

There are many other ales besides the Scots ale brewed from heather, whose recipe are secrets of the past. No one knows, for instance, how the nut brown ale of the middle ages was brewed, or the famous "Dagger" ale which was to be obtained at only one inn in London, the Dagger, in Holborn, an Elizabethan resort of lawyers and their clerks. Then there was the popular but mysterious "three threads," with which London citizens slaked their thirst centuries ago. All have long since vanished, but as a compensation there are still numerous varieties—also not the largely advertised beverages which everyone knows, but the special tipples of various famous hostilities which are known only to certain explorers of London.—London Chronicle.

If any person but one in possession of the combination handles a new sample case for salismen a pistol is automatically discharged and a bell rings as their alarms.

NATIONALISTS HIT BRITISH DRINK TAX

Start Open Break; Will Be Backed by Labor Members, Who Defend Men.

London, May 9.—Following a conference of the Nationalist members of parliament it was announced that they had decided to oppose the new cabinet drink tax.

This is the first open break in parliament since the start of the war and it is feared it may prove the entering wedge to more serious discussions.

It is considered certain that many laborites will support the Nationalists in their stand. They are very bitter over the continual reiteration by the government leaders of much charge that the workers of the national in reality are drunkards.

The labor leaders plan to make an open protest in parliament against the charge that through drink their followers have seriously impeded British success in the war. They will cite figures to show that the contrary is the case. One concrete instance, to be cited, is that of Edward Cook of Enfield, employed at the Royal Small Arms factory at Enfield. Cook died, the death certificate says, of "strain due to protracted hours of labor."

Coroner Forbes' certificate set forth that the long hours were made necessary by the demand for munitions.

Citizen Defends Men.

The London Daily Citizen, organ of the laborites, in discussing Cook's death, said:

"Cook worked himself to death. There are thousands of men who are working to meet national emergency demands under an equal strain. Some are able to do it; others are not. The injustice of putting down the effects of this strain wholly to the victim is to be deplored. So palpable and gross that it is almost to rebuke such a charge would be an insult to the men who have in this way responded to the country's call. One aspect of the facts—the long spell of high pressure and overtime—is kept out of sight; another, much less important in its effects, is thrown up as the whole explanation. To all who have been and are concerned in this misrepresentation it is a discredit."

The labor leaders will also challenge the figures of the government that there has been a rate in wages to 790,000 workers amounting to \$340,000 weekly. It will be claimed in parliament that while the increase in wages is large it comes to the workers merely because they are working overtime. The manufacturers and not the workers, the claim is to be made, are the ones who benefit.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS ARE OPPOSED TO INTERNATIONALISM

The Hague, Netherlands, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Internationalism as a Dutch Socialist are concerned received no support at the recent congress of the Netherlands Social-Democratic party at Arnhem, where in face of the danger to the country the members of the party declared by a large majority in favor of patriotism and national spirit.

For Jelles Troelstra, who may be regarded as the socialist dictator of Holland, once more proved his absolute mastery by converting to his point of view a congress which had met to denounce him for his action in the war, when Holland decided to mobilize its forces in order to preserve its territory from violation. This talented member of the lower house of the Dutch parliament, with his silver-tongued oratory, overcame all opposition and carried his audience with him. He had been attacked by R. Kuyper, a skilled speaker and brilliant writer, on account of his vote and everyone present was prepared for a spirited contest.

Troelstra rose and soon had the entire audience with him. He fixed his hearers with his steady eyes and as he spoke his features were full of expression, while all his gestures were rightly timed. Sometimes his words crashed out like sledge-hammer blows and then again his voice became almost sweet. He held his listeners entranced when he told them he had developed from the anarchy of internationalism into the socialism of nationalism. When he had concluded he was given a general ovation and he had won the day for patriotism.

Kuyper, the academic disciple of Karl Marx, recognized the reality of the national spirit, but considered it not worth fighting against.

The practical result of the congress was the passing of a resolution declaring the interests of the working classes to be identical with those of the nation and calling for the maintenance of its neutrality and independence by every available means. A free hand was given to Troelstra to act in this sense as a member of parliament while the present crisis lasts.

GERMAN PAPERS PICTURE SITUATION IN BELGIUM

London, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A striking picture of the condition of affairs in Belgium is given by an article in the Berlin Vorwaerts, protesting against too optimistic views in the German press of the Belgian political and economic situation. The extracts of the article as published in London are as follows:

"The attempt to apply the slogan 'business as usual' to the present state of things in Belgium is due in part to the inability of the newspapers to make the necessary investigations there. We are told that the boulevard of Brussels are crowded and that great numbers of people occupy the chairs in front of the cafes; therefore we deduce that social life is going on as usual throughout the country."

But we can correct such a judgment promptly from the figures of the public relief institutions. For an appreciation of the real economic situation in Brussels and of the psychological situation of the people there, a knowledge of public relief is more important than the appearance of the boulevards.

"It is undeniable that in Brussels the number of burglars forced to fetch their food from one of the relief centers is growing. In September the figures were 16.2 per cent; on April 1 they are 28 per cent of the population.

"Another point of importance is the

Shoe Hospital

All shoe ailments remedied without delay.

GUARANTEED WORK
by
J. A. KEY
SHOE SURGEON
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1-23-11-15

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No Better BEER
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Nothing But the Best brewing material, together with the purest spring water, is used in its manufacture.

Try a case, in quarts or pints
U.P. Brewing Co.

FOR SALE QUICK

\$700 1914 Studebaker 25, electric lights, electric starter, five passenger. Looks as if it had never been driven. Don't delay on this genuine bargain.
CLOVERLAND AUTO CO.
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Graduate Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist
Tuberculin Testing
3-12-2m MARQUETTE

CHARLTON & KUENZLI ARCHITECTS.

Marquette, Michigan.

increasing dearth of things. "It is an exaggeration to take that normal conditions are returning to a city where 210,000 people are fed daily by charity. For this purpose over \$13,000 a day is required, and this does not provide for the distribution of clothing, relief of unemployed, and care of children. Private charity is almost exhausted, and voluntary collections produce less and less.

"In the Belgian provinces the situation is about the same. The German authorities are willing to improve these conditions, but there are many difficulties. Railway tariffs are constantly altering, so that business people are unable to regulate their traffic in the light of knowledge of the cost of transportation. Public telephone communication is not allowed. Business letters are subject to delay and rigid censorship. Telegrams frequently take three days for delivery.

"Another difficulty is the uncertainty into which industry is thrown by the constant requisitioning of machinery. The possibility of such requisitioning by the military authorities does not encourage the setting up of new machines or the maintenance of old ones. The revival of Belgian industry of which many of our newspapers speak amounts to this: a number of businesses are working two or three days a week.

"These facts should be a warning against exaggerated optimism as to amelioration of affairs in Belgium. In neutral countries such talk can only have an unfortunate effect.

