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VILLA OUTWITTED CARRANZA FORCES, IT IS BELIEVED

MASSACHUSETTS PROGRESSIVE VOTE ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE

ALLIES ARE RUSHING MORE TROOPS TO AID OF SERBIA

ATTACK AGAINST AGUA PRIETA IS SAID ONLY FEINT

Northern Mexican Leader Found Stronghold too Tough for Him and Moved Against It With a View of Having First Chief Mobilize Men in One Place It Is Said

Rebel General Now Will Turn Attention to Western Coast, Observers Think, Where He May Get Two Important Ports, and Obtain an Avenue for Supplies.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Whether General Francisco Villa intends to press home his attack on Agua Prieta, or pass up the border town and play for bigger game, the western coast cities of Guaymas and Mazatlan, which would give him ports for securing much needed supplies, is a problem that is puzzling both the American army officers here and the Carranza forces in Agua Prieta tonight.

The Villa army early today commenced moving away from Agua Prieta toward Naco and tonight that little border town reported 500 Villa troops already had reached that point. Approximately 4,000 others were reported by train passengers as having been seen along the road leading toward Naco.

It is known, too, that Villa agents have been endeavoring to purchase supplies of flour and corn and preparations have been made at Naco to take care of those wounded in Monday's fight around Agua Prieta.

MAIN ARMY STILL STANDS.

On the other hand General Calles' scouts report that the main body of Villa's army, reinforced during the day by an unknown number of men from the east, is still within a few miles of Agua Preita, while the forces of General Urbalejo, the Yaqui chieftain, numbering about 1,500, are still farther in. Villa has succeeded in getting near to a water supply at Calladrones and Anavacachi pass, and limited food supplies have reached him. All day long, too, wagon trains loaded with supplies of ammunition, have een passing from the east.

Every preparation was made in Agua Prieta today for another attack. General Funston, commanding American forces, also made preparations late today by posting troops at vantage points in Douglas and moving them away from immediate contact with the border. Strict orders have been issued to keep residents of Douglas far away from the international line.

VILLA FOOLED CARRANZA FORCE.

Two or three companies of infantry were sent to Naco during the day. This was merely a precautionary measure.

The general opinion among American army officers is that Villa has fooled the Carranza forces, that he merely "nibbled" at Agua Prieta and finding it much tougher than he expected will now ignore it, with its much coveted supplies of positions and ammunition, and after his army is thoroughly rested and provisioned, will strike down through Hermosillo and Magdalena to the west coast for a campaign of much greater importance.

VILLA WOUNDED NUMBER 500.

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Soldiers of General Francisco Villa's army, who were injured in the fighting at Agua Prieta on Monday and Tuesday, began to arrive at Naco, Sonora, opposite here tonight. Collector of Customs Acosta of the Villa faction received orders to prepare for five hundred wounded. Most of the injured soldiers will be taken to Cananea, Sonora.

Many persons here in close touch with the Mexican situation expressed the belief that Villa would not resume his attack at Agua Prieta for several weeks.

CARRANZA TO STOP RAIDS.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Assurances reached the state department today from General Carranza that raiding by Mexican bandits along the American border would be stopped as quickly as possible and that those found guilty of bandit operations would be punished.

General Carranza, himself, made this statement to John W. Belt, the American representative with the de facto government, with the request that it be conveyed officially to the state department. He said he would make a personal investigation of the border situation.

"In this connection," the state department announced today, "it is stated that experienced and reliable troops will be stationed on the Mexican side of the border and that the Mexican secret service will be utilized in co-operation with the military authorities of the de facto government in locating and punishing offenders."

Reports received at the department today from Guaymas indicated that the forces of the de facto government had advanced a considerable distance northward, apparently without opposition.

A steamer with troops, horses and artillery and another with coal had just arrived at Guaymas.

Other official advices stated that the political situation at Topolobampo was improving and that Vera Cruz, Salina Cruz and Tampico are all reported quiet.

U. S. TROOPS WON'T CROSS.

The retreat of Villa forces from Agua Prieta has temporarily disposed of the question of whether United States troops should be authorized to cross the border in protecting American lives and property. It was said at the state department that no action had been taken on a suggestion from General Funston that such a step might be necessary. It was pointed out that if at any time it was desired to send troops across the line permission would first be asked of the de facto government and that there was ample precedent for this. American and Mexican troops operated on both sides of the line many years ago when lawlessness on the Texas line was at its height.

It became known today that the United States has taken the position that it is responsible for all materials consumed by its troops during the occupation of Vera Cruz. The question as to who is to pay for the destruction of property by shell fire and otherwise remains open.

WHITLOCK WILL RETURN TO U.S.; HEALTH IS POOR

Washington, Nov. 3.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, cabled the state department today that he was preparing to return to the United States for a vacation on account of ill health.

Mr. Whitlock's intention to return home, he advised the department, was in pursuance of orders from his physician. Officials had known of his ill health for some time and several weeks ago he was instructed to leave whenever his condition required it.

In view of rumors published abroad that Germany had asked for the recall of Mr. Whitlock, on account of his report on the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the nurse executed for assisting British and Belgian prisoners to escape, officials stated emphatically tonight that the minister's departure, so far as they are aware, was entirely of his own initiative and in no way connected with the Cavell incident. They pointed out that permission to leave had been granted before Miss Cavell was arrested and said they saw no reason why he should not return to Belgium after he had recovered from his illness.

GERMANS ACCEPT EXPLANATION.

Mr. Whitlock himself reported yesterday that he felt embarrassed as a result of the publication by the British foreign office of his letters to Ambassador Page on the Cavell case, but added that the German military authorities seemed satisfied with the explanation that he did not intend the letters for publication.

The minister leaves Belgium with the highest commendation of the Washington government. It was said tonight by high officials that there never had been the slightest intimation from Germany that his presence was undesirable and that there had been no communication whatever between Germany and the United States on the Cavell incident.

FRENCH CABINET GIVEN BIG VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Count of 515 to 1 Results from Balloting on Whether Acts of Government Are Approved—Premier Briand Says France Is Fighting for All of Civilization.

Censorship of Press Is Criticised in British House of Lords—Effect on Neutrals Is Declared Bad—Asquith Attacked as Being to Blame for All Mistakes.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The ministerial declaration made today by Aristide Briand, the new premier, was most favorably received in both the chamber of deputies and the senate and a vote of confidence of 515 to 1 was given the government amid great applause.

The premier's announcement that it was the government's decision to obtain guarantees of a durable peace before laying down arms also was greeted with enthusiasm.

M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader, in a speech declared that France should annex none of the territory captured from the enemies of France. This was taken to mean that the Socialists were opposed to the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine and the deputy's utterances brought forth violent protests.

ATTACK PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Deputies Renaudel, Emile Constant and Rameil attacked the censorship and demanded that there should be entire liberty of the press on political questions. They protested against the exclusion from the troops at the front of any French newspaper on account of an expression of opinion by it. M. Briand told the press that it must bear its share of the inconvenience imposed on the whole country, but at the same time promised to seek every means for conciliation in collaboration with members of the press.

During his peroration the premier brought all the deputies to their feet when he said:

"France in this war is the champion of the world. She is fighting for civilization and liberty. A durable peace can be given the world only when France and her allies have reconquered the liberty of the peoples in the enjoyment of their autonomy. Then why vain discussion? Grant us today unanimous confidence. Do not follow us blindly—aind judge us by our acts."

BRITISH LORD SCORES ASQUITH.

London, Nov. 3, 9:10 p. m.—Cabinet responsibility, the conduct of the war and the censorship were discussed, criticised and defended at a short sitting of the house of lords this evening. Baron St. Davids started the discussion by demanding that a full meeting of the privy council composed of some hundreds of members from all parts of the empire, should be called to discuss the present position of affairs. He declared that those who have made mistakes should be "scrapped" and that hereafter no man should be given office merely because of former services or rank or wealth.

Lord Willoughby de Broke declared that Premier Asquith should be held responsible for all mistakes.

"If Russia could get rid of Grand Duke Nicholas in the middle of the war," he said, "England could get rid of Asquith."

Viscount Morley, of Blackburn, deprecated the attacks on the premier. Speaking of the censorship he asked the government to take steps to prevent official interference with the publication of intelligence unless it was calculated to prejudice military and naval operations.

WANTS RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

The freedom of the press he declared to be as important as the greatest constitutional issue and he agreed with Lord Selborne when he spoke of the stupidity of the censor's actions. Everything which made the enemy think the country was afraid of the truth was an encouragement to the enemy, he said.

Lord Morley deplored the effect on neutrals of "the ostrich-like activities and childish insincerities" of the censorship and added that he had never seen a government nor an administration less in need of a censored press than the present one.

The lord chancellor, Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster, replying to Lord Morley, said he believed that a strict and vigorous censorship was required for the safety and protection of the troops. Because of lack of experience the early history of the press bureau, he said, was deplorable and its actions were often unjust and unreasonable but never intentionally unfair.

After Viscount Bryce had pleaded for speedier and fuller recognition of the gallantry of the troops the debate was adjourned until Monday.

NOTE TO BRITAIN SHARP AND FIRM; OUTLOOK GRAVE

Washington, Nov. 3.—At the instance of the British embassy copies of the latest American note to Great Britain protesting against interferences with neutral shipping will be handed to the British ambassador and the French ambassador in Washington simultaneously with the delivery of the note by Ambassador Page to the British foreign office. This is in recognition of the fact that France is equally concerned with Great Britain in the subject matter of the note, having, by official orders of the French admiralty, adopted the British rules governing seizure and detention of neutral ships and cargoes substantially without change.

NOTE VERY EMPHATIC.

It is learned that Secretary Lansing's note contains some sharp passages and is very emphatic in condemnation and protest against several features of the British order-in-council. Objection is made particularly to that part of the British order-in-council under which cruisers have diverted from their voyages and detained for long periods in British ports American vessels bound for the neutral ports of northern Europe.

It is held under the general principles of international law that while these vessels might properly be stopped and searched on the high seas, they should not be taken to distant ports for examination at great loss to the ship owners, unless British authorities possess information that absolute contraband is included in their cargo.

DIPLOMACY STILL POSSIBLE.

Though the issues are understood to be strongly presented by the United States, they are not regarded as beyond the reach of diplomatic treatment at this stage. It already has been intimated by Sir Edward Grey in the British parliament, however, that the whole subject may be rapidly nearing a phase when a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment can be reached only by means of an international commission.

The American note has been sent to London by special messenger, and probably will be delivered to the foreign office by Ambassador Page this week.

AMBASSADOR TO LONDON TO ASK GREAT BRITAIN WHY HOCKING IS HELD

London, Nov. 3, 5:35 p. m.—Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, said informally today that he would ask the British government for a statement outlining its grounds for the seizure of the American steamer Hocking. The British foreign office so far has made no comment on the case.

The Hocking was formerly the Danish steamer Gronland. She was taken into Halifax Oct. 31 while bound from New York to Norfolk, by prize crews from a British warship. The Hocking recently was changed to American registry and was flying the American flag when overhauled. The vessel is owned by the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship company.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan: Warmer with showers, Thursday and Friday; partly cloudy.

SHIPS ARRIVING AT GREEK PORT DAILY WITH MEN

Anglo-French Troops, With British Cavalry, Who Already Are in the Southern Part of Balkan State, Supplemented by Additional Forces Through Saloniki.

While Condition of King Peter's Army Is Growing More Critical, a Stubborn Defense Is Being Fought, and as Retreat Goes on Everything Is Taken Along.

London, Nov. 3, 10:20 p. m.—The vigorous support which Herbert H. Asquith, the British premier, and Aristide Briand, the new French premier, have promised Serbia, seemingly is about to be realized. Besides the Anglo-French troops, including British cavalry, who already are in southern Serbia, British and French transports are arriving daily at Saloniki and troops from them are being rushed up the country immediately to attempt to check the Bulgarian march from Veles toward Monastir, while other transports, according to a Sofia dispatch, have landed troops at Kavala, a Greek port on the Aegean sea near the Bulgarian border. At the same time the diplomats continue their efforts to secure the support of Greece and Roumania for Serbia, who fought with them in the last Balkan war.

SERBS' CONDITION IS CRITICAL.

As time passes, however, Serbia's position grows more critical. The Austro-German drive from the north is proceeding slowly but surely, while two Bulgarian armies are approaching Nish, from which place the Serbian government has moved to Mistrovitza, over near the Montenegrin frontier. The Serbians, nevertheless are fighting stern defense battles and from the German accounts it is apparent that their main armies are making good their retreat and leaving, as the Russians did in Galicia and Poland very little except what cannot be moved—such as copper mines—for the invaders.

There is no further news of the Russian expedition which several days ago was reported off Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport. The opinion is held in the entente allied countries that Roumania, where there is continued agitation in favor of intervention on their side, will allow the forces of Emperor Nicholas to move across her territory.

RUSSIANS WIN VICTORY.

If this decision is reached, it is believed that it will be influenced by the activity of the Russian army in Galcia, where, according to the Russian official reports, General Ivanoff has won another victory over the Teutons on the Stripa river. Further north in Volhynia there also is heavy fighting and the Russians claim to have checked an Austro-German offensive, which had as its object the capture of Czartorysk.

In fact, all along the eastern front, the Russians, according to the German official report, are making a series of attacks from the Gulf of Riga to Roumania. It is admitted that the Germans were compelled to withdraw their lines in the lake district, but the other Russian attacks are claimed to have been repulsed.

In the west unfavorable weather is interfering with the operations. Both French and British submarines are now in the sea of Marmora, where the French submarine Turquoise was recently sunk by the Turks.

GREECE WOULD FIGHT ALONE.

Paris, Nov. 3, 11:50 p. m.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"King Constantin and the Greek government are considering the situation from a strictly military viewpoint and are firmly resolved not to launch out on an adventure, the result of which is far from clear. They are also determined to avoid a conflict with the central powers.

"In other words, Greece will take up arms against the Bulgarians only if she finds herself in any way whatsoever threatened by the latter, but Greece, if she fights, intends to do so on her own account, not on that of either of the European group."

ALLIED SHIPS SHELL TURK PORT.

London, Nov. 3, 3:22 p. m.—Four allied torpedo boat destroyers yesterday bombarded the seaboard of Tchesme, in Asia Minor, forty miles southwest of Smyrna, a message from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph company states. The Turkish forts, the customs buildings, the government residence, the old barracks and a large part of the Turkish quarter were destroyed. The war vessels ceased firing after a bombardment of two hours.

SAYS SERBIANS CAN'T HOLD OUT MUCH LONGER

Italian Correspondent Tells of Gigantic Artillery Battles on the Balkan Front.

Rome, via Paris, Nov. 3, 11:05 p. m.—The war correspondent of the Messagero, in an unuated dispatch from Kraguyevatz, Serlia, says:

"It is feared that the forces along the frontier cannot resist much longer. The Germans, before beginning their offensive, organized a splendid aerial service with rapid and well armed aeroplanes of new model.

"All information indicates that without the aid of Bulgarians the Austro-German undertaking would have been impossible as they did not have sufficient reserves to crush the Serbians."

The correspondent saw among the prisoners men from Brest-Litovsk and Vilna, from the French front and the garrisons of Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, and Frankfort, from Hungary, Dalmatia and Bosnia and they even included men from the Eighth Austrian corps now operating on the Isonzo front.

German Strength Is Artillery.

"According to reports circulated in Roumania," the correspondent continues, "the Austro-German forces employed against Serbia number half a million, but the truth is that the Germans have been obliged to remedy the weakness of their infantry by wonderful artillery abundantly supplied with ammunition. They were able to advance into Serbia only by deluges of shells.

"Albania is causing anxiety for the Germans have sent quantities of arms there and the Serbians have been obliged to keep an army of 6,000 on guard.

"Undiscouraged by the seriousness of the situation, however, the troops are effecting their retreat calmly and in good order.

"There are no signs of a panic among the people who are departing from their homes in long columns, sad and resigned, but with certain hope that they will return eventually.

"One sees long files of ox wagons filled with women and children and sick, the oxen led the old men, for all the able bodied are with the army. The wounded speak with awe of the terrible artillery battles from the effects of which they are still stunned. They express regret that they are obliged to abandon their positions without even seeing the enemy."

RUSSIA WARNS PERSIA NOT TO HELP TEUTONS

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 3, 8:15 p. m.—Russia has notified the Persian government that the Anglo-Russian convention providing for the maintenance of Persian integrity and independence will at once lapse if the rumors prove true that Persia has concluded a special agreement with Germany and Turkey.

This information was conveyed to the Persian government by the Russian minister at Teheran.

The minister's declaration, it is explained, applies not only to the present cabinet, but to any Persian government that should think of linking the fate of its nation with that of countries at war with Russia.

THANKS PRESIDENT FOR ASKING GERMAN MERCY FOR CONDEMNED WOMEN

Washington, Nov. 3.—Ambassador Jusserand called at the White House today and presented to President Wilson the thanks of France for interceding with Germany on behalf of the Countess de Belleville and Mlle. Thurlliez, two French nurses, sentenced by the German authorities in Belgium to be shot. When the women were sentenced Ambassaor Jusserand appealed to President Wilson and through the intercession of Ambassador Gerard at Berlin the women's lives were spared.

'BULL MOOSERS' LOSE STANDING AS STATE PARTY

Polling Only a Few More Than 7,000 Votes in Bay State Gubernatorial Election Roosevelt Adherents Fall to One-Third the Strength of the Prohibitionists.

New York Suffrage Workers Encouraged by Better Showing, Although Beaten—Biggest Vote Cast in the History of Detroit on Municipal Ownership.

New York, Nov. 3.—The dropping of the majority against woman suffrage in Pennsylvania to approximately 50,000 and the failure of the Progressives to poll enough votes in the Massachusetts gubernatorial race to maintain their legal standing as a political party are the outstanding features of the latest returns from yesterday's state elections in the east.

Throughout today the majority against suffrage in Pennsylvania, estimated at times as high as 200,000, decreased. This, with the additional news that twenty-five out of sixty-seven counties in the state had carried for suffrage, gave its supporters great encouragement.

BULL MOOSE LESS THAN DRYS.

The Massachusetts Progressives polled only a few more than 7,000 votes, about one-third as many as the Prohibitionists. The majority of Samuel W. McCall, Republican, over his Democratic opponent, David I. Walsh, in the race for the governorship was 6,606.

Maryland returns continued to indicate that Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat, had defeated Ovington A. Weller, Republican. Harrington's majority probably will be between 3,000 and 3,500.

Suffrage was beaten in New York by more than 175,000 and the revised constitution by more than 450,000.

The Republicans elected William S. Bennett, a Republican, to congress from a Democratic district, the Twenty-third. The Republicans also elected ninety-eight of the 150 state assemblymen.

General legislative gains were recorded in New Jersey by the Republicans.

DETROIT VOTE BIGGEST EVER.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3.—By the largest vote ever recorded in the history of Detroit the electors yesterday rejected the proposition to purchase from the Detroit United Railway the street car lines and property within the one-fare zone. The plan, which to be successful, required a three-fifths vote of the people, received less than 50 per cent. of the votes cast, the practically complete official count being:

No 35,585
Yes 32,628

The majority against it thus is shown as 8,298.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT VICTOR.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 3.—Reports tonight from Democratic headquarters in this city and other available avenues of information seemed to indicate that A. O. Stanley, Democrat, was maintaining a safe lead over Edwin H. Morrow, Republican, for governor in the election held Tuesday in Kentucky.

The state headquarters report increased Mr. Stanley's apparent majority, unofficially reported earlier in the day, to be 7,769.

NO CHANGE IN DRY VOTE.

Columbus, O., Nov. 3.—Unofficial tabulation of the vote in Ohio yesterday made few changes tonight in estimates which were based on early returns. Statewide prohibition was defeated by a majority of between 30,000 and 40,000.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

London, Nov. 3, 10:55 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says:

"The German steamer Stoz was sunk by a British submarine yesterday off Karlskrona, Sweden, in the Baltic. Her crew was landed in Sweden today. One of the men was wounded by a shell splinter."

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NO SURPRISES.

The elections, which held much interest for the voters even in the states that did not participate in them, turned out much as it was expected they would. The rejection of suffrage in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania was forecasted by the recent verdict in New Jersey. It is a set back that will probably result in the issue being dropped in the eastern states for a few years to come, at least, and that may lead the equal suffragists to take up saner campaign methods, including increased attention to popularizing their cause among the women, too many of whom remain apathetic, and the waging of campaigns in the western and middle western states, where the existing sentiment is more favorable than it is along the Atlantic seaboard.

The defeat of the New York constitution was by no means unexpected. It was bitterly attacked by prominent men. Many of the charges they made seemed to be unfair, but they were none the less of a nature to influence the rank and file of voters to cast their ballots against it. The Democrats were in opposition, Tammany having officially instructed against the constitution in the letters it sent to its cohorts. Its defeat will likely have the result of setting back the "Root for president" campaign. He was, more than any other man, identified with the constitution, and more than any other man he pleaded with his whole heart for its adoption. As its success would have been hailed as one of the greatest triumphs of his career, he must inevitably lose in prestige because his own state refused to follow his advice and turned from the work that he had called good.

In Massachusetts the election of the Republican candidate, McCall, for governor was the result of a practical burying of the hatchet by the Progressives and the Republicans, and thus indicates what the results are not unlikely to be in 1916 if these two groups can find a basis of agreement. To be sure, the Progressives had a candidate for governor in Massachusetts, but Charles Bird, the Progressive who two years ago outran Congressman Gardner, the Republican nominee, for governor, appeared on the platform with McCall and anounced his intention to vote for him. He justified this position by holding that the Massachusetts platform embodied many of the things for which the Progressives had been contending, and reflected an entirely new spirit in the party. As to the national campaign of 1916, Mr. Bird says, with frankness, that events will have to determine his course. If the Republicans reflect the same spirit they showed in Massachusetts he may support their candidate, even as he supported McCall. And this, no doubt, is substantially the attitude of many other Progressive leaders of other days.

