

VILLA CLAIMS CALLES' FLEW KILLED FOUR AMERICANS

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR PREPAREDNESS IN UNITED STATES

GREEK GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED; CABINET RESIGNS

DOUBT IS FELT MEN WERE DEAD WHEN INTERRED

Dr. Thighen, His Assistant, Dr. Miller, and Two Chauffeurs, While Under Red Cross Flag, Were Shot Down, Mexican Reports, but Won't Tell Where.

Physician Who Escaped from a Death Sentence Does Not Believe General Carranza's Men Did the Firing—Aguia Preita Attackers Completely Repulsed.

Bisbee, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Dr. R. H. Thighen, chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company, his assistant, Dr. Miller, and J. D. Pylant, an American chauffeur, who were reported killed on the battlefield near Agua Prieta, were seen at 5 p. m. today, according to information received tonight by officials of the company here.

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Francisco Villa reached the border across from here today with three thousand men of the army which was defeated by the Carranza forces Monday at Agua Prieta, and told American army officers that Dr. R. H. Thighen, chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company, his assistant, Dr. Miller, and two American chauffeurs, J. D. Pylant and A. L. Wilson, had been killed yesterday morning by Calles' fire in front of Agua Prieta.

The Americans were succeeding wounded at the time, he said, and wandering into the line of fire, were all shot down while under a Red Cross flag. They were buried where they fell, but Villa, while formally expressing regret at their death, declined tonight to say where they were buried. He could not permit any bodies to be disinterred, even to clear a doubt that they actually had been killed.

DOUBT IF MEN WERE DEAD.

This doubt was caused by the statement of Dr. Frederick H. Wickham, of St. Louis, Mo., who dashed across the line this afternoon shouting that he was about to be shot and afterwards declared that he had seen Drs. Thighen and Miller at 9 o'clock last night. Wickham, however, appeared to be somewhat dazed from fatigue and the experience which he declares he underwent while under a death watch awaiting execution for some unknown offense.

Four thousand of Villa's men are at Villavieja, a watering station and cattle center twenty-two miles south on the Naco-Cananea railroad. Another detachment was reported tonight to be looting stores and residences at Cananea.

VILLA BOUND FOR NOGALES?

Villa began receiving supplies as soon as he reached Naco and stated that he personally intended to leave tonight. It was believed, however, that he would go to Nogales, where the army here would follow him, while the force at Villavieja would be left to oppose any pursuit by the Carranza forces under Calles at Naco. Another attack on Agua Prieta by the Villa army appeared to be a distant prospect. Shortly after he appeared at Naco with a detachment bringing more than one hundred wounded men, Villa came up to the boundary to make a report of the death of the four Americans.

"I regret that they were killed," Villa said, "but they are dead and buried." Villa later told officials of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company that the four men were under a Red Cross flag when fired on by the Calles rifleman. He stated that their deaths occurred between 10:30 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when a detachment from Calles' cavalry at Agua Prieta encountered a

detachment of Villa troops and retreated after a brief engagement.

OBREGON TO TAKE COMMAND.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Nov. 4.—General Obregon will leave Piedras Negras tomorrow morning for Agua Prieta to take the command personally against Villa, according to Elizo Arredondo.

BERLIN NEWS AGENCY DECLARES ROUMANIA WILL STAY NEUTRAL

Berlin, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 4.—"The Roumanian government has ordered the disarmament and internment of two Russian torpedo boats and an armed steamship which are in Roumanian waters at Turn-Severin, on the Danube," says the Over-Sea News agency.

"Roumanian newspapers publish a semi-official statement that the matter will not intervene in the war unless its vital interests are menaced and that the country is under obligations in a military sense neither to Serbia nor any other nation. The general opinion is that this statement is proof that Roumania has declined the new proposals made by the entente powers on Oct. 28."

FRENCH WAR MINISTER TAKES DRASTIC STEPS TO STOP FAVORITISM

Paris, Nov. 4.—Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau has been elected president of the senate committee on the army, in place of Charles de Freycinet, who is vice president of the Briand cabinet. General Gallieni's first step as minister of war was to deal a blow at favoritism. He sent a circular today to all the generals commanding the districts, announcing that all letters recommending soldiers whatever their rank, would be returned to the writers. He furthermore advised the generals that the army men thus recommended would be warned on the first and punished on the second offense.

