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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRYAN WANTED AMERICANS TO SHUN BELLIGERENT CRAFT AND U.S. AMMUNITION SHIPS

First Act of Retiring Secretary as Private Citizen Is to Issue Statement Explaining Reasons for Leaving the Cabinet—One Suggestion to President Wilson Was to Submit Disputes with Germany to an International Commission for Investigation During Course of Year's Time.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON AMAZED AT PREMIER FOR EXPRESSION OF VIEWS AT THIS TIME

Washington, June 9.—William Jennings Bryan retired today as secretary of state.

Mr. Bryan's first act as a private citizen was to issue a statement explaining his reasons for leaving the cabinet and announcing that he intended to lay his view of what the American policy toward Germany should be before the public for judgment.

The statement came as a sensational climax to a day of farewell speeches and good wishes from President Wilson and executive colleagues of the retiring secretary.

In his explanation Mr. Bryan revealed that the president had not felt justified in adopting two suggestions made by his secretary of state—that an offer should be made to Germany to submit the questions in dispute with the United States to an international commission for investigation during a year's time and that meanwhile Americans should, by proclamation, be warned not to take passage on any belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition.

These propositions Mr. Bryan expects to urge upon the people "in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the president in employing these remedies if in the future he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

STATEMENT AMAZES OFFICIALS.

Mr. Bryan's statement was received with undignified amazement in official quarters. No comment was made at the White House, but some high officials indicated that they believed it most unfortunate that so pronounced an expression of opinion should be made public while the discussion with Germany was in progress. It became known, too, that Mr. Bryan told his colleagues in a general way of the contents of his statement and some of them advised against it.

The principle advocated by Mr. Bryan is embodied in treaties of peace negotiated by the United States with thirty nations and was accepted by Germany, although no convention ever was drafted. The statement is a condensation of the argument which Secretary Bryan has been making repeatedly to President Wilson in the last few weeks, and upon which he hopes to build up a public sentiment in the United States that will make war with Germany impossible.

The issuance of the explanation had been timed to coincide exactly with the dispatch of the American note to Germany.

Mr. Bryan left the state department shortly after 1 o'clock. The note was put on the wires at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan's resignation went into effect.

BRITISH SCHOONER IS SUNK BY A MINE

London, June 9. 11 p. m.—The schooner *Susannah*, of Preston, was sunk by a mine in Bristol channel yesterday, according to Lloyd's. The crew was rescued.

SMITH HEADS TRACK TEAM.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 9.—Harold L. Smith, of Detroit, was today re-elected captain of the University of Michigan track team. He is a junior.

MANY THINK LANSING WILL BE SUCCESSOR TO WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Washington, June 9.—No decision has been reached by President Wilson as to the choice of a successor to Wm. J. Bryan as secretary of state. He probably will not make a selection for several weeks. In well-informed quarters the belief was expressed that Robert Lansing, counselor of the department of state, who was commissioned today by the president as secretary of state ad interim, eventually would be given the permanent appointment.

many from the president. The paper concludes:

"It must be growing clear to some of the leading men in America that America is playing an unenviable role in following in England's wake. America will certainly have no success with us by adopting England's stalwart tone."

"Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson are engaged in giving consideration to the case. The more thoroughly they do it, all the better it will be for America."

Germany Deeply Stirred.

London, June 9, 10:35 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says:

"The news of the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan became known in Germany at noon today and caused a deep stir. The foreign office ordered the newspapers to refrain from commenting on the resignation until further notice."

TWELVE-CYLINDER CARS MAKING THEIR DEBUT.

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—The fiscal year of the motor car companies drawing to a close promises to go down as one of the most important in the development of the automobile industry. Already one twelve-cylinder car has made its appearance, marking a departure in motor car manufacture, and another manufacturer of higher priced cars is about to announce a twelve, while the makers of a lower priced car are also said to be planning a twelve.

LONDON PAPERS RAP COMMONER

Resignation of Secretary Bryan Is Event of Much Interest to All Europe.

London, June 9, 10:15 p. m.—The resignation of William Jennings Bryan and the nature of the American note to Germany which brought it about transcending in interest all else bearing on the war. The London papers gave Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation and President Wilson's reply the most prominent place. These are followed by long dispatches from their American correspondents and articles on Mr. Bryan's career which comprise his advocacy of settlement of international disputes by arbitration and draw the conclusion that the note must be very strong to have brought about his resignation.

"America stands firm," or similar phrases are the most favored headings and also the text of editorials commenting on the latest developments in the German relations.

London, June 10, 2 a. m.—Most of the London morning papers are disinclined to discuss the resignation of Mr. Bryan until the contents of President Wilson's note are known.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial, says:

"The incident is in keeping with Mr. Bryan's spectacular career, but its importance may easily be over-estimated. It must be remembered that in accordance with American precedent he became secretary of state automatically, not in recognition of a profound knowledge of international politics, but solely because he was Mr. Wilson's chief competitor for the presidency. His ambition for that distinguished position is possibly as burning as ever, but his resignation under the present dramatic conditions is hardly likely to increase his following."

"Personal, Not Political Event."

The Times, in an editorial this morning, says:

"Mr. Bryan's resignation is a much more personal than political event. It is a dramatic incident in a highly dramatic career, but it is not the turning point or even a milestone in the national policy."

"It may affect the fortunes of the Democrats, but assuredly it will not affect the situation which has arisen between the United States and Germany. It is not to be regarded as a victory for the war party or as a defeat for the peace party, or as indicating any break in the solid mass of popular opinion which is steadfastly arrayed behind President Wilson and is prepared to support him in whatever course he decides to pursue."

Says It Won't Affect U. S. Policy.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"As to the probable results of Mr. Bryan's resignation it does not look at present as if they would seriously affect the American policy. Those who sympathize with Germany in the United States may try to make capital out of it on the ground that the late secretary has a large following in the country and therefore represents a solid body of opinion favorable to Berlin. But there is nothing in Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation to support such a contention."

The Evening Standard says:

"In Mr. Bryan's resignation, President Wilson will not in any way be weakened by the loss of one who has been his chief official supporter. He will find himself more firmly planted in the regard of the American people to-day than at any period since his accession to office."

Italian Papers Expect Firm Action.

Milan, via Chiasso, to Paris, June 9, 10:50 p. m.—The resignation of Secretary Bryan produced a profound impression here. The newspapers see in the retirement of Mr. Bryan the failure of his "ultra-pacifist" policy.

They express the belief that President Wilson will not adopt a more energetic attitude toward Germany and even take recourse to grave measures including the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, if Germany does not give satisfaction to the American demands.

Asserts Bryan Wanted Sharper Note.

Berlin, via London, June 10, 12:35 a. m.—The resignation of the American secretary of state has caused great surprise here and opinions as to the reasons which led Mr. Bryan to take this step differ greatly.

PUBLIC INTEREST STILL IS TURNED TOWARD GALICIA

Capture by Austro-Germans of Stanislaw Shows Offensive on the Russian Left Is Successful—Muscovite Troops Hold Their Own on Eastern End of Line.

Berlin Admits That French Are Masters of Neuville—Italians, Along River Isonzo, Consolidating Their Positions—Submarine Raider Is Sunk by the British.

London, June 9, 10:45 p. m.—Aside from the resignation of Secretary Bryan from the American cabinet, Galicia holds the center of the stage in public attention. The capture by the Austro-Germans of Stanislaw shows that the offensive against the Russian left has been successful and that the Russians have been compelled to fall back to their defenses on the Dniester. In eastern Galicia along the rest of the line which follows the upper Dniester, and thence eastward from Przemyśl to the lower San the Russians appear to be holding their own and are counter-attacking in places.

In the Baltic provinces the fighting continues with varying success, first the Russians and then the Germans gaining the advantage.

French Masters of Neuville.

The French have, according to the German admission, become entire masters of Neuville, and are continuing their attacks in this region as well as to the southwest of Arras and in the Woëvre.

One of Germany's submarine raiders has been sunk and her six officers and twenty-one men have been made prisoners by the British. This announcement was made by Secretary of the Admiralty Balfour.

An Italian dirigible which attacked the Austrian port of Fiume yesterday caught fire and was compelled to descend on the Adriatic sea. The Italian authorities declared the crew probably has been captured by the Austrians.

Italians Consolidating Positions.

From Caporetta to the head of the Gulf of Trieste the forces of Italy are consolidating their positions along the river Isonzo and in a week or perhaps sooner the first serious battle along the front should be fought. The clashes up to the present time have been of a preliminary character, but now that the Italians no longer command the river crossings from the western bank, but at several points have thrown troops to the eastern bank of the Isonzo, a conflict of first-rank tactical importance, in the opinion of British observers, is inevitable.

FIRST ALPINE SOLDIER TAKEN TO BRING REWARD

Verona, via Chiasso to Paris, June 9, 11 p. m.—It is reported that the Austrian commander has offered a reward of 2,000 crowns (\$500) for the first Italian Alpine soldier taken alive. Austrian prisoners continue to arrive here. There are now over five hundred of them in Verona.

CASUALTIES OF BRITISH IN FIGHTING ON LAND QUARTER MILLION MEN

London, June 9.—An important announcement in the house of commons, which attracted much attention, was when the premier stated that the casualties among the British expeditionary forces on the continent and in the Mediterranean amounted to more than a quarter of a million men. A little less than half of these casualties occurred since April 11, the date of the last statement. Up to that time the monthly average of casualties was about 17,000, but the fighting in Flanders and the Dardanelles in the seven weeks to the end of May brought the average for the ten months of the war up to nearly twenty-six thousand or more than eight hundred and sixty daily. There are still the casualties suffered by the navy and the naval division to be added to this total.

TURKISH GUNBOAT SUNK AND A TRANSPORT TAKEN BY BRITISH, LONDON SAYS

London, June 9.—The Turkish gunboat *Marmaris* has been sunk and the Turkish transport *Mosul* has been captured, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British government. The action took place in the Persian gulf region. The *Marmaris* displaced 402 tons and carried a complement of sixty-six men.

The loss of another ship by the allies at the Dardanelles is announced in an official report from Constantinople. It is said a transport was struck by a shell and set on fire, and that later it sank. The report does not state whether it was a British or French transport and whether there was loss of life.

STREET RAILWAY MEN ON LINES IN CHICAGO THREATEN TO STRIKE

Chicago, June 9.—A strike of 14,500 street and elevated railway employes of Chicago within forty-eight hours was threatened today unless better working conditions and wages are granted.

The ultimatum is contained in a letter drafted at a meeting of the unions today, and sent by William Quinlan, of the surface men's organization, to President L. A. Busby of the surface lines. President Busby later made an offer to arbitrate in any fair manner selected by the men. He suggested that the employes meet him tomorrow afternoon to arrange details of the arbitration. It is expected they will do so, although the matter had not been decided late tonight.

Should there be a strike elevated employes will be involved as well as surface car men.

AMALGAMATED COMPANY PASSES INTO HISTORY

Trenton, N. J., June 9.—The Amalgamated Copper company, a New Jersey corporation, organized April 7, 1899, dissolved today. The authorized capital was \$155,000,000 and the issued capital \$153,887,900.

VILLA TROOPS EXECUTE SIXTY CARRANZA MEN

Eagle Pass, Tex., June 9.—Sixty Carranza soldiers were captured and executed Monday near Alamo by Villa troops and General Hernandez, according to a report received tonight by Villa officers.

NOTE SENT TO GERMANY SAYS GOVERNMENT WON'T YIELD ANY OF ITS RIGHTS

Reply to Unsatisfactory Berlin Communication Points Out That America Fought in 1812 to Uphold Its Privileges, and That These Cannot Now Be Sacrificed—Although Couched in Friendly Terms Message Shows Plainly the Determined Stand Taken by President Wilson.

BRYAN WOULD SURRENDER GUARANTEES SPECIFIED IN TREATY, CABINET THINKS

Washington, June 9.—The United States today sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the *Lusitania* and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law—that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subject to the dangers of submarine warfare.

Couched in much more friendly terms than it was believed would be used when the unsatisfactory answer to the American note of May 13 arrived from Germany, the communication was cabled to Ambassador Gerard this afternoon for presentation to the German foreign office. It will be given out tomorrow night for publication in morning papers of Friday.

CABINET STANDS BEHIND NOTE.

As the all-important document on which President Wilson and his advisers have worked for ten days went forth, it had behind it the united support of the cabinet. The one man who had opposed its terms because he believed it might precipitate war—William Jennings Bryan—had resigned as secretary of state at the moment the note was dispatched.

The president stands unalterably, it was stated, on the principle that the United States at this stage in its history, cannot afford to surrender any of its rights, that the American people had fought, in 1812, for their rights on the high seas, and could not sacrifice those rights with the nation's rise and growth to a position of command as a world power.

"BRYAN WOULD YIELD RIGHTS."