M. O. KNOCKED ON HEAD.

Municipal ownership of the street railway system was knocked on the head in Detroit. It not only failed of ratification by a two-thirds vote, but it failed to receive even a majority.

Many elements entered into this emphatic repudiation of public ownership. One of them was the inability of the voters to know what they were asked to contract to do. The price to be paid for the D. U. R. was to be determined by the circuit judges, after the purchase was approved. The Detroit voters may have no end of confidence in their judges, but in refusing to buy a pig in a poke they acted in an eminently human manner.

But it is unlikely that even this consideration was a deciding factor in the rejection of the plan. For many years past Detroiters have had unfolded before them example after example of the ineptitude of their public servants for public business, and they have, no doubt, constantly wondered at their own inability to master the task of getting better officials. Local government has been inefficient, and responsive to the worst elements. To be sure, it was proposed to have the street railways administered by a board of able business men, among the ablest in the community, but a citizenship that has witnessed at every turn the corroding influence of low politics was still suspicious of any program that called for enlarging the possibilities of that mismanagement which has been the dominating feature of public business in Detroit.

It is safe to predict that had the record in public administration the past few years been one of high ideals and efficient service, municipal ownership would have carried with a rush. But Detroit is suspicious of the men who have the administration of its affairs, and is apparently not satisfied that it possesses intelligence enough to solve the puzzles of vicious politics and see that they are replaced by better men. Detroit, in a word, seems for the time dubious about its capacity for self-government, and, indeed, there is excellent reason for its doubt. Until it can be resolved, until public administration is placed on a much higher level than anything that Detroit has been familiar with for a decade past it can be confidently predicted that municipal ownership will not have a chance there.

And if the newspapers want to hasten the day when municipal ownership will be within the bounds of possibility, they should begin to work constructively in the public interest, and end for all time playing the game to serve purely selfish ends. These newspapers now remind of the long past days when country editors devoted some 60 per cent of the type that happened to be set in the office to snarling at one another, and the only helpful parts of their respective sheets were the patent insides.

QUALITY AGAIN.

There is no doubt that submarines have lately done much injury to German vessels in the Baltic sea, the only place where German shipping has been active since the last of the cruisers at large when the war began were sunk, captured, or interned in neutral ports. Official statements issued in Berlin admit the loss of German warships, as well as merchant steamers.

This work has been done by British submarines. Petrograd statements settle that point. No such blows were delivered against the maritime interests and sea power of Germany until British vessels were sent to the aid of Russia. Yet at the outset the Russian navy had not less than forty-three submarines, of which at least twenty-nine were in the Baltic sea. The number may have been thirty-five or forty in those waters. Only a few submarines have been sent to the Baltic from Great Britain.

It is another illustration of the way that quality tells in war. Russia had submarines, but lacked the right men to operate them and make them effective. The boats themselves were not up to the British standard. There was quantity enough but the "class" was lacking.

So it has been with Russia from the beginning, on land and sea alike. The vast Slavic empire has had bulk, but not the requisite degree of skill in using it. There have been men in millions, but they have fallen short of the German and French standard in discipline, equipment, aptitude for the duties of war and everything, except strength and courage, that goes to make a modern soldier equal to his task.

Guns count more in battle than ever before, but the men behind them still rank first in importance. And Americans must never forget that in armies quality comes largely from plenty of training. It can't be improvised.

Despite the protests over American sales of powder and shells, it appears that the entire shipment to date bears about the same relation to the allies' consumption that a single pack of firecrackers does to a rich boy's Fourth o' July.

The President and the bride-elect are greatly concerned about the publicity that has been gratuitously visited upon them. It must be admitted that newspaper men are occasionally annoying.

Odds are offered at Menominee that the Water company will accept the city's offer to purchase. And indeed the hard alternative appears to be sell out or freeze out.

Menominee is willing to play Marquette at Menominee. Marquette is willing to play Menominee at Marquette. It's what the military writers are accustomed to call an impasse.

The tenor of the election returns confirms the prediction that if the Democrats win the 1916 election President Wilson will win it for them.

The lumber trade is reported to be looking up. There's no end to the good news these days.

STATE PRESS

Having eaten his last Christmas dinner in Paris, Kaiser Wilhelm expects to eat the coming one in Constantinople. Or not?—Pontiac Press-Gazette.

The Russian army must feel a good deal like the man who points an empty horse pistol at an active and energetic burglar.—Jackson Citizen-Press.

The Episcopal church will send seven delegates to the missionary congress at Panama. This ought to stop the scandalous backsliding down there.—Detroit Times.

In addition to the fighting along the other fronts there are sharp conflicts between the bulletins from Berlin and Nish, Rome and Vienna.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Two hundred citizens of Chicago are to be sued by Uncle Sam for failure to pay him for bringing them home from Europe. No doubt their defense will be that living in Chicago they hadn't noticed they were out of the war zone.—Grand Rapids Press.

It might be thought that naturally the Turks would offer a bounty for dead Armenians, if it were not that perhaps they believe in game preservation.—Flint Journal.

Here Huerta has been forced to get out and Carranza has been recognized and everything is settling down again and nobody has yet fired that salute to the flag.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Here they lay the keel of the electric battleship California, before the new naval board gets thoroughly into action. Trust the board, however, can improve on the all-electric battleship.—Owosso Argus.

EDITORIAL OPINION

The Later Accounting.

To what extent the war in Europe is taking the form of a struggle for existence or of self-preservation, not of the nations engaged, for no great nation or people is going to be "crushed" or even permanently disabled, but of their governments, becomes an interesting question.

The disastrous defeat of any of these countries, and consequent humiliation and liability to the burden of a great war debt which could not be offset by territorial gains and recouped by the exactions of indemnities, may and probably will mean great popular discontents and radical political changes. The defeat of France in the seventies was followed by the downfall of the empire, the resurgence of the Jacobins of 1789-'93 in the new commune of Paris, and the establishment of the republic.

It was credibly reported the other day that King George declared he would rather abdicate than accept an indeterminate peace. The occupant, of more than one European throne must feel that behind defeat the specter of revolution stalks. A defeated government will be called to a bitter accounting by a people bled white, plunged in mourning and national humiliation and yoked to the load of an immense war debt, from which the only escape will be revolution and repudiation—that ugly word for the foreign lender.

Victory would operate to popularize, strengthen and shore up a regime and a dynasty; defeat to imperil and perhaps overthrow it, and in any case to compel large popular concessions. The larger fear of a throne and government in such a situation must be of the resentments and unrest of its own people, and from the first the main concern of each government has been to disclaim and clear its skirts of all responsibility for starting the war.

Labor in Great Britain has shown ominous signs of restiveness under the exactions of an unpopular war. Even in a French paper we read of internal disturbances in Russia and damage to the amount of $20,000,000 done by riots in various cities. The German people are giving a splendid example of patriotic devotion and unity under the inspiration of love for the fatherland and the stress of a common danger. But if we are to take any stock in the statements of the American correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts and the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, J. Koettgen, there is an undercurrent of popular feeling which the government must reckon with after the war—especially in the event of an unsuccessful war.

Mr. Koettgen (a socialist, and therefore a witness whose opinion must be taken with some allowance) says in a recent article:

There will be a terrible awakening when the masses come home and doff their uniforms. Careful observers can not detect the slightest sign of a change of heart or policy on the part of the ruling spirits in Germany; they do not seem to have learned anything. Secretly and quietly they are preparing to place new, intolerable burdens on the back of the people; and while all this is going on the agitation for the reform of the abominable Prussian class franchise is ruthlessly suppressed. The quiet that reigns in Germany now is the ominous quiet before the storm. Common danger is still holding the people together. Once that danger is past, the great gulf between the democratic and reactionary forces of Germany will at once become apparent. It can hardly be doubted that the convulsions which will shake the country can end otherwise than by the destruction of the old regime.

Should Germany and her allies be completely victorious, and come out of the war with large gains and indemnities, Mr. Koettgen's gloomy vaticinations will hardly be worth a rush.

But some of these dynastic governments and ruling castes must feel that when the time comes for rendering an account to their own decimated, impoverished and crippled peoples, it will be vae victis!—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Americans and the War.

Americans have been highly emotional about the merits and demerits of the various belligerent nations. We have argued hotly that Germany's submarine campaign was un-Christian, that England's starvation policy was unworthy of any civilized nation. Or we have defended these policies. We have used up a vast deal of moral indignation and have been unsparing in denouncing one side or both.

But during the last month or six weeks there has been a notable decrease in violence of expression both toward Germany and toward England. A periodical which has hanged the kaiser as a pirate in its cartoons ever since the war began was caught recently admitting that the Germans were at least four-fifths admirable. The Prussians were not definitely included in this amiable four-fifths, but neither were they specifically excluded.

At any rate, we have gone about our self-imposed task of trying the belligerent nations for moral crimes with diminishing zest of late. We no longer see black and white. Although Lieutenant Fay confessed himself a German secret service operative, and although he surrounded himself with assistants, his arrest created not one-fourth of the excitement or fear aroused by Eric Muenter, who had no backing, but a diseased mind. The shooting of the English nurse by German military authorities aroused some excitement, but critics of Germany were inclined to call it stupid politics rather than a recrudescence of barbarism.

It is remarkable that this diminishing interest in moral justification is almost coincident with the departure of Dr. Dumba. As soon as the Germans ceased reminding us officially and unofficially that they had a moral right to invade Belgium we began to think that Germany might not be wholly despicable. Our interest in moral values grew less. Mr. Vierick's thin, high shrieks continue unabated, but few people hear them.

Are Americans simply tired of being emotional about the war? Have they used up their store of moral indignation? We scarcely dare hope that as a nation we are thinking less about Germany's morals because we are thinking more about Uncle Sam's future. Such might conceivably be the case.—Chicago Tribune.

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Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tinware or brass. It works quickly, easily and leaves a brilliant surface. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

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A LAUGH OR TWO

The Ex-Minister.

Eustace Percy of the British legation said at a dinner in New York:

"Some funny stories come from the front about our volunteer army.

"Two young swells in the uniform of private soldiers were overheard by an officer conversing in a trench.

"'I was intended for the ministry,' the first swell said. 'Believe me or not, old chap, I was on the point of being ordained last August.'

"'I say! And what stopped you, then?' inquired the other.

"'This — — war, of course,' was the reply."

Politics.

Governor Whitman of New York said in an address in Albany:

"Politics may perhaps be rotten, but they are certainly not as rotten as the average reformer believes.

"The average reformer thinks that our American politics are like the politics of Turkey. A traveler, you know, said to a Turkish official:

"'And in this country, as in ours, do political officeholders retire at a certain age with a life pension?'

"'Hardly,' the Turk answered. 'Our political officeholders are sufficiently intelligent, after a few years of office, to stand in no need of pensions on their retirement'."

The Shoe Pinched.

An esteemed citizen went into a shoe store in a metropolitan town and asked to see some leather goods. Another minute and an obliging salesman was hauling out the boxes.

"That is a nice-looking shoe," remarked the customer as the salesman pushed his foot into a shiny right and started to lace it. "What is the price?"

"This pair is $8," responded the salesman as he finished lacing and ran his hand across the vamp. "Does it pinch you any?"

"Well, I should say that it does!" was the prompt rejoinder of the customer. "Give me something about $5 cheaper."

Pretty But Inefficient.

Frank Irving Fletcher, of New York, said in an address on salesmanship:

"The efficient salesman or saleswoman never jumps at false or rash conclusions.

"There was a rather pretty girl taken on in a big provision house the other day who is very far from the maximum of efficiency.

"An elderly gentleman got out of his limousine one morning, entered this girl's department, raised his hat politely and said:

"'Good morning. Do you keep dates?'

"Misunderstanding the question's purport, the pretty girl flushed angrily and answered:

"'Yes, I keep 'em all right, all right, but I don't make 'em with no old octogenarian like you!'"

And Sometimes in Vain.

At a dinner party they were speaking of father's fondness for hanging around the cigar store half the night, and Congressman James S. Parker of New York said he was reminded of something along that line.

A bunch of girls were rallying around an ice cream table, when one of the party suddenly became possessed of a happy thought.

"Oh, girls!" she exclaimed. "I just heard the most perfectly lovely conundrum! What is the difference between an old maid and a married woman?"

"Give us the answer," said another of the fairies, while the rest pondered. "We couldn't guess it in a week of Wednesdays."

"An old maid," was the smiling response of the first, "looks for a husband every day, and a married woman looks for one every night."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Bungler.

"Bungling diplomacy," Mrs. Marian Wentworth, the feminist, said in Los Angeles, "is largely responsible for this cruel war. Nations deliver themselves into the hands of diplomats who are often incapable of such delicate work. The result is disaster.

"Diplomatic talent is a gift," Mrs. Wentworth continued, "and therefore a man who receives a responsible diplomatic post solely because, for thirty years, he has successfully manufactured elevators and accumulated a big fortune, is apt to prove as much of a bungler as the Chicago heiress' husband.

"'We have been married twelve years,' this heiress said sentimentally to her husband, 'and not once have I missed baking you, with my own hands, a birthday cake, have I, dear?'

"'No, my darling,' the husband answered tenderly. 'No, my darling Hildegrade, and I look back on those cakes as milestones in my life'."

LOWER STATE NOTES

BIG RAPIDS—Amos Miller and Fred Mertens, farmers of Croton township, Newaygo county while hunting, found a bee tree containing 228 pounds of fine honey.

EAST LANSING—A new bulletin describing the short courses to be offered at the Michigan Agricultural college is about ready for the press and will be available in a few days. The publication is illustrated with many views of the college and campus activities. The 1915 student directory, containing 1,486 names, has been completed.

EAST LANSING—The co-eds of the Michigan Agricultural college have finally won their fight with the state board of agriculture for a lift to and from their rooms in the woman's building, and as a result workmen are now engaged in installing a modern electric elevator, the money for which was appropriated at a recent meeting of the board.

LUTHER—The Luther lodge of Masons has just received word that Ezra Dean Jeffs, a former resident of Luther, was lost on the steamer Morowijne, which sank en route from Honduras to New Orleans in August. He had been engaged in engineering work at San Juancito and was returning home. The information was sent by the United States consul at Teguciagalpa.

LUDINGTON—The new Booster club, just organized here, already has a furniture factory in line for location here and is contemplating the erection of a building for it to operate in. Of the bonus fund of $50,000 voted some years ago, about $14,000 is still available and the Boosters and promoters of the town's welfare propose to invest this money where it will secure desirable industries to add to the city's wealth.

ANN ARBOR—The University of Michigan owns and displays in Alumni Memorial building more than 100 Babylonian and Assyrian tablets, covered with cuneiform characters. Until now these tablets have been mere curios, but with the coming of Professor Leroy Waterman to the chair of semitics, they will be translated. The tablets vary in size from a 25-cent piece to a brick six inches square, and date from 2,000 B. C. to about 500 B. C.

EAST LANSING—Alumni returning to the Michigan Agricultural college this fall have noticed a change in the atmosphere of the college and are united in praising Acting President Frank Kedzie for the signs of progress and general "cleaning up" of the nooks and corners of the state institution. President Kedzie has announced that his motto in "Nothing Is Too Good for M. A. C.," and accordingly is doing everything in his power to bring about improvements which have been needed for many years.

DETROIT—At the request of counsel for both the underlying bondholders and the consolidated mortgage holders, United States District Judge A. J. Tuttle postponed until Dec. 6 the hearing on the fixing of a date for the sale of the Pere Marquette railroad, now in the hands of receivers. The attorneys explained that conditions are such that a reorganization may be ordered within a few weeks. Judge Tuttle informed the contending parties that unless some plan of action is agreed upon by Dec. 6 he would set the sale date for March 6.

LANSING—There was a balance of $484,805.34 in the general fund of the state treasury when the office was opened for business on the first day of November. During the month of October, $651,787.97 was drawn from the general fund and if the expenditures are as heavy during the next four weeks there will be no funds on hand to meet current expenses by the first of December. The report shows that the specific tax fund contains $189,701.51, while there was a balance of $87,988.16 in the primary school interest fund.

CHARLOTTE—Walter Phelps, a 17-year-old lad of Lansing, was drowned when the car he was driving skidded in some deep sand and toppled over into a ditch, partially filled with water. The mishap happened about midway between Potterville and Grand Ledge. Dr. Taylor said the boy did not sustain a bruise that would have caused death, and, but for the fact that he was pinned under the wheel, he might have escaped. His companions, Charles Palen, also of Lansing, and two Potterville girls, escaped serious injury.

BIG RAPIDS—James Mitchell of Stanwood was seriously injured when attacked by a bull that he was leading near Borland. He was hunted and trampled upon and owes his life to the fact that he was tossed over a fence by the infuriated animal and rescued before the bull could get through. His rescuers secured an auto and the injured man was taken to Stanwood for medical attention. It is feared that he may have received internal injuries. The bull is owned by Fred Mitchell, a farmer near Stanwood, and weighs 1,800 pounds. The victim of the attack was employed on the Mitchell farm.

MUSKEGON—Making his entire property holdings, now valued at about $100,000, a trust estate for 21 years, the will of John Torrent, ex-mayor of Muskegon and former pioneer millionaire lumberman of western Michigan, is one of the most unusual documents of the kind ever filed in the probate court here. With the exception of four minor bequests of $10 each, the entire estate is to be held in trust for 21 years, before any division is made. With the Michigan Trust company of Grand Rapids, trustee, the will provides that Mrs. Caroline Torrent, the widow shall receive an annual income of $1,000 from the estate and that each of the sons, Squire, Fred, Ray H., John and Lewis, shall receive $600 annually. If for any reason it is found impossible to pay the full amount of these bequests in any one year, the available moneys will be divided upon a pro rata basis. Should any of the beneficaries die, his issue shall be entitled to that share, or if heirs, the other beneficiaries will divide up, pro rata, that portion. Mrs. Torrent is given all the household furniture and is privileged to elect any house in the estate she may desire as a residence. The beneficiaries of the will are bound to accept its terms by a clause which provides any contest on their part will debar them from receiving any portion of the estate thereafter.

DETROIT—While her husband was at work and after her little daughter had been enticed from her bedroom, Mrs. Bertha Neufeld, 26 years old, was killed while lying in bed at her home here. Her head was nearly severed from her body by a razor. Detectives arrived at the home soon after the crime had been committed, but were able to obtain only meager details concerning the alleged murderer, who is said to answer to the description of a roomer in the Neufeld home. He had been living with the Neufeld family several years and, according to the dead woman's mother, was a persistent wooer of his alleged victim.

UPPER PENINSULA

To Improve Fire Protection.

Members of the Soo council believe that, with the arrival of 1,000 feet of new hose ordered from four local dealers adequate fire protection can be provided. Bids were accepted from W. H. O'Neil at $1.20 per foot, Soo Hardware at $1 per foot, Gowan Hardware at eighty cents per foot, and the Connolly Manufacturing company at ninety cents per foot. The difference in price of these bids is caused by the difference in quality and size of hose which the merchants bid on. A discount of 2 per cent is given on this price if paid in ten days. All the hose is guaranteed for three years service, except that offered by the Connolly Manufacturing company, which is guaranteed for five years.

Special Election in Escanaba.

A special election will be held at Escanaba on Monday, Nov. 22, when an amendment to the city charter, permitting the issue of bonds for the purchase or construction of a waterworks system, will be submitted. By resolution the council formally fixed the date and prescribed the form of the ballot. The date for registration was fixed for Saturday, Nov. 20, at the usual voting place in all the wards of the city, and Judd Yelland, P. N. Peterson and W. J. Clark were named as election commissioners. The election inspectors were named as follows: First ward, George English; second, A. J. Stegath; Third, Zephyr Beauchamp; Fourth, A. H. Rolph; Fifth, first precinct, George McCauley; Fifth, second precinct, Arthur Harvey; Sixth, E. L. Gervais, and Seventh, Marshal Forest.

Board Refuses to Intervene.

The city of Gladstone will not get a re-adjustment of its taxes, at least not this year, according to the findings of the state tax commission which held a session in Escanaba to hear the petition and arguments of the Gladstone supervisors. Supervisor Mason's plea for a readjustment was denied. A great mass of evidence was gone over until the board was satisfied that no review should be granted. The board stated in the formal report to the county supervisors that, "it is unable to say that the equalization is unequal, unjust and discriminatory." In view of what the board characterized as the "good faith of the petitioner and the disclosures at the hearing," it recommended that the cost of the visit of the commission be not assessed against the city of Gladstone. Following is a copy of the report as prepared by the state board, of Barnes, Kearney and Horton and presented to the county board of supervisors: "At a meeting of the board of state tax commissioners held at the city of Escanaba, in the county of Delta, on Monday, the first day of November, A. D. 1915. Present Commissioners Orlando F. Barnes, George B Horton and Thomas D. Kearney. On reading and filing the petition of C. P. Mason, supervisor of the Second ward of the city of Gladstone, in said county of Delta, praying among other matters and things, for review of the equalization of said county of Delta, made by the board of supervisors of said county for the year 1915, and to adjust and revise said equalization, and after hearing the evidence and arguments in support of said petition, as well as those in opposition thereto, the said board of state tax commissioners, after due consideration, decides, from the evidence in its possession and the evidence and arguments introduced and made at said hearing, it is unable to say that the equalization made by said board of supervisors is unequal, unjust and discriminatory. The petition is therefore denied. Because of the good faith of the petitioner and the disclosure at the hearing that no supervisor nor assessor in the county had complied with the law and assessed his district at cash value, thereby making it impossible to make a just and equitable equalization without a re-assessment of the entire county, we recommend that no costs be taxed against the city of Gladstone."

Vote Was One Sided.