COPPELL HEADS THE RIO GRANDE OVER GOULDS

New York, Nov. 4.—Arthur Coppel, of the New York banking house of Maitland, Coppel & Co., was today elected to the presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, succeeding Benjamin F. Bush, at a reorganization meeting of the road's directors. His election is believed to foreshadow serious differences between important banking interests now in control of the Missouri Pacific company and the Gould interests, which have strengthened their hold on Denver & Rio Grande, as a result of the election.

Mr. Coppel's acceptance of the Denver & Rio Grande presidency is only temporary, as he is to be succeeded shortly by H. U. Mudge, until recently president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, and now chief operating official of that system under the receivership. The election of Mr. Coppel, as well as the choice of his successor, Mr. Mudge, is said to have been earnestly opposed by Mr. Bush, who was the original choice of the Goulds for the presidency of the Missouri Pacific, in the face of the opposition, whose interests he was today reported as favoring.

JUDGE RULES OUT \$7,500,000 CASE.

New York, Nov. 4.—Supreme Court Justice Pennington virtually ruled out of court three important motions for judgment made by Francis E. Hibben and others in a suit to recover \$7,500,000 from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company and several directors of the two companies. The court ruled that the plaintiffs' causes of action are not properly joined.

ESCANABA WANTS THE STATE TO BAR THE TELEPHONE CO.

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 4.—The act providing for the suspension of a public service corporation which serves a place of ill repute was invoked for the first time today by Prosecutor Rushton, who filed a suit in the circuit court, asking that the Michigan State Telephone company be restrained from operation in the state.

WILSON SOUNDS FIRST NOTE FOR DEFENSE PLANS

Opening Administration Campaign for Better Army and Navy, Nation's Chief Executive Appeals, in an Address at New York, for Support for His Program.

Declaring the European War Has Awakened People of America, He Says It Is Imperative That Steps Be Taken to Protect U. S. Industries from Disturbances.

New York, Nov. 4.—President Wilson opened the administration campaign for its national defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here tonight at the Manhattan club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States has no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself to assume "full liberty and self-development." Significantly he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wish not only for the United States, but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

The president received enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with Democrats happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York city. When the president arose to speak everyone jumped up and applauded until he was forced to signal for quiet.

EUROPEAN WAR STARTED MOVE.

"Within a year," said the president, "we have witnessed what we did not think possible, a great European conflict, involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud, imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

The president called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the program. He said it represented "the best professional and expert opinion of the country and gave warning that 'if men differ with me in this vital matter I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.'"

"There is no need for the country to feel panic-stricken, the president declared, because it stands on friendly relations with the world. He spoke of the Continued On Page Five.

GREAT BRITAIN SETS LIMIT ON AMOUNTS SENT BY MONEY ORDER

London, Nov. 4.—The money order department of the postoffice has issued a circular advising the public that hereafter no individual or firm will be permitted to send more than £100 (\$370) weekly to any one person or firm in the United States.

BRITAIN DISAPPROVES OF ELECTION AT PRESENT

London, Nov. 4.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio, announced in the house of lords today that the government was firmly of the opinion that there should be no general election until after the war.

FERRIS DENOUNCES DOMESTIC SCIENCE AS SLAP AT MOTHER

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—Governor W. N. Ferris, of Michigan, attacked the teaching of domestic science in schools before the State Teachers' association tonight. "Domestic science in schools is a slap at the mother in the home," he declared. "Of course, I am for woman suffrage, but I did not expect that it would pass in the East. You can't get it by abusing the men," was another statement by Governor Ferris. "The schoolmaster was lashed as the premier factor for future progress by H. W. Shryock, president of the Southern Illinois Normal school of Carbondale, who preceded Governor Ferris."

GERMANS SAY SERBS ARE SHOWING SIGNS OF DEMORALIZATION

Berlin, via London, Nov. 4.—Special dispatches from the Serbian front dated Tuesday report signs of demoralization among the Serbian troops. They assert that deserters from the Serbian army are increasing daily. Heretofore these have been for the most part Macedonian troops, ill fed and ill clothed, but certain resistances, according to these advices, is weakening and an army seems to be approaching a break. The Germans expected heavy fighting around Kragevatz because of the strongly built fortifications and the location there of arms and ammunition factories and extensive military stores, but the Serbs only offered rear-guard actions in defense of the stronghold. Most of the military supplies were destroyed by the Serbs before their evacuation.