High officials generally held the view that Mr. Bryan's statement constituted a virtual surrender of American rights guaranteed not only by international law, but by specific treaties between the United States and Germany. Mr. Bryan's suggestion that Americans do not take passage on American ships carrying ammunition was in direct conflict, it was pointed out, with the treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States, wherein either party in time of war is given the right to free access to belligerent ports for commerce in arms and ammunition and other contraband. Moreover, the right of an American citizen to sail on an unarmed and unresisting merchant ship of any nationality in time of war is held to be an inalienable privilege founded on the international law of centuries.

GUARANTEE, THEN DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wilson, it became known, is not opposed to the idea of investigation or diplomatic discussion of cases in dispute between Germany and the United States, but feels that before such a step can be taken some guarantee must be given that in the interim of discussion the lives of American citizens will not be jeopardized and that the United States will not be required to yield any of its rights while the discussion is under way.

ROOM FOR FRIENDLY REPLY.

It is the repetition of attacks on American vessels or lives which the president believes must be prevented.

The note cabled to Germany, it was said, leaves room in many respects for a friendly reply, but contains firm insistence on the principles expressed in the American notes of Feb. 10 and May 13.

Officials estimated the note was between one thousand five hundred and two thousand words long.

TEN THOUSAND ITALIANS JOIN COLORS AT MILAN

Milan, via Chiasso to Paris, June 9, 10:55 p. m.—Ten thousand recruits of the reservist classes of 1888 to 1893 joined the colors here today. Each soldier received a donation of forty cents for expenses sustained in reaching Milan and in addition, his daily pay of two cents.

ASKS THAT NOTE BE SENT BRITAIN

North Carolina Congressman Pleads for Cotton Interests—U. S. Flag Used Again.

Washington, June 9.—Representative Webb, of North Carolina, urged President Wilson today to send promptly a note to Great Britain covering the general subject of neutral rights as affected by the blockade of the allies. Mr. Webb and other southern members of congress declared feelingly that the cotton interests have suffered unjustifiably as a result of the embargo. No comment was made at the White House concerning what the president told Mr. Webb, but the latter advised friends later that Mr. Wilson had promised early action.

The president, it is known, has had under consideration for some time a note to be sent to Great Britain urging a compliance with the requests of the United States as expressed in its protest of March 30 to Great Britain and France against the operations of the blockade on commerce in non-contraband articles consigned through neutral countries.

BRITISH SHIP FLIES U. S. FLAG.

Boston, June 9.—The British steamer *Colonian* of the Leyland line flew the American flag for forty hours as a protection against German submarines, while passing through the war zone, according to her commander, Captain J. McDonald. The *Colonian* arrived today from Avonmouth, Eng.

It was on May 30, Captain McDonald said, that he was hailed by a British patrol boat two days out of Avonmouth and told to "display the flag of a neutral nation or no flag at all." He sent the stars and stripes up the staff immediately, he said. He explained that he used the American flag in preference to any other because he could back up his bluff, if hailed, by speaking in the English language, while if he used that of any other neutral nation he would be unable to use the language of the flag. No submarines were sighted, he added.

This is said to be the first instance in which the American flag has been used by a trans-Atlantic steamer of belligerent nationality since President Wilson's note to England on the subject, which was provoked by the *Lusitania*'s use of the flag last February.

Among the hundred and thirty passengers on the steamer, all of whom were men who had crossed to England as horsemen and had been given free transportation on the return, were ninety Americans. A small party of these said they tried to remove the flag from the *Colonian's* taffrail, lying awake two nights for the purpose, but were unable because of the watchfulness of the crew.

PRISON BOARD DECIDES LEO FRANK SHOULD DIE; GOVERNOR HIS ONLY HOPE

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—The state prison commission today submitted an adverse recommendation to Governor Slaton on Leo M. Frank's petition for commutation of his death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan. The vote of the commission was two to one. Its report exhausted all but one of the avenues by which Frank has sought to escape execution. His final appeal for clemency will be made to the governor at a hearing the date of which will be fixed later. Frank's execution is set for June 22.

The state of Kansas has discovered that by introducing Bermuda grass it can exterminate dandelions. It is to be planted on the state house lawn which is at present a solid mass of yellow blooms.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 9.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan: Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

THE DAILY MINING JOURNAL
A MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED BY
The Mining Journal Company, Limited.

Entered as mail matter of the second class in the postoffice at Marquette, Mich.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

MR. BRYAN RESIGNS.
When Mr. Bryan, the apostle of peace, found that President Wilson was bent on a course that might involve this country in a war with Germany he found his position in the cabinet untenable.

THE HIGH SCHOOL SITE.
The school board is giving the best of evidence of the entire sincerity of its statement—before the \$140,000 issue of bonds was approved—that it was of open mind on the question of a site for the proposed new building.

THE SWISS KNOW.
No other neutral country in the world is so surrounded by warring nations as Switzerland. No other neutral country has less reason to fear any infringement of its rights.

BATTLE CRUISERS.
Great Britain is known to be rushing a number of new battle cruisers to completion. All accounts agree that they will be the finest fighting ships afloat.

EDITORIAL OPINION.
The War at a Crisis.
Many things indicate that the war in Europe is just now at a critical stage and that the operations of the next few weeks may have a profound effect on the ultimate outcome.

touch with the other members of the cabinet.
The Ford Automobile company has raised its capital to a figure that precludes its incorporation in Michigan.

STATE PRESS

Uncle Sam is managing more embassies than any other nation in the world ever did and is getting fewer thanks for it.—Bay City Times.

Apparently in case of war some of the United States submarines would be perfectly safe from the enemy on the bottom of the sea.—Flint Journal.

Somebody in Wisconsin sent a draft for \$3,700 to the conscience fund of the United States treasury recently, thus disproving the theory that a man with so much money has no conscience.—Detroit Free Press.

And now they say that the Russian peasants themselves, since they sobered up, are no longer able to pronounce Przemysl. A little vodka went a long way in stressing the Slavic syllables.—Detroit Journal.

Berlin and Vienna are celebrating the great victory in the hope that it will hasten the restoration of peace in a blood-soaked world, while the allies will see in the disaster only another unfortunate postponement of an inevitable triumph.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Notice has been given in Oklahoma "to all dog owners that they must be muzzled at once." Seeing it is Oklahoma, why stop with the dog owners?—Cleveland Leader.

Nothing but his failure to get an international copyright prevents Mr. Bryan from laying claim to the credit for the wide recourse to his grape juice policies among European belligerents.—Chicago Herald.

At this moment, France and Italy are saving the Allies from a disastrous setback at the hands of Germany. They are the two nations which are causing Germany and Austria their really serious trouble while the fight for the possession of Constantinople is being fought out.

Under this statute the American ship owner must run his vessels at an expense of 40 to 50 per cent above what a similar ship costs an English owner and half again as much more what it costs a Japanese owner on the Pacific.

Senator La Follette has been connected with too many economic vagaries to make his authorship of this law appear unusual. But President Wilson still clings to the reputation, though by a hair's breadth, of being an inspired regulator of business.

Fortified Tires
Have Pushed Millions of Rocks from the Tire Road
They have saved waste and trouble to hundreds of thousands of motorists.

GOOD YEAR
Fortified Tires
No Rim-Cut Tires. "On-Air" Cured With All-Weather Treaders Smooth.

Goodyear Service Stations
Tires in Stock
MARQUETTE... Asire & Palmer.
CRYSTAL FALLS... Crystal Falls Hdwe. Co.

Is it Up to Carranza?
It is entirely possible that the Mexican situation will turn on the attitude of General Carranza. It is not improbable that his attitude toward President Wilson's ultimatum will be the ruling factor.

A Hint From Uruguay.
At the Pan-American conference, little Uruguay voiced a truth that should be hammered into the supercilious craniums of some of our own alleged statesmen.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

HELMAR
Quality Super
Mint... 10c

A LAUGH OR TWO
Not Wholly in Accord.
"Then they have parted? I thought it was a case of two hearts that beat as one."

Awkward Situation.
"For two dollars I will foretell your future."
"Are you a genuine soothsayer?"

Stopping Fitzgerald.
An Irish drill sergeant was instructing some recruits in the mysteries of marching movements, and found great difficulty in getting a countryman of his to halt when the command was given.

Pat Didn't Mean It.
The talk at a dinner party having turned to the subject of inadvertently making bad breaks, Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of New York related an incident about a party named Pat.

Didn't Look Good.
Delbert E. Davenport, the dramatic author, smiled the other evening when the conversation at a social affair turned to the sayings of the kiddies.

Franklin Admitted It.
Senator William Hughes of New Jersey smiled the other evening when reference was made to the beauty of frankly admitting facts, and said he was reminded of an incident that happened in Trenton.

A New Dog Story.
There was, once upon a time, an old lady who rented a furnished villa for the summer, and with the villa a large dog also went.

MUNISING AND ISHPEMING.
Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Munising 10:30 am. Arrive Ishpeming 11:15 am.

MUNISING AND LITTLE LAKE.
Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Little Lake 10:30 am. Arrive Munising 11:15 am.

MUNISING AND CUSINGO.
Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Cushingo 10:30 am. Arrive Munising 11:15 am.

LITTLE LAKE AND PRINCETON.
Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Little Lake 10:30 am. Arrive Princeton 11:15 am.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE
MUNISING, MARQUETTE & SOUTH-EASTERN AND LAKE SUPERIOR & ISHPEMING RAILWAYS.

Classified Want Directory

LOST
LOST—Pair of brown mares. Weight about 1,000 each. One branded No. 49.

WANTED
WANTED—A woman to take care of children in our nursery. Apply Good Mill Farm, Houghton.

FOR RENT
FOR RENT—Six-room house, electric lights, heat, 136 W. Hewitt Ave. W. S. Hill, Nestor block.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—One 5-foot Hagley grader, capacity 2 1/2 yards; 800 feet of 3/4-inch wire cable.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE
MUNISING, MARQUETTE & SOUTH-EASTERN AND LAKE SUPERIOR & ISHPEMING RAILWAYS.
WEEK DAYS.
MARQUETTE AND PRINCETON.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE
MUNISING AND PRINCETON.
Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Princeton 10:30 am. Arrive Munising 11:15 am.

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Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Munising 10:30 am. Arrive Ishpeming 11:15 am.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE
MARQUETTE AND BIG BAY.
Leave Marquette 9:45 am. Arrive Big Bay 10:30 am. Arrive Munising 11:15 am.

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NOTICE OF SALE IN EQUITY.

In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered on the 17th day of May, 1915, by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan...

DESCRIPTIONS.

The following described lands, premises, rights and easements, all situated on section twenty-one (21), town twenty-one (21), range nine (9), West of the Township of Elk Rapids, County of Antrim and State of Michigan...

Corner on said line on Bass Lake; there run North thirty-three degrees East (S. 33 deg. E.) two hundred and thirty-five (335) feet...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Kalkaska and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Antrim and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Chippewa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Boyne and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Village of Bellaire, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Village of Levering, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Kalkaska and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Antrim and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

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Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Village of Bellaire, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Village of Levering, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Saint Ignace, known and described as follows...

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Mackinac and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

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Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the County of Mackinac and State of Michigan, known and described as follows...

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.



The Largest Variety

Lawn Mowers Lawn Rakes
Garden Hose Garden Tools

M. R. MANHARD & SON, Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware

Flag Day, June 14th

AMERICAN FLAGS
BEST QUALITY — ALL SIZES

Orders taken by Marquette Chapter D. A. R.
MRS. C. C. VAN IDERSTINE,
Chairman Flag Committee.

D. L. & W. Genuine Scranton Anthracite

Youghioghny Soft
Pocahontas Smokeless

Lilly Smithing Blue Grass Cannel
Island Creek Splint
Large stock of Pea Coal

Clean Coal Prompt Service

PHONES 90 & 293
JAS. PICKANDS & CO. LTD. **THE BEST COAL**

BABY UNABLE TO LIVE
ON \$20,000 ANNUALLY

Allowance for Two Years Is \$23,639 Short, Colonel Astor's Widow Tells Court.

New York, June 9.—That the infant heir of the late John Jacob Astor, born on August 14, 1912, has not been able to live on the \$20,000 a year allowed by the court, was made known when the boy's mother, Mrs. Madeline Talmadge Force Astor, widow of the colonel, as general guardian for his posthumous child, filed with the surrogate an accounting for the period between December 31, 1913, and December 31, 1914.

When Colonel Astor went down with the Titanic in April, 1912, he left a will which bequeathed to the expected heir a trust fund of \$3,000,000, yielding an annual income of \$140,000.

By the terms of the surrogate's orders Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, as guardian, was allowed to expend \$23,639 a year for the care and maintenance of young John Jacob. Her accounting shows that in addition to having expended that amount for the child she has also spent from her own funds \$25,339.33 in two years.

Mrs. Astor makes no request that she be compensated for this extra expenditure. She merely puts the expenses on record. The total income of \$140,000 a year more than covers all expenses of the child.

Mrs. Astor states that on August 3,

"The Best Little City on Earth"
Marquette, Mich.