By a vote of 621 to 124, a trifle more than five to one, Menominee freeholders approved the proposition of bonding the city for $285,000 to be used in purchase of the present plant of the Menominee Water company or in building a new municipal plant. The passage of the bond issue means that the Menominee Water company will be offered $200,000 for its plant and if the company at the end of thirty days declines this offer, then the proposition of the city's using the $285,000 raised by the bond issue for building a new municipal plant will go before all the electors. If the company elects to accept the $200,000 offer then whether the city shall buy or not at that price will go before all the electors. But for the widespread knowledge toward the last of the campaign that the bond issue was going to carry by a large majority a larger vote would undoubtedly have turned out, and had this vote come out Mayor Lloyd is confident that the result would have been even more overwhelming in favor of the issue. The opponents of the bond issue were in a great minority in every ward in the city. In the Fourth ward the vote was nearly ten to one in favor of the bond issue, while the smallest vote in favor of the issue turned out in the Second ward, and even here the vote was nearly three and one-half in favor to one against the issue. The wards as an average run five in favor to one against the issue. Eighty-five women freeholders voted. The largest contingent of women turned out in the Fourth ward, where eighteen voters went to the polls. Thus a little less than one-ninth of the voters were women, the total vote of the men being 660 and the total vote cast 745. About 72 per cent of the women registered voted. "I am very much pleased with the action the people have taken," said Mayor M. B. Lloyd. "They voted for pure water, knowing that the only way that they could obtain it would be to own their own water plant. I feel that the step taken yesterday was the most important taken by the city in the last twenty years. No municipal action during that time will have more widespread results than the overwhelming vote of yesterday. One other thing, I want to say, and that is that the credit for this should go where it belongs. It should go to the aldermen who have stood by and whose action made it possible for this question to go before the people, to the members of the water committee, and to the people themselves who unquestionably by the verdict yesterday approved the course we had taken. Without the support and co-operation of the people we could do nothing."

FRANCE'S CHASSEURS ALPINS.

When the history of the campaign in the Vosges comes to be written, a great many pages will have to be devoted to recounting the exploits of the chasseurs alpins. The "Blue Devils," as the Germans have dubbed them, are the Highlanders of the French army, being recruited from the French slopes of the Alps and the Pyrenees. Tough as rawhide, hard as nails, keen as razors, they are the ideal troops for mountain warfare. They wear a distinctive dark blue uniform, and the beret or cap of the French Alps, a flat-topped, jaunty headdress which is brother to the tam-o'shanter. The frontier of Alsace, from a point opposite Strasburg to a point opposite Muelhausen, follows the summit of the Vosges, and over this range, which in places is nearly a mile in height, have poured the French armies of invasion. In the van of those armies have marched the chasseurs alpins, dragging their guns by hand up the almost sheer precipices and dragging the gun-mules up after them; advancing through forests so dense that they had to chop paths for the line regiments which followed them; carrying by storm the apparently impregnable positions held by the Germans; sleeping on the heights which they had captured often without blankets, with the mercury hovering near zero; taking their batteries into positions where it was believed that no batteries could go; raining shells from those batteries upon the wooded slopes ahead, and, under cover of that fire, advancing, always advancing. Think of what it meant to get a great army over such a mountain range in the face of desperate opposition; think of the labor involved in transporting the enormous supplies of food, clothing, and ammunition required by that army; think of the sufferings of the wounded who had to be taken back across those mountains, many of them in the depths of winter, sometimes in litters, sometimes lashed to the backs of mules.—E. Alexander Powell, in Scribner.

COLDS DO NOT LEAVE WILLINGLY.

Because a cold is stubborn is no reason why you should be. Instead of "wearing" it out, get sure relief by taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Dangerous bronchial and lung ailments often follow a cold which has been neglected at the beginning. As your body faithfully battles those cold germs, no better aid can be given than the use of this remedy. Its merit has been tested by old and young. Get a bottle today. 50c and $1.00.

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Free Medical Book—in celebration of sixty years we have published a revised edition of Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all diseases, giving in minute detail the care and treatment of the sick with Humphreys' Remedies

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Classified Want Directory

WANTED

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Mrs. E. S. Bice, 343 East Hewitt avenue. 11-4-3t

WANTED—A refined, intelligent woman for corsetiere. For particulars address Mrs. J. Dexter McCann, 160 N. Fifth St., representing the Nu Boni Corset Co. *10-28-4t

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Six-room flat, heated and with all modern conveniences, corner Fourth and Hewitt avenue. Inquire at 626 North Fourth street. 11-3-1w

FOR RENT—Furnished room. 321 E. Arch street. 10-21-tf

FOR RENT—A furnished house, 421 N. Front street. Apply A. Carter, 'Phone 867-J. 10-12-tf

FOR RENT—The north store of Fraternity block. J. A. Williams, Sec'y. 8-2-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Several articles of household furniture, including sectional bookcases, rug, kitchen cabinet, hall tree, morris chair, etc. 1308 Presque Isle avenue. Telephone 395-W. 11-4-3t

FOR SALE—A large coal heater, in good condition, at a very reasonable price. Apply at 533 W. Bluff St. 11-1-1w

FOR SALE—Household furniture at a bargain. 337 E. Hewitt Ave. Telephone 454. 10-25-tf

Copper Country

BIG CALUMET FIRE CAUSES $34,000 LOSS

Two Large Store Buildings Gutted by Flames—$24,000 in Insurance Carried.

	Loss	Insurance
Monroe Building	$ 6,000	$ 4,000
Daniels Building	4,000	4,000
Boston store, J. J. Arnovitz, prop.	15,000	10,000
F. H. Lantz & Co.	4,000	2,000
J. E. Foisey, music goods	6,000	4,000
Total	$34,000	$24,000

Fire extensively damaged two large store buildings, the Monroe block and the Daniell's block, both on Hecla street, Calumet, yesterday morning. The buildings were occupied by the Boston Store, J. J. Arnovitz, proprietor, clothing and dry goods, F. H. Lantz & Co., meats, and the J. E. Foisey Music House.

The blaze was discovered at about 5 o'clock, in the sausage room of the Lantz market, at the rear of the Daniell's building. It is not known what caused the fire, but it is supposed to have originated either from crossed wires or from the boiler equipment. A silent alarm was sounded.

When the fire was noticed by J. Gallasaro, a miner, whose residence adjoins the market, it had made considerable headway, and the dry framework of the sausage room, together with the meat fats nearby, permitted it to spread rapidly. When the flames reached the false roof of the Daniell's building, they were communicated to a two story frame structure, in the rear, which was used as an ice house. They soon enveloped this structure as well, and from it spread to the Monroe building on the north, a three story frame structure covered with sheet iron.

In a comparatively short time, all three buildings were ablaze and the situation was so threatening that two alarms were turned in, summoning all of the fire fighting equipment of the community including the Laurium and Red Jacket, as well as the Calumet, Hecla and South Hecla fire departments. The blaze was not extinguished until about 9 o'clock this morning, when the coping at the front of the Monroe building, where the fire was confined at that time, was pulled over into the street and the fire put out.

Monroe Building Suffered Most.

The heaviest loss was in the Monroe building, the second and third floors of which were completely gutted and the roof destroyed. On the first floor, where the Boston store was located, the flames made little progress, due to the strenuous manner in which they were combatted by the firemen, but there was extensive damage by water.

Until a few months ago, the Laurium Commercial school occupied the second floors of this building, but since the school was moved to the corner of Second and Hecla streets, the rooms have been vacant. Members of the Laurium Lodge, Knights of Pythias were negotiating to secure them for use as a Pythian Temple. They were to have been entirely remodelled.

When the fire reached the upper part of this building, a volunteer fire force was formed and in a comparatively short time the major portion of the Boston Store stock was removed to safety in the Glocke building, across the street. This stock was partly damaged by smoke, however, and the loss on it will be considerable. Mr. Arnovitz estimates his stock at from $25,000 to $30,000, and the loss probably will amount to about one half of the latter amount.

This building is one of the oldest business blocks in Laurium. It was owned by George Monroe and valued at about $8,000.

The loss on the Daniell's building, a one story structure of solid brick, valued at about $8,000, was chiefly confined to the rear, and to the frame building, connected with it, used for storing ice. The roof of this building was burned off and the sausage room and refrigerator badly gutted.

The north side of this building was occupied by the market of F. H. Lantz & Co. whose stock was valued at about $3,500 and fixtures at $5,000. This concern suffered a loss of about $3,000 and carried about $2,000 insurance.

On the south side of the Daniell's building, was the J. E. Foisey Music House. Mr. Foisey fortunately succeeded in removing a number of fine pianos front the building, but these were badly scorched, the damage amounting to about $1,000, in addition to the heavy loss on other stock which inventoried $5,800. This stock consisted largely of stringed instruments, sheet music, records, etc.

Mr. Foisey's estimated loss is $6,000, covered by a $4,000 insurance.

F. H. Lantz & Co. today arranged for the use of the old Ostrander building, situated on Hecla street, just north of Third, and the market will be re-opened in the new quarters tomorrow morning.

Because of its sheet iron covering, the firemen experienced difficulty in combatting the fire in the Monroe building. Their efforts in confining the fire to these buildings were successful.

Calumet representatives of insurance companies announced today that an insurance adjuster will arrive here tomorrow.

The two story frame dwelling house owned by Contractor Will Milford and occupied by Riedy Frendt at Phillipsville, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at $1,200. There is $600 insurance.

TAX COMMISSION HEARS PROTESTS

F. W. Denton Claims the Copper Range Is Assessed too High; C. & H. too Low.

The state tax commission, in session in the juvenile court building in Houghton yesterday, heard the protest of taxpayers of Adams township against the increased valuation of that township by the county equalization committee and the reply of the committee.

Actually the hearing was to determine the merits of a charge made by F. W. Denton, supervisor from Adams township, general manager of the Copper Range company, that his company is assessed too high and those of the Calumet & Hecla too low.

Mr. Denton's Presentation.

Mr. Denton occupied virtually the whole of the morning session with his presentation of his case, appearing as supervisor from Adams township to defend his assessment of that township and his protest against the increased valuation of $2,600,000, which the equalization committee has put on that township.

Mr. Denton presented a carefully studied statement, consisting of a mass of tables, figures and reports. With the exception of a few explanatory remarks his entire statement was read from prepared copy. It contained tables of figures covering the valuations of the Copper Range company and its constituent companies, the Calumet & Hecla, the Osceola, the Quincy and the Wolverine, taking these companies as the producing mining companies.

The speaker said that he is prepared to verify all these figures by reference to the official sources and he referred to John M. Wagner, an expert accountant, as the man principally responsible for their preparation. The statement was so voluminous that it is difficult to give even a brief summary but a few of the salient points are here reviewed. The following are among the statements made by Mr. Denton:

The Hecla & Torch Lake railroad, owned by the Calumet & Hecla, apparently has not paid any taxes to the state of Michigan since 1909. The Copper Range railroad, owned by the Copper Range company, pays a specific tax to the state under the rules of the state railroad commission.

On the whole the mines of Houghton county are assessed at cash value. They are assessed, as to the total, $4,000,000 more than the appraised value fixed by J. R. Finlay. The Calumet & Hecla is assessed at $8,000,000 less and the other producing mines $12,000,000 more.

The Calumet & Hecla and the Osceola are assessed less than they were last year, while the Copper Range, Wolverine and Quincy are assessed more than last year, this statement referring to this year's valuations.

Mr. Denton added to the valuation of Champion mine $400,000 and the committee wants to add $2,600,000 to the valuation of Adams township, which would bring the total increase in the valuation of that township up to $3,000,000, while the Calumet & Hecla and the Osceola are assessed $1,500,000 less than last year.

Condemns Long Used Basis.

The basis of determining the assessed valuation of the mining properties of the copper country for many years has been the quoted price of the stock of each company on a stated day. Mr. Denton condemns this method. He says that J. R. Finlay opposed it in a somewhat lengthy statement, that the state tax commission is on record as opposing it and that other authorities oppose it. He stated that the quotation of the second Monday in April is the one taken and he argued that this quotation or any other would not represent a fair average price of the stock of any company. He cited the case of the Coper Range company and presented in his report a table showing the closing price of this stock for every exchange day in the taxation year. The quotations listed vary from 29 to 52½.

The equalization committee, Mr. Denton said, took a price of $52 as the basis of assessment for Copper Range stock and valued it at 60 per cent of that price. He had used earnings as a basis and his figures and those of the equalization committee could not possibly show so great a variance as the $2,600,000 the committee has attempted to add to his assessment.

"Two Great Injustices."

Reduced to its lowest terms the principal points in Mr. Denton's protest are what he calls "the two great injustices during the period of the past seven years." He referred to the fact that Calumet & Hecla notes had not been assessed and the Copper Range railroad had been.

He explained the Calumet & Hecla notes. He said that the company a few years ago started out on an expansion policy and had borrowed several million dollars for the purchase of new mining properties. These notes were issued in 1907. They were taxed in 1914 only and are not assessed this year.

He referred to the St. Mary's Canal company, one of the protesting taxpayers, as a company much resembling the Calumet & Hecla in the matter of expansion policy. Both companies would have a higher quotation on the market if they put on their earnings in dividends instead of using a part of them to purchase new properties. He made this as an argument against the correctness of the theory of the market quotation as approximating the real value of a property.

Another point made by Mr. Denton was this, he giving it as an opinion:

He thinks the increased valuations put upon the Calumet & Hecla properties in Keweenaw county this year were compensated for by taking off a similar value from the Calumet & Hecla mines in Houghton county and he did not consider this a proper protection of the interests of Houghton county by the board and the equalization committee.

Mr. Rees Asks for Recess.

Attorney A. F. Rees, appeared as spokesman for the equalization committee. He said that this was the first opportunity the committee has had to hear Mr. Denton's presentation and it would ask a recess, during which time it might digest the figures and prepare a reply. The commission granted this recess until 2 o'clock. The request was made at 11 but the session was somewhat prolonged by an ensuing discussion.

Mr. Denton replied to Mr. Rees that the reason he had not presented his figures to the tax commission was that he did not consider it of much use to present anything to the committee. He also stated that his interests were not this year represented on the equalization committee to the extent that they were in the past.

Mr. MacNaughton, as chairman of the committee, took issue with Mr. Denton on this. He said that the representation was just the same. Mr. Denton recalled that A. D. Edwards, his predecessor from Adams township, was chairman of the county board and as such appeared at all sessions of the equalization committee, and that he was this year replaced by the late Charles Smith, who thus increased the Calumet & Hecla representation by one. Mr. MacNaughton explained that while the chairman of the county board attended equalization committee sessions he had no vote there.

Replying to Mr. Denton's reference to his failure to present his protest, at least in the present form, to the equalization committee, Mr. MacNaughton said that Mr. Denton had been asked specifically to attend the meeting of the committee. He had not done so. The committee had no protest to consider, it went ahead with its work along the lines of the past.

At the afternoon session, A. F. Rees, counsel for the petitioners and the Calumet & Hecla and James MacNaughton, chairman of the equalization committee, defended the committee's action in increasing the Copper Range assessment. The point made by them is that while the Copper Range railroad is assessed $2,500,000 by the state board of assessors Mr. Denton deducts twice this amount from his total valuation thus getting out of paying taxes on $2,500,000 of valuation which is almost the amount of valuation in dispute.

AN INTERVIEW WITH OATES.

State Game Warden Explains Law Again—Only One Deer.

State Game Warden William R. Oates was in Hancock for a short time yesterday mornig on his way to Marquette.

"The law says you can kill but one deer this fall and it makes no difference whether the meat is eaten in camp or shipped home," said the warden. This was in answer to a letter recently sent to the warden asking if it were permissable to shoot and eat a deer in the woods and then kill another to be brought home.

"That letter is but one of many amusing communications I receive," said Warden Oates. "The lower peninsula hunters have started for the northern woods but I do not expect the number to be as great this fall as in previous years."

Asked who he thought the Republicans might nominate for governor next fall, Warden Oates replied: "I'm not in politics."

The office of state game warden is now under the public domain commission, the last legislature taking the appointment away from the governor and out of politics.

WENT TO THE HOSPITAL.

C. E. Blanchard, postmaster, Blanchard, Cal., writes: "I had kidney trouble so bad I had to go to the hospital. Foley Kidney Pills completely cured me." Men and women testify they banish lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles and sleep disturbing bladder ailments. Sold Everywhere.

THE GOOD JUDGE SEES FLANIGAN KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT

ASK your dealer for W-B Cut Chewing Tobacco. It is the *new* "Real Tobacco Chew"—*cut long shred*—or send 10c in stamps to us.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly. Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex,"—do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ST. CECILIA CLUB PROGRAM.

Monthly Meeting This Afternoon—Spanish Compositions.

The regular meeting of the St. Cecilia club will take place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. W. Nichols. Mrs. George H. Carah has arranged a program from the works of modern Spanish composers and in addition Mrs. Brinkley will read a paper on current musical events. The program follows:

Piano, Moraima ..... Espinosa
Miss May Carroll
Voice, Lost Forever ..... Yradier
Mrs. Christianson.
Piano, Notturne ..... Alberiz
Mrs. Bree.
Piano, Cadiz (Saeta) ..... Alberiz
Mrs. Carah.
Voice, Maria Dolores ..... Yradier
Mrs. Spitz.
Piano, Chant d'Amour ..... Alberiz
Mrs. George S. Rodd.
Piano, Vals Poetico ..... Villanueva
Mrs. Goodale.
Voice, LaColombe (The Dove) .. Yradier
Mrs. Webb.
Piano, Cubana ..... Manuel de Falla
Mrs. Dodge.
Paper .....
Mrs. Brinkley.

M. E. PREACHERS MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Copper Country M. E. Preachers' association, which was set for Monday, has been postponed till next Monday. It will take place at the Calumet Y. M. C. A. Thomas E. Mitchell of Houghton will read a paper on "How the Pulpit Looks from the Pew."

QUINCY MINER INJURED.

Jacob Kantrovitch, a miner employed at the Quincy, was seriously injured Tuesday by a fall of rock. The man is about forty years of age and married. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. His condition Tuesday evening was considered critical and yesterday's reports were that there was little change.

CURED BOY OF CROUP.

Nothing frightens a mother more than the loud, hoarse cough of croup. Labored breathing, strangling, choking and gasping for breath demand instant action. Mrs. T. Teuresner, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of croup after other remedies failed." Recommended for coughs and colds. Sold Everywhere.

WAR OVERSHADOWS ALL IN LONDON

Amusements, Shops, Attitude of Public, Bear Evidence of Trial of the Nation.

London, Oct. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"Can you get away from the war in London?" is often asked by Americans in private letters, "Or is it everywhere in the forefront?"

In answer it can truthfully be said that it would be a most thoughtless individual who could forget the war in London. While the mourning dresses are not so numerous as in Paris, where it seems as if two-thirds of the women are gowned in black, they are increasing here as the British death roll lengthens. But the war is omnipresent in countless manifestations.

There has been no "society," as it was known before the war, for over a year. Even the dinner party and the theater party have passed away, except those of the most informal character. More than half the men in the stalls at the theaters are in khaki and only a few of the ladies with them wear evening gowns.

Incidentally the theaters are one by one putting on revues, the demand being altogether for trivialities and not dramatic excellencies, as a relief from the strain. The men on leave or those about to start for the front care only for amusement of the lightest character and go only where they can smoke. As a result there are more revues and more theaters permitting smoking in London than ever before.

The shops tell of the national turning away from luxuries. An American woman says the Bond street jewelers will allow one almost to fix his own price, and the fashionable dressmaking establishments are either closed or devoting most of their small staffs to mourning or street dresses.

One lucky class are the photographers. The cheaper studios are rushed to keep up to their orders for photographs for passports while the others say every officer evidently is obliged to leave his picture with all his relatives and friends and to take away with him photographs of them. This makes business brisk, and as a rule the Englishman is not inclined to have many pictures of himself taken.

In the shop windows are the "rolls of honor"—the list of employes of the establishment who have already died. The railways have these in the waiting rooms of their stations and even the theaters are beginning to show these lists. Incidentally, if there is a male chorus the programs contain an apology in the way of an explanation that none of them are eligible for military service.

As for the daily papers it is hardly an exaggeration to say that they publish nothing that does not directly or indirectly relate to the war. Here and there is a paragraph or two that it is not fair to classify as relating to the war, but it is consequently in an out-of-the-way corner as if it were a mere space-filler. The "small ads" continue their stories of war's effects. Here are three from a single issue of the Times:

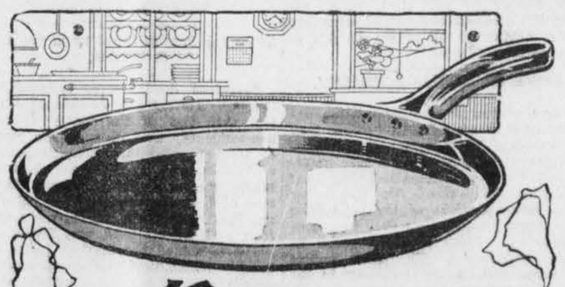
Young officer, leaving again for the front, is anxious to meet someone who will guarantee his mother and invalid sister the necessaries of life while away.

Gentleman, ruined through war and about to join army, would be glad to meet gentlefolk willing to adopt two little sons in event of being killed.—"Anxious."

Owner will lend old manor house, furnished, in Midlands, for six months to British, French or Belgian officers.

SUFFRAGE AND MAGNA CHARTA.

The first victory for woman suffrage was won at Runnymede when the English Barons got the Magna Charta many centuries ago, and now any one who opposes suffrage for women is consciously or unwittingly an adherent of the autocratic form of government rather than of democracy.—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.



This Karo Premium Griddle

LABELS from 50c worth of Karo (blue or red) and 85c brings you fine 10½ inch aluminum griddle by parcels post prepaid. This Karo griddle, light and easy to handle, bright as a new dollar and needs no greasing, therefore no smoke. Heats uniformly all over, is very economical, will not rust, is easy to keep clean—and MAKES THE FINEST GRIDDLE CAKES YOUR MEN FOLKS EVER TASTED.