"The greatest organizing genius would not be able to restore the crushed industries of this most troubled of all countries by a wave of the hand, or raise again the courage of a people who are as deeply attached as Germans themselves to their political independence."

The world's greatest iodine works are in Chile, having an annual output of 400,000 pounds.

SPECIAL SUMMER EXCURSION FARES TO THE BLACK HILLS VIA CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN LINE

Effective May 15th and daily thereafter until Sept. 20, 1915, special round-trip fares will be in effect to Rapid City, Deadwood, Lead, Belle Fourche and Hot Springs.

Return limit thirty days, stop-overs allowed at any station in either direction. Make a grand circuit four of the Hills.

For rates from your home station and full particulars, apply to ticket agents D. S. S. & A. Ry. or A. P. Johnson, agent, Chicago & North Western railway, Neganee, Mich.

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GOVERNOR TO VETO SIX OR SEVEN BILLS

Balks at Letting Two Republicans Revise Election Law—Boxing Bill in Danger.

Lansing, Mich., May 9.—There are six or seven bills which I am inclined to veto. I will not veto them until the last day in order that my friends can have a chance to argue for them. I will consider carefully what you gentlemen have said, but I am frank to say that there is another argument the other way," declared Governor Ferris to a delegation of city clerks who wanted him to sign the bill making permanent the positions of the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house.

Because the bill says that the secretary and the clerk shall in their permanent positions revise and codify the election laws, the city and county clerks throughout the state want it to become a law. They say that the election laws should be revised.

"I know that the election laws need revision," said Governor Ferris, "but do not forget that in this law you are making two positions permanent."

"But the next legislature can fire them by repealing the law," one of the clerks suggested.

"Not in Michigan," retorted the governor. "In this state we always add jobs; we never subtract."

Some of the visitors reminded the governor that although the cost of the salaries in the permanent positions, with the possibilities of stenographers and clerks, amounted to considerable there would be a big saving for some of the cities, when they had the laws so revised that registration days and other points would be fully straightened out.

"True enough," said the governor, "and these two gentlemen no doubt are good men. But if we are going to revise the election laws we ought to have a non-partisan commission do it. I would not trust the Republicans to revise the election laws. I would not trust the Democrats to revise them. I would not trust two prohibitionists or two progressives to do it. It has been my experience that when men of any one party get hold of the reins and drive all by themselves, they drive hard and they drive in some way to benefit themselves."

It is not hard to pick out a few of the "six or seven" bills which the governor is inclined to veto. First, is the bill the clerks talked about, the Jivard-Pierce bill.

Next is the Watkins bill, exempting foreign municipal bonds from general property taxation and hitting them only with the mortgage tax. This was bitterly attacked on the floor of the senate by Senator Taylor and others. Under it municipal bonds from other states could be sold in Michigan at a rate which would make them as an investment, much more attractive than Michigan municipal bonds. The governor has received scores of letters against this bill

ANTI-SALOONISTS EXPLAIN ATTITUDE

Issue Statement Telling Why the Straight Bill Failed and Laud Court Review of Elections.

Lansing, Mich., May 9.—Facility admitting that it had a hand in the killing of the Straight statewide prohibition bill, the Michigan Anti-Saloon league issued a statement as to the league's position in the "dry" legislation passed by the legislature.

"The Straight state-wide bill was defeated," it says, "after it had been amended to make druggists liable for damages resulting from the sale of liquor, and prohibit the sale of patent medicines containing more than 20 per cent of alcohol, but chiefly because it was amended to make the date of submission April, 1917. It was the opinion of all who were in favor of state-wide prohibition that the date should not be so far away."

"Some criticism has been made by unthinking friends who do not differentiate between 'statutory' and 'constitutional' prohibition. However, any one familiar at all with the situation will readily see that we have for just as long a fight for statutory as for constitutional prohibition and the statute could be repealed by a subsequent legislature without referring the repealing statute to the people."

"The statement reviews the passage of the Sours township board bill, the killing of the Culliver 'pure booze' bill; the death of the 'dry' zone bill in the house committee and closes with this: 'The most important piece of legislation secured was the amendment to chapter 38 of the judiciary act, permitting a review of all questions of fraud or error in elections at which any proposition, question or constitutional amendment is submitted, the same as can now be done in elections where officers are elected. It was very necessary that some procedure should be provided so that in future an honest election could be assured whenever the local option question, or a constitutional amendment, was admitted.'

and its fate is almost sure. Governor Ferris, after an interview with former Governor Fred M. Warner, is now inclined to veto the boxing bill. He admits, however, that he is willing "to be shown." In Governor Warner's regime that official clamped the "lid" on all boxing in the state and Governor Ferris rather intimated that if he did veto the present bill he would adopt Warner's tactics and the state would be clear of all boxing.

The Culliver seven-man school bill also seems doomed. The governor intimates that the Scott bill of 1913 is good enough.

Senator Verdier's bill creating an assignment clerk in all judicial circuits where there is more than one judge will also be hit with the veto ax. Lawyers in certain sections of the state have protested that the office is unnecessary.

Senator Verdier's bill creating an assignment clerk in all judicial circuits where there is more than one judge will also be hit with the veto ax. Lawyers in certain sections of the state have protested that the office is unnecessary.

FIFTY-FOUR HOUR ACT IS EXTENDED

Amendment to Labor Law Applies to Lunch Room and Office Workers.

Lansing, Mich., May 9.—Despite the fact that the restaurant keepers and others fought hard two years ago to keep women who work in their establishments from coming under the fifty-four-hour a week labor law these same restaurant women may soon come under it.

And with them will come all women working in offices, which means the large army of stenographers.

In house bill 354 introduced by Representative Culliver and already enrolled the wards "restaurant office workers" are inserted an amendment to the list of places covered by the act. If the governor signs the bill, and the chances are that he will, women workers in restaurants and stenographers in offices could not be required to work an average of more than nine hours a day or fifty-four hours a week, and in no one day could they be compelled to work more than nine hours.

"This bill, while it relates to other labor matters of much interest," said Labor Commissioner James V. Cunningham, "is the best piece of legislation we secured this session. I suppose 50 per cent of the restaurants in Michigan now keep their female help within the 54-hour limit, but those that do not usually work their girls anywhere from twelve to fourteen and sixteen hours a day. This bill will enable us to get after the worst of the sort."

"It will not affect hotels, but it will play havoc with many of the smaller restaurants and particularly those railroad restaurants where girls are kept on duty for long hours."

"I do not think there are many offices where the stenographers are worked more than fifty-four hours a week. Saturday half-holidays are the rule, but with this law in effect we can watch the employers of stenographers, too."

Amends Child Labor Law. The bill further amends the child labor act so that the age at which boys may begin working around machinery is reduced from eighteen to sixteen, providing the applicant has a permit from the labor commissioner, who must be satisfied the industry in which he is employed is not unduly hazardous or likely to be detrimental to the employee's health. This change was made to eliminate the gap between the time a boy leaves school at sixteen years and the time he formerly was permitted to begin such employment at eighteen. The amending act was agreed upon by representatives of labor and capital.