"Owns the finest site on earth," for the new high school—Pine street. From it we have developed the finest streets. From it we will develop some of the greatest minds. Over-looking Lake Superior, a breath of air from the grand old lake will make the dummy blossom as the rose. Room for a grand ball park, football field, gymnasium and all for a mere bagatelle. To have the opportunity to look out of the back window, in winter or summer, will kill the drug business—No cough and tonics a thing of the past. Of course Jones' Hot Spring Blood Remedy will always sell.

JONES' DRUG STORE BARAGA AVE. AND THIRD

Buy Pineapples for Preserving Now

Murray's Grocery
Furnishes Your Table Complete

IF IT IS GOOD AND IN OUR LINE YOU WILL FIND IT AT

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

FRESH TODAY

STRAWBERRIES
TOMATOES
WAX BEANS
PIE PLANT
CUCUMBERS
HEAD LETTUCE
LEAF LETTUCE
CELERY
GREEN ONIONS
RADISHES
ASPARAGUS
NEW CARROTS
NEW BEETS
SPINACH
NEW CABBAGE
PARSLEY
ORANGES
BANANAS
GRAPE FRUIT

McLEAN'S GROCERY
601 N. Third St.
Phones 64 and 65.

I am advised by my counsel, said infant might properly be charged.

Spent \$15,000 on Child.

The accounting shows that since the birth of the child she has expended on him, "for physicians, lawyers and the accountant's bond as general guardian, upward of \$8,000." She says that she has spent \$5,000 more for clothing, supplies and toys in the same period of time.

"From this it will be seen," said Mrs. Astor's report, "that the expenditures I have incurred for the benefit of said infant are far in excess of the money received by me."

Noting the fact that she had expended only \$40,000 in two years instead of \$280,000 which naturally would have accrued from the \$3,000,000 trust fund, Mrs. Astor says:

"By the provision made in the will of my late husband for the erection of a trust fund of \$3,000,000 for the benefit of each child that might survive him, it clearly appears that it was his intention to provide a sum for the maintenance and support of such infant ample to secure everything for the comfort, welfare and education of such child that money could provide."

Then follows a declaration that the trustees of Colonel Astor's will have informed her that the yield from the \$3,000,000 has been at the rate of \$140,000 a year. Her original allowance from this fund was only \$10,000 a year. The amended order of the surrogate increased the allowance to \$20,000.

The natural sequence of the report will be another order by the surrogate, upon proper petition, for larger allowance than \$20,000 a year for the child's support.

DUMAS' RAPID WRITING.

For rapidity of composition the elder Dumas probably bears off the palm from any modern author. A story illustrating his methods is told by Arthur F. Davidson. A friend resolved to put his powers to the test. "Dumas had at that time in his head the plan of the 'Chevalier de Maison Rouge,' of which he had not yet written a word, and he now made a bet of a hundred louis with his skeptical friend that he would write the first volume of the novel in seventy-two hours (including the time for meals and sleep). The volume was to be formed by seventy-five large foolscap pages, each page containing forty-five lines and each line fifty letters. In sixty-six hours Dumas had done the work—3,377 lines—in his fair flowing hand, disfigured by no erasures,—and the bet was won with six hours to spare."—London Chronicle.

City Brevities

Today's weather: Fair. Yesterday's temperatures: Seven a. m., 42 degrees; noon, 48; 7 p. m., 45; highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 39.

The Red Cross Legion will meet tonight in Fraternity Hall.

Ray Zerbel spent yesterday in Munising, driving there in his car.

A. Q. Davis, of Ontonagon, is a Marquette visitor for a few days.

H. Ruvitch, of Crystal Falls, was a Marquette business caller yesterday.

Rev. S. H. Alling, of Sault Ste. Marie, was a visitor in Marquette yesterday.

Klamert's band will hold a rehearsal in the city hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

Robert Munus, of Crystal Falls, was a business caller in the city yesterday.

D. F. Charlton left last night for Milwaukee on a several days' business trip.

E. J. Merriam, of Sault Ste. Marie, spent yesterday in the city on business.

Dr. E. W. Menicemett, of Ishpeming, spent yesterday in Marquette, on a business mission.

Sam McFarlane, of Rumely, spent yesterday in the city, attending to business matters.

The Doreas society of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet in the church parlors this evening.

Rev. Howard B. Ziegler, of Calumet, is in Marquette, attending the Episcopal diocesan meeting.

Judge of Probate Potter left yesterday afternoon for Lansing on a several days' business trip.

The Visiting Nurse association will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms in the Harlow block.

W. M. Gordon left yesterday morning for Choba, Ont., called there on account of the death of his father.

Rev. W. J. Dutton, pastor of the Episcopal church at Escanaba, is here for the diocesan meeting of the church.

United States Inspectors York and Gooding left yesterday afternoon for Escanaba and Sault Ste. Marie, on a several days' trip.

Axel Malmstrom has arrived home from Minneapolis to spend the summer months. He is a student at the University of Minnesota.

The Misses Jean and Adeline James, who have been in Finland at the University of Minnesota, have arrived home for the summer.

The agency in Marquette county for the Overland cars has been obtained by Asre & Palmer, who will shortly receive several 1916 demonstrators.

Mrs. Adolf Froling and Mrs. Carolina Johnson will entertain the Ladies' Aid society of the Swedish Methodist church this afternoon at the church.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Roberts arrived in the city yesterday from the copper country, where they were in attendance at the Knights Templar convales.

Cornel Mott, general manager of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau, arrived in Marquette yesterday afternoon from the copper country.

For the entertainment of the Marquette Knights of Pythias who will tonight attend the carnival at Ishpeming, a dance will be given in Braastad's Hall from 9 to 1 o'clock.

Emil Kiiskila, of the National Mine location, was taken to the Newberry state hospital yesterday afternoon. The train will leave Ishpeming, returning, at about 11:30 o'clock.

Tonight at 7:30 o'clock the South Shore will run a special train to Ishpeming for the convenience of the Knights of Pythias who will attend the carnival at Ishpeming. The train will leave Ishpeming, returning, at about 11:30 o'clock.

Eight Grade Commencement—The closing exercises of the eight grade public schools will be held in the Ely school assembly room Friday morning. The program will be a review of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," read by the class during the spring term.

City Clerk Is Refused a Stenographer. A proposal to engage a special stenographer to aid in compiling the city's ordinances was withdrawn at a meeting of the Escanaba common council this week when the plan was attacked by Alder Louis Folio, who called attention to the fact that City Clerk Linden had agreed to do all of the work of his office without extra help. The city clerk insisted that the work was not a part of his duties, but the council finally decided that special aid would not be given, it holding that haste in the re-compilation is not necessary.

Child Marvelously Escapes Injury. Cecilia Wood, four years old, escaped practically unharmed at Menominee when a heavy automobile passed completely over her body. Neither the front nor back wheels of the machine, driven by W. H. George of Marinette, touched the youngster as she lay prostrate on the ground, and at St. Joseph's hospital no mark, scratch or bruise could be found. The driver had just turned out of the way of a little boy who was in the street when he saw the girl directly in the path of the car. It was too late to stop, and the machine passed completely over the child. It is thought she must have slipped to the pavement before the car reached her, as when she was picked up no injury could be discovered.

AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 606 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Parents and friends of the pupils are invited to attend the exercises. Died at St. Luke's—Alisk Santer, of Covington, died Tuesday at St. Luke's hospital. He was thirty-five years of age. The body was taken last night to Leo, Mich., where interment will take place.

Entertainment Today—This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the pupils of the Baraga school will present the cantata, "The May Queen," in the school auditorium. A dress rehearsal of the play was held yesterday afternoon. The parents and friends of the children, and the general public as well, are cordially invited to attend.

Upper Peninsula

Here From Australia. W. Hocking, brother of James Hocking, who spent the years 1874, 75 and 76 in Copper Falls, Alouez and Calumet mines, is in Calumet from Australia for a short visit with his brother and family. It was the first meeting of the brothers for about forty years.

Appointed Poor Commissioner. Frank H. Atkins of Escanaba has been appointed city poor commissioner to succeed the late James Powers. The appointment was made by Mayor B. J. MacKillican and was given unanimous confirmation by the council. At the same meeting C. E. Annew presented his resignation to Mayor MacKillican as a taxpayer of the city.

Marquette National Bank

DELFT THEATRE TODAY

AMERICA'S FUNNIEST WOMAN
MARIE DRESSLER
SUPPORTED BY
CHARLES CHAPLIN and MABEL NORMAND

in a Six-Reel Keystone Comedy Entitled
Tillie's Punctured Romance
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY MACK SENNETT

CONCEDED TO BE THE FUNNIEST PICTURE EVER MADE

Continuous Matinee beginning at 2:30 - - - Prices, 5 and 20 cents
Evening, continuous performance beginning at 7:15 - - Prices, 10 & 20c.

signation to Mayor MacKillican as a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie public library, asserting he could not give the position the time it deserved. H. W. Reade was appointed to the place.

Clevelanders to Visit the Soo. Several hundred members of the Builders' Exchange of Cleveland will be in the Soo on June 28, between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock at night. Plans will be made by the Sault Ste. Marie Civic and Commercial club for their entertainment. The trip up the lakes will be made in the passenger steamer North America.

Italians Reported Eager to Fight. Italians of the upper peninsula are more enthusiastic in their desire to respond to the call to the colors than previous expressions by Italian leaders in the district have indicated, if the following from a Duluth newspaper may be taken as a criterion. Duluth towns on the Michigan peninsula will be represented in a volunteer regiment of Italians who are eager to serve their mother country, although not required to do military duty, says the newspaper. Since the mobilization order was issued June 2 by Italian consuls in the United States, Attilio Castiglano, royal consul for the head of the lakes district, has been besieged with inquiries from men who want to go to war as volunteers, in addition to those who are required to go by the terms of the mobilization order.

LARGE PASSENGER LIST.
Anchor Liner Tienesta, Here Tuesday Night, Was Well Loaded.

The Anchor Line steamer Tienesta, with nearly a hundred passengers on board, was in Marquette Tuesday night, eastbound. It was the vessel's second trip this season. On the first trip she carried no passengers, but this time she was well filled. In fact, the passenger list was much larger than usually is the case at this time of year. Captain John Daugherty said that the passenger list was one of the largest he ever had seen at this time of the year. Many eastern people on their way home from the Panama-Pacific exposition took passage on the boat at Duluth.

MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE

Today -- Matinee and Night

JULIUS STEGER
IN HIS OWN FAMOUS PLAY
"The Fifth Commandment"

A Five-Part World Film Corporation Feature Production

Matinees 2:30 and 3:45. Prices --- 5c, 10c, 15c
Evening, 7:10, 8:25, 9:40. All children 5 cents at the Matinee

Friday --- High School Commencement Exercises

Saturday --- "The Diamond from the Sky"
Second Episode --- "AN EYE FOR AN EYE"

Mailing Letter in Fire Box Costs \$21. A fixed rate has been established by the police department of the Soo for attempts to mail letters in fire alarm boxes. It cost like Tomaleto exactly \$21, or the actual expense to the taxpayers of the city of the Central fire department's run, when he tried to post a letter in a fire alarm box No. 21. Judge Colwell exacted this amount from Tomaleto, when the case came before him in police court, and upon payment Tomaleto was released. As Judge Colwell explained, the \$21 was not in the form of a fine, because it will be turned over to the City Treasurer Sam Carleton and be placed to the credit of the fire department fund.

In this way the false alarm costs the taxpayers of the city nothing. This is the first time in the history of the court that such action has been taken, but the officials mean to use this as a precedent in all future cases of this nature. Many alarms have been turned into the department in this manner and it is hoped by the officials that the action of the court will act as a warning. Two members of the fire department, George Barnes and George Bushman, had a merry chase to catch Tomaleto.

"I have had service in the naval reserve," he said, "and I should be all right on that account." The consul, after investigating the case, found that he could be accepted and the youth, rejoicing, went out to prepare to leave for the war zone as soon as the order came. Another would-be volunteer, above the age limit, threatened to kill the consul when he was informed that he could not join the volunteer corps. He finally was pacified and left, saying that "he would see about it."

With the reserves and volunteers from Minnesota and Michigan, this part of the Northwest will send many men to the front within the next two or three weeks, say prominent Duluth Italians. Just when the first draft will leave for New York is a matter of conjecture. Consul Castiglano has announced that Italians in his consular district will raise a fund to be sent abroad for the use of the Red Cross corps in Italy. Meetings of Italian organizations will be called and subscriptions will be accepted from all those who wish to donate to such a fund. The consular district includes the state of Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and the Michigan peninsula.

More than a score of volunteers from Duluth and the immediate vicinity made application for entrance to the army as soon as they heard of the order, and before it had been passed in range towns of among the Michigan mines, where the Italian colonies are large. "There is a surprising amount of enthusiasm," said Mr. Castiglano. An hour or so after he had read a newspaper article telling of the mobilization in St. Paul, one Italian, age nineteen, took the first train for Duluth and offered himself as a volunteer. He insisted on being allowed to join, even after he was told that he was not tall enough to pass the physical examination.