This griddle retails regularly at $2.25. Send your order for the Karo Aluminum Griddle today. This offer will prove popular. Place your order promptly.

The Men of America Know Pancakes and They Know KARO

At great expense we are seeking to place a Karo Aluminum Griddle in the homes of all Karo users, so that Karo—the famous spread for griddle cakes and waffles—may be served on the most deliciously baked cakes that can be made.

Our Corn Products Cook Book and Preserving Book—illustrated in full colors—prepared by America's foremost culinary authorities will be sent free with each griddle, or without the griddle on request.

Corn Products Refining Company
New York, N. Y.
Dept. R. X. P. O. Box 161.

ROUEN THOROUGHLY ANGLICIZED CITY

Streets and Public Places Full of of British Soldiers—They Are Popular.

Rouen, France, Oct. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Five o'clock teas, smoked fish, roast beef, boxing matches, cricket, golf, corned beef, marmalade, pickles, Tommy Atkins and the Salvation Army have so completed the Anglicizing of Rouen that Rochard the hon-hearted himself would scarcely recognize it.

Since the second week of the war the streets have been full of khaki and from that time on the English language has enroached until French is rarely heard excepting in the cafes from which Tommy Atkins is excluded by order of the general. Even the official communique is more English than French in Rouen. Ask a newsboy for a paper and he will inquire "Daily Mail? Telegraph? Times?" Here and there a boy has a French paper but seems to consider it scarcely worth mentioning.

If anyone has a building or an apartment to let he advertises it in English, and it is promptly taken. Officers, subalterns and privates of the auxiliary service lodge in town, while the fighting Femmies are camped just outside. The censor forbids mention of the number and discretion allows nothing more than the hint that there are enough of them to make a town of a hundred and twenty thousand French population appear to be English.

Was Second English Base.

Rouen was the second English base in France after Havre; it was abandoned for Nantes during the march of the Germans toward Paris, but since the battle of the Marne the quays along the Seine where coal was formerly king, with wine as queen, are lined with piles of cases containing crackers, cheese, marmalade, corned beef and other essentials of British soldiers' fare. Where there are no cases there are flocks of sheep and goats freshly arrived from the slopes of the Himalayas to feed the Indian corps. Quiet crowds of French people watch the arrival and unloading of supply ships with about the same curiosity as that with which English tourists watched the movement of vast cargoes of wine before they owned the town. When the Saint Patrick, the Saint Andrew, and the Saint George steam into port these crowds watch the ambulances bringing wounded to the dock and as the hospital ships drop down the river wave them a feeling adieu.

"Here we take English money" is announced in some places; unnecessarily, for English copper and silver circulate quite as freely as French money. Freely is the word for in the early days of the "occupation" the English were accused of "throwing money out of the window." Their expenditures were heavy, but gradually the people of Rouen have learned that though the war office pays liberally, it is not without counting.

Tommy Is Well Liked.

Tommy Atkins' relations with the French population have become familiar if not cordial. He did many things in the beginning to raise difficulties. The "side" brought by English officers particularly caused amazement, but that wears off and the men of the expeditionary corps have found many ways of dispelling first impressions. Two hundred of them saved the bulk of the contents of a big warehouse destroyed by fire and were thanked in official order by the French general commanding the district. On Sunday afternoon many a "Tommy" may be seen showing the camp to a French family, generally taking charge of younger members. He is not always sober and is often over gallant, Kitchener's orders notwithstanding, and he is so conspicuous that every peccadillo is magnified several times, but while passing for a "terrible charmer," Tommy conducts himself generally so as to do credit to the Anglo-Saxon race and is regarded as a "jolly good fellow."

The Young Men's Christian association, cooperating with the Salvation Army, is trying to keep Tommy straight. Its headquarters are the old "Folies of Bugere" where instead of girls and liquors there are now hygiene rinks and high moral literature.

The organization of repose and pleasure in the British camp astonishes the French people. There is a circus tent requisitioned for the troops where there are moving pictures, acrobatic performances and shooting galleries, where the soldiers exercise their marksmanship on the silhouette of a German soldier as a target. There is no social life in Rouen for the officers. Everyone is too occupied in hospital or relief work. Some are even scandalized that at certain times in some quarters the town has the aspect of a city of pleasure for just outside in the Saint-Sever cemetery there are four hundred mounds, reminders of more serious things. There is a British soldier under each mound with tri-color cockades attached to the cross or stone above the flowers constantly renewed by the French people of Rouen.

FUTURE OF SUBMARINE.

Today I would say without hesitation that the submarine has not replaced the battleship as the principal factor in war at sea. Taking it in its existing stage of development, a submersible vessel is useful for certain purposes only. It cannot yet be called seagoing or sea-keeping, it is not fast; and it is extremely vulnerable. Already devices for its destruction are multiplying; the aeroplane or dirigible can see it well below the surface; the net, the mine field, the destroyer are all being used to oppose it, and a new type of armed patrol boat is being built for the purpose of watching the sea's surface for signs of the mechanical whale that must come up. Submarine signals, also, although now in the infancy of development will doubtless soon be able to detect the presence of moving submarines and give accurately their direction and distance.

It would be, of course, not unreasonable to suppose that, while the weapons for the destruction of underwater craft are being perfected, the improvement of the submarine itself will continue. Without doubt its size will increase, its engines, both surface and subsurface, gain in horsepower and resulting speed, its radius of action grow and its seaworthiness improve. I have said nothing of the discomfort of the officers and men on the present-day vessels, nor of the well known fact that the propelling and operating mechanism is in such an experimental stage that frequent accidents occur; these are the evils of any new apparatus—witness the automobile of fifteen years ago. But the time is not far distant when the "habitability" and safety from mishaps will make submarines as dependable as any other high-powered, complicated vessel of war. Two deterring factors will probably always be present in its development; the inability to see under water, and the necessity of coming to the surface at short intervals.

The submarine has come to stay. It has taken its place, not as the sole weapon in naval offense and defense, but as an adjunct to other weapons. That it is useful for coast defense, for commerce destroying, for scouting purposes, and as a part of the protection to and attacking power of a battleship fleet is established.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the October number of The North American Review.

December ends "two fairs for one fare"

Go now

San Francisco Exposition closes Dec. 4.

San Diego Exposition closes Dec. 31.

Low-fare excursion tickets on sale until Nov. 30—good for return until Dec. 31.

On your way there visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona. A Pullman to the rim.

Travel luxuriously on the California Limited or economically in a tourist sleeper.

Fred Harvey meals served.

You will enjoy reading our books and folders about the California trip. Write for them and for full information.

Geo. T. Gunnip, Gen. Agent,
Ry. Exchange Bldg., 78 E. Jackson St., Chicago.

GENESIS OF THE WORD "ADMIRAL."

One of the commonest words in the English language, especially at the present moment, is the word admiral. Yet few people seem to have any knowledge that it was imported into the language from the Arabic. The word, in short, is only the modernized form, through Latin translation, of the word amir, or emir, which means a commander. The amir-al-bahr was the commander of the sea, and was one of the many variations of the title amir-al-muminin, or commander of the faithful, assumed by the Caliph Oma. Medieval Europe appropriated the word and Latinized it as admiralis, from whence it came into the French admirail. Its first appearance in English prose is in the chronicle of Layamon, that famous monk of Earnley, on the Severn sea, who took a bookskin and wrote on it his famous chronicle. Layamon talks of an admiral of Babiloine. This was in 1205, but it was not until two and a half centuries later that the word appeared, for the first time, in the chronicle of Capgrave, in the form mamyrel of the sea." From thence it has descended to us in the form popularly known.—Christian Science Monitor.

Delight Intensified

It is achieved in Gunz-Durler confections by purity of ingredients, skill in making, a rich variety of flavors. They contain that combination of purity that means deliciousness and richness.

Gunz-Durler Chocolates

is the confection for which you have been looking. Treat yourself to a trial. Get a box today, 50c, 60c, 80c and $1 boxes.

Made by
Gunz-Durler Candy Co.
Oshkosh

The Safety Razor Has Always Needed the Victor

The Safety Razor is all right, but it needs the Victor Automatic Sharpener to keep the blades in shape—to make them last for 100 shaves instead of one or two. It actually puts a finer and sharper edge on a dull blade than you find on the new ones. Hones and strops all makes—Gillette, Durham Duplex, Enders and all others. Stops blade waste and expense. Absolutely guaranteed. Come and see a demonstration—it's free. Beginning Saturday, Nov. 6, special sale price

98c Buy Saturday and save $1.02; regular price, $2.00.

STAFFORD DRUG CO.
Marquette, Mich.

Jones' Buckwheat

Sweet Cider

New Honey

MURRAY'S GROCERY
Furnishes Your Table Complete.

M. R. Manhard & Son, Limited

Wholesale and Retail Hardware
Mining and Lumbermen's Supplies

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

A Complete Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

at

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

COAL

Prompt Deliveries

F. B. SPEAR & SONS

YOU CAN CUT COAL EXPENSE

with a little judgment. You know in your own business that buying the best is getting the cheapest. Same way with coal. The best goes farthest and lasts longest, besides giving the most heat. That's the kind of coal we sell and you ought to use.

Wholesale Retail

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

City Brevities

Today's weather: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably rain.

Yesterday's temperatures: Seven a. m., 32 degrees; noon, 40; 7 p. m., 41. Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 31.

H. E. Bittner returned home last night from Matchwood.

Wm. Froeblingsdorf returned last from Painesville.

Edward Perso left last night for Escanaba on business.

William Olson, of Cheboygan, is in the city on business.

K. O. Saaristo, of Negaunee, was a visitor to Marquette yesterday.

Robert Wright was granted a divorce from Pearl Sicotte Wright, Oct. 11.

Mrs. Jane Knapp left yesterday afternoon for Negaunee, called their because of sickness.

A. C. Widmer has accepted a position as night baggageman at the South Shore depot.

Charles F. Schoch left yesterday afternoon for a two weeks' trip to Saginaw and Detroit.

Miss Margaret Duggan, of Houghton, is visiting in the city, the guest of Miss Alva Rivers.

Miss Elizabeth Block, of Michigamme, is visiting in the city, the guest of Miss Elizabeth Frei.

The Busy Queen Hive, L. O. T. M. M., will meet at Keough's Hall this afternoon at 2:30.

Miss Elizabeth Tonella, arrived home last evening, after a week's visit at Chicago and Green Bay.

W. R. Newell, who has been conducting services at the Presbyterian church, left last night for Chicago.

The Loyal Temperance legion will meet in the Sunday school room of the Methodist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. J. Mihlethaler and son, of Flint, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mihlethaler is keeper of the light station here.

Dr. A. W. Deadman returned last night from a few days' trip to Bruce's Crossing, where he was called on professional duties.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lyberg and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyberg returned yesterday afternoon from Munising where they spent the last week.

The members of Division No. 4, A. O. H., are requested to meet in Keough's Hall, Friday morning, at 7:30 to attend the funeral of John Maloney.

The L. L. Hood lodge, B. of R. T. will meet at the residence, 826 N. Fourth street, to attend the funeral of John Maloney, Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

In the final game of the season Sunday, the West Branch nine defeated Green Garden team by a score of 18 to 5, giving West Branch the championship.

Mrs. Andrew Sell, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Joseph McNaughton, Presque Isle avenue, for the last ten days, left last night for her home at Chicago.

Northern Queen Rebekah lodge will entertain the Negaunee and Ishpeming Rebekah lodges Friday evening, Nov. 5. A banquet will be served at 7:30 followed by a regular meeting.

Miss Anna Manderfield, of Houghton, is in the city, a guest at the home of Henry Siegel, East Hewitt avenue. Miss Manderfield will leave for Munising in a few days, where she will keep house for her brother, Rev. P. F. Manderfield.

Wolf Bounties—Edward Munson, of Sands township, collected $27 from the county treasurer yesterday for killing a wolf. John Janopski, of Republic, brought in two wolf hides yesterday, which enriched him to the extent of $54.

Truancy Case—Mrs. Catherine Couture appeared before Justice Byrne yesterday, on the charge of failing to keep her fifteen-year-old son, Leo, in school. Justice Byrne suspended sentence for one week, during which time Mrs. Couture promised to send the lad back to school.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Seventeen Deaths Occurred in the City in October.

Seventeen deaths were reported for October. Taking into consideration the fact that two of the deaths were of non-residents, who died as the result of accidents, and that two others were of infants, who died from abnormal causes, the rate was a low one. Three men died at over eighty years of age, and the average age, barring the deaths from accidental causes, was fifty-eight.

The report of the chief of police for October shows that the month was an orderly one. Twenty-one arrests were made, nearly all of them being for drunkeness or petty larceny. All of the offenders were men, with the exception of one woman, who was arrested on the 19th for imbibing too freely, and who was released on paying a fine of $1.00 and costs. The most severe sentence meted out during October was a ninety-day term to James Sharka, for larceny. Twenty-six derelicts were accommodated with lodging.

SOO CANAL PASSAGES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Upbound vessels passing the canals the last twenty-four hours were: The Brower, 7 last night; Imperial, 8; A. E. Ames, 9:30; Doric, 5 a. m.; Wisconsin, Conemaugh, 6; Morrow, 7:30; Plankinton, 8; Mangor, 9:30; Matthews, Masaba, 10; Norway, 11; Iroquois, 11:30; Snyder, Jr., 12:30 p. m.; Goulder, Turner, John Moore, 1:30; Caldera, 2; Jones, 2:30; Superior City, Bixby, 3; Harveard, 3:30; Block, Lakeport, 4:30; Livingstone, Munroe, 5:30; Rockefeller, Jenks, Northern Light, 6:30; McIntosh, Palmer, 7:30; Maryland, 9.

NOTICE B. OF R. T.

To all members of L. L. Hood lodge No. 10, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

You are hereby requested to attend in a body the funeral of our late brother, John Maloney, to be held at 8 o'clock Friday morning Nov. 5. Members will meet at the residence, 826 North Fourth street.

E. F. RYDHOLM, President.
J. F. DuBois, Secretary.

VISIT GRAND FLEET.

Newspapermen Marvel at Strength and Preparedness of Navy.

London, Nov. 3.—Graphic descriptions of the first visit of British newspaper men to Great Britain's grand fleet are published by all the morning papers. They unite in paying tribute to the preparedness and efficiency of the British navy, not only as to the main fighting units, but also as to the less prominent, but equally important auxiliaries of various types.

A naval officer aboard one of the ships told the correspondent that in addition to the war fleet proper there are between two thousand and three thousand ships of the merchant marine employed in transport and supply duty and as many more engaged in patrol work or in watching the "declining efforts of enemy submarines." The visitors were shown the celebrated map on which are marked the places where German submarines have been captured, destroyed or sunk and various methods for meeting the submarine menace were explained to them.

"We actually saw vessels engaged in this anti-submarine business leaving port," says one correspondent. "Indeed, it is not necessary to go outside the harbor to understand why the blockade has failed. Here at anchor alongside one another lay the bane and the antidote."

One full day of the visit was spent in inspecting large new naval works at a place which a short time ago was swamp land, but now is a live and busy naval establishment, which will be large enough when completed to accommodate twenty dreadnaughts. The works include three drydocks, each of which is capable of holding any ship afloat.

The party visited the battle cruisers Lion and Tiger, viewing the patched funnels and shell wounds received in the North sea battles. They also visited the Australia and New Zealand, colonial contributions to the high sea fleet. One correspondent, touching on various devices used in painting, declares a superdreadnaught can be so cleverly disguised that even in daylight the practiced eye of a sailor is likely to mistake her for a craft a tenth of her size, while the difficulties of range finding are increased indefinitely.

TEN-DOLLAR-A-YEAR PRESIDENT OF W. L. WILL NOT RESIGN

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Tip O'Neill, the ten-dollar-a-year president of the Western Baseball league, whose call for a special meeting of the league club owners here yesterday brought only Jack Holland of St. Joseph and the proxy of Frank Isbell of Des Moines, has no intention of quitting his job.

"They can't fire me for another year," said O'Neill. "But any time they want to get rid of me let them pay me what they owe me and I will hand them their presidency. Not a member of the league has paid his dues for the year, nor have I been paid yet. I also advanced money from my own pocket to carry on the league's affairs."

The annual meeting of Federal league magnates will be held in Indianapolis, Nov. 9.

KHAKI ARM-BANDS FOR NON-MILITANTS.

London, Nov. 3.—The Earl of Derby's proposal that munitions workers and men physically unfit for military service and recruits on the waiting list, shall wear khaki arm-bands, appears to be popular and there is a probability that millions of British men will soon appear thus decorated.

The position of able-bodied young men in Great Britain without a uniform is an uncomfortable one these days. Young women offer them white feathers; people in the tram cars make sarcastic remarks, and recruiting bands yell at them in the streets.

The distinguishing mark of the khaki band will show the public that they are doing their duty or are willing to do it and relieve them of these humiliating attentions.

COLORADO HIGH COURT CURBS JUDGE LINDSEY.

Denver, Nov. 3.—The jurisdiction of the juvenile court in Denver, presided over by Judge Ben E. Lindsey, to try adults charged with crimes against minors, irrespective of the nature of the crime, was denied today in a decision by the state supreme court.

"The juvenile court is thus deprived of one of its strongest and most important functions because of the ruling," said Judge Lindsey. "The chief function of the juvenile court is to protect young girls and boys. The chief offenders against minors are adults.

"In removing jurisdiction from the court, as in this instance, the court is crippled and its chief use is destroyed."

DIVORCE MORATORIUM BLESSING TO SOLDIERS.

London, Nov. 3.—Divorce cases against officers and men serving at the front will have to stand over until they return to Great Britain.

Such was the decision of Justice Sir Henry Bargrave Deane when asked for leave to serve a divorce petition upon an officer on the fighting line.

"It is not in the interests of the nation," says the court, "for men to have their minds diverted from their duties by such matters. They had better stand over until the men return."

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our gratitude for the many marks of affection and esteem shown to him who has passed to the great beyond. We ask God's blessing and especial care for the fireman, those of the train crew, the hospital corps, the physician, the pastor the officials, his fellow workmen and the Santa Fe employes at Amarillo. Also the cordon of friends who rallied so quickly and stood by us so faithfully in our darkest hour. We thank one and all for their kindness which can never be forgotten.

MRS. W. S. COOK.
MR. and MRS. FRANK COOK.

INSURE WITH PETER WHITE & CO.

Your Bank Account

is the yard stick with which your neighors measure your prosperity

Marquette National Bank

DELFT THEATRE
TODAY

"THE WITNESS"
Three-Act Lubin Drama
Featuring Lily Leslie and Joseph Smiley.

'Ham and Bud' in 'A Flashlight Flivver'
Kalem Komedy

Friday--FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
in "PROVIDENCE AND MRS. URMY"

Theatrical

Delft Theater.

Today's headline attraction is a three-act Lubin drama, entitled "The Witness," with a capable cast, featuring Lillie Leslie and Joseph Smiley. The story is said to contain an endless number of gripping situations, in which a charming romance is interwoven. The action is vigorous and swift-moving throughout, and should hold the audience in eager suspense from beginning to end. In striking contrast with this feature, will be a new "Ham and Bud" comedy, entitled "A Flashlight Flivver." Big, clumsy Ham, and diminutive Bud never fail to keep the audience in roars of laughter, and their latest feature should prove no exception.

Tomorrow's attraction will be Francis X. Bushman, the idol of the screen, in an Essanay production, "Providence and Mrs. Urmy."

Opera House.

One of the greatest all-star casts ever assembled will be seen in "Home, Sweet Home," a wonderful six-part photo-play, founded on the theme of the famous song. This remarkable feature was produced by D. W. Griffith, the wizard of filmdom, who produced "The Birth of a Nation," and in its unusual cast will be seen twenty-five stars, each of whom has appeared in the stellar role of some famous production. This great cast includes Henry B. Walthall, star in "The Birth of a Nation," Lillian Gish and Dorothy Gish, who played the leading ingenue roles in the same production, Blanche Sweet, photo-play's most charming star, Jack Pickford, Owen Moore, and others. The production is said to be the greatest of the All-Star Film features, with a story that sways every emotion. The vaudeville offering today will be Williams and Fuller, in an eccentric singing and dancing act.

FAMOUS WOMEN AND MEN.

The modern age, according to Dr. Dorland of Chicago, has had 400 women whose achievements have enjoyed world-wide fame. These women have manifested genius in special ways, and deserve to be considered great women.

The doctor classes them as actors and singers, artists and sculptors, editors and journalists, educators, essayists, explorers, historians, litterateurs, musicians and composers, novelists, nurses, philanthropists and social reformers, physicians, poets, religionists, scientists, stateswomen, translators and writers of juvenile stories. His classification leaves somewhat to be desired by the scientist or the logician, but its defects of arrangement are not material.

Comparison of this feminine plalanx with the 400 famous men of modern times reveals striking similarities in groups and equally striking unlikeness in others. There are twenty-nine essayists among the women, twenty-eight among the men; forty-seven poetesses and forty-seven poets; thirteen feminine leaders of religion and seventeen masculine leaders; six great female doctors and eight equals for them among the men. On the side of dissimilarities there are sixty-two actresses and vocalists to seventeen actors and playwrights; four feminine to twenty masculine musicians and composers; eleven female to forty-one scientists; thirteen feminine painters or sculptors to thirty-three men; eighty feminine to thirty-eight masculine novelists; thirty feminine philanthropists or reformers to fifteen men.

The exclusively feminine fields appear to be education and writing stories for the young. The masculine domain comprises humor, invention, law, satire and war.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

THE REAL HOLY GRAIL.

Few places are more absolutely cities of the past than Cesarea. Some one has spoken of the remains of its ancient glory as the "ruin of ruins." The medieval town which was twice rebuilt by the Crusaders covered scarcely a tenth of the area occupied by the city as St. Paul knew it, and the ruins that we see today are chiefly the relics of the medieval city, which was itself built out of the ruins of the ancient city.