WOMEN TO AID WOMAN. Benton Harbor Aroused by Story of Ill Treatment Told by Mrs. Cutler.

Benton Harbor, Mich., May 9.—Aroused by her story of ill-treatment and abuse which she says continued over a period of several months on the part of her husband, Mrs. Carrie May Cutler, in the county jail at St. Joseph, charged with the murder of her husband, John Cutler, has interested Benton Harbor women and they are planning on raising a fund to aid her in her defense when she comes to trial. Since she has been confined at the county jail Mrs. Cutler has received many offers of assistance.

Only once has the woman shown any sentiment for her husband. She broke down and cried. Up to then she maintained a stolid indifference to her act and confidently expressed an opinion that a jury would clear her when she rested the full story.

The couple had been married but nine months. Recently they became estranged. Cutler sought a reconciliation. She refused. Going to the place of his wife's employment one day last week Cutler insisted on seeing his wife. When she came to the door she says he immediately began to quarrel. What followed on one knows, but according to the woman Cutler struck her on the head and made a move to carry out his threat. She then backed away from him and fired two shots. One of the bullets struck Cutler in the abdomen. He died a few hours later.

BEER MANUFACTURE NOT NEW INDUSTRY

The growth of the beer drinking habit is a subject which engages the jobs of statisticians the world over. Sometimes one is apt to get the inference, or some persons may get the inference, that beer is a new or a relatively new drink, and that it was discovered or invented by people who because of the climate in which they lived could not produce wine. In fact beer is an ancient drink. Records of beer making and beer drinking go far back in the history of the world, but whether they reach backward as far as the record of beverages made from grapes is a question, though not an important one to the people of the present. It has been said by classical students that the art or practice of brewing is one of the oldest arts or practices of which we have any knowledge and that brewers constitute one of the oldest of the guilds.

Present knowledge of so many of the customs and practices of the remote past depend on statements contained in the writings of the historian, Herodotus, that it is well to recall that that old traveler, recorder and chronicler wrote about 450 years before the Christian era that the Egyptians made wine from grain. The name which the Egyptians gave to this grain wine Herodotus does not say. He was traveling in Egypt and taking notes and did not bother about the native name of this drink, which would not have meant much to the Greeks back home for whom he was writing his history of the world, but he conveyed the intelligence to them by describing it as wine from grain, which might also be taken as an indication that if the Greeks of that period did know anything about brewing they did not have a particular word for the output of the brewery, but called it grain wine, or something like the equivalent of that.

Charles F. Chandler of Columbia university, in speaking to the chemists of the Master Brewers' association of the United States at Terrace Garden, N. Y., in October a year ago, gave it as his belief that brewing was known and practiced by the Egyptians 1,000 years before the beginning of the Christian era. References tending to sustain that opinion may be read not only in the history of Herodotus, but in the works of Pliny and the names of ancient writers might be multiplied to a considerable length. In the writing of Tacitus, which came from his pen, or stylus, in the first century of the Christian era, it may be read that beer was then the usual drink among the Germans. The early Romans knew of the art of brewing but whether they learned this from the people of Africa or the people to the north of them seems not to be a matter of present record. There is a story that it was the Romans who introduced the knowledge of

brewing into Britain, though there are other indications that the people of the northern islands were adepts in this long before the Vikings, the eagles and the legions of Rome began their northward progress—Washington Post.

AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE. The time to see the old world, and travel up and down it, is now. Among the famous places and cities of the world, the time to see them is now. To admire the grandly castles and the statues of the kings. But now I think I've had enough of the old world. So it's home again, and home again, America for me! My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be. In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars. Where the air is full of sunlight and the day is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air; And Paris is a woman's town, with flow'ers in her hair. And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to stony Rome; But when it comes to living, there is no place like home.

I like the German fir woods, in green battalions filled; I like the gardens of Versailles, with flashing fountains filled; But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day, in the friendly western woodland where nature has her way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack; The past is too much with her, and the people looking back. But the glory of the present is to make the future free. We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me! I want a ship that's westward bound to play the rolling seas; To the blessed land of room enough beyond the ocean bars. Where the air is full of sunlight, and the day is full of stars.

WHERE GERMANY LEADS. A correspondent writes the following to the New York Evening Post: In music Germany excels, the level of the German stage is very high; in scientific, pharmacy, medicine and other sciences Germany is one of the leading nations. There are more books published in Germany on philosophy and matters of the spirit than in England, Russia and France put together. In 1910 Germany produced 18,400 technical and scientific books, the rest of the world, 5,140 (not including technical periodicals, of which Germany also published more than the rest of the world). Germany is a land without slums, small businesses are protected. The Reifenschenkens do for the farmer what the Schmitz-Beltsch banks do for the small trader. The workmen are well protected. Farms are better cultivated in Germany than in any other land (v. crops reports).

The percentage of illiterates in Germany is 0.02; in England, 1.80; the per capita expenditure for armaments, is in Germany \$2.34; in the United Kingdom, \$0.95; the number of deposits in savings banks is in Germany 24,323,505 in the United Kingdom, 14,631,203. The total amount deposited is in Germany \$1,873,356,638; in the United Kingdom, \$1,488,877,067. The average deposit per inhabitant is in Germany \$88.08; in the United Kingdom, \$25.14 (v. government reports, Washington). In Germany, 78 per cent of the land is owned by the tillers of the soil; in Great Britain, 12 per cent; the rest by the landlord class. The well known English economist, John Elmslie Barber, estimates that the total taxable land of Prussia alone is greater than that of Great Britain.

Last, but not least, look up the number of Nobel prizes that went to Germany. While is the highlighting effect of Prussian militarism? To the unprejudiced observer it seems an excellent institution. Truth, justice, efficiency, faith will win in the end, which means Germany.

A few years ago in a gathering at Philadelphia a number of women folk from neighboring tenements were asked what they considered the greatest evil of their lives. Their answer was not liquor, or unsuitable dwellings, or any of the other numerous burdens attendant on poverty, but noise. "Noise," said one of the women acting as spokesman, "is killing us. It never stops. No one can sleep until midnight, and the noise begins again at 5." A writer in the National Municipal Review maintains that the view of the women of the slums is based on the scientific grounds, and that the health of the nation is being seriously undermined by constant and ever increasing city noise. There can be no doubt of the direct effect of noise on health. Dr. Clarence Blake of Boston, an eminent aurist, says that diseases of the ear are increasing with the increase of noise and that if the noise is to continue we shall be a deaf race. He holds that the ear needs periods of absolute rest to insure its healthfulness, just as the eye needs periods of darkness.