GREAT GERMAN CENTERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE

From Them Supplies of All Sorts Flow to the Front in a Constant Stream.

Northern France, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—In a one-time prosperous and busy city that now contains almost as many German soldiers as it does French inhabitants, the "Hauptpunkte" or chief points in the remarkable lines of communication which stretch from Germany to the front trenches.

Even a casual inspection of this link in the wonderful chain of communications reveals one of the reasons why Germany is able to contest stubbornly every effort of its opponents to recapture the territory that has been taken, and why its soldiers are possessed of necessities, and even luxuries, that were unheard of in earlier wars.

Various such "Hauptpunkte" exist all along the long battle line, and from each stretch out fan-shaped lines to within a short distance of the trenches. Along these ribs of the fan there are transported daily the enormous quantities of food, ammunition and clothing that are needed.

"Hauptpunkte" may be called for want of a better name a division headquarters in the lines of communication. This headquarters has, roughly, two functions, the preparing and forwarding of food and ammunition, and the repairing of material that has broken down under the strain of battle.

In the city recently visited by an Associated Press correspondent, the German authorities have requisitioned the slaughter houses of a certain district, and in it are methodically preparing the enormous quantities of meat needed for the army a few miles away.

The cattle are, for the most part, driven in from Germany. For miles as one approaches the city one can see the horns grazing on the rich French fields. By the time they have reached the division headquarters they are fat and sleek.

The slaughter house, of course, has been found entirely too small for the amount of work that has to be done there, especially in that department where meat is salted or pickled. In default of receptacles therefore the army has requisitioned bathtubs and similar inappropriate out useful vessels, and in them lie thousands of pounds of meat. A thousand pounds of worst a day is prepared for the front, as well as many hundreds of pounds of beef, mutton and pork.

Within a hundred yards of the slaughter house is the bakery, formerly a manufacturing establishment whose brick ovens have been found to lend themselves very well to the baking of loaves of bread a day. Each loaf, composed of one-third of white flour and two-thirds rye flour, weighs 1,500 grams.

Where the necessary railroad tracks did not exist they have been built so that there is easy and efficient railway connection with these two plants that supply the two main food necessities of the army—meat and bread.

Perhaps less important and vital but more interesting are the establishments where damaged artillery and guns are repaired and put into shape for use at the front again. In these plants also it has been found feasible to employ French civilians at many kinds of work, so that they may earn their livelihood, be independent, and not be a drag upon the German authorities who are supporting many of the city's inhabitants.

From all along the front there come to a former machine shop the guns of all bores that have been put out of commission in the fighting. They come in with damages that in many cases are quite as freakish as the injuries sustained by the soldiers, and are repaired with quite as much ingenuity as are seemingly impossible dismembersments of the human body.

Nor are the worst damages always the result of the fire from the other side of the line. Thus there are guns that have been literally torn apart from the explosion of shells prematurely. The damages range from shattered and twisted wheels and riddled steel shields to worn out bores and broken muzzles.

In a carpenter shop French workmen, aided and supervised by German mechanics, make the wheels. In another part machine guns are made whole, often times by using the undamaged parts of two, three or more weapons. In still another building new muzzles are mounded and put into undamaged trucks.

Here also are prepared the great hoops of wire that can be stretched in front of a trench in an emergency at a moment's notice and can be made fast by stakes of steel that are screwed into the ground. Thus attackers whose artillery has demolished the usual entanglements of barbed wire can still be checked for a time at least.

Quantities of English cable wagons have been captured on one time or another. These wagons are nothing more than square wooden boxes mounted on a wheeler, from which telephone wire can be paid out. They have, however, been found to make excellent machine gun ammunition wagons, and are turned to their new use by the simple expedient of being fitted with pigeon hole compartments.

In conjunction with the machine shop there is a shoe shop and a leather shop, where broken saddles are mended, and where the straps for artillery wagons, rifles and knapsacks are put into order once more. It is the exception rather than the rule that any piece of apparatus used at the front is damaged so badly that it cannot be mended here or that it has to be sent back to Germany.

In point of interest to the casual visitor, the prize of the division headquarters is the "Sammelstelle" or collection point—the junk pile containing the sweepings of the battle field would be a better name—where every conceivable object from bits of rubber to broken bayonets and cartridge shells is collected and sorted out.

The knapsack of every wounded soldier first or last finds its way to this building and there is subjected to the scrutiny of "junk experts." The cartridges that remain are laid to one side, to be re-proportioned to some other fighter. The drinking flasks or bottles are similarly weeded out, and the clothes that still are fit to wear are placed in piles according to their character.

AARDENBURG IS REFUGE OF BELGIANS

Little Holland Town Has Outdone Itself With Its Hospitable Attentions.

Aardenburg, Province of Zealand, The Netherlands, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Not since the thirteenth century, when it was a leading harbor city and the main port of Northern Flanders, has this ancient little town known such activity as since the outbreak of the European war. Just over the Dutch line from Belgium, Aardenburg has been the first stopping place of hundreds of thousands of homeless fugitives—and many of them have remained and still remain, cared for by their hospitable cousins of "the Land of Cadzand," as this portion of Flanders Zealand is called by the natives.

Historically, war is neither new nor strange to the Aardenburgers. From the fifth century, when the Castle of Rodenburg, whence the town of today adopted its name, was one of the strongest places of the Lowlands, it has been besieged more than a dozen times, sacked on half a dozen occasions and burned at least three. Pillage and destruction are family traditions of the people of the land of Cadzand, even so late as the conflict between Holland and Belgium, in 1830. Consequently, when the Germans invaded Belgium, the Aardenburgers set to work as their grandfathers had done to prepare to receive the refugees, the homeless, the wounded, the hungry, the desperate, pitiable bled and jettison of war, that drifted over the frontier, dazed by the horrors they had looked upon.

The church of St. Bavo was the center of these preparations of the Aardenburgers. St. Amans, in the year 633 laid the spiritual cornerstone of this ancient edifice by founding a cloister at the then Rodenburg. In 879, St. Eligius, who appears to have been of the church militant, first besieged and conquered the place, and then built it a church, "to the honor and glory of St. Bavo." By the thirteenth century, Aardenburg had become a commercial center of importance, with a harbor that could accommodate 60 ships—a great thing for those days—and fittingly possessed two churches renowned throughout the north-ern countries of Europe for miracles said to have been performed in their holy sanctuaries. Hither came Philip the Fair of France, drawn by his reputation of piety. In 1340, Edward III, of England followed the example of his royal cousin of France, and in 1378, the fifth English Edward paid a similar visit to Aardenburg.

By the middle of the XVII century, however, only St. Bavo's church remained; the other sacred edifices had suffered too grievously from the frequent raids of the neighboring Ghenters, too ill supported the long intestine wars waged in the days of Black Margaret, Countess of Flanders. Aardenburg was no longer a commanding commercial city. St. Bavo's church alone, repaired and restored in 1633, more than sufficed for the catholic population of the land of Cadzand. It was accordingly divided into two sections, the one serving actively as a church, and the other as a sort of open refuge for those who needed shelter. It was very appropriately, in this section of the town, known as the "Wandelkerk," that the ladies of Aardenburg assembled last August with their sewing machines and bolts of ticking, to make straw mattresses for those whose homes had been destroyed and who singly or in huddled groups crept over the border, their lives protected by the catastrophe which had overtaken them.

Then came the fall of Antwerp, no longer in little groups, but in great masses the terrified, fleeing people streamed into Aardenburg. St. Bavo's not begin to hold the number of those who arrived by train or tram, on bicycles, by boat, in carts drawn by dogs, or on foot. But St. Bavo's remained the center of the truly remarkable relief work which the Aardenburgers undertook in that crucial hour, when thousands upon thousands of war-torn women and children were saved from death or worse at the hands of the despoilers of their homes. It is still the center of this work, indefinitely lessened of course by now. The great nave, a half a dozen periods, according to the whim of him who restored or repaired it, through the centuries, today still shelters a motley gathering. Those who are left are those who are helpless—without money, work or friends. Yet they are amazingly cheerful, constantly jesting at their own plight and endeavoring themselves in the hearts of the natives of the land of Cadzand by their industry and the pride with which they refuse all but the official assistance of the Relief committee.

"I cannot understand the ungenerous criticism of the Belgians by my countrymen in other parts of the Netherlands," one of the women of Aardenburg, who had been most efficient in directing the relief work, told the Associated Press. "These at least, they have been wonderful. They have done everything themselves—everything down to the most menial labor. And many of them are not used to that. They still do it. What is so lovable in them is their good unimpaired adaptation to the hardships and deprivations of exile. Virtually every family of the scores still here has lost at least one of its number—father, son, brother or husband, or in some instances wife or sister, whose fate they can only try not to imagine. Yet rarely have I seen tears—and so often grateful smiles and cheery words of comfort for those less fortunate."

Schools have been established in three groups. Children from two to six years of age are cared for by the Catholic sisters in an improvised kindergarten, or in a nursery which has been improvised in the Reformed church. Those from six to thirteen years of age are under the instruction and discipline of two men and two women, all Belgians, and themselves refugee school teachers, who have lost everything. Those from thirteen years on—and some of them forty years old or more—are taught in the volunteer teachers from the Catholic and the public high schools. Every evening these older pupils march to school to the tune of a flute upon which one of their number plays the stirring music of "La Brabanconne," and they sing at its march of "a people forever unconquered."

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By the middle of the XVII century, however, only St. Bavo's church remained; the other sacred edifices had suffered too grievously from the frequent raids of the neighboring Ghenters, too ill supported the long intestine wars waged in the days of Black Margaret, Countess of Flanders. Aardenburg was no longer a commanding commercial city. St. Bavo's church alone, repaired and restored in 1633, more than sufficed for the catholic population of the land of Cadzand. It was accordingly divided into two sections, the one serving actively as a church, and the other as a sort of open refuge for those who needed shelter. It was very appropriately, in this section of the town, known as the "Wandelkerk," that the ladies of Aardenburg assembled last August with their sewing machines and bolts of ticking, to make straw mattresses for those whose homes had been destroyed and who singly or in huddled groups crept over the border, their lives protected by the catastrophe which had overtaken them.

Then came the fall of Antwerp, no longer in little groups, but in great masses the terrified, fleeing people streamed into Aardenburg. St. Bavo's not begin to hold the number of those who arrived by train or tram, on bicycles, by boat, in carts drawn by dogs, or on foot. But St. Bavo's remained the center of the truly remarkable relief work which the Aardenburgers undertook in that crucial hour, when thousands upon thousands of war-torn women and children were saved from death or worse at the hands of the despoilers of their homes. It is still the center of this work, indefinitely lessened of course by now. The great nave, a half a dozen periods, according to the whim of him who restored or repaired it, through the centuries, today still shelters a motley gathering. Those who are left are those who are helpless—without money, work or friends. Yet they are amazingly cheerful, constantly jesting at their own plight and endeavoring themselves in the hearts of the natives of the land of Cadzand by their industry and the pride with which they refuse all but the official assistance of the Relief committee.

"I cannot understand the ungenerous criticism of the Belgians by my countrymen in other parts of the Netherlands," one of the women of Aardenburg, who had been most efficient in directing the relief work, told the Associated Press. "These at least, they have been wonderful. They have done everything themselves—everything down to the most menial labor. And many of them are not used to that. They still do it. What is so lovable in them is their good unimpaired adaptation to the hardships and deprivations of exile. Virtually every family of the scores still here has lost at least one of its number—father, son, brother or husband, or in some instances wife or sister, whose fate they can only try not to imagine. Yet rarely have I seen tears—and so often grateful smiles and cheery words of comfort for those less fortunate."

Schools have been established in three groups. Children from two to six years of age are cared for by the Catholic sisters in an improvised kindergarten, or in a nursery which has been improvised in the Reformed church. Those from six to thirteen years of age are under the instruction and discipline of two men and two women, all Belgians, and themselves refugee school teachers, who have lost everything. Those from thirteen years on—and some of them forty years old or more—are taught in the volunteer teachers from the Catholic and the public high schools. Every evening these older pupils march to school to the tune of a flute upon which one of their number plays the stirring music of "La Brabanconne," and they sing at its march of "a people forever unconquered."

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GALLIOLI ONE OF BEST GUARDED PORTS

Strength of Its Position Makes Allies' Task a Most Difficult One.