What a rich quarry Cesarea has been for other city builders is shown by the fact that, though it has been drawn upon for all these centuries for marble and granite and sandstone, it is not yet absolutely exhausted, but still affords building material for the peasants of the vicinity.

The green crystal vase which was found here when Baldwin I., the great Crusader, captured the city at the beginning of the Twelfth century, says the Christian Herald, gave rise to the story of the Holy Grail, which has inspired so many legends and poems. For Baldwin and his followers believed that it was the one that was used at the Last Supper by our Lord, when He gave His disciples the cup of wine and said: "Drink ye all of it; do this in remembrance of me."

SHIFT OF ENGLISH WEALTH.

Large classes of the population are reducing their expenditure, because they must do so. Their incomes have either disappeared altogether, have been greatly reduced, or have remained stationary and prices have risen. On the other hand, many sections of the population have larger incomes than they have ever had before. There has never been so little employment. The trade unions have seen to it that the increase in the cost of living has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the scale of wages. Skilled workmen are receiving wages which many a professional man can only envy. Speaking broadly, there is in progress a very remarkable turnover in the wealth of the country. The rich man is becoming poorer, the poor man is becoming richer. Thousands of workmen are earning six, eight and even ten pounds a week. The wages bill of one of the largest armament firms is about £280,000 a week. They employ 70,000 men and women, giving an average weekly wage of £4 for each employe. What are these wage earners doing with their money? The answer is, of course, that, while some are wisely providing against the inevitable rainy day that must come when industry is once more dislocated by the advent of peace, others are spending their unaccustomed wealth recklessly and foolishly buying, as one of the employers cynically said to me, "sealskin jackets for their wives, and motorcycles for themselves." To counteract fully of this kind, to stimulate economy, to preach thrift, the government has established a "war saving committee," and various unofficial organizations have been founded with the same object.—London Cor., New York Evening Post.

CHEAPER THAN HOME-MADE.

You cannot make a good cough medicine at home for as little as you pay for Foley's Honey and Tar, nor can you be sure of getting the fesh, full strength, clean and pure materials. Did you ever hear of a home-made cough medicine doing the work that Foley's is doing every day all over the country? Sold Everywhere.

Reliable Sick-Room Supplies

have much to do with the speedy recovery of the patient. Some people are not familiar with the many conveniences which are provided for this purpose. When anything is needed to add to the comfort of the sick, consult us.

Ice Bags, Hot Water Bottles, Bed Pans, Air Cushions, Rubber Sheetings, Clinical Thermometers, Cotton, Lint, Gauzes, Bandages, Etc., Etc.

and numerous other things which are handy and beneficial in the sick-room.

JONES' DRUG STORE
Baraga Ave. and Third St. Phone 764-J

Opera House Today Afternoon & Evening

HENRY B. WALTHALL
Star in "The Birth of a Nation"
in
"Home, Sweet Home"

Founded on the song that reaches every human heart.

6--Wonderful Reels of Action--6
Greatest of All-Star Film Features

Twenty-five Stars in the Cast, including Blanche Sweet, Jack Pickford, Owen Moore, Dorothy Gish and Lillian Gish.

Produced by D. W. GRIFFITH
Producer of "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

Vaudeville---Williams & Fuller Eccentric Singing and Talking Act

Matinee at 4 O'clock
Evening 7:10 to 10:30.

Prices: 5c - 10c - 15c

AUTO TAG FEES GO INTO ROAD FUND

Fellows Rules on New Law; Says That Counties May Work Prisoners on Roads.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 3.—Any county can work its prisoners on roads, under the law passed by the 1915 legislature, no matter whether the county is under the county road system or not. Attorney General Fellows so decided this morning for Ionia county. All that is necessary, he says, is a resolution of the board of supervisors.

Mr. Fellows also decided for Highway Commissioner Rogers that the 50 per cent of the motor car licenses fees under the 1916 motor car license law, which goes back to the county where the motor car is owned, can be used for the construction or repair of highways only. Where there is no county road system the expenditure of money is up to the road commissioners and the board of supervisors have nothing to do with it. Under the county road system, however, the supervisors have the running of the work.

Land taxed for building a schoolhouse within a period of three years cannot be set off without the consent of the owner, regardless of the particular amount raised or the fact that the building was not erected. This is a decision rendered for Superintendent Keeler.

The attorney general today also advised the governor that the Delta county supervisors had exceeded their rights in a resolution they passed and put up to the governor for his signature The resolution is an attempt to regulate the travel on the county highways, and Mr. Fellows says they cannot make such a law.

Do You Care For Your HEALTH?

If you have a slight ailment, if you are feeling bad, or if you lack ambition, it is a good sign that you need a good system tonic. Our Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is an elegant tonic that strengthens the entire system and fortifies all the vital organs of the body. Care for your health in the right way by taking this reliable system bracer. $1.00 per bottle.

DESJARDINS' PHARMACY
417 N. Third Street,
Marquette, Mich.

WANTED

A local store wants the services of a refined young woman who is ambitious to learn the work in a modern ready-to-wear garment store. The position affords rapid advancement to the right person. Address letter to 1-2-3, Mining Journal.
10-26-1f

Hamilton Watches

On Monthly Payments

M.F. Goldberg

Third street. Opposite Postoffice.

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.

Try a case. In quarts or pints

U.P. Brewing Co.

CHARLTON & KUENZLI,
ARCHITECTS.
Marquette -:- Michigan.

DR. C. L. GIRARD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office Over the First National Bank.
Tel. Number 736.
Residence, 305 E. Arch St., Tel. 854

"WAR ORDER" TRADE NOW IN FULL SWING

All New and Converted Munitions Factories Are Running at Full Blast.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—"American business in 'war orders' is now in full swing and supplies for the armies of the allies are being poured out in an unprecedented volume. The new crop of American rich men will be the 'war order millionaires'," says Arthur Sears Henning, in a special dispatch from Washington in the Chicago Tribune.

"With the close of this month all the new and converted munition factories will be running to capacity night and day. The factories turning out military equipment of all kinds also are running overtime. Small and abandoned plants are being given their 'bit' of the immensely profitable contracts, and concerns that feared bankruptcy before the beginning of the war are paying off mortgages, retiring bonds, and 'cutting melons.'

"At the close of September the foreign trade balance of the United States since the beginning of the war amounted to $1,600,000,000.

"American manufacturers and producers are now selling more than $100,000,000 worth of goods a month to the warring nations. By Jan. 1 the trade balance that has accrued since the beginning of the war will not be far short of $2,000,000,000.

"Some idea of the extent of the war order business is conveyed by the following figures on exports for the first eight months of the calendar year in 1914 and 1915:

	1914.	1915.
Horses	$ 2,118,789	$ 66,933,765
Mules	390,276	16,756,322
Brass and mnfrs	4,559,004	26,002,575
Breadstuffs	76,805,482	205,833,427
Aeroplanes	153,399	2,321,855
Automobiles	17,384,317	65,463,149
Chemicals and medicines	17,790,890	45,783,994
Sulphuric acid	65,843	681,083
All other acids	256,898	3,585,386
Cocoa and chocolate	233,065	1,596,458

"The surprising feature of the statistoes of the war business is the comparatively small proportion of the total exports which arms and ammunition constitute. In spite of all the clamor to the effect that America is supplying the shot and shell for the European conflict the commerce department report shows that less than $83,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition have been exported since the beginning of the war.

"That has meant about as much to the allies as one bunch of firecrackers to a small boy's Fourth of July.

"The details of the arms and ammunition business are given in the following table of exports since the beginning of the war:

	Cartridges.	Gunpowder.
1914—		
August	$ 154,080	$ 16,821
September	421,982	66,465
October	1,452,740	24,395
November	1,231,285	23,027
December	1,098,875	27,989
1915—		
January	1,381,970	129,617
February	1,900,774	34,884
March	1,616,626	65,481
April	2,648,667	417,919
May	3,028,083	1,048,607
June	2,467,378	3,234,149
July	2,427,761	4,567,929
August	2,284,540	5,296,118
Totals 13 mths	$22,114,711	$14,952,801

"The total for exlosives during the same period was $34,001,929 and that for firearms $11,800,093."

IRRITABLE CHILDREN OFTEN NEED KICKAPOO WORM KILLER.

There is a reason for the disagreeable and fretful nature of many children. Think of the unrest when the child's body is possessed by tiny worms sapping its vitality and clogging its functions. Whatever may be the cause—Your child's peevishness and irritability has a cause. Give Kickapoo Worm Killer a chance and if worms are there this humanly harmless remedy will eliminate "that children have worms is a fact." the annoying parasites. 25c. a box.

TO AID SCIENCE.

In an effort to discover an absolute test for the determination of the relative amounts of sugar that can be eliminated in the blood of normal persons as compared with that of persons suffering from pituitary gland ailments, and thus permit an accurate diagnosis, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of physiological chemistry, and forty-five first year medical students of the University of Pennsylvania are placing themselves on a sugar diet and undergoing blood tests

COMPLEXION BLEMISH?

Yes, that sluggish liver often causes it. Dr. King's New Life Pills clear the complexion, throw off impurities and release bile naturally and easily. Unless the bowels move freely and regularly all the powder in the world will not permanently cover "that muddy complexion." This laxative is mild yet effective. It does not gripe or sicken in its effects. You will not dispute the merits of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Start a treatment today. 25c.

PAPERS EXPLAIN ZEPPELIN CAMPAIGN

Attach High Value to Its "Frightfulness" and to Disturbance of British.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—All the evening papers print an identical article designed to explain to the German people the purpose of the air attacks on London and certain valuable results so far achieved. The appearance of the article at this time is considered particularly significant. The article reads:

"The object of the successful attacks of our marine airships on England's metropolis and its environs is military; the purpose is to destroy important military troops, but, above all, to endanger London, as being the most important 'etppenlage' of the English fighting forces. That in so doing this military war brings with it the destruction or endangering of private property should excite Englishmen least of all, since they, by means of their hunger for war on Germany, purposely wiped out the boundary between measures directed against the military power and measures directed against the civil population.

"Since today not hundreds of thousands, but millions of human beings in Germany must limit their consumption of food and make not inconsiderable sacrifices, we feel that the attacks of our airmen on England are a just reprisal, which make it possible for us to achieve results of military value, and at the same time to strike at England's economic life at its most vulnerable spot. That the last-named results are being achieved, according to the accounts of the English themselves, cannot be doubted.

"Just as the submarine war against England's coast makes itself felt not only through actual destruction, but also in arousing fear, which again results in all manner of protective measures detrimental to economic life, so it is also with the air war. To get some idea of the fear which has seized such aggressive circles as The London Times one need only to consider the drastic measures which its marine correspondent proposes."

If Gallieni, the ex-military governor of Paris, commanded in London, according to this correspondent, all traffic on the streets and railways and the Thames would be stopped when danger was threatened. It is hard to tell whether this suggestion is made merely to cause the British government further difficulties in connection with the air war, but if carried out, it would result, says the correspondent, "in incalculable damage to London's and, therefore, England's economic life, and the attacks of our airships thereby would have achieved a success of the greatest importance.

"The drastic measures proposed, without regard to the economic effects," the writer continues, "show most clearly what importance the English themselves attach to the Zeppelin attacks. The British government finds itself in a painful position. We can note with satisfaction that here, too, the effects of our military operations on English economic life have led to political differences of opinion of the most serious nature, calculated still further to undermine the unity of the British government."

After discussing at length the further economic burden caused by Zeppelin insurance, the article in conclusion sums up:

"The air war has brought to the English difficulties of all kinds; first, the material loss itself against which there is as yet no protection; secondly, the economic burden."

The suggestion is made here that this perhaps historic anonymous article may mark the beginning of a new period of activity in the air war on England.

AS TO GOOD DEEDS.

Philip Sidney—In the performance of a good action, a man not only benefits himself, but he confers a blessing upon others.

Farrar—If the opportunity for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day.

Corn Limpers! Use "Gets-It" and Smile!

Corns Come Right Off, Clean and Quick! You Needn't Limp, or Fuss With Your Corns Any More!

What's the use of spoiling a good time for yourself by limping around with fierce corns? It's one of the easiest things in the world, now, to get rid of them. "Gets-It" does it

"Those Corns Come Right Off, Clean As a Whistle, by Using 'Gets-It'"

the new way. That's why "Gets-It" has become the corn remedy of America, the biggest selling corn remedy in the world, preferred by millions. Do you remember that too-eating salve you tried, that sticky tape, that toe-bundling bandage, the gouging you've done with knives, razors and scissors? Well now, forget them all. No more fussing, no more pain. Whenever you use simple, easy "Gets-It," the corn is doomed, sure. So is every callus, wart or bunion. Never cut corns or calluses, it makes them grow that much faster and increases the danger of blood poison. No cutting is necessary by using "Gets-It." Use it tonight and end your corny existence.

"Gets-It" is sold by all druggists, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

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

KITCHENER GIVEN AN INVITATION TO FIGHT AT FRONT

London, Nov. 3.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the secretary of war, early this week received one of Lord Derby's invitations which are being largely circulated to men of military age to join the army. This amazing blunder was disclosed by Lord Derby, himself, who, while addressing a meeting of middle-aged recruiters, said nobody should be surprised if they received an invitation as one had been actually sent to the minister of war.

RIOTS RESULT FROM EFFORTS TO MOVE CARS

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 3.—Riot and disorder greeted the efforts of the Wilkesbarre Railway company today to operate trolley cars on its lines, which have been closed for three weeks by a strike of 335 employes. A dozen old cars on which 350 strike-breakers had been placed with orders to run to the end of the line and return to the public square were wrecked by the rioters and several persons were injured, none seriously. For a time the police were unable to preserve order, but tonight they seemed to have the situation well in hand.

In three suburbs the crowds assumed mob proportions and hurled bricks, cobblestones and scrap iron from nearby railroad yards, wrecking several cars and forcing the crews to lie flat on the floor to avoid injury.

MOB ATTACKS STRIKEBREAKERS.

The height of the disorder was reached at noon, when the mob set upon a squad of strikebreakers who had been rushed in an automobile to protect a suburban car about to leave the center of the city. All of these men were cut and bruised about the face and body, their hats and clothing were torn and the automobile was badly damaged.

On the request of Mayor Kosek officials of the company shortly after noon ordered the crews to take their cars to the barns. Guards were stationed about the strikebreakers' quarters in an old car barn tonight.

SUPERDREADNOUGHT MAKES OVER 21 KNOTS

U. S. Warship Nevada, Oil Burner, More Than Meets Requirements in Test.

Rockland, Me., Nov. 3.—The great superdreadnought Nevada sped through the seas off Owl's Head today at a rate faster than that required to admit her to the United States navy. Driven by her oil burning engines, the Nevada went through the builders' acceptance speed trials with a maximum showing of 21.04 knots, and an average record of 20.9 knots. Members of the naval trial board, headed by Captain H. B. Wilson, said the tests were "very successful."

Particularly satisfactory to them, it was said, was the demonstration of the use of oil as fuel, as the Nevada is the first battleship of the navy to be supplied with that source of power. The oil burners, it was pointed out, not only drove the ship at a speed in excess of contract requirements, but also decreased greatly the volume of smoke, thereby improving the battle efficiency of the dreadnought by making it less conspicuous in action.

The Nevada's average speed was computed from the five best runs of the twenty-three which she made over the measured mile course. She was required to show a mean record of 20½ knots for these five miles, but this was exceeded by nearly half a knot.

UNITE MEDICAL MISSIONS URGES BOARD SECRETARY

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 3.—A union of all medical missionaries of the world to bring about a standard of teaching was advocated by W. H. Grant, of New York, secretary of the Missionary Conference of North America, before the seventh annual Medical Missionary conference here today.

"The teachings of medical missionaries are altogether too irregular," Mr. Grant said. "In some countries they have had little effect; in others great good has been done. A harmonious system under one head is necessary."

Mr. Grant urged that the stronger missionaries be assigned to the countries most in need of sanitary training.

SUGAR FOR BRITAIN IS DISCOVERED AFIRE

New York, Nov. 3.—Fire of supposedly incendiary origin was discovered in the cargo of sugar on the British steamer Euterpe at her dock tonight. Captain Alfred Smith, believes the fire was incendiary and was started by some inflammable material placed in the bags of sugar before they were loaded. The damage to the sugar, which was consigned to the British government was about $5,000 and to the vessel $1,000. The Euterpe was to have sailed on Saturday.

Citrolax
CITROLAX
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Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax. Sold Everywhere.

The Father of Pure Foods

The Balanced Food

The crowning achievement of Dr. Price—a cereal food which combines the nutritive elements of wheat, rice, corn, rye and oats, in the proper proportions—a scientifically balanced human ration—yet fascinating in its delicacy and its delicious taste.

Every member of the family will eat Cream-of-All with pleasure.

Every package contains thirty liberal servings, thirty meals at one-half cent per meal.

The last word in cereals is

DR. PRICE'S Cream of All THE NATIONAL FOOD

Priceless Profit-Sharing Coupons in Every Package

Try it for breakfast tomorrow.

DR. PRICE'S ROLLED RYE The Natural Laxative

The exclusive Dr. Price Pure Foods Store in your town are

John Siegel
John Carlson

TRADE COMMISSION IS ANXIOUS TO GET EUROPE'S BUSINESS

Washington, Nov. 3.—A canvass of American manufacturers, producers, exporters and others interested in the foreign trade has been undertaken by the federal trade commission in an effort to secure a "broad referendum on the advisability of export combinations." It was announced today that 30,000 letters of inquiry were being sent out.

"The war in Europe has so affected the trade of the world that American enterprise has a peculiar opportunity to supply the wants of foreign markets and to secure a great enlarged share of the trade," the commission's announcement says. "The commission therefore deems it to be its duty to complete with all possible dispatch an investigation which may assist congress in determining what action may be required in the public interest for the promotion of American foreign trade."

BELGIAN RELIEF EXPERT ON HIS WAY TO POLAND

Berlin, via London, Nov. 3, 11:59 p. m.—Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, director of the commission for relief of Belgium, arrived in Berlin today. Dr. Kellogg is going to Warsaw, where he will spend a week in investigating conditions preparatory to making recommendations to the Warsaw government for Polish relief.

Dr. Kellogg says Americans have no intention of duplicating in Poland their relief work in Belgium and that he has merely been called in on the Polish situation as a specialist. He was accompanied by an officer who for months has been doing an administrative work in France and has now been transferred to Poland to continue his efforts there.

STOP DANDRUFF! HAIR GETS THICK, WAVY, BEAUTIFUL

Girls! Draw a Cloth Through Your Hair and Double Its Beauty.

Spend 25 Cents! Dandruff Vanishes and Hair Stops Coming Out.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

ROBERT FAY AND OTHERS WILL BE PROSECUTED BY FEDERAL OFFICERS

Washington, Nov. 3.—Prosecution of Robert Fay and other persons connected with the alleged plot to interfere with the export of munitions from the United States to the allies in Europe will be undertaken by the department of justice. This announcement was made tonight by Assistant Attorney General Warren, in charge of cases of an international character.

Officials of the department said tonight that the investigation of the allege plot so far had disclosed the fact that it had many ratifications. The investigation now under progress may last several weeks and developments in many sections of the country are looked for.

AMERICAN SCHOONER 48 DAYS IN BIG GALE, TOWED IN SKATTERED

Queenstown, Nov. 4, 2:19 a. m.—The crew of the American schooner Frderick A. Duggan, which was towed into port here yesterday evening in a shattered condition, told a story of a forty-eight day battle with the elements in the Atlantic in an endeavor to reach Philadelphia on a voyage from Fowey.

From the outset of the voyage the ship met with violent gales. Finally the captain ordered that the vessel be turned about and make a run before the gale, which she did with almost bare poles. When off the Irish coast the Duggan signalled for tugs and medical assistance, both of which were sent her and she was towed into port.

YOST WILL SHIFT MEN IN THE CORNELL GAME

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 3.—Michigan's football eleven went through a hard drill today and went into a session tonight for a quiz on rules and formations. Coach Yost has determined to give the men a hard week in preparation for the game against Cornell on Saturday. Yost announced tonight that he would shift his veteran tackle, Reiman, to a guard position and put Norton at tackle. Dunne probably will play right in place of Stattz, who is layed up with an injured ankle.

BRITAIN WILL ASK ANOTHER CREDIT VOTE

London, Nov. 3, 4:02 p. m.—Another vote of credit will be introduced in the house of commons next week. In announcing this fact today Premier Asquith did not mention the amount. It is expected to be £250,000,000 ($1,250,000,000.)

SUDDEN MUSCULAR ACHES AND PAINS—NEED NOT BE!

That is—if you use the right remedy. Sloan's Liniment is a real necessity in every home—for young and old. Its merit is praised in dozens of letters. A stiff neck from colds, children's sprains, those aching muscles, that sharp neuralgia pain—these find guaranteed relief in Sloan's Liniment. Every home meets with sudden aches and accidents. Your home needs a bottle. 25c., 50c. and $1.

BOY OF NINE, LOST IN SAGINAW, FORGETS NAME.

Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 3.—Several days ago nine-year-old Paul Berlin, or Blein, wandered into Saginaw and since then the police have been seeking his parents, but thus far to no avail. Where he came from or who his parents are the boy does not know. He is not even sure of his own name.

When the police picked him up it was expected that his parents would soon inquire for him, but no one has done so and the officials have been unable to find anyone in the city or county of a similar name who has a boy missing.

The lad says he was helping his father weed beets and was placed on a car for home by his father. He evidently boarded the wrong car. He says he lives in the country near some river. He says his mother is ill in a hospital.

LOST HIS JOB.

A well-to-do Scotch lady one day said to her gardener,

"Man Tammas, I wonder you don't get married. You've a nice house, and all you want to complete it is a wife. You know the first gardener that ever lived had a wife."

"Quite right, missus, quite right," said Tammas, "but he didn't keep his job long after he got his wife."