The Journal of Pediatrics, as long ago as 1897, suggested that much of the starting increase of insanity was due to continuous noise, inasmuch as the ear is the shortest avenue to the brain. The American Journal of Public Hygiene, in 1906, held that noise was harmful even to healthy persons, first, because it interfered with the necessary amount of sleep, and, second, because it necessitated concentrated attention, thereby increasing nervous fatigue. Ordinary attention, it is held, is a normal functioning of the brain, but when noise interferes an intense concentration is required which produces nervous fatigue in exact proportion to the amount of concentration, and this fatigue continued day after day leads indubitably to neurasthenia.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal advises all physicians and educated persons to urge an incessant war against unnecessary noise, which, it says, is "increasing the sick rate by murdering sleep," increasing the death rate by destroying the vital and recuperative powers of the sick and dulling and brutalizing the nervous system of those who have to withstand its pathological influence. The weight of opinion among physicians seems to be that noise directly affects health.

POISON OF FATIGUE. In the April American Magazine Ida M. Tarbell writes another article in her new business series entitled "The Golden Rule in Business." This month's article takes up the length of

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around each package has a **United Profit Sharing Coupon** of the same kind and good toward the same high quality merchandise as the United Profit-Sharing Coupons announced by numerous manufacturers and by local stores.



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The Coupons will bring a thousand useful, ornamental, pleasure-giving things — attractive gifts — articles for men, women and children and home.



What's In the Cup?

The flavour may be agreeable, but appetite isn't the only thing to be considered. The average cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, a powerful drug which is a frequent cause of indigestion, constipation, nervousness, heart trouble and other ills.

Some persons are strong enough to use coffee for a time without apparent harm, but repeated doses of its subtle, cumulative drug, caffeine, sooner or later affects even the strong man or woman.

Any coffee drinker will benefit from a change to **INSTANT POSTUM**

This pure food-drink has a snappy tang, very like the Old Gov't Javas, but it contains no caffeine, nor any other harmful ingredient. It is made of selected wheat, a little wholesome molasses and is pure, invigorating and delicious. And Instant Postum is so easy to make. Put a level teaspoonful in a cup, add hot water, and sugar and cream to taste.

The convenience of Instant Postum is seen at a glance. Sold in 30c and 50c tins. Some prefer Postum Cereal—the original form—which must be well boiled, 15c and 25c pkgs. Grocers sell both kinds, the flavor equally delicious and the cost per cup is about the same. **"There's a Reason" for POSTUM**

VETERAN SEEKS DIVORCE, SEPARATED FIFTY YEARS

Leavenworth, Kan., May 9.—Edward Cook, a veteran, concluded that fifty years was long enough time to wait for his wife, Anna E. Cook, to return to him, and he filed a suit for divorce with Miss Grace Fisher, clerk of the district court. In the petition Cook states that he was married in November, 1864, and that in less than a year afterward, in 1865, his wife left him and had not heard with him since that time. The petition filed by C. P. Rutherford, as attorney for Cook, does not tell all the story.

The marriage of Cook in New York in the fall of 1864, while he was home on furlough, was devoid of any special romantic features, but he found when the war was over and he wanted to settle down to housekeeping that his wife would not live with him. He left his old home and lived many years in Michigan, and finally came to Kansas. In the interval he completely lost track of his wife, and thought she was dead until he was reminded through the pension bureau in Washington that his wife was not only alive, but had made application for a division of his pension.

This was a little too much for the patience of the old warrior, who decided that while he could endure Mrs. Cook's prolonged absence from his side, he did not care to share his pension money with her. The suit for a divorce will be in the nature of a formal notice to Mrs. Cook that at last it is all over between them.

PAPER MONEY NOT MODERN.

The Chinese anticipated what we might think to be an essentially modern convenience—bank notes and "paper money"—so long ago as 2087 B. C.—4,000 years ago! Our bank note, still issued nearly 3,300 years ago, is still preserved in the museum at Petrograd. The Chinese called their notes "flying money" or "convenient money." They bore the name of the bank, date of is-

sure, a number, an official signature, its value in words and figures, and as an additional precaution against forgery and as a help to the ignorant, a pictorial representation in color of an amount equal to the face value of the note. Holders of the notes were, by an inscription, exhorted to "produce all you can; spend with economy." It is stated that the notes were printed in blue ink, and made of paper taken from the fiber of the mulberry tree. These notes bore also a warning inscription of the penalties of counterfeiting—Answers.

***** BEER MANUFACTURE NOT NEW INDUSTRY *****

***** CONSTANT NOISE SAPS CITY PEOPLE'S HEALTH *****

The Peninsula Bank Ishpeming, Mich.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business May 1st, 1915.

Condensed from Statement to Commissioner State Banking Department.

Table with Resources and Liabilities columns. Resources include Loans, Discounts, Bonds, etc. Liabilities include Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, etc.

DIRECTORS:

- THOS. WALTERS, THOS. H. BARGH, THOS. W. HUGHES, GEO. F. THONEY, JOHN F. HEYN, JOHN KANDELIN, OTTO EGER, LARS HOYSETH, JOS. MITCHELL.

Three per cent interest paid on Savings Accounts.

Ishpeming Department

PLUTO MIXING HOUSE WENT UP SATURDAY

Fire in Power House Spread and Caused Heavy Explosion—No One Hurt.

The mixing house of the Pluto Powder company was blown up Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock, but the ninety men employed at the plant had ample warning of the impending explosion and all were at a safe distance when it occurred.

The crash of the explosion was heard distinctly at the location within a mile or two from the plant and the shock was slightly felt in the city.

Shortly after the explosion it was reported in the city that five men had been killed, but assurance was quickly given that not a man was even injured.

Several new buildings were erected during the winter, when a force of eighty men, including a number of carpenters, was employed.

The mixing house was an old structure and it was soon to be abandoned. A new mixing house had just been completed and new machinery installed.

"HOW CISSY MADE GOOD"

Broadway Star Comedy Feature in Three Parts at Ishpeming Theater Tonight.

Cissy Fitzgerald, assisted by the other stars and the entire stock company of the Vitagraph corporation, including the Vitagraph orchestra, will be presenting the comedy, "How Cissy Made Good."

Cissy writes a motion picture scenario, and submits it to the editor of the Motion Picture Magazine, who intimates she will probably never see her work in print.

She does so, and after a little trouble in getting it, starts out, escorted by Flora Finch, to interview Bunny.

She frightens her by a lightning change to a fierce buccaner and Cissy runs. Flora then brings her to see Kate Price.

She is led on a sort of wild-goose chase from one star to another, with ludicrous and surprising results, until finally, at the most dramatic moment, she is rescued by Harry Moray.

After much laughter, confusion and splashing, Cissy is "rescued" by motherly Mary Mauries, and as a recompense for her suffering it is suggested they all give her a little autographed interview written by themselves.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Zenith lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, held in their Castle Hall on Wednesday evening, May 5th, 1915, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, death has again entered our Castle Hall and removed from our midst our beloved and most esteemed brother, Otto Kellgren, who departed this life on Friday, April 30th, 1915, and

Resolved, that while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, we nevertheless sincerely mourn our loss and extend to the bereaved relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and pray that God will comfort and console them in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

JAMES ROGERS HAS ANSWERED FINAL CALL

Long a Resident of Ishpeming, He Recently Went on Oliver Company's Pension List.