Washington, June 9.—"The allied forces are fighting, guards the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula, where the peninsula joins the mainland, near the elbow formed by the Dardanelles strait and the sea of Marmora," begins a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society. The description of this key position to the best protected of all of the world's water avenues, a position to which the interest of all the nations is now turned with much questioning, continues:

"Gallipoli is the last bar that locks the Dardanelles, and secures Marmora sea as a Turkish lake. It is a powerfully fortified city, its defensive works having been begun in modern style in 1878. The Russians threatened to take possession of Constantinople. The work of strengthening this port has been carried on at irregular intervals since. When the Bulgarians were attacking the lines at Chatalja, the Turks, who felt that they might expect an endeavor to turn their backs by way of Gallipoli and Marmora sea, worked feverishly upon the port's reductions. While Gallipoli is not comparable in strength to the greatest fortresses of Europe, it, nevertheless, with its modern batteries and extensive outworks, forms a proper conclusion to the fortification of the strait leading down to the Aegean sea."

"This 'City Beautiful' of the Greeks (Gallipoli) was the first point in Europe to be won and maintained by the Ottoman hordes. It is today anything but a beautiful city. Its streets are narrow, unmethodical and dirty. Virtually most of its houses are overgrown wooden structures, in which decay and untidiness mix to an unpleasant picture. There are few buildings of any architectural interest, though the great leaden-domed bazaars appeal to the imagination of the westerner. Some fine and beautiful relics have been left to normal decay by the Turks."

"Gallipoli has two good harbors. Both harbors have been improved, one of them serving as the principal roadstead of the Turkish fleet. Gallipoli is 122 miles west-southwest of Constantinople, the city which its guns are meant to guard, and it is ninety miles south of Adrianople, the powerful fortress toward the Bulgarian frontier. The Dardanelles at Gallipoli are about two miles wide, their expense being completely dominated by the main channel."

"Until Turkish occupation and the putting into effect of the suspiciously tolerant and short-sighted policies of exclusion and exclusiveness of the Orient, Gallipoli seemed destined as a well-placed port upon one of Nature's natural avenues of water traffic, to become one of the greatest of all the commercial

AUSTRIA WOULD NOT COMPROMISE FUTURE

Proposals of Italians Would Have Shut Her Off from the Seas of the World.

Washington, June 9.—"Austria Hungary's reason for rejecting the demands of Italy is said to be her view that it would have resulted in an effective check-mating of both her commercial and her political interests on the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, almost as thoroughly as were her Aegean ambitions destroyed following the successful struggle of the Balkan States with Turkey and the establishment of a Greater Serbia," says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society.

"As minimum concessions, Italy asked the cession of the Province of Trent in the Austrian Tyrol; the cession of Eastern Friuli east to Udine; the formation of a state entirely independent of Austria out of the territories, Trieste and Istria, cession to Italy of the dominant islands off the lower Adriatic coast, Carzola, Lisia, Lesina, Brazzo and Malesia; the abandonment of Austrian interests in Albania, and Austrian acknowledgment of Italian sovereignty over the Albanian port and great lake-locked bay, Avlona. These concessions would have changed the status of the Mediterranean from that of an Austro-Italian lake to that of an Italian lake."

"Such parts of the Dual Monarchy's coast line as Italy would have left in its undisputed possession is territory that Serbia hopes to get some day in the course of her natural expansion. To meet the minimum demands expressed by Rome, Austria must have surrendered her greatest support, Trieste, the New York of southern Europe, together with her principal naval base, Pola, at the apex of Istria, on whose development the Dual Monarchy has invested many millions of dollars, and must have abandoned all hope of the strategic value to Italy of the large islands that screen it. Deprived of her Adriatic seaboard, her only outlet to the west, Austria-Hungary felt that she would finally sink to the importance of a portless, land-bound Serbia."

"Besides Italy's rivalry with Austria for leadership on the Mediterranean, irredentism played a strong part in the determination of her demands. 'Irredentism' is the desire of the various nations to bring within their boundaries contiguous areas inhabited by the same race, speaking the same language and filled with the same ideals. Irredentism is an enthusiasm widely spread in Europe, an enthusiasm that has succeeded in greatly complicating the issues of the present war. Thus, the Germans claim that the Baltic provinces are German, and must be reunited to their fatherland; Roumania, with still more reason, holds Transylvania and Bukovina as un-redeemed Roumania; and this prevents her from reaching an understanding with the German Powers; Bosnia and Herzegovina are un-redeemed lands to Serbia, while

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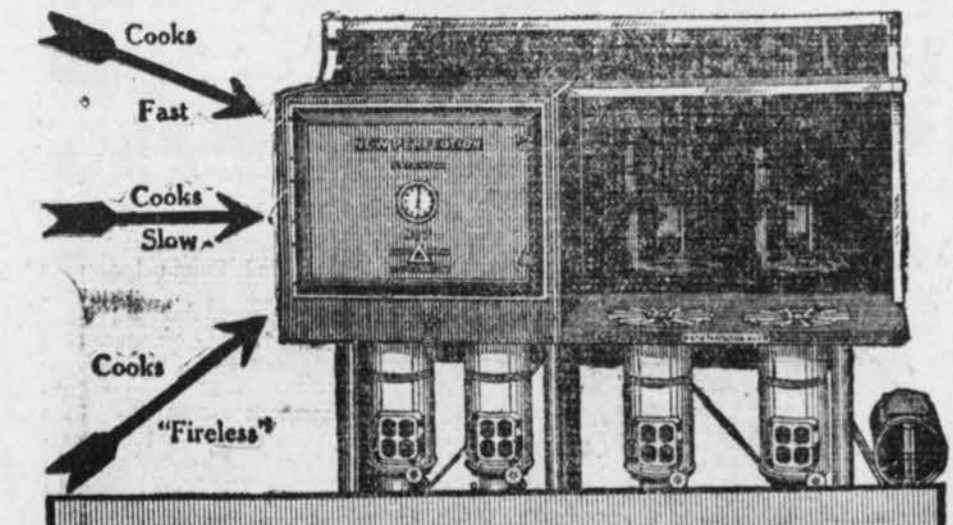
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SPEECH OF CAPT. KNOOP STIRRED GREAT BRITAIN

Disensions in Industry, He Said, Sacrificed Thousands of Soldiers.

London, May 27.—(By Mail.)—The following speech by Captain Jersey De Knoop, of the Cheshire Yeomanry, emphasizing the thousands of casualties in the British forces caused, directly by shortage of ammunition, was published in the Manchester Guardian, but the government censors refused permission to certain of the London newspapers to reproduce it.

Captain De Knoop is a well-known provincial political leader and the probable candidate of the Unionist party for the next vacant seat in the house of commons. He is at present home from the front receiving from two severe wounds. The speech was delivered at the annual meeting of the North-West Unionist association, and was one of the chief factors in bringing about a coalition ministry.

"We are just about approaching the crisis of the war," said Captain De Knoop, "and it depends upon the behavior of the people of the country whether the war is to drag on into the years."

People Must Realize Danger.

"Many things have been conducted to the tone of opinion now prevalent among a large section. Before the war, many believed there could be no such thing as war, and that it was stupid to spend money on war munitions. This led people into a comfortable frame of mind, and they can scarcely be blamed for not even yet realizing the state of affairs. But they must be told.

"I arrived from the front Monday. There was nothing in London to suggest that I had just left, only sixty miles away, a life-and-death struggle. Any number of young unmarried men were meandering about the streets and they certainly did not seem to be disturbed by business of vital importance. In the country districts the only indication of war was the notice in the railway carriages to draw down the blinds, and this was generally disregarded.

"But the people must be made to realize the position for every minute's delay is jeopardizing thousands of lives. I was sent on the wild-goose chase of trying to relieve Antwerp. Then my command joined up with the main army which hung on simply by the eyelids, and kept the Germans from breaking through to Calais. Thousands were killed, largely through lack of ammunition. On one side the men were kept in the trenches day after day, night after night, simply because there was nobody to relieve them. They hung on and fought as well as Britons ever fought since the world began. They fought and they died for want of forethought.

Must Prevent Such Sacrifices.

"We in this country have got to see to it that no more are thus sacrificed. Then we were told that ammunition was coming along and that all would be well. But we have seen in the papers how the brilliant infantry attack north of La Bassée was stopped and thousands of casualties incurred owing to lack of ammunition.

"On the day I was hit, we were relieving men in the trenches who were so dog-tired that they could scarcely move. At 4 o'clock in the morning the shelling by the Germans began. I had seen a certain amount of shelling before that, but everybody agreed with me that there had never been anything like this in the history of warfare. Ten, twelve, fifteen shells at a time were bursting up and down the line. Our gunners could do practically nothing.

"The reason of all this was that we

BERLIN TRAINING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

They Are Being Prepared to Earn Their Livelihood When the War Is Over.

Berlin, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Following in the wake of other municipalities and states, Berlin now is taking energetic steps to provide for and train to civil usefulness its crippled soldiers. It is proposed to prevent at all cost the misfortune of having these men become dependent charges.

At a recent meeting of that body which most nearly corresponds to the city council of an American municipality, Mayor von Wernuth, Berlin's Oberbürgermeister, presented a plan which includes the establishment of a fund of \$25,000 and a council or committee on which numerous civic and philanthropic organizations shall be represented to carry out the details of training the men.

At the head of the organization there is to be a deputy of the city government, assisted by a counsellor and a committee. This committee shall be composed of representatives of the organizations that in the ordinary course of events bear the expense of caring for the injured—Berlin as well as the imperial insurance companies in which a majority of the soldiers are insured, the Red Cross, the military medical administration, and the central labor bureau.

The counsellor shall be assisted by representatives of the mayor, the city council, a surgeon, an orthopedist, representatives of the police, president of Berlin, the Women's Association of the Fatherland, the National Association of Women's Aid, and several labor organizations and trade and technical bodies. Also the German Association of Workmen and the Berlin Council of Business Men will be asked to have a representative each.

Arrangements already have been made to transfer invalids from hospitals in other parts of Germany, whose actual, bona fide homes are in Greater Berlin, to a hospital provided by the military medical administration. Here they will be able to get unsurpassed medical attention preparatory to the training for some calling.

A most important part in the plans now under way will be played by the Central Labor Intelligence Bureau, which will be charged with finding positions for men as soon as they are fitted for new callings or for partial resumption of their old activities. This organization already is at work preparing the field.

Before presenting the plan to the city council Mayor von Wernuth assured himself of the support of labor organizations and trade unions, as well as their financial aid of the government insurance bodies in whom most German men are carried.

Even before the men leave the hospital the question of what trade they will take up will be considered. In charge of this will be experts, who will pass uniformly on all cases. The scientific and advanced schools of Berlin will be utilized to their fullest extent, as well as those institutions conducted by the insurance companies.

In urging the necessity for some such step as this on the part of Berlin, Mayor von Wernuth declared: "Those injured in the war are coming to us in steadily growing numbers from the hospitals. They need immediate aid in order, as quickly as possible, to take up callings and relations which will preserve their strength and ability. These injured must not be thrown upon public institutions for the care of the poor. They must be spared the oppressing feeling that in the fulfillment of their highest patriotic duty they have become worthless members of human society."

TO SLEEP WELL IN SUMMER.

Slight inflammation of the bronchial tubes causes a distressing cough and makes sleep impossible. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound stops that annoying tickling and relieves the racking, ringing cough. Good for all coughs, colds, croup and bronchial affections. Sold Everywhere.

STRONGEST DUTCHMEN ARE GUIDING HOLLAND

Government Is in the Hands of Exceptionally Capable Group of Men.

The Hague, Netherlands, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—During these critical days for the small nations surrounding the center, European powers the destinies of Holland are in the hands of a group of statesmen comprising the finest element in the country.

Although the cabinet contains nine members, it is generally considered that the deciding word in any crisis rests with a triumvirate composed of Pieter Willem Adriaan Cort van der Linden, Minister of Justice, Pieter Willem Frederik Treub and Jonkheer Dr. John Londen.

There is in reality no prime minister in Holland, but there is always one man who is regarded as premier. In the present combination it is Pieter Willem Adriaan Cort van der Linden, whose official position is minister of the interior. He was picked out to form the cabinet at a moment when the political parties were in each a state of confusion that it was impossible to get together a body of men who would be certain of commanding a parliamentary majority on party lines. He has had much experience and his excellent and cool-headed judgment has gained him the confidence of all. He is by many years the senior of all the other ministers. Born in 1846 at The Hague, he adopted the law as a profession, and afterwards became professor at Groningen and Amsterdam universities, then advisor to the minister of justice.

He was eventually occupied himself from 1890 to 1901. While exercising these functions he presided at the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Henry. He has always been greatly interested in the welfare of children and while holding the portfolio of minister of justice he laid the foundations of many measures having this object in view, which afterwards became law.

Perhaps the most widely-known of the Dutch ministers is Jonkheer Dr. John Londen, who has charge of the department of foreign affairs. He is the son of a family of being one of the few who were educated for the law. He was born as late as 1866 at The Hague. All his adult life has been passed in the diplomatic service, mostly abroad. His various missions have given him the opportunity of becoming a brilliant linguist. He has served his country in London, Rome, Peking, Paris, Tokyo, and Washington, and everywhere has made many friends. He is married to a Dutch woman.