IT'S YOUR LIVER! YOU'RE BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK!

Don't Stay Constipated With Breath Bad, Stomach Sour or a Cold.

Enjoy Life! Liven Your Liver and Bowels Tonight and Feel Fine.

Tonight sure! Remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, breath offensive and stomach sour. Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy, constipated and full of cold. Why don't you get a box of Cascarets from the drug store now? Eat one or two tonight and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. You will wake up feeling fine and fine. Cascarets never gripe or bother you all the next day like calomel, salts and pills. They act gently, but thoroughly. Mothers should give cross, sick, bilious or feverish children a whole Cascaret any time. They are harmless and children love them.

The Peninsula Bank Ishpeming, Mich.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 2, 1915. Condensed from Statement to Commissioner State Banking Department.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans, Discounts and Bonds	$769,364.80	Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Banking House	15,000.00	Surplus Fund	75,000.00
Overdrafts	3.45	Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid.	18,816.93
Cash Resources	143,632.95	Dividends Unpaid	60.00
		Deposits	773,624.27
		Reserved for Interest	10,500.00
	$928,001.20		$928,001.20

DIRECTORS:

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

Three per cent interest paid on Savings Accounts. Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at $2.50 per year.

Ishpeming Department

(Additional Ishpeming news on page 7)

MRS. MARGARET KEARNEY PASSES UNEXPECTEDLY

Ishpeming's Oldest Settler, With One Exception, Died at Midnight Tuesday.

Mrs. Margaret Kearney, who made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Kenville, South First street, died unexpectedly Tuesday at midnight. Although Mrs. Kearney had not been in the best of health, her relatives did not regard her condition as critical until a few minutes before she passed away.

Next to Mrs. Barbara Zoberline, Mrs. Kearney was Ishpeming's oldest resident in point of years' residence here, she having lived in the city continuously, with the exception of a few months when she resided at Humboldt, since 1861. Mrs. Zoberline preceded her here a few years, and she was married here in 1862. Mrs. Kearney was married in her native place in Ireland, she and her husband coming from that country in 1860. They went to Detroit, where they remained a short time before they came to Ishpeming.

At the time of their arrival, Ishpeming was made up largely of two mining locations, the Cleveland and Lake Superior. Mrs. Kearney lived at the Cleveland for many years, and she also resided in the Lake Superior location. Her husband died about thirty years ago.

She was seventy-seven years of age and is survived by four daughters and three sons. Her sons are Patrick, James and John Kearney, all of whom have lived on the Mesaba range for the past several years. Patrick Kearney has for some years been general superintendent for an important stripping contractor. The daughters are Mrs. Fred Vogtlin, Mrs. John Redmond and Mrs. Ed. Kenville of this city, and Mrs. Susan Hooper of Duluth. The three sons and Mrs. Hooper are expected to arrive here this morning to attend the funeral.

HAD LIGHT MONTH.

Receipts of the Municipal Court in October Slightly Over $100.

The municipal court had an exceptionally light month in October, the total receipts being $102.65. The fines totalled $10; costs in criminal cases, $30; civil cases, $31; justice fees received from the county, $19.20. Received from Marshal Trevarrow as officers fees, $12.45. After turning over the money collected in fines to the county the net balance was $92.65.

The bills and payrolls approved by the council at its regular meeting last evening totalled $8,566.16. The bills totalled $4,094.21 and the payroll, $4,405.95. The amounts payable from the different funds were as follows: Highway, $1,301.07; sewer, $40.11; water, $368.93; police, $66.40; library, $515.72; cemetery, $132.05; street lighting, $1,139.16; fire, $327.53; general, $203.24.

Payrolls—Official, $1,677.66; highway, $1,777.13; water, $816.03 and sewer, $135.13.

Poundmaster Tasson reported that he had impounded fifteen cows in October and collected $7.50 in fees.

INCINERATOR PLANT.

The McGuire-Hunter company has started work on Ishpeming's new incinerator plant, which will be erected at the Barnum mine, on the site that the city has used for some years past as its garbage dock. Part of the material has already been received and workmen are now engaged exeavating for the concrete foundation. A force of about twenty men is at work extending the water and sewer systems from Graham street, from a point near Steve Melka's place to the site of the proposed new building. It will take a week or more to complete the sewer and water extensions.

NEW FIRE TRUCK DRIVER.

At a meeting of the city council, John Anderson was elected driver of the hook-and-ladder team of the fire department, succeeding the late Eric Rickstad. Mr. Anderson has been filling the position for the last two months, and he was recommended for the place by the officers of the fire department.

FIREMEN'S ANNUAL BALL AT ROLLER RINK

Members of Ishpeming Department Will Hold Their Dance Thanksgiving Eve.

The committees for the Ishpeming Fire department's twenty-fifth annual ball, to be given Thanksgiving eve, are now completing the arrangements. The Braastad Amusement hall has been secured for the function and the sale of tickets will be started this week. The firemen did not offer tickets for sale last year, because of the slack industrial conditions, but they hope to dispose of a large number this fall.

As the ball is to be held in the rink it is anticipated that the attendance will be larger than it has been in some years. Last year the firemen could not make satisfactory arrangements with the former manager of the rink, and they had to hold the ball in the Anderson hall, which was far too small to accommodate the crowd. The decorating committee plans to make the interior of the rink most attractive. Jaedecke's orchestra, eight pieces, has been engaged to furnish the music.

Tickets to the ball will be $1 a couple and dancing will start at 9 o'clock, continuing until an early hour in the morning.

The committees are made up as follows:

Arrangement—John Lacey, W. H. Trembath, C. T. Kruse, Will Maloney, James Mullins.

Music—Wm. Quayle, Otto Egger, John Murphy, Harry Shaney, Gordon Jaedecke.

Supper—W. H. Trembath, Dick Lemin, Arthur Lawrey, Mike Nolan, Hart V. Gregg.

Printing—James Mullins, Mike O'Neill, R. R. Trembath.

Door—Chris Hansen, Mike McNamara, Wm. Quayle, D. E. Maloney, John Connors.

Hall—T. J. Maloney, Al Andrews, Wm. Tobin, Bert Nault, Tom Sullivan, Arsin Perrault, Jerry O'Neill, Henry Johnson, Robert Olds.

Floor—Stelly Cox, Andrew Manley, Joe Gunville, Chris Wall, Chas. Olson, Simon Olson, Mike Hickey, Con Harrington, James Doaney, Henry Collins, Joe Pope, John Healy, Jr., John Harrington, Ed Coughlin, Pat Murphy.

Reception—J. B. Pearce, Albert Nichols, Rauel Jacobs, Howard Manley Pat Maloney, Albert Anderson, John Anderson, Pat Harrington, Pat Kennedy, Nat Rowe, Fred Argall, John Ryan, Henry Ayotte, Thomas James, John Healy, Sr.

Decorating—Arsin Perrault, Albert Anderson, Tom Sullivan, Andrew Manley, Will Maloney, Frank Belting, John Anderson, Gordon Jaedecke, Robert Olds, Joe Gunville, Joe Pope, Jerry O'Neill, John Harrington, Ed Hickey, Pat Harrington.

BOWLING TEAMS FORMED.

Y. M. C. A. Two-Men Teams Will Bowl Ninety-Game Schedule This Winter.

A bowling league, consisting of ten two-men teams, has been organized at the Y. M. C. A., to bowl during the winter months. The teams were selected by the bowling committee. The tournament will start next Monday evening. Each team will be required to roll each other team once and three games will be played. Ninety games will be rolled, in all. The league matches will be roled every night, excepting Saturday, and each team will roll a match each week.

The teams are made up as follows:

Team No. 1—Thomas Homes and Geo. Dunstan.

Team No. 2—Edward Olds and Ray Gummerson.

Team No. 3—Wm. Rose and Sidney Rose.

Team No. 4—Howard Beaglehole and Carl Sackrider.

Team No. 5—Wm. Elson and Stanley Martin.

Team No. 6—L. O. Gaint and Charles Baker.

Team No. 7—W. C. Plummer and H. Twining.

Team No. 8—Arthur Nyquist and Thomas Geraghty.

Team No. 9—J. McDougal and Don Moody.

Team No. 10—Emil Hendrickson and Lenwood Williams.

ORGANIZING CLASSES.

Members of Y. M. C. A. Preparing Their Plans for Active Season.

Now that the membership contest between Calumet and Ishpeming has been brought to a close, the gymnasium classes of the Y. M. C. A. will have the right of way. The evening and afternoon classes for the men have already been organized and the juniors will be organized this week by Assistant Secretary Carlyon, assisted by other members of the boys' department.

The schedule for the evening classes is complete, and each evening, except Saturday, is taken up. The afternoon classes for business and office men have been started. A number of new members, secured during the contest, have joined these classes.

The Fireside club will begin its regular Sunday afternoon meetings a week from next Sunday, the 14th. Plans are also being made for the Father and Sons banquet, which was announced in connection with the membership contest. This will likely take place the latter part of this month.

A basketball team from the "Y" will play the boys at Camp Sosowagaming a week from tomorrow, the 12th. The game will take place at Big Bay. The line-up of the Ishpeming team will probably be Urquhart and Olds, forwards; Eldred, center; Beaglehole and Anderson, guards.

BOWLED TIE GAME.

Teams Nos. 6 and 8 rolled a tie game in the Business Men's Bowling league Tuesday evening at the Empire alleys. In the roll off No. 6 won by three pins. Although No. 8 was high in the total pins, the team lost in two of the three games. Lundin and Reidinger, members of team No. 6, were not in good condition and did not bowl up to their usual stanard. The scores were as follows:

No. 6—				Tot.
Talo	162	147	151	469
Reidinger	99	140	187	426
Lundin	184	145	148	477
	445	432	486	1363

No. 8.—				Tot.
Braastad	139	190	173	502
Gleason	146	139	133	418
Peterson (sub)	160	163	123	446
	445	492	429	1366

Tonight teams No. 5 and 7 will meet at 8 o'clock.

Manager Zinn is offering a turkey as a prize to the bowler having the highest three-game total from Nov. 1 until Thanksgiving day. He also is offering, for the month of November, a carton of cigarettes for the highest score rolled on each of the four alleys. No bowler can win two prizes. Tuesday night Saline rolled a total of 240, which is high to date. His score of 234 is also high on No. 2 alley.

SOME CONSOLATION.

"There's one consolation about being in jail, mum."

"What is that, my poor man?"

"After I once go to bed nobody makes me get up and go down to be sure that the back door's locked."—Detroit Free Press.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—THIS AND 5c.

Don't Miss This. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Sold Everywhere.

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what is the meaning of ostentation?

Paw—Ostentation, son, is a way the neighbors have of showing off.—Indianapolis Star.

FOR SALE—Horse, harness, cutter and rubber-tire buggy. Price, $100. Inquire Arthur Kelly, 309 Main street, Ishpeming. 11-4-3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Six-room house; modern conveniences. Call on premises. 725 Wabash street. 11-1-1w

FOR SALE—Team of horses and outfit, suitable for teaming purposes. Inquire Henry Ayotte, 839 S. Pine St. 10-30-6t

A Savings Account

is the best start towards **SUCCESS.**
Ready money permits **SEIZING OPPORTUNITY.**
START AN ACCOUNT NOW.

The Miners' National Bank
ISHPEMING, MICH.

CONSOLIDATED FUEL & LUMBER CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER
ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURED MATERIAL
We can supply you with anything in the building material line at the lowest prices on the shortest possible notice.
CEMENTS BRICK

We also have in stock and handle all kinds of
COAL
ISHPEMING, NEGAUNEE, MARQUETTE and GWINN, MICH.

N. E. Skud Est. Store
will be closed Friday Nov. 5th
in order to remark our stock for the
GREEN TAG SALE
which starts Saturday, November 6th
Our store will be closed all day Friday.
Watch paper Saturday morning for particulars of Sale

Edison Mazda
The Highest Quality Lamp

10 Watt Lamps 25c each
15 " " 25c "
25 " " 25c "
40 " " 25c "
60 " " 32c "
100 " " 60c "

For store and indirect lighting the new Gas Filled Lamp is supreme.

100 Watt.....85c each
200 " .....$1.70 "

Marquette County Gas & Electric Co.

Black, Alice Blue and Green
Corduroys
$1 yard
New Fur Trimming
50c to $1.00 yard
New Corduroy Tams
50c
J. SELLWOOD & CO.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT OF
Solid Gold Lodge Emblems
CHARMS, BUTTONS, PINS and PENDANTS
For Ladies and Gentlemen
THE LARGEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY.
Gerzi's Jewelry Store

ISHPEMING THEATRE
EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE TODAY
WALKER WHITESIDE
THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ACTOR IN
The Melting Pot
ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S GREATEST PLAY
A wonderful photodrama in six parts. This will be one of the biggest film events of the year.
Matinee at 4—Adults 15c, children 10c; Evening—7 and 8:45, all seats on first two floors 25c, gallery 10c.
Excellent Vaudeville---NATIONAL CITY FOUR
COMEDY AND HARMONY SINGING

New Lunch Room
Voelker Bldg., Main Street
Hot and Cold Lunches
Cigars, Tobacco, Temperance Drinks, etc.
Give us a call.
ERIC CARLSON

ONE-ACT PLAY CALLED FOR.

Poetry announces a prize of $100, donated by the Players Producing company, for a one-act poetic play. The conditions are that the play be in poetic form—in metrical verse or vers libre; that it be American in subject matter or substance; and that it be actable. The acting rights of the accepted play will belong to the Players Producing company, with the custom ry royalties to the author in the event of production. The accepted play will be published in Poetry. Plays must be received not later than Feb. 1, 1916.—Poetry.

Why a Banking Connection?

A man with a bank account is often benefited in many ways he may know nothing about.

Parties inquiring for a man's business standing in a community by letter, or in person, usually apply first at the bank.

It is the institution that has its hands continually on the public pulse.

A bank reference can be used by the individual to good advantage.

FIRST NATIONAL
NEGAUNEE **BANK** MICH
Capital & Surplus $200,000.00.

U. S. DIALECTS.

Professor Thomas A. Knott, of the University of Chicago, lecturing on "Variabilities and Standards of Pronunciation," said that there are divers dialects in the United States—he instanced the New York, the New England, the southern, the middle western, the western—but that there is no standard of spoken English. There will be tears and breaking hearts for this in Boston, perhaps in Indianapolis and Chicago itself, but it is true; and doubtless the number of dialects is much greater than Professor Knott makes it. But that may be left to the American Dialect society. Many a word avoided by prigs, marked "colloquial," as if that were not a strength and an honor, by the dictionary makers, wins its way into the accepted literary speech. The language of the farm and workshop, rich with vital energy, unspoiled, its edges not worn with use, the popular spoken tongue, that is in large part the English language as it exists for most speakers. The canned, merely literary part in padding decoration, leather and prunella.

As words have their fortunes, in orthoepy, Professor Knott ventured to say that "there is a tendency in the east, about Philadelphia, and in the middle west, particularly in Chicago, where men of all dialects are coming together, to form a composite dialect throughout this section. And it is likely that when this unformed compromise dialect has been more uniformly established its standards of pronunciation and grammar will become the standard of the commonly spoken language."

The emergence of thousands of obscure men into places of distinction and power in this democracy "must mean," the professor predicted, that "much of the language of the farm, the slum, and the workshop shall become a part of the dialect of 'the higher classes.'" Inevitably; and so much the better for the language and "the higher classes." Oldsters can remember when "wound" rhymed with "bound" and "deaf" with "leaf." "Program," with his accent on his first, has not long been naturalized, and is a bone of contention to many. Few take the trouble to give the dictionary pronunciation of "permetory." Even as to the favorite "automobile" there is a division among the purists. On "eether" "eyether" Professor Knott gives no decision, a wise and safe course. Family peace has been disturbed by squabbles over tea correct utterance of that dangerous word. And who has any right to say that vulgarisms of the present may not become of the best usage in the future? Professor Knott, a scholar of admirable and rare open-mindedness, cites "ketch," "perty," and "rassle" as possible or likely members of the coming orthodox school of orthoepy. Let us be tolerant to mispronunciations. Indeed, if there is no standard of the spoken language there can be no enduring standard of pronunciation. Though Professor Knott assures us that the dictionaries are no "final authority," they are ultimate enough for us of the working day world."—New York Times.

THE GUSHING HABIT.

The gushing habit is another form of the hysterical frenzy. The subject is to be the point now becausse in too many quarters there is a tendency, not to reform or discipline, but to gush—to swell with emotion over the fallen angels who are sent to prisons. The kind of gush we are thinking of is true windiness that is fond of disclaiming against the terrific bogey of punishment; that tells us in platform efforts that children and criminals should not be punished; it is the form of babble which we associate with pompous sermonizing and hands laid on hearts—the emptiness and windiness that incite the public to pose before the mirror and admire itself prodigiously. It is not only an absurd and dangerous habit, but a morbid one. Hysterical gush and windiness serve no good ends, except to butt thick heads against hard facts. They help to deceive the people for a time, to deceive them as to their brains and nerves; to prevent them from regarding increasing idiocy and hysteria clear enough in the light of symptoms of national disease. The way most assuredly to fight the malady is not to go "up in the air" on political or piratical airships, armed by crazy mobs, for on such craft it is impossible to steer clear of vertigo or provide rules of law and common sense.—New York Medical Journal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Negaunee State Bank

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Every individual or business enterprise has affairs requiring the services of one or more of the above departments of business conducted by this bank. Our policy is to render the best possible service in all departments and solicit your business with this assurance.

Markets

UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOREIGN SITUATION SENDS STOCKS A'TUMBLING

New York, Nov. 3.—Unfavorable foreign developments over the holiday were chiefly responsible for today's nervous and unsettled stock market. The frank utterances of the British premier, including virtual admission of the failure of the allies in the Dardanelles and the continued success of the Teutonic forces in the Balkans caused additional liquidation at London. Bethlehem Steel opened with a four-point gain at 465, but fell violently to 425 and closed at 4.0. General Motors scored a loss of 29 points at 365 and Crucible Steel fell 7¾ to 74½, despite the publication of the company's annual report as of Aug. 31, last, showing a surplus of more than $3,000,000 in place of the previous year's deficit of $735,000.

Baldwin Locomotive made an extreme decline of six to 125, Willys-Overland was lower by nine at 250, Maxwell lost five at 75 and Studebaker 5 at 162, the latter's dividend increase of only 1 per cent being something of a disappointment. Other heavy industrial and equipment issues included New York Air Brake, American Can, Continental Can, General Electric and Westinghouse. United States Steel suffered from heavy pressure, declining a point to 86, with only partial recovery.

Railroads of high and low degree were the mainstay of the market, though yielding at times. Canadian Pacific was the only standard issue in that division to show a reactionary tendency, declining five to 188. This was fully offset, however, by the strength of the coalers, including Norfolk & Western, which rose 2⅛ to 122⅝, a record quotation.

Total sales amounted to 945,000 shares.

BOSTON COPPERS.

Ishpeming, Nov. 3.—Were it not for the reaction in the war stocks today the coppers would have closed very much higher. As it was small gains were made all through the list. Calumet & Arizona was the feature, selling up to 69¼. This issue is intrinisically worth much more than going prices on 18-cent metal. We also believe that New Cornelia stock and bonds should be bought. Butte & Superior was very active today and easily regained its early loss. Mohawk sold up to 85 and Mass, Lake and East Butte were active. In the curbs New Baltic was the feature. While no announcements have been made the buying might indicate that something favorable has been closed in regards to a land deal that has been pending. The war stocks were quite heavy. Crucible broke down eight points and Bethlehem Steel sold as low as 425. The railroads are in better demand and they were slightly higher with Reading a feature.—J. A. Minnear & Co.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Coppers sagged off a little around noon, in sympathy with New York coppers, but regained strength just before the close. Sales of Lake copper were reported just before the close at 18½ cents, for several million pounds, and the demand at 18½ cents is strong.—Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co.