The city council made a formal surrender of the city which was a grateful surprise to the Germans, this having occurred nowhere else. The Serbs, the reports say, are retreating southward and westward and it is uncertain whether they are trying to reach Montenegro or Albania.

ARMIES STILL ARE INTACT.

London, Nov. 4.—The latest wireless messages received through Scutari say that the cohesion of the Serbian army has been preserved. Where necessary the troops are making an orderly strategic retreat. Rear guard actions are being carried on and the armies are being maintained unimpaired. The Serbs are holding the line west of Uskup and Kupruli (Velez) and along the Babuna mountains. The railway is safe from Saloniki to a point near Kupruli.

At Kragevatz the Germans found nothing of much value in the arsenal, all the important equipment having been removed. Up to the present, the advices say, the Austro-Germans have paid dearly for the advance they have made. No decisive battle has been fought and such an action will not be accepted by the Serbs at the present.

COSSACKS SLAUGHTERED THEIR GERMAN PRISONERS SAYS BERLIN NEWS STORY

Berlin, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 4.—What purports to be a copy of a Russian column's report to the commander of the Second brigade, Baron Stempel, in which the killing of German prisoners by Russian Cossacks is described, is printed by the Frankfurter Zeitung. It reads: "We were attacked by enemy infantry on the road from Rameyhal to Napyunki. The second company under Tyurin and the fourth company under Jassaul Fashkov attacked the enemy. When the Cossacks escorting German prisoners of the 17th infantry regiment heard their attacking comrades yell, they killed the prisoners, because they considered it necessary to participate in the attack and freed themselves from service as an escort."

DRYS AT ESCANABA OPEN STATE CAMPAIGN

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 4.—Dry forces in convention here today decided to open a campaign for statewide prohibition, with particular attention to the upper peninsula. Resolutions were adopted supporting the Hobson amendment for national prohibition. Nearly a thousand delegates were present.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan: Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler Friday; Saturday increases in cloudiness and snow or rain.

ATHENS' ACTION IN THE BALKANS NOW UNCERTAIN

Fall of Premier Zaimis Comes When He Asks for Vote of Confidence Over Minor Differences Between M. Venizelos and the Military Leader on Army Affairs

Some Think King Constantin May Dissolve Parliament, Others That the Showing of the Allies May Influence Him to Take Part in the War Against Bulgaria.

Paris, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens concerning the Greek cabinet crisis says: "Nothing is as yet known as to what will be the solution of the cabinet crisis, but the eagerness of certain of the ministers to bring about the crisis gives rise to the belief that parliament will be dissolved and that the present cabinet, with perhaps the exception of the minister of war, will remain in power."

London, Nov. 4, 10:10 p. m.—The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans. While, of course, it was understood that Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out, when he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least.

As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yamakitsas, on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114.

By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantin, M. Zaimis again places on the king the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country.

MAY DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

In London the first impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia. In this belief the news caused a distinct rally on the stock exchange.

Later dispatches from Athens, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held and the new chamber meet in Athens. In the meantime either the Zaimis cabinet, the resignation of which has not been accepted, with perhaps a change in the ministry of war, or some other cabinet favoring the king's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs, and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

ALLIES' SHOWING A BIG FACTOR.

On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that King Constantin was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos to a certain point and there are some diplomats here who believe that, assured of a landing of very strong Anglo-French forces at Saloniki and Kavala, together with a Russian army on the other side of Thrace and the possible assistance of Roumania, the Greek king might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

Greece never looked with favor on Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia and there are some in the country who fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King

HOW BELGIUM PAYS WAR TAX TOLD IN REPORT

Antwerp Chamber of Commerce States Ninth Monthly Installment of German Levy of 480,000,000 Francs Has Been Met—360,000,000 Delivered So Far.