Undoubtedly the strongest figure in the cabinet is Marie Willem Frederik Treub, minister of finances. Born in 1854, he was educated for the law. He was an ardent student and excelled in the classical and modern languages. Besides his native Dutch he speaks English, German and French, the latter two of which he acquired from his father and mother, respectively. His father's family was from Switzerland, and his mother's from the French part of the same country. In this way a wide range of literature was open to him from an early age and he eagerly absorbed it. The study of social and political questions came to him with his native shrewdness permit him to carry his hearers with him in debate. There is very little sentimentality about him and his manner is somewhat authoritative, but these facts make of him at the present juncture a valuable asset.

Major-General Nicholas Bosboom, has under his command a larger army than Holland has ever before possessed and under his auspices it has been brought to a high state of efficiency. He was born in 1855 and entered the army in 1871. Since then he has been in service in all branches—artillery, guards, gradiers, rifles, line infantry and cavalry—and has been on the general staff. He is the author of the existing military law of Holland and in 1904 published a pamphlet on "The future of the army." He is at present in command of the first division of the army, and his present position is very appropriate. He possesses great energy and knows how to bring out the best in the officers under his command.

The minister of marine, Captain Jean Jacques Boncompagni, has a less important post for Holland than the chief of the land forces. Born in 1864 he has been a sailor since 1879. His rise ran to big ships as a nucleus for the Dutch navy, which now possesses vessels intended mainly for coast defense. He is making his head of what is placed in his care and he is very popular with all ranks.

STREETS OF BERLIN.

The following excerpt is from Mabel Potter Daggett's article in Pictorial Review for May, 1915:

There is no dust blowing in at the windows in Berlin faster than at all the main can sweep it out and wipe it up. There is even no dust outside. The dainty flowered cloths on the cafe tables everywhere set along the sidewalks are spotless. There is even no dust in the underground, the Berlin subway system, where the tiled walls are washed every morning, and you can run a white gloved hand along a minding anywhere as confidently, more confidently than you could in my parlor, because dirt, anywhere in Berlin, is simply against the law.

Frau Rosika Von Hoffmann walks this morning under the golden shade of the Linden trees along streets that were washed and scoured last night. After scrubbing machines came the sprinkling machines in a line and a shower chemical disinfectant over the pavement that shines now like a housewife's kitchen floor. All day, white uniformed street cleaners will keep it tidy, patrolling with small carts and brooms immediately to remove any debris from street traffic. This will not be swept into piles beside the curb to be scattered by the wind, as here in New York, into your house and mine. Every half block are stationed metal boxes into which the street refuse is deposited as neatly as a letter might be dropped in a mail box. There at the

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BAVARIANS RELIGIOUS AS WELL AS BRAVE

Are Punctilious About Attendance at Church When Opportunity Offers.

St. Quentin, France, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—For generations the Bavarian soldier has sustained the reputation of being one of the best fighting units in the world. He has always been, in the eyes of his opponents, a very terrible man to be pitied against. His name has been synonymous with military efficiency, and, especially during the present war, his enemies have whispered more than that about him.

Many do not know or will not believe that the Bavarian has any other side than a fierce desire to fight and to win, at any price. He is at the same time singularly devout and religious, and this has been explained by the present relative content of the civil population of that part of conquered France which lies to the northward. German system, in taking scrupulous care of the people, has played a large part, but the religious nature of the Bavarian soldier has had a share in the result.

An Associated Press correspondent who toured Northern France recently listed with some little degree of incredulity some of the religious practices of that population of the occupied territory. The strains of a woman and her husband were quiet and submissive, fairly happy, and bore few traces of bitterness toward the invaders. The people, to be sure, showed no outward signs of resentment. Nor would those with whom the correspondent talked admit of harboring ill feelings against the Germans. Nevertheless, it seemed impossible that they could be reconciled to their position. Then there entered into the problem the religious equation—stronger probably in Northern France than anywhere else where fighting ever began in earnest.

Through the wonderful stained glass windows of the cathedral of St. Quentin they streamed the afternoon sun of an early May Sunday—illuminating the strayest congregation that probably ever gathered in beautiful old Notre Dame. In the great nave there knelt fully a thousand women from all classes of the population. Three-quarters at least were mourning—mute evidence that they had lost sons and husbands, brothers and lovers. The strains of a woman and her husband were quiet and submissive, fairly happy, and bore few traces of bitterness toward the invaders. The people, to be sure, showed no outward signs of resentment. Nor would those with whom the correspondent talked admit of harboring ill feelings against the Germans. Nevertheless, it seemed impossible that they could be reconciled to their position. Then there entered into the problem the religious equation—stronger probably in Northern France than anywhere else where fighting ever began in earnest.

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RUSSIA, 1905-1915.

With the war and without vodka, Russia is more prosperous than with vodka and without the war.

"With the war and without vodka, Russia is more prosperous than with vodka and without the war. This, the greatest single sentence ever uttered for prohibition, comes, not from a professional prohibitionist, but from M. Khartouff, controller of the treasury, speaking before the budget committee of the Russian parliament on January 25. The controller added that, owing to the extraordinary increase in the national savings due to prohibition, the enormous outlay occasioned by the war had caused no widespread hardship in Russia. As a proof of this, M. Khartouff cited the figures. The national savings, as shown in bank deposits between December, 1913, (seven months before the war) and December, 1914, (after five months' war), had been increased by 117 per cent. What a contrast, this, with the country's condition just ten years ago! For it is exactly ten years since the fall of Port Arthur, and the great battle of Mukden, which broke the power of Russia in Manchuria, was fought and lost in March, 1905.

In these ten years Russia has gained: 1. Civil and religious liberty. 2. A parliament of two houses, rapidly becoming fitted to the national genius. 3. A new principle of citizenship, affecting a hundred million Russian peasants. 4. A new ideal education. 5. A new cultivated area of 50,000,000 acres. 6. An increase in national revenue of \$500,000,000. 7. A new epoch of agricultural and industrial prosperity. 8. An added population of 40,000,000. It is doubtful whether, since the world began, any nation has ever made an equal ten-years' gain. From "The New Russia," by Charles Johnston, in the American Review of Reviews for May.

THE OPEN DOOR TO CHINA.

Although Japan disavows any intention of locking the door to China, or even interfering with the door which foreign powers, under the leadership of the United States, have kept open, a writer in the New York Times declares that the forty-four treaties which this country has made with China are in danger of becoming obsolete. The Japanese embassy at Washington, however,

recently issued a statement, in which the announcement was made that the Japanese government, in preparing and submitting to China the demands which have been accepted, had taken special care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity and the open door which Japan had occasion time and again to declare the powers. Japan maintains that she is justified in seizing a favorable opportunity for disposing of German interests in the province of Shantung, and that in going further and securing certain privileges for herself she is actuated by a high regard for the future welfare of China.

From this it is evident that Japan has given full weight to the priority of the American claims to responsibility for a large share of China's progress during the last century and a quarter. When, in 1784, American commerce began its invasion of China, its policy was that of complete submission to the antiquated and, according to American standards, somewhat unjust Chinese laws. It is recorded that as late as 1821 an American sailor was turned over to the Canton administrative authorities for breaking a Chinese law. In 1844, however, new treaties were made whereby Americans were declared responsible only to their own laws, assured free right of trade and of travel, freedom from taxation and, with a few restrictions, universal right of free residence and free locomotion, with no native restrictions. Seventeen nations were parties to this treaty, and it contains the provision upon which the United States has based its claims to the internal affairs, and the methods of accomplishing the interference.

In 1859 the United States again took the lead, revising the treaties in order to extend the rights of missionaries in China to superior to those of the Chinese. Having secured the rights of the missionaries, successful steps were immediately taken to secure the rights of travelers and merchants in the interior of the country. The foundation of the open door policy was thus prepared, but it was not until 1899 that John Hay brought the great powers together in a formal agreement establishing equal rights of all nations in China. In 1901 eleven powers in settling the Boxer trouble, practically took upon their shoulders the obligation of interfering in China's internal affairs for forty years. Until this time the United States had steadily widened its sphere of influence and strengthened its grip on the country. Its commerce had grown steadily. The main purpose however, was not to create commerce, but to preserve an opportunity for commerce by keeping China open to the whole world on equal terms. The light of western civilization was gradually penetrating into the darker areas of China, and it was hoped that some day she would be able to manage her own affairs without outside help.

In 1904 Japan and Russia began to reach for Chinese territory. This marks the first occasion in many years when the open door was actually placed in jeopardy. Korea and the three Chinese provinces bordering upon it were subjected to a process of occupation which violated China's integrity and neutrality. Both Russia and Japan claimed rights of sovereignty in the railroad zones of Manchuria, and the United States finally acquiesced. Then followed Secretary Knox's attempt to settle the difficulty by arranging for a loan from the six great powers as a means of preserving the open door. While this was still pending, President Wilson took office, and it was his opinion that such a loan was an interference with China's inherent right to work out her own salvation. The president said: "The awakening of the people of China to a consciousness of their possibilities under free government is the most significant, if not the most momentous, event of our generation." How far the "big brother" activities of Japan under the new arrangement will affect this awakening remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that the United States will surrender few of the privileges which it has been over a hundred years establishing.

Football is almost as popular in Burma as it is among Western nations. The natives play the game unshod and kick and shoot goals with bare feet. Tuberculosis among the miners in the South African gold fields has been reduced by the use of electricity for light.

2 Drops of 'GETS-IT,' Out Comes the Corn!

It's the World's Wonder; Never Fails. You'll make 200-300 eyes at your feet, after you use "GETS-IT" and you'll find the pieces where those bumpy corns used to be, just as smooth as your cheek.



There's no corn or callus among the millions of feet in the world that "GETS-IT" will not remove—there's no escape. "GETS-IT" is the new way, the simple, common-sense, sure way. It does away with greasy ointments, salves, pads, cotton rings, harnesses, knives, scissors, razors, files, and the lumpy and the painful pigeon-toe walk of so many corn-pestered people. All you do is use 2 drops of "GETS-IT" on the corn shrivels up and goes by. Nothing else in the world like "GETS-IT" Millions are using it. There's no pain, no trouble, no changing shoes because of corns.

"GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

Sold in Marquette and recommended as the world's best corn cure by Stafford Drug Co.

"An Old Man at 40"

How often you hear that remark! How many such men there are! And how needless it is!

Wrong food is the big cause.

When one feels old at forty the first thing is to correct improper diet. The main fault with the dietary is often a lack of the vital mineral salts in food. Without these mineral elements old age steals on rapidly.

To meet this very condition a food was devised [which supplies those mineral elements such as phosphorus, iron, sulphur, etc.

That food is

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and barley, this delicious food retains all the nutriment of these grains, together with the priceless mineral elements—notably lacking in white flour foods—which the system must have to build and maintain vigor and elasticity of body, brain and muscle.

One can avoid this "old-age-at-40" business by proper eating and living.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.



Copper Country

BANK OBSERVES SEMI-CENTENARY

Houghton National Rounds Out Fifty Years of Signal Success in Business.

The Houghton National bank observed yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. The bank offered no formal celebration, other than a recognition of the day by a somewhat unusual decoration and the distribution of souvenirs.

The bank officers took pleasure during the day in honoring Charles H. DeGraff, the only surviving original stockholder. Mr. DeGraff held an almost continuous levee and he told many interesting stories of the old days, both in connection with the bank and outside of its history.

Mr. DeGraff recalls that the Houghton National bank was organized in 1865, seven years after his arrival in Houghton. He was a painter and decorating contractor, though now retired for many years. When the bank was organized with the late Ransom Sheldon as president and John Chassell, both honored names in copper country history, Mr. DeGraff held an almost continuous levee and he told many interesting stories of the old days, both in connection with the bank and outside of its history.

The bank first was located in the basement of the Sheldon family home on Sheldon street, directly opposite the present bank building. The old vault still is in the building, which is now the St. James Hotel. The bank was successful from the first and within less than two years had larger quarters. It ceased to be erected the frame building now known as the De-Telegraph building on Isle Royale street. Here it remained till the present building was erected.

Mr. DeGraff's reminiscences of the bank are not particularly thrilling, because the bank's history has been uneventful really. It is a history of continuous success, and of steady growth in influence and in the confidence of the public it serves. From this might be evolved an epigram:

"The bank that has the least history is the best bank."

LAKE SHIPPING ACTIVE.

Mutual Line Expects to Establish New High Mark This Season.

According to Fred Lemere, Mutual Transit line agent in Hancock, this party is handling more copper country traffic this year than any season since Mr. Lemere has been stationed in the district. The prospects are that a new high water mark will be established this year.

"Unless the war comes to a sudden end or the bottom falls out of business, which appear improbable, we will establish new records this season," said Agent Lemere yesterday. "Europe must have the copper and our shipments of the metal to date are far ahead of that of other seasons."