Yesterday's closing prices were:

Adv	2 @	2⅜
Ahm ...	96 @	97
All	55 @	56
Anac ...	82⅜ @	82½
A. Com.	7¾ @	8
Arc	10½ @	11¼
B & S..	68¼ @	68½
C & A..	68½ @	69
C & H..	560 @	565
Cent ...	17¾ @	18
Chino ..	53 @	53½
Cop R..	59¼ @	59½
E. Butte	13⅜ @	13½
Frank ..	9 @	9¼
Greene .	39 @	39¾
Gran ..	86¾ @	87
Han ...	16 @	16½
I. Roy..	28½ @	29½
Insp ...	45⅜ @	45⅞
LaSal ..	5¼ @	6
Lake ...	13½ @	14
Mass ...	14¼ @	14½
Mayfl ..	4½ @	4¾
Mich ...	2¼ @	2⅜
Mia	34 @	34½
Moh	84 @	84½
N. Butte	32 @	32½
Nev. C..	15⅜ @	15¾
N. Lake.	1⅝ @	1¾
O. Col..		3½
O. Dom.	54¾ @	55
Osce ...	87 @	88
Quin ...	86 @	86½
Ray C..	26¼ @	26½
Shan ...	7½ @	8
Shat ...	32½ @	33
Sup	27½ @	28½
Trin ...	9½ @	10
Tam ...	51 @	52
U Cons.	12¾ @	13
U Cop..	72¾ @	73
Vict ...	2¾ @	3¼
Win	3¼ @	3¾
Wol	60 @	61
Wyan ..	1⅝ @	1¾
Precious—		
Atl	.25 @	.27
Alta C..	.15 @	.20
Chief ..	.94 @	.97
C. Res..	.55 @	.60
D. West	3 @	3½
Gold C..	1¼ @	1⅜
I Blos..	.72 @	.74
La Rose	.50 @	.51
Nipls ..	6¾ @	7
Hed	28	
Jim But	.72 @	.75
Jumbo .	1¼ @	1⅜
Emma .	.27 @	.28
K. Lake	3½ @	3¾
Homstk	120½	
M. Ton..	.26 @	.30

McKin .	.25 @	.30
Stew ...	.75 @	.87
Success	.60 @	.65
S. Hecla	2¼ @	2½
Tem	.42 @	.43
T Mng..	5½ @	5¾
T Mgr..	.34 @	.40
T Bel...	3⅝ @	3⅞
T Ext...	2¾ @	2⅞
W End.	.68 @	.72
Yukon .	2¼ @	2½
Curbs—		
Alg	1½ @	1⅝
Boh	2 @	2¼
Brad ...	11⅞ @	12
Big Led	3½ @	4
B & L..	.31 @	.33
B & B..	3⅛ @	3¾
C & M..	.65 @	.75
Coppe M	1⅞ @	2⅛
D. Daly	1¾ @	2
Denn ..	9¾ @	10
Hoton ..	2½ @	3¼
Ind	5¼ @	5½
I Cap C	5 @	6
I Cap P	7 @	8
Kew ...	2⅞ @	3
N Bal...	3½ @	3.90
N Corn.	8⅛ @	8¼
Onon ...	1⅝ @	1¾
Oneco ..	1 @	1⅛
Ojib	1½ @	2
SW Mia	.50 @	1
S. Lake	5½ @	6
S & B..	2¾ @	3
Toul ...	.35 @	.38
U Verde	5.78 @	5⅞
U Metal	8¾ @	8⅞
W A..	1¾ @	2
New York—		
Atchison		109¾
C & O		61½
Can. Pac		188¾
Erie		44⅛
Car Foundry		86
Beth Steel		430
C F & I		56¼
Loco		67½
Mo. Pacific		7½
Penna		60⅝
Rock Island		19
N Y Central		103¼
St. Paul		95
Cruc Steel		76
So. Pacific		102⅜
Smelters		91
Steel		86¾
Steel Pfd		116⅜
U. Pacific		138⅝
West'ghouse		69¾
Rep. Iron		53¾

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Anouncement of a large increase of the world's available supply started a selling movement that more than offset an early bulge today in the price of wheat. As a result the market closed heavy. December wheat, 103½; May wheat, 104¾; December corn, 59¼; May corn, 60¾; December oats, 38¾; May oats, 39¾.

PRODUCE PRICES AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Butter, eggs and poultry, unchanged. Receipts of eggs, 4,022 cases.

LOCATING THE TROUBLE.

When one is suffering from backache, rheumatisb, lumbago, biliousness, sharp pains, sore muscles, and stiff joints it is not always easy to locate the source of trouble, but nine times out of ten it can be traced to overworked, weakened or diseased kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills have benefited thousands of sufferers. Sold Everywhere.

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Negaunee Department

URGE USE OF TEAL LAKE ROAD FOR AUTOS

Would Decrease Wear on Main County Road—Is a Beautiful Drive.

To decrease the wear and tear on the main highway between Negaunee and Ishpeming, which is used by practically all Marquette county autoists, Negaunee drivers are advocating the use of the road north of the city, around by the way of Teal lake and the Cambria location. The distance by this road is little, if any, greater than by the county road, and it is in fine condition.

There are a number of Negaunee and Ishpeming drivers who have used the main highway but few times this season. The Teal lake road is not crossed by any railroad tracks. The scenery is most attractive and the entrance to Ishpeming is made near the cemetery and on Third street. For drivers desiring to go to the principal residence districts of either of the two cities the road is most convenient. The Negaunee end begins on Teal Lake avenue, near the water works station, and at Ishpeming it starts from Third street, about two blocks from the cemetery.

The roadway is in splendid condition with the exception of a few bad holes at the Cambria location, and the bad stretch of road between the Negaunee hospital and the water works station. The holes can be filled in with a few loads of gravel, and it has been suggested that the work be done at once.

The city has repaired the roads on the railway crossings on Gold and Silver streets, and the "trench" on Gold street, near the Negaunee Greenhouses, which auto owners have continually complained about for the past two years has been filled in.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Charles Johnson spent yesterday on business at Gwinn.

J. P. Parkin, of Houghton, spent the past few days here on business.

Walter Peterson is confined to his home on Cyr street, with tonsolitis.

Joseph LaBonte, of Marquette, was a Negaunee business visitor yesterday.

E. F. Murphy, of Marinette, was a Negaunee business visitor yesterday.

Elis Lilyeroos, of Hancock, has taken a position as barber with John Honka.

Joseph Barabe, county treasurer, was a business visitor yesterday at Marquette.

Miss Mary Lavelle left yesterday, to spend a few days visiting with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. D. Lafkas and son have returned from a few days' visit with relatives at Munising.

Charles Lindstrom, of Sault Ste. Marie, is spedding a few days in the city, visiting with relatives and friends.

The shoe repair shop owned by Mrs. Martell, East Iron street and occupied by H. Muinonen, is being rebuilt. The shop will be made four feet wider and plate glass windows will be put in. Contractor Max Faust is doing the work.

Arthur Aker and Miss Mary Michaud were married Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock at St. Paul's church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. Dingfelder and Miss Sophie Michaud, sister of the bride, and Joseph Aker were the attendants.

The funeral of the late Ferdinand Ganzorto, killed Saturday by a fall of ground at the Maas mine, was held yesterday morning, and was largely attended. The two Italian societies, headed by the Negaunee Star band turned out in a body.

John Robare, a Duluth South Shore section hand, is suffering from an injury to his head caused when he was hit by a pick while he was at work. Robare, who was stooping over to shovel, was struck by his partner who did not notice him. The end of the pick went into Robare's head about an inch. He will be confined to his home for a few days.

When two automobiles approached each other at the east end of Iron street yesterday, at noon, the nuckle on the front axel of the larger car, a Studebaker, snapped when the brakes were applied suddenly to prevent an accident, and the left front wheel was broken. Both cars were going slowly and were stopped just as they came together. The Ford, owned by a Marquette man, was slightly damaged, the front axel and fenders being bent. A street car standing at the end of the line made it impossible for the driver of either car to see the other.

Finland has an area of 144,249 square miles, of which one-sixth is water, owing to the innumerable lakes in the interior of the country.

STOPS ANY COLD IN A FEW HOURS

"Pape's Cold Compound" Opens Clogged Nose and Head and Ends Grippe.

Relief comes instantly.

A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine.

BASKETBALL POPULAR.

High School Will Have Several Class Teams, Also Regular Five.

Basketball is becoming one of the most popular of sports with Negaunee High school students. Coach Smith expects to have a strong first team this season. It will have several of last year's players to build around, and with the new material, which is considered good, should be one of the best teams that has ever represented the high school.

Several class teams will be formed and a schedule will be played out before the opening of the regular interscholastic season.

A movement has been started to organize a fast city team, and it is thought that some of the former high school stars will get together for that purpose within a few weeks. Fenton Manning, one of the cleverest basketball players ever developed in this county, will undoubtedly be selected to captain the team. Other players who will likely try out for places will be Adolph Frederickson, Bernard Proulx, Harvey Lahti, Hilmer Leaf and Dan Cushing. If arrangements to that effect can be made with Manager Wilson of the Adelphi rink, all of the games will be played there.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Rev. James Stanaway, American Union Missionary, Has Large Itinerary.

Rev. James Stanaway of this city, missionary for the upper peninsula district of the American Sunday School Union, is establishing many new Sunday schools in the district. Some of his time is spent supervising the work of the schools already established. Rev. Stanaway makes regular visits to all of the schools, and his itinerary calls for much. He recently perfected the organization of a school at Green, in Ontonagon county, and during the past month has organized four other Sunday schools, one in Menominee, two in Dickinson and one in Baraga county, the latter at Nestoria.

LATE CLOSE LOOKED FOR.

Negaunee mining men are confident that the shipping season will continue this year until the first part of December, or right up to the close of navigation.

Steam shovels are still being worked at most of the mines here and the movement from the pockets has been steady. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company has been the heaviest shipper, but a great amount of ore has also been sent out from the Breitung and Republic Iron & Steel company mines. Practically all of the ore that is being hoisted is being shipped, and a large tonnage is still being loaded from the stockpiles.

The ore movement from the Swanzey range has been on a large scale this year, and some of the largest stockpiles have been cleaned up. Steam shovel and engine crews worked nearly every Sunday. Practically all of the ore from the Swanzey range has been shipped over the Lake Superior & Ishpeming and the Marquette, Munising & Southeastern railway. The ore from the Oliver Iron company's Stegmiller mine at Princeton, has been shipped over the Chicago & Northwestern railway to Escanaba.

Ishpeming

WALKER WHITESIDE TODAY.

Actor, Who Opened Ishpeming Theater, Will Be Seen In Photoplay.

Walker Whiteside, who had the honor of opening the Ishpeming theater on December 15, 1903, in a comedy drama, "We Are King," is the star in the photodrama, "The Melting Pot," which will be shown this afternoon and evening. Mr. Whiteside scored his greatest triumph in the stage production of "The Melting Pot."

The story of the play is as follows:

David Quixano, a young Jewish student of the violin, is left an orphan through the massacre of the orthodox Jews in Kishneff by forces under the direction of Baron Ravendal, governor of Kishneff. Wounded by a ball from the pistol of the Baron, David takes refuge in the synagogue and is arrested with others of his faith who have fled there for safety. In the meantime, Vera the daughter of the Baron, attracts the attention of spies because of her presence in the home of a revolutionist, although she has gone there on an errand of mercy.

She at last quarrels with her father, who finds his duty in the merciless persecution and slaughter of those who cling to the Jewish faith, and slashes a portrait of Alexander III before his eyes. She is arrested, thrown in prison and sentenced to Siberia after her father turns against her. By changing clothes with a Jewish woman who is told off for transportation to America, she makes her escape and finally reaches America.

David is exiled to the United States with other Jews and finds a home with his uncle and grandmother. He gets a place in an East Side concert hall, where he plays for the patrons of the hall. There Vera, who has become a worker in an East Side mission, meets him and their common love for music brings them closer and closer together until a greater love becomes the big thing in their lives.

Through Vera, a music master is interested in David, who has begun the composition of a great symphony which shall musically symbolize America as the huge "melting pot" of all races of the earth. At this juncture David's uncle learns that David and Vera are in love and throws David and his fiddle from the Quixano household. A busybody has cabled the Baron Ravendal that his daughter is about to marry a Jew and the Baron hastens to America.

In a scene fraught with dramatic intensity, David recognizes the master of the massacre in Ravendal and turns from Vera with the words: "No No! There is a river of blood between us."

The great symphony finished, David conducts the playing of it before a brilliant audience and is proclaimed a genius. Overcome, he seeks the solitude of the night on the roof above the concert hall. There Vera finds him and both move to the balustrade, where, looking abroad, they may see seething New York below them. David takes her in his arms and indicates with his violin the great "Melting Pot" of the world.

ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Frank Nickerson, of the I. E. Swift company, was in the city yesterday.

Ben Blooken has accepted a position in the barber shop of Alfred Johnson.

Harry Annen, of Green Bay, Wis., spent yesterday in the city on business.

Clarence Gill and family came down from the copper country yesterday to visit Mr. Gill's mother, Mrs. T. F. Gill.

Richard Hendra arrived home yesterday from Gilbert, Minn., where he has been employed for the last two months.

Jake Goldman, of Bessemer, and Adolph Skud, of Ironwood, are in the city on a few days' visit to Mrs. N. E. Skud and family.

Mrs. Leo Wilson and children, are here from Green Bay to visit Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hennessey, of Lake street.

A business meeting of the Presbyterian Ladies' Reserve Fund will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the church. A full attendance is desired.

The advanced pupils from Professor Leslie Austin's studio will give a concert recital in the Anderson hall, Monday evening, Nov. 15., at 8:15 o'clock.

Captain Duncan Campbell of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company's properties, who has been ill for some time past, has gone to Chicago to consult Dr. Murphy.

Employes of the Marquette County Gas & Electric company are repairing the diamond crossing on First street, near the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company's depot.

Major Boyd of the Salvation Army, who will arrive in the city this morning, will give a lecture in the Ishpeming barracks on Cleveland avenue this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. A musical program has been arranged and the public is invited.

Captain F. E. Keese, general superintendent of the Oliver Iron Mining company's properties here, went to Escanaba Tuesday. He returned to the city yesterday, accompanied by several other officials, who went to Escanaba to look over the crusher plant.

Joseph Leffler and William Billings left last evening for Chicago, where they will spend a few days on business. They expect to return during the latter part of the week or early next week. Mr Billings will drive to Ishpeming the new Marmon Forty-One touring car, which his father, James Billings, recently purchased.

A number of Ishpeming and Negaunee friends last evening surprised Arthur Hendra, who is here on a furlough from the navy, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hendra, Fifth street. An enjoyable musical program was given by Williams' orchestra and the evening was spent in playing games. Lunch was served.

The Cloverland Sunday school class of the Salisbury Methodist Episcopal church was entertained Tuesday evening by Dave Corlett, the president, at his home at the Salisbury. After an interesting musical and literary program, Rev. J. R. Stevens, the pastor, read a paper on the topic, "Our Interest in the Other Fellow." Lunch was served and all present felt benefited by the inspiration.

The National City Four, who present a splendid program of comedy and harmony singing, will open a three days' engagement this afternoon at the Ishpeming theater. The matinee will be at 4 o'clock and the picture will be Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot," a six-part production. The matinee prices will be fifteen cents for adults and ten for children, and in the evening the prices will be twenty-five cents for all seats on the first two floors, and ten cents in the gallery.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

"We need a national law that will keep all children in school until they are sixteen," D. H. Warner, one of the largest manufacturers in Connecticut, told a representative of the national child labor committee the other day. Mr. Warner is the head of the Warner Bros. Corset company, of Bridgeport, who recently put his 4,000 employes on a forty-eight-hour week although the state law permits him to operate fifty-five hours a week.

"The manufacturer who employs children of fourteen or fifteen does not benefit himself because children are not good workers; he does not benefit the community because he harms the child, and it is the good of the community, not the individual manufacturer, that must be considered in this question of child labor.

"I never employ children under sixteen if I can get older workers because I consider the years between fourteen and sixteen the most impressionable ones of a child's life and I know that the factory influence is a bad one, no matter how careful the employer may be. Those years should be spent in school and in the open, not in the factory where physical, mental, moral and financial growth is stunted. If we must have men with a college education in the executive positions, it is equally necessary to have a proportionate amount of training throughout the entire force. I find it extremely difficult to get intelligent girls for responsible positions. I have tried to train them but their lack of education makes it impossible for them to go beyond a certain point.

"It is true, of course, that poverty makes it necessary for some children to go to work before they are sixteen. I think it might be advisable to permit exemptions to the sixteen-year limit for such children who are over fourteen and are declared physically fit for work by a physician. Cases of actual poverty are not very numerous, however. Many children are sent to work because their parents are not poor but avaricious."

GOITER

Goiter is not only unsightly, but disagreeable. It has a tendency to make one nervous, irritable, short of breath, etc.

Desjardins' Goiter Remedy

UNGOITROID

Is a success.

Cures in the most simple manner, externally, by absorbtion.

After UNGOITROID has reduced a goiter it stays down.

Price $2.00 postpaid.

Prompt attention given to mail orders.

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Cut Flowers

Roses, Kaiserine, Sunburst and Milady Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Smilax

Potted Plants
Byclamens and Primroses

Palms and Ferns
Begonias
Swansonias

We are especially equipped to handle out-of-town business. Mail and telephone orders given prompt attention.

'Phone 80

Negaunee Greenhouses
Negaunee, Mich.

BEAVERS REBUILT DAM.

The beavers, which have been working havoc with farms in Wisconsin because the farmers are not allowed by law to kill the beavers or damage their dams, have caused a wave of protests from north Wisconsin railroadmen.

A violent appeal for assistance made to headquarters here has resulted in a new order, which means the stamping out of all the beaver colonies in the state and their transfer to the state forest preserve around Trout lake.

Chairman James Nevil of the conservation commission issued this order when it was reported to him that the St. Paul railroad tracks between Merrill and Goodnow, in Oneida county, are being flooded by the water backed up into the swamps by the beaver colony on Bear creek.

The water is so high that travel over the road is dangerous and a washout is likely at any time, it is said.

A farmer named Hansen, in Marinette county, has been complaining that beavers have wrecked his farm, a dam throwing forty acres of his cultivated eighty acres under a foot of water.

He was permitted to dynamite the dam, but the beavers would rebuild it over night. He and his men would spend half of the next day blowing it out again, and after the procedure continued several months his complaints became vociferous. He was not permitted to kill the animals, however.

The commissioner of conservation has issued orders to the game wardens in Marinette to catch the beavers there and take them to the tightly fenced state reserve.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them Off With Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are the successful substitute for calomel—there's never any sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

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

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result.

Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

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The Food-Drink for All Ages
Nourishing
Delicious
Digestible
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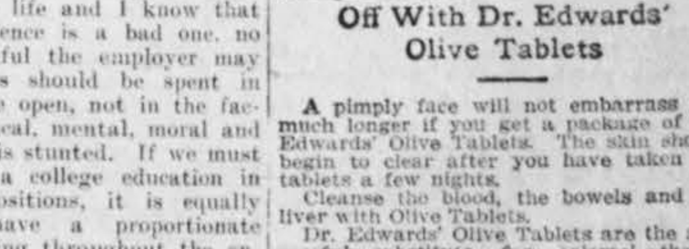

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute

JUDGE O'BRIEN FINDS FOR BANK

Decision in Litigation Betwewen the Reichels and L. G. Kaufman, et al, in Which Heavy Damages Were Claimed, for Conspiracy, Has Just Been Rendered.

Houghton Jurist Is Unable to Find Support for Contentions of the Lumbermen—North Marquette Mill Deal Figured Prominently in the Court Proceedings.

Judge O'Brien, of the Houghton circuit, yesterday filed his opinion in the case of Louis G. Kaufman, et al, vs George Reichel, et al. and George Reichel, et al, cross complainants, vs. Louis G. Kaufman, et al, cross defendants, in which he held with Mr. Kaufman and the First National bank on all contentions.

Kaufman vs. Reichel was a proceeding to foreclose on mortgages held by the bank as security for loans and interest aggregating, at the time it was brought, $19,267.85. The mortgages covered the Reichel farm, in the northwestern part of the city, lots 54, 55, 57 and 58 of Harlow's addition and the Hoist property on Dead river, ten miles west of the city. The amount of the claim was undisputed, as was also the right of the First National to foreclose, subject only to the claims for damages submitted in the cross bill.

All these claims Judge O'Brien sets aside as not substantiated. The foreclosure proceedings were started in May, 1912, and in May, 1913, Reichel Bros. filed their cross bill. Eldredge and Miller had the case for the bank. Later, because of a press of other matters, Mr. Eldredge dropped out and W. P. Belden, of Ishpeming, became associated with Mr. Miller in it. The Reichels' case was conducted by C. F. Button. The actual trial was on the cross bill, and the case was argued in February last.

The Cross Bill

The cross bill filed in behalf of the Reichels sets up a series of claims of fraud and conspiracy.

It was charged that whereas the First National had agreed to credits to the Reichels of $15,000 for logging operations on Dead river in 1907-08, the bank refused, when the Reichels' loans amounted only to $14,000, to advance the money to secure insurance on the logs, which in September of 1908 were destroyed and became a total loss.

In 1909-10, when the Reichels were logging the Jensen timber, the bank again agreed to loans to cover the operations, if they would secure the timber and secure the Carpenter-Cook company for supplies by mortgage on their Seney lands, which mortgage it undertook to discharge. The bank failed to meet the mortgage, the Carpenter Cook company foreclosed and the lands were sold and totally lost.

The third citation of the cross bill deals with the North Marquette sawmill, built by the Reichels, which is now operated by Schneider & Brown. When the erection of this mill was decided on by the Reichels the bank, it was charged, agreed to loan, from time to time, such amounts as would be required to erect and complete the plant.

Business Men Made Loan.

Despite this understanding, the bank in December, 1910, refused, it was charged, further loans to the Reichels, and suggested that they seek assistance through the Marquette Commercial club. This suggestion was followed, and Marquette business men signed notes aggregating $4,100, which were discounted at the bank, the business men taking a chattel mortgage on the mill as security. The mill was operated from July 7, 1911, until about Sept. 14, 1911, when it was stopped because a creditor, who had furnished the belts, removed them. The chattel mortgage was foreclosed, and on Oct. 2 the mill was sold at public sale for $2,000. It was bid in by E. S. Bice, the trustee.

It was further alleged that in March, 1912, the bank forced Reichel Bros. to bring the remainder of their logs to the mill, where about 7,000,000 feet was sawed into lumber. This lumber was sold at a foreclosure sale in July, 1912, and was bid in by Mr. Bice for $8,250. Mr Bice, it was alleged, subsequently sold the lumber and logs for $9,000, and it was charged that they are worth $15,000.

The bank, it was asserted, conceived the plan of ruining Reichel Bros. The saw mill was worth $25,000, although it was sold to Schneider & Brown for only $2,500, and by misrepresenting the standing of the Reichels to Upham and Alger, a Chicago firm, the bank prevented them from establishing business relations with that firm.

As a result of this series of fraudulent acts, the Reichels charged that they had lost real estate in Marquette, Baraga and Schoolcraft counties worth at least $40,000 and personal property worth $6,000, as well as the profits they would have made through the operation of the mill and from dealing with Upham & Alger.

The answer to the cross bill in behalf of Mr. Faufman was a denial of all its allegations.

Judge O'Brien's Opinion.