Reviews Acts of Military Authorities, Relating How, After Prompt Settlement for Requisitions, Was Promised Country, 40,000 Francs Monthly Required

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 4.—The chamber of commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its president, E. Gastelein, to the members of the Permanent Deputation, which represents the chamber before the Belgian government, outlining the steps which the Belgian provinces had taken to pay the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs (\$96,000,000). The report states: "The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date actually paid out 360,000,000 francs, of which 45,000,000 are to be credited to 60,000,000 imposed especially with the guarantee, given by the German authorities in December, 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, or merchandise which would still be requisitioned on block would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange or in credits on German banks."

"It, therefore, remains to our provinces in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after four months of invasion and devastation to make monthly payments for September, October and November, 1915—that is another 120,000,000 of westward from Uskup toward Pristina. Thus, besides being in danger of losing their capital, the Serbs are threatened with being cut from the south and will have only one line of retreat, to Montenegro. They are fighting severe rear guard actions, nevertheless, and are leaving little or nothing behind for the invaders."

MAKE MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The fighting continues in the Champagne district of France, with the fortunes of war fluctuating.

While the Italians persist in their offensive, the Austrians claim that no progress has been made by their adversaries.

BRITISH AVER GERMANS OWN STR. HOCKING

London, Nov. 4.—The foreign office will reply to Ambassador Page's request for the grounds upon which the American steamer Hocking, while bound from New York for Norfolk, was taken into Halifax by a prize crew from a British warship, that the action was taken under the recent order-in-council, regarding vessels owned or partly owned by Germans.

REVIEWS NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Gastelein reviews a series of acts and formal engagements by which the Germans and Belgians regulated the matter of requisitions, stating that at first the Germans made many requisitions forcibly in a summary manner. Then in December the war levy was fixed at 25,000,000 francs monthly for a series of twelve months. The Belgians accepted this figure after long hesitation, and after it is declared, securing a formal promise of prompt settlement of the requisitions, the sum was raised to 40,000,000, with prompt settlement stipulated. On Jan. 9, 1915, Governor General von Bissing confirmed this agreement, the report states, and the promise was made that a body of Belgian businessmen would be appointed to reach a solution of the problem of payment for irregular requisitions. Mr. Gastelein continues: "Of all this, gentlemen, nothing has materialized. No commission was appointed at Antwerp, and with few exceptions the requisitions were not paid for."

BRITISH STEAMER IS AFIRE AT SEA

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 4.—A wireless message was received here today from the British steamer Rio Lagos, saying that she was on fire and asking for help. She left New York for Queens-town Oct. 31.

THE DAILY MINING JOURNAL

A MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED BY The Mining Journal Company, Limited.

Issued daily except on Sundays. Contains Associated Press dispatches, and is especially devoted to the Upper Peninsula interests.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, by mail, \$6.00 Per month, by carrier, .50

Entered as mail matter of the second class in the postoffice at Marquette, Mich.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

THE GREEKS' POLICY.

About the Athens dispatch to the Havas agency, printed in yesterday's issue, there is an authoritative ring...

As a Greek program there is much to be said for this, in the present circumstances. Any final decision that the Greeks might make would be extremely hazardous.

As for the Graeco-Serbian treaty, no doubt Greece can make as plausible a case for its decision to ignore it as Italy can make for its denunciation of the Triple Alliance...

WHERE CHINA LEADS.

Many lands know a great deal about governmental false pretenses and official shame, but in that discreditable phase of life there is no other country in the same class with China.

For a most extraordinary example take the carrying out of the plan of Yuan Shi-kai, the military dictator of China, for making himself the first of a new dynasty of emperors.

Practically, the change will make no present difference. It will only take off the mask and reveal a personal despotism as an emperor, under an ostentatious sovereign, instead of retaining the name of a republic where nothing democratic exists.

BETWEEN TWO PARTIES.

In Massachusetts the Progressive vote was so small that the party has lost standing there as an organization.

What is now promised for 1916 is its substantial absorption by the older parties. The result of the elections in that year, particularly the presidential election, will doubtless depend on where its

members will go. It cannot be too hastily assumed that they will certainly go to the Republicans. The economic strain is decreasing. Employment is becoming much easier than it has been for many months past.

The definition of the political problem in 1916 will lie more with the Republicans than with the Democrats. The latter will have to play a passive part.