"Our line is bringing in heavier shipments for copper country dealers than might be expected so early in the year. This is due, I think, to the industrial activity in the district. The mines are employing more men and high wages are being paid. This creates new business."

TEMPLAR CONCLAVE CONCLUDES TONIGHT

Parade at Calumet Yesterday an Inspiring Pageant—Drills in the Afternoon.

The center of the Knights Templar conclave was moved yesterday from Houghton to Calumet. Special trains in the morning took the visiting knights and their ladies, as well as Palestine commandery of Houghton, to Calumet for the big morning parade and the afternoon exhibition drills.

The steamers North American and South American remain at the Copper Range dock till 8 o'clock this morning, when they will run excursions to Torch lake to give the visitors an opportunity to inspect the great Calumet & Hecla smelting and milling plants. Lake Nicola also will be the starting point for automobile tours.

Tonight at the Kerredge theater the copper country Templars will entertain the visitors with "A Trip Underground," a motion picture exhibition of many phases of mining in many parts of the world. Part of the program will be of copper country views and the others will be offered to Edwin Higgins, manager of the Bureau of Mines rescue car. There will be both domestic and foreign views.

The steamers depart for lower Michigan at midnight. The upper peninsula commanderies making the trip to the copper country by train likely will leave during the afternoon, with scattered members remaining for a short time for social visits.

Pageant at Calumet. The Knights Templar had an almost perfect day for their grand parade, review and exhibition drills at Calumet yesterday. The skies were clear and the sun shone brightly. The feature was the parade through Laurium, Calumet and Red Jacket and past the stands on Seventh street where Grand Commander Gordon R. Campbell and staff and other officers reviewed the pageant. Six brass bands were in line with twelve full commanderies and contingents of others. More than a thousand Templars marched.

Marching through Laurium to the strains of martial music, with white plumes waving and bright swords glittering, keeping perfect step and performing military movements or maneuvers from one end of the line to the other, the Templars presented an inspiring sight. Above all waved the bright, silken colors, the American and state flags and the commandery banners of white and black, caught in the brisk breeze and straightening their folds above the heads of the marching host. The parade was watched, it is estimated, by more than forty thousand people, residents of Calumet and Laurium and the surrounding locations and thousands from every part of the district.

Detroit No. 1 commandery, the crack drilling commandery of the world, with its eight platoons, attracted special attention, for its maneuvers were perfectly carried out. The entire first line, in double platoon front, was made up of men, not one of whom stood under six feet in height. The Bay City, Soo and Lansing commanderies also attracted considerable attention for their splendid maneuvers and perfect alignment. With more than one hundred men in line, Montrose commandery of Calumet was exceedingly well handled and the members showed the effect of the constant

drilling of the last several months. Palestine commandery of Houghton also maneuvered admirably. Ahmed temple band of Marquette appeared in its brilliant green and red plush uniforms, was striking in appearance and was one of the hits of the parade.

Following the parade dinner was served at various churches and hotels, the Elks club and at other places. Calumet was in fete for the day. Every one who could do so turned out. The school children, with their teachers, left their studies and went to the streets to witness the parade. The music of the brass bands, both marching and concert, was of the best. Moving pictures of the pageant were taken from several vantage points by William Forster and William Olsen and will be shown here and elsewhere through the state as quickly as they can be finished. Many photographers, amateur and professional, snapped countless views of the crowds and the parade.

KEEP U. P. PEOPLE IN U. P.

Col. Mott Urges That the Development Bureau Has Made Good.

It is admitted that the forthcoming annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau, in Houghton July 1, is a vital event for the organization. At this session the bureau virtually will have to begin again a campaign to educate the people of the peninsula up to a confidence in the ability of the organization to accomplish its aims.

Colonel W. Mott of Monominee, secretary-manager of the bureau, who is in the copper country this week doing a little missionary work, makes one thoughtful statement. "During the last panic, a few years ago, an agent for a Western railroad system I call seventeen hundred people out of the upper peninsula and located them on farms in Western states. These were for the most part miners who were dissatisfied with living conditions at the mines during 'panicky' times."

The colonel goes on to explain that in the past year, a year of serious depression in all mining districts of the peninsula, the Development bureau kept such people in the region by locating them on upper peninsula farms. "Right here in the copper country," said the colonel, "you could see how the miners are turning to farm life. When a miner puts by a little money he buys a few acres and goes to farming. That's how your Otter Lake and Luning and Oskar and Sals districts were settled and are being settled now."

Colonel Mott says that the development bureau is entitled to much of the credit for this condition. It has waged a publicity campaign that has been getting results. Instead of letting upper peninsula people get away it has brought new settlers in and it can demonstrate its usefulness to any interested businessman who might be curious about the results of the bureau's expenditures.

NOT A BRANCH LABORATORY.

Bacteriologist at Mining College Will Be Independent of Lansing.

Dr. E. T. Abrams, upper peninsula member of the state board of health, has corrected an impression regarding the bacteriological laboratory approved for the upper peninsula by the state legislature and to be located at the Michigan College of Mines.

Dr. Abrams says that this is not in any sense a branch laboratory, but an independent institution of equal rank with the laboratory at Lansing. Each will be responsible for its own staff, but one is not answerable to the other. In each case the bacteriologist will receive a salary of \$2,200 a year.

The laboratory will be located in the Chemistry building of the college, the board of control having donated quarters for the purpose. The laboratory will be in charge of Dr. Abrams, who will be in contact with people every day in a position to observe conditions at first hand.

DRAWING FOR GOLD MATCH.

Men to Be Paired in the First Contest for President's Trophy.

The golf committee of the Portage Lake Golf club yesterday announced the following drawings for the first contest for the President's trophy, to be begun Saturday:

- Shields vs. Harris, Barry vs. Byrne, Hubbard vs. Thompson, W. G. Rice vs. Cairns, Sheldon vs. Hodgson, Nichols vs. Fridonig, Baudin vs. J. H. Rice, Haas vs. Calverley, Rogers vs. Smith, Scager vs. Uren, Pryor vs. Robinson, Worcester vs. Zealand, Stone vs. Edwards, J. B. Dee vs. Ruhl, Black vs. Wagner, Harkness vs. W. C. Douglas.

EAGLE WILL SCREAM.

Hancock Business Men Endorse Fourth of July Celebration Project.

Hancock will have a Fourth of July celebration this year, a meeting of prominent citizens Tuesday evening placing its stamp of approval on the project. A meeting will be held in the city hall tomorrow evening for the appointment of officers and committees and to determine the amount of money to be raised. It is hoped a carnival company will exhibit in Hancock this summer, and it may be that the shows will be there the Fourth of July week. The representative of a carnival company is now in Hancock and will likely attend the meeting tomorrow night.

FIGHTING IN AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Joseph Herschbeck, Formerly of Isle Royale Mill, at the Front.

The people of the Isle Royale mill location are interested in the European war in a personal way, because a former popular resident is a member of the Austrian army. Joseph Herschbeck, for a number of years an employee of the Isle Royale mills, left Houghton some years ago to take charge of his father's farm in Austria, and he has been a soldier since the outbreak of the war.

John Herschbeck, Joe's father, was a resident of the mill location for years, his last employment being as night watchman. Joe left some years ago to take up a farm near his old home in Austria, leaving two sons, Joe and John, at the mill. The father's advancing years made it necessary for him to call one of his sons home to take up the active work of the farm, and Joe responded, leaving John in the copper country.

ROVETTE IS READY TO FIGHT.

But He Wants Italy to Pay Cost of His Transportation Back Home.

James Rovette is a patriotic Italian miner at the Quincy mine. He is eager to enter the fray against Austria, and he has made a somewhat unique proposal to Attilio Castiglione, Italian consul agent at Detroit. Rovette had written the consul asking that he furnish him with transportation to Italy in order that he may enlist. He is willing to fight for the mother country, but wants the latter to pay the fare.

Castiglione recently advised all Italian reservists in the copper country that they are expected to come home for active service. So far as is known Giovanni Franconi, of Hancock, is the only Italian to leave the copper country in response to the call.

That the Italians of the copper country are not particularly eager to go home and fight is evidenced by their annual celebrations of their release from military service. Each year all the Italian youth of the copper country who have that year attained the age at which they would have to begin their compulsory military service. If they had remained at home, gar for a celebration of their freedom. This would not appear to foster a military spirit in the present emergency.

COPPER LAND PROSPEROUS.

Charles Mathews Says So and He Is in a Position to Judge.

"There is no question that a wave of prosperity is sweeping through the copper country, even though the people may not be given to shouting as a means of emphasizing the fact," said Charles Mathews yesterday. Mr. Mathews is general solicitor for the Detroit & Northern Michigan Building & Loan company, and he has had personal contact with people every day in a position to observe conditions at first hand.

"The last statement of the copper country banks is proof that there is more money in the region today than last year. The people are more contented. Mr. Mathews' contention Mr. Mathews is confident his association will reach the three-million-dollar mark in the last five years. At the end of the present quarter, at the opening of the quarter there was a gap of \$150,000 that had to be bridged, and the amount of business written in recent weeks leaves hardly a doubt that the first of July will find the association at the post and beyond it."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Data on Births and Deaths in the Copper Country Counties.

Houghton county registrars of births and deaths has received from the state board of health the April number of the Michigan Bulletin of Vital Statistics. The following are the figures on births and deaths in the copper country during that month:

GRANGE FAVORS GOOD ROADS.

Seward Pomona of Baraga County Wants Copper Country Speaker.

The Copper Country Commercial club has received from Mrs. C. H. Anderson, lecturer of Seward Pomona of Baraga county, the county grange organization, a letter asking that the club send a speaker to address the grange at Baraga June 24.

Mrs. Anderson assures the club that the action of the board of supervisors in rejecting a good roads proposal last spring does not meet with the approval of the entire population of the county. The club will send a speaker, who probably will be instructed to advocate the advantage to Baraga county of a good trunk line road through that region to connect the iron and copper countries.

RAILROAD BRIDGE CONTRACT.

General Manager Walker Announces Letting of Important Job.

W. W. Walker of Duluth, general manager of the D. S. S. & A. railroad, was in Houghton yesterday and he announced that his company has decided on the construction of a \$99,000 approach bridge to the Portage lake bridge on the Houghton side. The contract for the concrete piers and substructure has been let to the Foundation company of New York.

The bridge will be 200 feet long, with steel substructure. The contract for the latter has not yet been let. Mr. Walker expects the concrete construction will be begun within two weeks.

FLAW IN SENTENCE MAY FREE "LIFER"

Marquette Prisoner Appears Before Supreme Court at Lansing on Writ.

Lansing, Mich., June 9.—George E. Hamilton, a prisoner in the state prison at Marquette, is in Lansing to appear before the supreme court in behalf of himself on a habeas corpus writ which he had asked for, Hamilton claims that he is illegally detained in the custody of Warden Russell.

Hamilton was convicted eight years ago on a charge of sending an infernal machine to former Sheriff Beck of Houghton county. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life by Judge A. D. Streeter, who imposed a minimum of ten years. The judge apparently thought that the indeterminate sentence act applied to prisoners, which it does not. It is on this point of law that Hamilton asked for the writ or habeas corpus. He has already served seven years.

Hamilton made out his own application for a habeas corpus in prison and came to Lansing to present his own case to the supreme court, which it has guaranteed under the constitution.

Hamilton, a former resident of Laurium, had been convicted of a minor larceny charge in 1907 and sentenced to jail for 90 days. He escaped and again resented a second term for 90 days. He was sore at Sheriff August Beck and after moving to Virginia, Minnesota, rigged up an infernal machine loaded with sticks of dynamite, carried it to a point in Wisconsin and then shipped it to Houghton to Beck by express.

He claims that any assault to commit murder was committed in Wisconsin and not in Michigan and that he should have been convicted only of sending dynamite through express mediums and not with an attempt to murder. He is more than ready, however, in Judge Streeter's mistake in sentence. Assault to commit murder carries with it a life sentence, but a minimum is against the law.

When court opened Hamilton said his correspondence had been delayed and he had not had an opportunity to consult with an attorney. An adjournment was taken to enable him to get into touch with Attorney Lyons at St. Johns.

HIGH COURT O. K.'S MINE APPRAISAL

Supreme Body Hands Down 85 Opinions; Reverses Decisions in Detroit Courts.

Lansing, May 9.—Before the supreme court stopped handing down opinions yesterday—the regular June opinion day—it got its first business under way, attacked the assessment made of its property by the state board of tax commissioners. The company claimed the appraisal was unseasoned and not good for assessment purposes, in that it placed a value on unseason and unknown ore.

The supreme court pointed out that if the Newport Mining Co. sold its mine, some expert would figure on the value of the unseason and unknown ore just as Findlay did, in order to reach a satisfactory price. It is not shown that there is anything wrong in the state making an assessment in such a way.

This is the first time the Findlay appraisal has been construed by the high court and fixes once and for all such a method of getting at the values of mining properties by the state.