Judge O'Brien finds in reference to the first citation in the cross bill:

"In my opinion the testimony of Mr. Reichel, uncorroborated by any sort of document, memorandum or other circumstance, is not sufficient to overcome the positive testimony of Mr. Bice, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Davis. In fact, it is more probable that no such attempt to secure insurance ever occurred. It is more than likely that the bank would, for its own sake, have advanced the premium to pay for the insurance on the logs, if such insurance could have been obtained and its attention was called to the matter. Besides, it is extremely doubtful whether insurance could be obtained on the logs situated as the logs in question were at the time that they were burned. It is also pointed out by counsel for complainants that Reichel brothers were in such financial circumstances at that time that they could have easily secured a loan for the small amount of money necessary to cover the premium on the logs if such insurance could in fact be procured. Under all the circumstances, it seems to me clear that the defendants have not maintained their claim for damages for the value of the logs destroyed by fire."

The Seney Lands.

In regard to the Seney lands foreclosure the judge says:

"It is sufficient to say about this claim that if any conversation ever occurred such as claimed by Mr. Reichel, it simply meant that the bank would take care of the mortgage on the Seney lands, if there were funds enough left in the bank's hands to take care of it. I cannot see that even under Mr. Reichel's version of the transaction, that he has any just cause for complaint. The bank advanced all the money it agreed to advance and applied the proceeds of the operation in the discharge of Reichel brothers' indebtedness to the bank. There was no money out of which the mortgage loan on the Seney lands could have been paid. It is unreasonable to believe that the bank would agree to take care of the mortgage on the Seney lands for supplies, whether the proceeds of the operation was sufficient or not. Besides, if the Seney lands were worth as much as Mr. Reichel says they were, he had ample time to raise a fresh loan on the property to protect himself, by selling the property. The time for redemption from the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Seney lands did not expire until May 14, 1912.

"Without attempting to state all of the reasons why this claim has no valid foundation either in law or fact, it is sufficient to state that I can see nothing unfair or unjust in the bank's treatment of Reichel brothers with reference to the Seney lands."

Concerning the North Marquette saw mill transaction, in which there is the greatest local interest, Judge O'Brien says, in part:

North Marquette Mill Deal.

"The alleged agreement on the part of the bank to loan money to build the saw mill rests upon certain conversations which defendant, George Reichel, claims to have had with several different representatives of the bank. The cross complainants have not sustained this claim by a fair preponderance of the evidence. On the contrary, the weight of the evidence is decidedly against the proposition. L. G. Kaufman, S. R. Kaufman, N. M. Kaufman and Mr. Bice all deny positively the existence of any such agreement, and they furthermore assert that they strongly advised the defendant, George Reichel, against going into the saw mill business. It is unreasonable to suppose that responsible bankers would make an agreement to loan an indefinite amount of money to build and operate a saw mill. It is true that the bank did make some advances that were used in paying for material that entered into the construction of the mill, but this advance was made only after Reichel brothers furnished additional security, which was furnished without protest or objection. Without mentioning all of the circumstances in detail that strengthens my conclusion that no such agreement was ever entered into, I shall content myself by stating that the entire history of all subsequent transactions is absolutely opposed to and inconsistent with the existence of any such contract.

"I am convinced that the First National bank maintained, as it was its duty to do, an absolutely free and uncramneled position as far as the defendants were concerned, so as to be able to determine from time to time the advisability of any particular loan, according to the then existing circumstances. I am convinced from the evidence of the representatives of the bank, from L. G. Kaufman down, that the history of the mill transaction with Mr. Reichel is substantially and correctly detailed by the witnesses for the complainants. Their version of the different conversations and transactions is more reasonable and credible than the vague and indefinite claims made by Mr. Reichel. There was no reason for Mr. Reichel being misled in any way. He was told plainly and bluntly that the bank would not advance any money to help him go into the saw mill business.

Defendants Set on Mill.

"The defendants, however, were determined to build and operate a saw mill. They rejected the sound advice given them by the different representatives of the bank. Then Mr. Reichel organized the so-called syndicate and raised a certain amount of money by means of said syndicate. While Mr. Bice was made trustee of the funds thus raised among the business men of Marquette, it does not appear that the bank had anything to do with the formation of the syndicate. Even if the bank suggested the formation of such a syndicate, I do not see how this can be considered evidence of any conspiracy against the financial welfare of Reichel brothers. From a careful reading of the testimony, I am convinced that the bank at no time in any manner, directly or indirectly, agreed to advance money to build and operate a saw mill. It is perhaps unnecessary to consider whether such an agreement coulu have been legally made. In my opinion such an agreement, while perhaps enforceable to collect money actually loaned to a borrower, would be incapable of enforcement by the borrower against the bank as an executory contract, and could not serve as a basis of affirmative relief on the part of the borrower for a breach thereof.

Conspiracy Alleged.

"The alleged conspiracy to ruin the Reichel brothers financially is apparently founded upon or is claimed to arise as a necessary inference from the following transactions:

"1. The formation of the so-called syndicate, the giving of notes by the members of the syndicate to Reichel brothers which were to be discounted at the bank and secured by the chattel mortgage of Dec. 16, 1910, on the mill from Reichel brothers to E. S. Bice, trustee.

"2. The alleged neglect or refusal of the bank for four months after these notes were given to discount these notes and pay off the labor and material claims.

"3. Alleged false representations by the bank to Reichel brothers in December, 1910, as to the commercial rating of Upham & Alger.

"4. The foreclosure of the chattel mortgage and sale of the mill on Oct. 12, 1911, to E. S. Bice, trustee, for $2,000, and the sale of the mill on Oct. 23, 1911, at private sale, to Schneider & Brown for $2,500, all of which is alleged to have been accomplished through connivance between the bank and Schneider & Brown.

"5. The alleged failure on the part of Schneider & Brown to permit the Reichel brothers to redeem the mill from the sale.

"6. The bringing of the logs at Ash Siding to Marquette, their manufacture into lumber in the spring of 1912, and the foreclosure sale of the lumber and the logs remaining in the mill pond in July, 1912.

"All of these transactions are alleged in the cross-bill to have been in furtherance of a 'fraudulent and wicked' design conceived by the bank sometime prior to Oct. 19, 1910, of ruining Reichel brothers financially, and of obtaining the saw mill property at a low price for Schneider & Brown, and that all the actions of the bank after that date were with that intent and design.

"As the charge of conspiracy is a serious one and involves an attack upon the character and reputation of men who have hitherto enjoyed a very high standing in the city of Marquette and elsewhere, I deem it necessary to review at length and somewhat in detail the various transactions upon which the charge is based.

The Bank and the Syndicate.

"The first question to be considered is, did the bank instigate the formation of the syndicate? Mr. Reichel testified that in the latter part of November Mr. Bice called him to the bank and asked him whether he knew that Wicks Bros. were making an attempt to take the machinery out of the mill, and said to him, 'We cannot advance any more money on the mill, but what I want you to do is to go out among the merchants and give them a mortgage on the mill and we will take their notes with your endorsement,' and I objected to it and I says, that wasn't the agreement in the month of October, and he says, I didn't call you down here to have a row, you do as I tell you, we are going to advance this money. So I kind of thought the matter over and he says, we will advance you money to complete the mill, but we can't advance you any more money to put in the mill; so I went out and seen some of the parties.'

"Mr. Bice denies that any such conversation ever occurred, and claims that the first he heard of the syndicate proposition was through the Commercial club, and that the matter first came to him personally when Mr. Jopling (who was president of the Commercial club) came to him with a list of the parties who had agreed to sign notes, and asked him whether the bank would discount those notes if they were secured by a mortgage on the mill.

"The testimony of Mr. Bice and George Reichel is irreconcilable. While I have no doubt that at some time Mr. Reichel may have talked the syndicate matter over with Mr. Bice, I am not convinced that the conversation testified to by Mr. Reichel ever occurred.

"Viewing the testimony of Mr. Reichel in the light of all of the circumstances, I am inclined to think that Mr. Bice's testimony with reference to the syndicate proposition is entitled to more credence than Mr. Reichel's. Mr. Bice is accurate and painstaking in his dealings. His testimony sounds reasonable. Mr. Reichel is rather loose and careless in business matters. His testimony in regard to who originated the proposition of the syndicate is not corroborated by a single witness. It is true that Mr. Bice was named as trustee. That circumstance was perfectly natural. The notes were to be discounted at the First National bank. Mr. Jopling testified that the syndicate suggested the appointment of Mr. Bice as trustee.

What Bank Could Have Done.

"It might be observed here in passing, that if the bank desired to ruin the Reichel brothers financially, there was no need of the bank discounting the notes or offering to discount them. The delay in discounting the notes was not unreasonable under all of the circumstances. There were a number of liens filed against the mill. Mr. Reichel was to blame for some of the delay for the reason that he failed to give an accurate and complete list of such liens. There was some delay occasioned by the necessity of amending the mortgage when the Consolidated Fuel & Lumber company agreed to come in as a member of the syndicate instead of collecting their claim by other proceedings.

"Without adverting to all of the incidents that caused the delay in discounting the notes, suffice it to say that Reichel brothers were as much to blame for the delay as anyone else. As business men, they ought to know that the trustee and members of the syndicate would not care to put out the money to assist them until they had a complete and accurate statement of the liens and claims against the mill. One thing is certain; as soon as the bank was instructed to pay out the money, the money was paid. I cannot see that such delay as occurred can be considered as a circumstance tending to show that the bank had any design to ruin the Reichel brothers financially.

"It is also claimed that the bank instigated and urged the foreclosure of the chattel mortgage on the saw mill. I do not think this claim is substantiated by the evidence. On the other hand, the evidence is convincing that the bank had nothing to do with instigating or urging the foreclosure of the chattel mortgage. The evidence is undisputed that the syndicate itself appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the mill. The committee found the fact to be and reported that the mill was steadily losing money. Meetings were held at which the situation was discussed by the members of the syndicate. It was decided that it was necessary to foreclose the mortgage, and the syndicate gave Mr. Bice written instructions to that effect.

Sale to Schneider & Brown.

"Nor can I see anything unfair in the transactions of the syndicate with Schneider & Brown. The latter firm made an offer to purchase the mill. The offer was accepted. No one else made any higher offer. Reichel brothers had just as good an opportunity to secure a purchaser as anyone else, and if the mill was being sold at a sacrifice it would seem that they could have interested someone. They had plenty of time. There was no haste about the transaction. They were even given a week or ten days after the sale to Schneider & Brown to redeem the mill. They made no attempt to redeem it.

"While the mill was sold at a very low price, yet it cannot be said that there was any evidence of fraud in the transaction. The mill itself had been a failure financially. There is a great deal of evidence in the record to show that the mill was worth much more than it sold for. I have given due weight to all of this evidence. I have no doubt that the mill was sold at a very low price. It must be considered, however, that a saw mill which is not in operation, or which has been operated at a loss and is therefore forced to shut down, depreciates very rapidly. Second hand saw mill machinery can usually be bought for a very small percentage of its original value.

"Under the management of Schneider & Brown the mill has been a success. In my opinion, this success is based upon the fact that Mr. Schneider thoroughly understands the saw mill business and is a firstclass business man. While the bank has advanced him or his concern a great deal of money, yet undoubtedly those advancements were made because the bank knew from his record that he had the business experience and judgment to run the saw mill at a profit. While no one can help feeling a certain amount of sympathy for the Reichel brothers, yet such sympathy cannot be permitted to take the place of proof. In my opinion there is no proof that the mill was not sold at as good a price as could be obtained for it under all of the circumstances of the case.

Summary of the Case.

"Viewing the case as a whole, I am of the opinion that the defendants have wholly failed to maintain any of the allegations upon which their claim for damages is based. They have failed to show any conspiracy on the part of the bank to wreck them financially, or even to injure them financially. On the contrary, all of the evidence and circumstances convinces me that the officers of the First National bank treated Reichel brothers with all due consideration and fairness. The bank performed in full every agreement that it made with these defendants. In fact the bank advanced more money than it agreed to advance, and endeavored in every reasonable way to assist the defendants out of the financial difficulties in which they gradually became involved.

"The fact is that the defendants, who were hard working, industrious loggers, in seeking to recoup their losses growing out of certain unfortunate transactions or operations, gradually over-extended themselves. As a result they became more deeply involved from time to time until finally it was impossible for them to carry on their operations without securing advances which their financial circumstances would not justify any bank to make. The mere fact that the First National bank failed to make such loans is no evidence of a conspiracy to ruin the defendants. It is simply evidence that the bank was doing its duty to its depositors by conserving the funds of the bank against unwise advances.

"A decree will therefore be entered dismissing the cross-bill of the defendants or cross-complainants, and a foreclosure of the mortgage in favor of the complainants and against the defendants for the amount found to be due under the several mortgages, with costs to the complainants to be taxed."

CITY ABATTOIR IS ENDORSED

W. R. Harper, Secretary of State Livestock Sanitary Commission, Points Out Attractive Features—Health Officer Main Tells of the Many Hygienic Advantages.

Will Eliminate Cost of Transportation to Chicago for Slaughter, and Will Encourage Development of Cattle Raising in Upper Peninsula, Says W. F. Raven.

The project of a municipal abattoir was given a decided impetus through the visit here by W. R. Harper, secretary of the Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary commission, the early part of the week. It was given official consideration for the first time last Monday evening, when the city commission authorized the department of public affairs to look into it and report as soon as possible, with such recommendations as the facts seem to warrant. The plan was first proposed last year when Health Officer Main sought to arouse interest in it, through the Woman's Welfare club, but with little success.

The fact that the government will maintain an inspector here, at no expense whatever to the city, if a slaughter house is erected according to the federal requirements, is the latest interesting development. This fact was unknown to the Marquette commission or was overlooked, until attention was directed to it by Mr. Harper, who pointed out that the government provides an inspector for an abattoir at Menominee, operated by private capital.

Hard to Enforce Ordinance.

"Marquette has an excellent ordinance regarding the care and slaughter of cattle," said Dr. R. C. Main, "but it is practically impossible to enforce it under existing conditions. As long as no definite place is provided wherein the cattle must be killed under city or government inspection, this slaughtering can be done almost anywhere and at any time, which makes it impossible for the health department to cover the ground. The only satisfactory way to inspect cattle is 'on the hoof,' for after a cow is slaughtered it is a simple matter for the butcher to cut out any diseased part and dress the meat in such a way as to deceive the most expert inspector.

"With a municipal abattoir here, the authorities could close the several ramshackle buildings now being used for this purpose, and could require that all cattle be slaughtered there, which would make it feasible for the government inspector to examine the cattle 'on the hoof.' The government stamp on the meat sold in this city would be absolute proof of its quality, and if any meat should come into the city from outlying districts without the stamp, it could easily be traced, and the conditions thoroughly investigated."

Raven Endorses Plan.

W. F. Raven, the extension expert, was as enthusiastic over the proposed plan, and declared that it would result in many benefits.

"It is wellknown," he said, "that the upper peninsula counties are much better adapted to raising grass, alfalfa, etc., than to raising grain. Natural conditions should make this an ideal cattle-grazing region. Cattle men have realized this for a long while, and for several years the Michigan Agricultural college has devoted considerable effort to develop the cattle raising industry of this region. Our experiment station at Chatham is showing how well cows and sheep will thrive here.

"However, the farmer does not seem to be taking as much interest in this industry as he should. He believes that there would be no market here for any considerable amount of meat, and hence fears to go into this on a large scale. Furthermore, he knows that the cost of shipping the cattle to Chicago would eat heavily into his profits.

"With a municipal abattoir in Marquette, this condition could easily be overcome. There is a far greater demand for meats in the upper peninsula than the farmers could supply for some time to come. At present Marquette receives car-load after car-load of dressed meats from Chicago. As soon as the farmer realizes the extent of the market here, and knows that he can have his cattle slaughtered at Marquette, thus saving the exorbitant transportation cost, he will enter into the business of cattle-raising far more seriously. This industry will develop greatly all through the upper peninsula."

State Expert Here.

W. R. Harper and Dr. R. C. Main looked over the neighborhood of the Carp furnace on Tuesday as a possible site for the proposed abattoir. Mr. Harper, who is a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary commission, is intensely interested in the development of the cattle raising industry. He has been in Marquette in order to superintend the killing of four tubercular cows. The law provides that the owner will receive an indemnity, if the cows are killed before one of the three members of the sanitary commission. Under a city ordinance, every cow that supplies milk to Marquette, as well as every cow within the city limits, must be tested once a year by the health department. By this test a number of cows with tuberculosis were recently found, of which four were killed on Monday. The remainder were put in quarantine for re-test, or breeding purposes, which is permitted by the state law.

down, depreciates very rapidly. Second hand saw mill machinery can usually be bought for a very small percentage of its original value.

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Such as:

MACKINAWS In all colors, plain or Norfolk styles; prices range from 4.00 to 10.00. You will find great values in this line.

SWEATERS 2.00 to 7.00. In all colors; V neck or Ruf-Nek styles We are showing very good values at **2.00**

Flannel Shirts at 1.00 to 3.00. Checked or plain colors; great line at **1.00**, as good as you ever bought at 1.50.

Heavy Pants 2.25, 2.50 and 3.00. You will find them very reasonsonably priced, quality considered.

CAPS in all styles, 50c to 1.75. We are showing a reversible corduroy Cap, red on one side, tan on the other, with fur lined band, at **75c**

Heavy Sox—home knit, at 50c; cheaper grades, 25c.

Leather Top Rubbers at 2.50, 3.00, 3.25 and 3.75; in any height of top you may desire. **Sheep Nips** at 50c and 75c.

You are sure to find just what you need at this store.

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The better we know you, the more valuable service we can render to you and to the community.

It is not necessary, however, to come personally to this Bank to make a deposit.

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Send for our booklet, "MODERN BANKING," which fully explains our System of Banking by Mail.

Why Tolerate Catarrh?

You have noticed, no doubt, that any coid aggravates nasal catarrh, and the flow of mucous amazes you that such objectionable matter could find lodgment in your head. To ignore this catarrh when the cold subsides is wrong because it continues to slowly injure the delicate linings of the nasal passages and clog them up.

To correct catarrh, cleanse the nostrils frequently with a solution of warm water and salt, insert vaseline on retiring, and take a spoonful of Scott's Emulsion after meals for one month. Scott's acts through the blood to feed the tissues, and contains soothing glycerine to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.

Scott's is pleasant to take.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-89

JOHN E. MALONEY DIES AFTER YEAR'S ILLNESS

Well Known Railroad Conductor Passed Away Yesterday—In Hospital Few Days.

John Edward Maloney, a conductor on the L. S. & I., died at St. Mary's hospital yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, Mr. Maloney, who was 43 years old, was afflicted with stomach trouble for over a year, and his condition became so acute last Saturday that he was removed to the hospital. He is survived by a wife and five children, four of whom are daughters. They are Margaret, Helen, Mary, Constance, and a son, John. He also leaves four brothers and two sisters, the former being Dennis and Joseph, of Ishpeming, Patrick, of Chicago, and Steven, of Wisconsin. Both his sisters, Mary E. and Katherine, reside in Chicago.

Mr. Maloney was born at Ishpeming, and resided there until fourteen years ago, when he moved to this city. Since coming here, he has been employed by the L. S. & I., having been yard-master until a few years ago, when he was made conductor. He was well-known and very popular among the railroad men of the upper peninsula, and was also a prominent lodge man, having been a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H., and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The funeral will be held from the house, 826 No. Fourth street, tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, with a solemn requim mass at St. Peter's Cathedral at 8:30. Father O'Neil, of Minneapolis, a brother-in-law of the deceased, will officiate. Interment will take place at Holy Cross cemetery.

PENSLARS WIN MATCH.

Take Three Straight Games from Merry Widows Last Night.

The Penslars took three straight games from the Merry Widows in last night's bowling match. Tonight the Wanderers will try their skill against the Katzenjamer Kids.

Last night's games resulted as follows:

Merry Widows—				Tot.
Hogstron	169	128	193	490
Perrin	173	153	150	476
Rice	192	192	153	537
Haywood	160	177	148	485
Withey	185	201	186	572
	879	851	830	2560
Penslars—				Tot.
Penhaligan	154	157	...	311
Dr. Janes	..	...	175	175
Hansen	162	165	175	502
Zerbel	250	195	186	631
Lammi	189	212	223	624
Boucher	158	151	120	429
	913	880	879	2672

TRIP THROUGH EAST.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller Left Yesterday Afternoon for Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller left yesterday afternoon for Boston and other eastern points, on an extended pleasure trip. They will return to the Pacific coast by northern routes, and will visit the Panama Exposition on their way to their home in Los Angeles

Mrs. Miller was formerly Miss Mary Moore, of this city. Her marriage with Dr. J. H. Miller took place in Detroit about two weeks ago. For the last ten days the couple has been visiting in this city.

Those who use gas coke save money and are not troubled with soot, dirt or smoke. 10-1-o-tf

THE HUNTING LAW.

State Game Warden Oates Says Richards Interprets It Correctly.

When his attention was directed to the letter of A. C. Richards, in yesterday's issue of The Mining Journal, State Game Warden Oates said Mr Richard's interpretation of the law was correct and in conformity with the holdings of the department.

"There can be no doubt of the right of a hunter to carry a rifle in the woods, even after he has killed his deer. He has no right to hunt deer, but if he is found with a rifle in deer country the burden of proof that he is hunting deer rests on the game warden," Mr. Oates said.

"But doesn't that make it practically impossible to secure the conviction of a hunter who continues after deer when he has the one deer the law allows?," the game warden was asked.

Certainly it makes it very difficult," he answered, "but it's the law and we have to make the best of it."

HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

Sophomore-Senior Interclass Game—German Club Gives Hallowe'en Party.

The football teams of the sophomore and senior classes of the high school played one of the interclass series games last night. The winer of this game will clash with the junior class team for the championship of the high school.

The German club gave a Hallowe'en party on Tuesday evening in the kindergarten rooms of the Froebel building. Masques and fancy dress costumes were a feature of the affair. Margaret Crowley was awarded the first prize for wearing the best fancy-dress costume, and Walter Nelson was awarded a prize for the most comical dress.

Miss Linton, of the Northern State Normal school, will bring a number of the Normal school students, mostly members of the Glee club, to the high school tomorrow morning, to participate in the Friday morning chapel concert.