Delta county's equalization stands as the board of supervisors left it. The tax commissioners, after thorough inquiry into the facts, found no basis for a conclusion other than that it had been made in good faith and with a desire to deal fairly with all the divisions of the county.

There are to be two candidates for the commission in the December election. The voters will be of various minds in regard to their respective merits and claims for recognition.

Berlin hears reports that the allies are wavering about the war, that Italy and Servia have made overtures for peace and that recent cabinet changes in Britain and France represent the work of peace parties.

The equal suffragists have made their best showing of the fall in Pennsylvania. The first announced majority against the amendment, 200,000, has been whittled down until it is only about a quarter of that figure.

The allies are reported to be rushing troops to Serbia. But all the news from the little kingdom indicates that they will be much too late to defeat the principal German objective.

It would be too much to say that the latest election has settled the D. U. R. M. O. fight in Detroit. It is as much a Detroit institution as Belle Isle. But there is reason to hope that there will be a period of peace, for recuperation, before the next spasm occurs.

Football this fall has been characterized by more upsets than ever before. Therefore, although on paper Cornell has the Michigan game won it is overlooking no preparation that will help assure victory.

On the score of the recent unpleasantness at Detroit, the Houghton Gazette remarks that "as the campaign went forward it became more and more an issue between the newspapers. And, tak-

ing it by and large, it was about as ridiculous a display of childish newspaper fighting as the country has ever seen.

Villa's capacity for mischief for the present appears to be unbridled.

STATE PRESS

It will be long before the echoes of the Cavell case cease ringing in the ears of Germany.—Pontiac Gazette.

Hereafter, when a man wants a real, six-cylinder excuse, he will say he did it as a "military necessity."—Battle Creek News.

A Mansfield, O., minister gives up his pastorate rather than endorse state-wide prohibition. Out in the wet, as it were.—Detroit Times.

Bay City has been unfortunate in not having been favored with an automobile factory, but it is getting lots of other kinds.—Bay City Times.

Chicago dries are eulogizing Mayor Thompson as "the man who put sun in Sunday." Chicago saloonkeepers, however, say they will not mix up with his "noon on Monday."—Lansing State Journal.

What with the hoof and mouth disease, hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the rabies, we incline more than ever to chicken for our live stock activity.—Jackson Patriot.

It takes more than good intentions to make a balance sheet look right. It is estimated that the war is costing England \$15,000,000 a day, and that one-quarter of this is preventable waste.—Adrian Telegram.

TIMELY QUIPS

Yaw. Teddy wants to abolish the hyphen. But isn't a Dutch-American?—Florida Times-Union.

No. Of course, lots of married men feel sorry, but they wouldn't advertise it the way Professor Johnson does.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Expensive. The Panama canal slides will cost about \$8,000,000. If we happened to be at war they would cost more than that.—Boston Record.

Suggestion. After the war doubtless the European governments will go into the moving picture business and recoup their losses speedily.—Chicago News.

Irk. Anyway, the Balkan states are not compelled this time to listen to remonstrances that they are "threatening the peace of Europe."—Cleveland Leader.

Matrimonial. An eastern professor says he doesn't believe in encouraging matrimony by lowering the taxes that married men have to pay.

His Least Need. Oscar W. Underwood, at a luncheon in Birmingham, said to a man who opposed the tariff change: "Paralysis followed, and the little fellow lingered along for seven years, unable to move his lower limbs."

Force of Habit. Senator Le Baron B. Colt of Rhode Island told a story a few evenings ago which would seem to indicate that it is well carefully to weigh your words and study your surroundings before you spring the talk.

A Sure Way to End Dandruff. There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely.

promptly and in accord with sound business principles during the reconstruction period.—Grand Rapids Press.

Aspersing the Navy League.

The American Navy League expresses some surprise that Mr. Bryan's Commoner should make the cheap and tawdry charge that that fine and patriotic organization of over forty thousand representative men and women is a sham subsidized syndicate.

The league need not be at all surprised at such an imputation coming from Mr. Bryan. In his own personal practice all Mr. Bryan's ideas run to money, and it is entirely natural that he should constantly assume the money motive in other men's actions.