James Rogers, 316 West Bank street, died at an early hour yesterday morning, heart disease, brought on by an attack of the grip, having caused his death.

Mr. Rogers was born Sept. 16, 1841, at Pengeon, Camborne parish, Cornwall, England. He came to America in 1866, going to Portage Lake.

Mr. Rogers was employed in the Barnum and New York mines for a short time, and then started to work at the Butte Hematite mine of the Lake Superior Iron company.

In 1875 Mr. Rogers was married in Ishpeming to Mrs. Anna Mary Allen, who died in 1882. He is survived by three sons and one daughter, James H. Allen of this city, Samuel Rogers of Escanaba, Albert F. Rogers, of Alpha, and Mrs. George Bamford, of Alpha.

Mr. Rogers was a charter member of St. George's church, Sons of St. George. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock from the First Methodist church.

IS AN ABSORBING PLAY.

"As Ye Sow" Was Produced With Great Success by William A. Brady.

Theater-goers will have their store of reminiscences tapped by the World Film corporation's production, "As Ye Sow," which is being presented at the Ishpeming theater, in which Alice Brady appears as the star.

The play was written about ten years ago by the Rev. John Snyder and produced with conspicuous success by Brady & Grisson.

The Rev. John Snyder was no dramatist in the conventional sense (William A. Brady was then, as now, in a position to dramatize any material for a play that was handed to him), but he was an observer.

It is the story of a little country town to whom it was his duty to minister. Many a time he must have known of young men who left the restricted environments of their native place; went to New York or some other large city, were tempted, fell, recovered and again, and either finally convinced or beaten by their evil propensities.

This sort of thing is going on all the time. People are sowing and are reaping as they sow.

DEPARTMENT PRESIDENT HERE.

Emma E. Bailey, of Detroit, department president of the Women's Relief corps of the Grand Army, was an Ishpeming visitor Saturday.

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Rev. John Anderson, pastor of the Mission church, and John Skoglund, a member of the board of trustees, were last week elected to offices in the Mission synod of the Northwestern district.

Rev. Anderson is vice president of the organization, and Mr. Skoglund is one of the trustees.

Notable advances in all branches of the postal service are being made by the modernized Chinese postoffice department.

FOR RENT—Dwelling 513 N. Pine St. Apply Mrs. A. M. Adams, Marquette, Phone 461-J.

LOST—Silver handle umbrella, with initials "J. E. N." on handle. Reward: Return to P. Nordlund, Ishpeming Steam Laundry, 6-14w.

IS LEAVING ELY.

Widow of Former Ishpeming Man Will Locate in Salt Lake, Utah.

Mrs. Prisk, widow of the late Martin Prisk, a former resident of Marquette county, who died a few weeks ago in Ely, Minn., was last week tendered a farewell reception by a number of her Ely women friends, as she is to leave here today.

"Mrs. Mike Prisk and Mrs. Charles Trezona entertained Wednesday afternoon the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church and a number of other ladies in honor of Mrs. Martin Prisk, widow of the late Martin Prisk, Sr., who will leave Ely Monday morning for Laurium, Mich., where she will visit with her son, Martin Prisk, Jr., before going to Park City and Salt Lake City, Utah, where she will make her home.

The president, Mrs. Mike Prisk, presented the guest of honor with a beautiful floral bouquet and a leather hand bag on behalf of the aid.

The decorations were carried out in white and pink. The floral decorations were pink and white carnations.

RICHARD FREEMAN AMONG THE SAVED

Former Ishpeming Resident Fortunate in Escaping When the Lusitania Went Down.

The Mining Journal yesterday received a telegram from S. Hayward, of Meridith, N. H., of the Hayward News Service, a classmate at Harvard of Richard Freeman, Jr., for several years a resident of Ishpeming, telling that Freeman was saved when the Lusitania was sunk Friday by a German submarine.

Much anxiety as to the fate of Freeman has been felt by his Ishpeming friends since it was learned that the loss of the Lusitania had caused the drowning of over 1,200 of its passengers and crew, and they will learn with relief that he was saved.

The loss of the Lusitania has been an all absorbing topic of conversation in Ishpeming ever since The Mining Journal's bulletins announcing that she had been torpedoed were posted Friday. It has aroused particular indignation here as a large part of the Ishpeming population is keenly interested in the success of the allies.

CONCERT AT GWINN.

The Gwinn Association orchestra has arranged a concert that will be given at the Association Hall this evening.

The following program will be rendered: Part One—Selection, selected Gwinn orchestra.

Vocal solo, selected P. T. Amstutz. Folk dance. Eight girls.

Vocal solo, selected Fred Bennett. Selection, selected Mandolin orchestra.

Vocal solo, selected C. Qualey. Tumbling stunts. Aerobic club.

Vocal solo, selected Part Two—Selection, selected Gwinn orchestra.

Vocal solo, selected Fred Bennett. Folk dancing, Highland Fling. Seven girls.

Sword dance. Miss Phillis Voegtlin. Piano solo, selected Miss Hazel Steed.

Vocal solo, selected P. T. Amstutz. Selection, selected Orchestra and Mandolin orchestra.

GREEN BAY DROPS OUT.

The baseball fans of Green Bay have decided that they will not support a league team this season. The Gazette says: "There will be no professional baseball played in Green Bay this season, the final attempt to organize a league with four clubs having failed. Manager

The Miners' National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich.

Statement May 1st, 1915. (Comptroller's Call)

Table with Resources and Liabilities columns. Resources include Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, etc. Liabilities include Capital, Surplus, etc.

Killian of the Oshkosh team has already disposed of his players.

The committee that solicited funds to thank the merchants and say they will mail checks to the donors as soon as Mr. Murphy returns from Detroit, which will be the first part of next week.

FOR THE KREISLER CONCERT.

Special Train to Be Run by the South Shore Tuesday, May 18.

The D., S. S. & A. railway will run a special train to Marquette on May 18 to accommodate people attending the Fritz Kreisler concert.

Subscribers to the concert were given the privilege of first choice of seats, opening last Saturday morning and closing tonight.

It is expected that the sale for Kreiser will set a new mark for the Marquette Opera House in the way of advance sale.

ORE MOVEMENT IS UNPRECEDENTED

All records for early iron ore movement from lower lake ports to furnaces, over the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, were broken last week when an average of 1,900 cars was maintained out of Conneaut harbor.

This condition was forecast to some extent by the fact that the ore shipments from this end of the lakes during April were very much greater than in April of a year ago.

It has been stated in the East that the decision recently made by the interstate commerce commission reducing the freight rate on ore from the Mesaba range from sixty to fifty-five cents a ton would retard early shipments.

It is now claimed more emphatically than ever that the ore shipping will far surpass last year. Some believe that fully 10,000,000 tons more than last year's shipments will go East during the present season.