Merely "Oil" Won't Do Here

Consider running your motor without any lubricant. That is only a matter of time before you find it that to run it with a poor oil. It takes longer, that is all.

An oil that does any damage has no place in any car, for the function of a lubricant is to protect friction surfaces. The ease of running—easy action and full power—simply goes along with this protection.

Some oils are better than others, but only the best should be used. Anything less is injurious. The question is—Which are the best oils?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Chicago, U.S.A.

RED DRAGON GASOLINE, made in the same plant, drives your car further at least as fast as

in the sugar beet raising sections of the state, awaiting the outcome of the Hulse case.

VALUE OF ZINC OUTPUT TRIPLE THAT OF GOLD

Phenomenal Gain in Prices, Due to Urgent Demand, Brings Metal to \$500 a Ton.

Joplin, Mo., June 9.—With zinc metal selling at \$500 a ton, with zinc ore selling for \$112 a ton and with a continuation of the strength of the present market assured by future orders which will take up the entire production of metal for a year, the zinc industry of the United States assumes a phenomenally high relative position compared with other metals, far surpassing the aggregate value of gold and silver metal from the United States and Alaska.

The value of gold metal produced from the United States and Alaskan ores in 1913, the last year for which figures are available from the United States Geological survey, was \$88,884,000. The value of the zinc metal produced from the United States and Alaskan ores in the fiscal year ending on May 15, 1915, will be approximately \$300,000,000, or more than three times as great as the value of gold; and of this \$300,000,000 valuation the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma district will produce ores which will produce metal valued at \$129,000,000.

Smelters Selling at \$540.

Smelters are selling spot metal at \$27 per 100 pounds, or \$540 a ton, while future lookings, show metal sold up to early in 1916 for \$500 a ton. The smelter capacity of the United States is 600,000 tons a year, meaning a glut of \$200,000,000 for metal. The Joplin district produces ore from which 40 per cent of the United States production of smelter comes, meaning a valuation of \$120,000,000 for the metal produced from the ores of this district. The concentrates are smelted in Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma. Only a very small tonnage is smelted in Missouri, the natural gas fields of Kansas and Oklahoma and the soft coal fields of Illinois being sources of fuel supply, which are of great importance to the smelters.

The greatest valuation of Joplin district concentrates for any one year was \$18,000,000 in 1912, but this figure will be greatly increased for 1915, while for the fiscal year from the present date there is every reason to presume that the valuation will be more than \$30,000,000. This district produces under normal conditions 300,000 tons of concentrates annually. Even if this production is not increased and if ore concentrates continue at \$500 a ton, the annual output would be valued at \$300,000,000. Under the stress of present conditions the output will be increased to possibly 400,000 tons.

Little Excitement in District.

The high prices of today or next month, and possibly next year, may not continue indefinitely. There is no feeling that these figures have come to stay; abnormal conditions have caused the marvelous advance in the price of zinc; the shutting off of the vast supplies of Germany and Belgium, which countries formerly produced more than half of the spelter of the world, caused a greater demand for the United States product, and months ago the metal had that the spectacular advance in prices would materialize.

But a striking feature brought out in this district is the absence of any undue excitement, and there are no new mines being opened now, which cannot, very likely, operate profitably if zinc ore should drop off tomorrow to \$350 to \$355. The highest price ever before paid for spelter was \$7.95 in 1912, and the previous record year was \$7 in 1913. The highest average for any one year was \$7.11 in 1912, and the next best year was 1907 when smelter averaged \$8.20. The stock was bought and the broker is now waiting to see how nearly correct the jinx operator was in his conclusion regarding the future of the jinx.—Wall Street Journal.



cars, motor trucks and motor boats in use today.

Polarine

is made in the largest plant of its kind in the world. Here is every known facility, every modern machine, every expert, for the production of the perfect oil. Here is a great laboratory. Here are chemical specialists—experts who have spent years working out lubricating problems of all kinds. Their prestige is at stake on every one of their recommendations.

Polarine is the recommendation for all standard makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks and motor boats in use today.

No better oil can be made, yet Polarine costs no more than poorer oils. Our profits come from volume, for we are selling Polarine at the rate of 7,000,000 gallons yearly.

Use an oil about which you know all the facts. Ask your dealer, garage and auto supply store for a copy of our literature. First class dealers, garages and auto supply stores carry you with Polarine. Insist on getting it.

KANSAS VACCINATES HOGS.

The problem of hog cholera epidemics is being solved, it is believed, by the vaccination of the hogs. According to Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., the new plan, in which he has been actively interested, will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the farmers.

The new experiment was first tried in the Silver Lake district, near Topeka, where all of 400 farmers had their hogs vaccinated. Since then there has been but one outbreak of cholera in that region, and this was found in hogs that had been shipped in and were not treated soon enough.

The farmers are combining with the agricultural college in an effort to stamp out the disease. It is only necessary for them to report all trouble with the animals and notify the college of all increase in their herds. The college then sends a specialist to vaccinate the animals, paying salary and railroad fare. The farmers have only to pay for the serum.

"HEDGING" ON JITNEYS.

A Baltimore broker who has been in New York, had a good story to tell regarding the operation of jitneys in that city in competition with the United Railways and Electric company.

"Why I thought you were operating a jitney line in competition with the street railway company."

WAR or peace, men are the same about their tobacco. When they find the Real Tobacco Chew they want to sing out "By golly I've struck it." Just leave it to a good soldier to share his find with a comrade.

A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW IS NOW CUT TWO WAYS!! W-B CUT IS LONG SHRED. RIGHT-CUT IS SHORT SHRED!

Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is The Real Tobacco Chew. That's why it costs less in the end. The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.

Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste. WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY 50 Union Square, New York BUY FROM DEALER OR SEND 10¢ STAMPS TO US

CAR OVERTURNS; 1 KILLED, 2 HURT

J. H. McGough, of Traverse City, Met Death on Negaunee-Marquette Road at 11 O'Clock Last Night, When Auto Capsized at Sharp Turn and Took Fire.

Injured Men, William Parr, of Traverse City, and Wm. Pohlman, of Detroit, Are at St. Luke's Hospital—Party Was on the Way from Copper Country.

J. H. McGough, of Traverse City, was almost instantly killed and William Pohlman, of Detroit, and William Parr, of Traverse City, are at St. Luke's hospital with badly wrenched backs and suffering other injuries, as a result of an accident on the Negaunee-Marquette road at 11 o'clock last night when Mr. Parr's large Buick car turned turtle on the "S" turn, half way between this city and Eagle Mills.

The party was on the way to Marquette from the copper country. No persons witnessed the accident, which occurred as the machine was traveling down the steep hill between this city and Eagle Mills.

Many Arrived on Scene. One of the first persons on the scene was M. A. Doty, of Munising, who was driving from the copper country in his large roadster.

Mr. Parr and Mr. Pohlman were taken to St. Luke's hospital, where at midnight it was reported that their condition was not serious.

CONVENTION WELL ATTENDED. Gathering of Royal Neighbors at Fraternity Hall Tuesday.

Nearly one hundred and fifty persons, including the delegates, and members of Marquette camp, Royal Neighbors, were in attendance at the session of the district convention, held at Fraternity Hall Tuesday.

CLASS NIGHT AT THE HIGH SCHOOL. Program by 1915 Graduates Last Night Heard by Several Hundred Persons.

The class night exercises at the Marquette High school last night attracted an assemblage that overcrowded the auditorium. The program was heard with the greatest interest and each number was accorded warm applause.

Theatrical. Three Stars at the Delt. Marie Dressler, in "Tillie's Punctured Romance," supported by Mable Normand and Charles Chaplin, is the offering at the Delt today.

FINAL OUTLINE IS PREPARED

Many Features Are Planned by Committee for the Nation's Day Observance.

The final outline of the program for the celebration of Nation's Day, July 3, which will be a part of the homecoming observance, was completed by the Fourth of July committee last night at a special meeting held in the city hall.

The big event of the day will be the civic parade at 10 o'clock in the morning. Other processions are planned. Participating in the main parade will be members of Albert Jackson post, G. A. R., the naval reserves, the Spanish American veterans, floats representing business establishments and fraternal organizations.

Several brass bands will be engaged for the day, and concerts will constitute a prominent part of the entertainment. The athletic events, of which there will be many, including a relay race from Ishpeming to Marquette, will be in charge of E. D. Cushman, physical director in the Marquette schools.

Detailed Program. Following is the outline for the day, as announced by the committee last night: 7 a. m.—Parade, Dutch bands, etc.

8:00 a. m.—Bands Concerts; 1. Marquette Hotel park; 2. Washington and Front; 3. Ridge and Front; 4. Washington and Third.

8:30 p. m. Fireworks, dancing on Front street. The committee in charge of the preparation of the Fourth is composed of the following—Marquette young men: Leon Shauer, Ed Smith, Ed Johnson, Thor Windoff, Clarence McKeehan, Al Shauer, Art Zerbel, Fred Bird, E. A. Brown, Leonard Gensivier, Chas. Myers, E. D. Cushman, Pat O'Donnell, Will Muland, Begole, O. L. Marr, Geo. Durban, Harold Little, Howard Frei, E. W. Bertrand, Geo. Derleth, Chas. Begole.

EIGHTH GRADE EXERCISES. Pupils of Public Schools Will Present Program June 11.

A review of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," by the pupils of the eighth grade, Friday school, will be given tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the commencement exercises.

RECEPTION TONIGHT. The junior class will tonight entertain the faculty and the members of the graduating class at a reception in Guild Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS SPECIAL TRAIN. The South Shore will run a special train, Marquette to Ishpeming and return, Thursday, June 10th, on account of the Knights of Pythias carnival.

SPECIAL SERVICE WAS IMPRESSIVE

Recital by Miss Florence Brown and Large Choir at St. Paul's Last Night.

An impressive service at St. Paul's church last night featured the Episcopal diocesan meeting. Opening with a recital by Miss Florence Brown, organist of St. Paul's, the service was sung by the combined choirs of Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette churches, in all 128 persons taking part.

The diocesan officers will be chosen today, with the exception of the secretary and assistant, who were named yesterday. They are Rev. J. E. Crosby, Munsing, secretary, and Rev. H. Montgomery Simpson, Manistique, assistant.

Organ Recital, Miss Florence Brown. 1. Sons les Bois. 2. Duval. 3. Tocata. 4. Duhois. 5. Romance. 6. Rimsky-Korsakof. 7. Swedish Wedding March. 8. Soderman. 9. Serenade. 10. Bachmanian.

Richmond Negro A LEADER OF RACE. Giles R. Jackson, Born a Slave, Is Manager of the Emancipation Exposition.

Richmond, Va., June 9.—Giles R. Jackson, among the wealthiest negroes in Richmond and known throughout the state, was born a slave in Goodland, North Carolina, about 40 years ago.

Marquette Opera House Tuesday, June 15 Ishpeming "Y" Minstrels Big Fun Show Pretty Stage Settings Original Jokes Delightful Music

Shoe Doctor Andrew White First Class Shoe Repairing While You Wait All Work Guaranteed Aho's Old Place 116 1/2 N. Third St.

Lawrence College Appleton, Wisconsin Where Ideals Are Acquired and a High Grade of Work Done.

Castle Brew IT'S GREAT! Positively No Better BEER made Nothing But the Best brewing material, together with the purest spring water, is used in its manufacture.

U.P. Brewing Co. CHARLTON & KUENZLI ARCHITECTS. Marquette, Michigan.

OLD AGE Will Find You still drudging along unless you make an effort in your younger days to lay aside a little at a time by the savings habit, the proceeds of which in later years will mean to you comfort and happiness.

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WILL GO TO HONOLULU. E. H. Becktell Will Be Transferred to Government Post There.

Elmer H. Becktell, clerk of the United States inspectors of steam vessels in Marquette the last eleven years, will shortly be transferred to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where he will act in a similar capacity.

PIANO TUNING. Jess Martin, the tuner and regular, makes a specialty of suiting particular people. Local references, Phone Summit House. (6-7-1w)

ONE MORE TO FEED. With nearly all the able-bodied Italians going to war, Uncle Sam will have another nation to feed, not to mention the increased demand for war munitions.

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

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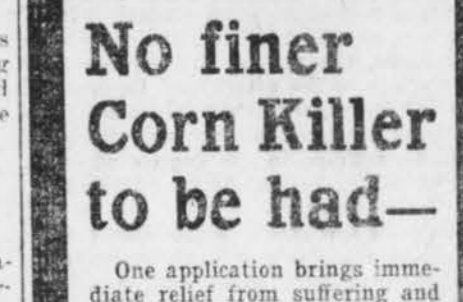


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One application brings immediate relief from suffering and does much towards killing the corn in preparation for its removal.

Price, 25c DESJARDIN'S PHARMACY 417 N. Third Street, Marquette, Mich.

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People (or your best girl) don't care what wealth you have—its low prosperous you look, and if you want to get in right by a diamond ring or an up-to-date watch. Your credit is good.

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