The reason of the rush in the Pittsburgh fleet, but others are also pretty well occupied. The reason of the rush in the Pittsburgh fleet is that it is planned to have these boats finish the season before Nov. 3, at which time the new seamen's law goes into effect, necessitating many changes in equipment, in the number of employes and in regulations.

RECORD OF THE PAST.

No Stronger Evidence Can Be Had in Marquette.

Look well to your record. What they have done many times in years gone by is the best guarantee of future results.

It has been stated in the East that the decision recently made by the interstate commerce commission reducing the freight rate on ore from the Mesaba range from sixty to fifty-five cents a ton would retard early shipments.

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ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Leigh Swift, of Houghton, is here for a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Altschwaeger.

Henry Girzi arrived home Saturday morning from San Francisco, where he attended the Panama exposition.

C. J. Byrns, who is managing the Soo Lumber company's business at Sault Ste. Marie, spent Saturday and yesterday in the city.

Hiron Butterick, who visited his brother-in-law, Howard Harahan, and Mrs. Harahan here for the past few weeks, has returned to his home in Marinette.

Patrick Wade, Sr., father of Patrick Wade, Jr., the well-known Northwestern passenger conductor, died Saturday in an Escanaba hospital, where he had been a patient for some weeks past.

The employes of the Oliver Iron Mining company will be paid as follows: Steamfitter mine, Thursday, the 13th; Lake Superior mines, the 14th and Prince of Wales mines the 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Walseth arrived home Saturday from West Baden, Ind., where they spent the past two weeks taking bath treatment. Mr. and Mrs. Walseth have visited West Baden every spring for the past four years.

Harry Bennett, who recently returned from the Ferris Institute, starting work a few days ago in the Tibson drug store, has resigned to accept a position in the Kroell drug store in Houghton. He left for there Saturday.

Nels Pertulla, formerly in charge of Peter Koski & Co.'s meat market, will today open a market and grocery store in William Andrews' building, East Division street. Mr. Pertulla was with Koski & Co. for many years and is well known.

The members of the Senior class of the Ishpeming High school, who produced the comedy, "A Night Off," had a group picture taken, in costumes, in Childs' Art gallery Saturday. The picture will be among those printed in the class' annual, to be issued next month.

Miss Judith Werner was given a social surprise Friday evening by sixteen of her young friends at her home on Empire street, the occasion being her fifteenth birthday. Miss Werner was the recipient of a pretty gift. A lunch was served and a most pleasant evening was spent.

The Musical Macks, presenting a comedy act, will open a three days' engagement this evening at the Ishpeming theater. The pictures will be "How Cissy Made Good," a three-reel Vitagraph feature comedy, in which all the company's stars appear, and an episode of the "Hazards of Helen" series.

"A Festal Day," the cantata to be given by public school pupils, under direction of Miss Louise Stone, the supervisor of music, will be staged in the auditorium of the high school next Friday evening. There will also be selections by the Boys and Girls' Glee clubs.

The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock and the admission will be fifteen cents for adults and ten for children.

Look well to your record. What they have done many times in years gone by is the best guarantee of future results. Anyone with a bad back; any reader suffering from urinary troubles, from kidney ills, should find comforting words in the following statement.

Mrs. Hattie Parker, 173 W. Crescent St., Marquette, says: "For several years I had headaches and pains in the small of my back. My kidneys were inactive and I lost so much strength that I couldn't get around to do my household work. I was treated by doctors, but got little relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Two or three boxes made me feel better in every way. I recommended Doan's Kidney Pills several years ago and I am willing to confirm all I then said about them. They are certainly a fine kidney medicine. Since I gave my first endorsement I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills for cold in my kidneys and they have always done me just as good as they did at first."

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



El Gribstoro Hotpoint Week Special 3-8 Only. Cut to \$3.25.

NOW ON DISPLAY AT OUR OFFICE. A REALLY GOOD ARTICLE CHEAP.

Marquette County Gas & Electric Co.

Upper Peninsula

Railroad Picking Up Logs

The St. Paul road has placed in commission a train to pick up the logs and other timber that has fallen from cars during the winter months.

Engagement Is Announced

At a family gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Thompson, at Vulcan, announcement was made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sadie, to Rev. James A. Crosbie.

Veteran Miners Retire

Captain Thomas Luxmore, William Skillen and Gust Waldstrom, veteran employes of the Oliver Iron Mining company, are now honored members of the "well done, thy good and faithful servant," body, says the Iron Mountain Press.

Pleased with Delivery System.

A committee of businessmen of De Pere visited Escanaba last week to obtain information in regard to the workings of the Escanaba co-operative delivery system.

Guy Welton Burned Out.

The St. Ignace Enterprise learns that the dwelling house of Guy D. Welton of Hultquist was burned to the ground, together with its contents, one night last week. Mr. Welton was away from home, Mrs. Welton being alone. She had retired for the night and was awakened by the continued barking of the family pet dog. Getting up to investigate, she discovered the house afire and was able barely to make her escape out of doors in her night clothing when the

ISHPEMING THEATRE "How Cissy Made Good" COMEDY IN THREE REELS WITH John Bunny, Sidney Drew, Anita Stewart, Flora Finch, Kate Price, Lillian Walker, Earl Williams, Wallie Van, Dorothy Kelly, Maurice Costello and Cissy Fitzgerald.

The Heyday of Your Power

to work and earn should also be your time of greatest saving. Just as sure as night follows day, there will come a diminishing of your earning ability.

Whether, or not, when that time comes, you will have money and good investments to take up the burden of work in your behalf depends largely upon how you handle your finances now. You should have a growing savings account at this bank.

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.

Markets

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

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A CITY COURT FOR MARQUETTE?

Within the Next Two or Three Months the Voters Will Be Asked to Determine Whether the Justice of the Peace System Shall Be Abolished Here.

Action Is Contemplated Owing to Passage of Measure by the State Legislature, and Seemingly It Is Meeting With the Approval of the People.

Within the next two or three months the voters of Marquette will be called upon to decide whether this city shall adopt the municipal court, presided over by a judge elected at large, in accordance with a measure passed by the legislature at its recent session to all municipalities the power to establish such tribunals. This measure, instituted in Marquette by Mayor Begole and members of the city commission, has met with general approval throughout the state, and it has been reported that several municipalities are planning to submit the question to the people at the earliest possible date.

The larger cities of the state have long had the municipal court, but the law was such that the smaller cities were held to the justice system, which has not given the best of satisfaction. Sentiment in Marquette seemingly is favorable to establishing such tribunals. The office of justice of the peace, which there are four incumbents, would be abolished. The date of the submission of the question to the electors has not been determined. The members of the commission feel that the voters should be given an opportunity to express their choice soon, but it is not likely that a special election will be called, owing to the expense entailed.

It was at first considered that the matter might receive the consideration of the people when the proposition to bond for a new high school building is submitted June 1. However the school proposition is voted on at the city building, and not in the five precincts, as would be necessary in the other case.

Bill Prepared in Marquette.

The bill, the passage of which by the legislature gives cities authority to establish municipal courts, originated in Marquette. Ishpeming's court operates under a special act of the legislature. It was found that Marquette would need a special act for the purpose, or would have to obtain the passage of a measure to give every city in the state the privilege. The latter course was decided upon, and the bill was passed by a substantial margin in both the senate and house.

The passage of the measure was obtained largely through the efforts of Senator A. T. Roberts, of this city. He used his influence in putting the pro-

posed measure through the senate committee, and after that it met with no formidable opposition.

ANNUAL OBSERVANCE.

Mother's Day Sermons Delivered in Several of the Churches.

Sermons appropriate to Mother's Day were delivered in several of the Marquette churches yesterday. In the morning Rev. Mr. Martinson, pastor of the First Baptist church, spoke on "The Mother's Law," and last night the young people's society gave a special Mother's Day program. Rev. P. T. Amstutz, of the Presbyterian church, talked on "Motherhood's Contribution to Society and Religion" at the morning service, and "Mother—Your Mother" was the subject of Rev. C. J. Johnson's sermon at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

White flowers, emblematic of the day, were worn generally. At some of the churches carnations were distributed.

SEATS STILL AVAILABLE.

General Sale for the Kreisler Concert Opens Tomorrow.

Reservations for the Fritz Kreisler concert to be given in Marquette on May 18 were opened Saturday at Bigelow's to subscribers only. After tonight, the general public will be given an opportunity to purchase tickets. While the sale thus far has been exceedingly heavy, there are a few seats available. Special arrangements have been made to place chairs on the stage and in the orchestra pit, so that there will be accommodations for some two hundred more. Such an event as the coming of Kreisler will undoubtedly pack both the theater and stage. The impression seems to be prevalent that there are no more seats available. This is not true, as will be noted above.

The date of the concert is May 18. Through some mistake, May 17 was announced last week, but this was in error. The night is one week from tomorrow. The up-the-road contingent is a large one, and a special train has been engaged for its accommodation. The train will leave Ishpeming at 7:15 o'clock the night of the concert, and will return directly following the last number.

Subscribers are notified that reservations must be made today if choice of seats is to be made before the general sale opens tomorrow.

SOO CANAL PASSAGES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Upbound vessels passing the canals the last twenty-four hours were: Jenkins, 10; England, midnight; Fairbairn, 1:30; Hemlock, 3:30; Howard, Shaw, 4:30; Jupiter, 5; Nye, 6:30; Siemens, Marsala, Samuel Morse, 8; Cornell, 9; Hagarty, 9:30; Rensselaer, Drummond, 10:30; Harmonic, 11; Moudougal, noon; John Reiss, 3; Reed, 3:30; Venus, 5; Byers, 7:30.

The price of the A. O. Smith motor wheel attachment that makes an ordinary bicycle a motorcycle has been reduced from \$80 to \$60. A. W. Jacobs, agent, 113 N. Fourth St. (5-5-1w)

For first-class shoe repairing, go to the Shoe Hospital, opposite City Hall. (4-28-1m)

St. Louis will add 100 men to its police force.

MARQUETTE CLUB WON FROM NEGAUNEE TEAM

Ball Game at Union Park Yesterday Afternoon Result in Score of 4 to 3.

The Marquette city baseball team defeated the Negaunee nine, 4 to 3, in a game played at Union Park, yesterday afternoon. It was the first game of the Marquette club had played with a team outside of town this season. The contest was hotly waged throughout. It was witnessed by a good-sized crowd.

Next Sunday the Negaunee team will come to Marquette for a return game to be played at the fair grounds.

The detailed score of yesterday's game follows:

| | A. B. R. H. P. O. A. |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Marquette | 5 1 1 3 0 |
| Corbett, ss. | 5 1 1 3 0 |
| Johnson, 2b. | 4 0 1 2 1 |
| Thomas, rf. | 4 1 2 2 0 |
| Haines, cf. | 4 0 2 1 2 |
| B. Lawrence, 3b. | 4 0 1 4 1 |
| V. Downey, p. | 4 0 1 4 1 |
| Mercer, lf. | 4 1 2 0 0 |
| Smith, lb. | 4 1 1 1 0 |
| Zyrd, p. | 3 0 1 1 1 |
| Totals | 36 4 12 39 5 |

The Negaunee team followed:

| | A. B. R. H. P. O. A. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Negaunee | 5 0 1 4 1 |
| Heinonen, 2b. | 5 0 1 4 1 |
| Holman, 3b. | 5 1 1 1 0 |
| Leat, p. | 5 1 0 11 2 |
| Ford and Davey, rf. | 4 0 0 0 1 |
| Peel, cf. | 5 1 1 5 1 |
| Frederickson, lb. | 5 0 1 6 0 |
| Tall, lf. | 4 0 1 2 0 |
| Lindstrom, ss. | 4 0 2 2 0 |
| Vinceit, p. | 4 0 1 0 0 |
| Davey, rf. | 1 0 0 0 0 |
| Totals | 42 3 7 32 5 |

Rivals Took Game.

The Marquette Rivals defeated the Wolverines, 5 to 2, at the Longyear field yesterday afternoon. The game was viewed by a fairly large crowd. Snaek, pitcher for the Rivals, was the star. Burke, for the Wolverines, also did good work, holding down the number of hits to seven. Greininger played a good game at short. The Rivals made seven hits and two errors; the Wolverines five hits and four errors. Knight and Denny were the umpires. The line-up follows:

Rivals—Leskie, catch; Snaek, pitcher; Greininger, shortstop; Anderson, first; Johnson, second; Robare and Gauthier, third; Flery, left field; Toupin and O'Donnell, center field; and Terriault, right field.

Wolverines—Downey, catch; Burke, pitcher; King, shortstop; Fennessy and Quinn, first base; Phillips, second base; Morrison, third base; E. Madigan, left field; Noble, center field; and M. Madigan, right field.

The Rivals are desirous of obtaining game with any team in the county. Contests may be arranged at Willesen's

news depot or with Amiel Toupin, manager.

MORE INSPECTORS NEEDED.

Great Lakes Vessel Interests Demand Better Service.

Vessel interests of the Great Lakes have asked the department of commerce for fifteen additional inspectors, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield has partially promised that they will be supplied next season. He agrees with President Livingstone of the Lake Carriers' association, that an increase in the force is badly needed.

President Livingstone last week said: "There are four inspectors from Norfolk at Buffalo now. I was in Norfolk the other day and they are asking that the inspectors be returned. Because congress has not provided enough inspectors, the vessel owners suffer diminished returns. Frequently they have to wait several days for inspection. Last week there were forty-six vessels in the port of Buffalo awaiting inspection."

NORMAL BUILDING SOON COMPLETED

Last of Interior Work in Progress—Will Be Ready for Commencement Exercises.

At the administration building of the Northern State Normal school only final details of the interior and the installation of the equipment remain to be finished before the structure will be ready for occupancy. Persons who have visited it the past week have been highly pleased with its arrangement and construction. The installation of equipment is now the largest task faced, but President Kaye is confident the structure will be ready by the time of the graduation exercises less than six weeks hence.


Terrazzo flooring in the corridors, cloak rooms, the office, and on the stairways is one of the features of the building. The main stairway has marble risers and terrazzo treads. Marble is used extensively in the finish. The gymnasium is finished, and awaits the installation of apparatus. It will shortly be used for school athletics. The running track, which is accessible from the first floor, is of sufficient size to accommodate many hundreds of spectators. The library, which is many times longer than the one in the Longyear building, is ready.

ITALY AS AN EXAMPLE.

If those warring nations had deliberated as long as Italy has there wouldn't have been any war.—Buffalo Courier.

Removes blackheads, softens rough skin, clears the blood, brightens the eye, sweetens the whole system; greatest beautifier known. Nothing helps make a pretty face, handsome smile as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Try it tonight. 35c. Jones Drug Store.

Dublin has a street car run by gasoline. All shoe repairing is guaranteed at the Shoe Hospital, opposite City Hall. (4-28-1m)



Before and After Regular Banking Hours

If a money transfer is to be made before or after regular banking hours, the man who has a First National checking account issues his check for the desired amount.

He thus transfers his cash credit at the bank—to the extent of the amount of the check—to the party named in his order.

It is always safer to send a check than actual money through the mails.

Have a First National checking account in your own name and be able to transfer the equivalent of money at all hours.

Checking accounts may be opened by mail.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

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

Send for our booklet "Modern Banking" which explains our system of banking by mail.

Designated United States Depository

Lace Curtain Sale

Housecleaning time generally suggests some new curtains and we take advantage of this time to offer you some rare bargains in Muslim, Scrim, Marquisette, Nottingham, and Cable Net Curtains.

We have just added some fine new numbers to our stock, which we have marked at very low figures, and, besides, we have some patterns that we are closing out at a large reduction.

It will pay you to come in and buy your curtains at our store while this sale lasts. You can save money by buying at once.

THE VARIETY STORE

149-151 Washington St. J. A. Maltholt, Proprietor.

May 10th to May 20th May Sale at Foster's Special Prices for 10 Days

Beginning TODAY, May 10th, and Closing Thursday, May 20th --- Prices Cut in All Departments

We believe that the people of Marquette and vicinity are always interested in investing their money where and when they can secure the largest dividends. This store has always believed that spot cash buyers are entitled to same and as cash buyers we are also entitled to extra dividend prices on all the merchandise we buy. You can therefore readily understand why our prices are lower than same quality can be offered for by houses that sell on credit. All we ask is a fair comparison, and if we fail to substantiate our statement we cannot expect your trade. We are always glad to have you come and investigate. No trouble to show goods, whether you buy or not. This sale begins today, May 10th, and these prices are special cut prices for 10 days. This is the month for housecleaning, sewing and getting ready for Commencement. We offer our help to cut down the expense.

LOOK OVER THESE PRICES --- COME AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM

Dry Goods Department

Ribbon Sale, No. 150 and 200 satin, mesaline ribbon in all colors, our 25c and 35c quality, special for ten days.

No. 150, per yard **15c** No. 200, per yard **17½c**

The biggest bargains we have offered in years on plain satin ribbons.

SILKS

Silk rainbow plaids and stripes, 27 and 38 inches wide, 50c and 75c quality, extra special for ten days, 27 inches wide, per yd. **35c**

38 inches wide, per yard. **49c**

10 pieces Windsor crepe, best quality, 25c yd. for ten days at, yard. **19c**

Bargains in Sheeting

One case just in from the mills in the following widths: 8x4, 9x4 and 10x4 unbleached; 42-inch, 5x4, 6x4, 7x4, 8x4, 9x4 and 10x4 bleached standard quality, at 10 per cent Discount for 10 days

Hosiery Bargains

Extra special for 10 days—One case ladies' seamless fast black hose at 12½c per pair, two pair for. **25c**

One case children's black hose, all sizes, at 12½c per pair, 2 pairs for. **25c**

One lot ladies' black and tan hose, per pair. **10c**

Ready-to-Wear Department

Shirt Waists at special prices for 10 days. We are representatives in Marquette for the celebrated Reed shirt waists. Our new line is now ready for you, newest styles at 10 per cent. Discount for 10 days.

Muslin Underwear, over half of which we bought at 60 cents on the dollar and have been selling very low, we now offer for 10 days at an additional discount of 10 per cent.

Children's white dresses for confirmation and commencement at 10 per cent off.

About 15 dozen petticoats, washable and silk, black and colors, our entire stock for 10 days at 10 per cent. Discount.

We carry the Paul Jones middy blouses for ladies and misses, none better, few as good.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Materials

Curtain materials, in marquisette, voile, silk madras, net and scrim, plain with border and lace edges, white, cream and ecru, new goods, new styles, the largest assortment in Marquette. At 10 per cent Discount for ten days on entire stock.

Lace Curtains at 75c pair up to \$9.00 pair. Large assortment of patterns in cable net, marquisette, voile, nottingham and scrim, in white, ivory and ecru. A new line just received. At 10 per cent. Discount on our entire line for ten days.

Window Shades at 25c for six-foot and 35c for seven feet long, mounted on good spring rollers.

Wizard Triangle Mops, the best \$1.50 mop on the market. Special price **\$1.25**

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with every purchase

Carpet Department

Seventy different patterns in room size rugs ranging in prices from \$5.00 to \$41.50, in fiber, tapestry, body brussel, velvet, axminster, rag, and Bagdad Wilton. We offer you a 10 per cent. Discount on every rug in our stock for ten days. Our prices on rugs are the same as a year ago, although they have advanced at least 10 per cent. since then. That means we save you 20 per cent. now, at this special sale.

Extra specials for this sale—Seven pieces best quality body Brussel carpet worth \$1.50 yd. Closing out price for ten days, per yd. **.89c**

All wool ingrain carpets, 75c quality, closing out at, yard **.49c**

Two pieces Congoletum, 2 yards wide, 50c quality. Special for ten days at, sq. yd. **.40c**

36-inch rubber matting, \$1.35 quality. Cut price, yard **\$1.20**

10 per cent. Discount on all width of Linoleum for ten days.

Another Great Shoe Sale

300 pairs ladies' pumps, oxfords and sandals in patent, vici, gun metal, suede, Nu Buck and cravenette, black, brown, grey, tan and white. Pumps are just coming in season. They are positively worth \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair. Choice for ten days. **\$1.50**

J. H. FOSTER CO.

Remember this sale starts this morning and runs for ten days, and as usual you can rest assured that you will find everything just as we claim in this advertisement. We buy for cash and sell for cash. Our prices are always the lowest and this sale offers you extraordinary opportunities to buy what you want at still lower prices.