Such was Mr. Bryan's devotion to the gold call that, even when secretary of state at a critical period and in receipt of a handsome salary from the nation for giving his whole time and energy to the duties of the office, he could not bear to suspend his lucrative activities as an eminent platform attraction, and said so frankly, to the outspoken disgust of many of his former admirers.

Referring to the stupid and slanderous statement in Mr. Bryan's paper, the league has written to Mr. Bryan, as follows, courteously asking for a retraction:

"The Navy League is loath to believe that you would make such charges against an organization numbering among its members more than 40,000 representative American men and women without some more substantial evidence than your own unsupported supposition. Familiar as we are with the high ideals and lofty motives which govern your actions and utterances, we feel assured that, convinced of your error, you will hasten to make full reparation."

"We therefore invite you to call at the office of our league, and make full inspection of our books and sworn accounts. We shall hold ourselves ready to account for all expenditures and receipts, and to present full lists of contributions and contributors, duly sworn to and certified as to accuracy and completeness."

"We understand that Mr. Bryan (very creditably to himself) has made the retraction required. That ought to stop the currency of the yarn started by his paper about this patriotic organization."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A LAUGH OR TWO

Could Not Trust Him. A gentleman having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work.

"Oh, I'm not afraid of a barrel of ale, sir," said the man.

"It isn't your courage I doubt, but that of the ale," was the reply. "I am positive it would run if you came near it."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LOWER STATE NOTES

CADILLAC—Cadillac's mayor, James Johnston, was defeated by Dr. B. H. McMullen, a former mayor, by a majority of 124.

LANSING—Ten persons died and nineteen were seriously burned or injured by fires in Michigan in October, according to the monthly report of State Fire Marshal Winship.

GRAND RAPIDS—Salvator Amanti, 8 years old, died as the result of a wound received July 4, seven years ago.

GRAYLING—An auto driven by Dr. Stanley N. Insley was struck by a Michigan Central switch engine here and wrecked, but Dr. Insley escaped uninjured.

GRAND RAPIDS—With Judge Clement Smith, of Hastings, on the bench, hearing of Rev. John VanLonkhyzen's \$20,000 claim against the Grand Rapids News was started in circuit court.

A LAPEER—Former Governor John T. Rich, of Elba, was married to Miss Georgia M. Winship, at whose home he has boarded for some time.

DO WE LEARN FROM HISTORY?

In the twenty-fourth chapter of his illuminating History of Currency in the United States, A. Barton Hepburn sums up the story, and does it, moreover, in the first paragraph of that chapter.

"A general review of the monetary history of the entire period of our national existence shows that each generation had to learn for itself at its own expense the evils of unsound money. The costly experiences of the preceding generation were generally forgotten, and legislators, following rather than leading the people, failed to correct the evils except after long and disastrous delays."

There is the story of our currency, from the earliest colonial times to the present day. Sometimes the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children because the children commit the same old sins. History repeats itself in nothing so much as age-old fallacies. If its lessons are to be learned, it must be realized that Mr. Hepburn's statement is both a forecast and a warning.

Without question there has been progress, even when the old fallacies threatened us. The federal reserve system is the greatest gain in our history. But see how the attempt has already been made to turn it to political uses. To say nothing of the needless multiplication of the reserve districts and the

smiling, "but in starting it, undoubtedly from the force of habit, you remarked to the congregation: 'I am glad to see you gathered here in such large numbers.'"—

Defining a Mugwump.

The definitions given by children of certain words which elude the lexicographer are sometimes amusing.

"Maw, Johnny is such a mugwump that I won't sleep with him no more."

"Why, Charley," said his mother, "whatver do you mean? A mugwump? What is 'don't you know?' But then you women don't ought to be expected to know nothin' 'o' politics. But father knows, an' he says a 'mugwump' is a chap what won't take either side, an' that's Johnny all over. He sleeps in the middle an' where do I come in?"

Strong Faith.

Sir Joseph Ward likes a good story, and he can also tell an amusing one. Here is a favorite of his. A certain Maori "witch doctor" was held in great reverence by the superstitious natives.

"Do you all really believe that I can walk on the sea?" he asked in solemn tones.

"Yes, yes," they replied reverently, "we do."

"Then," said the witch doctor, as he walked coolly away, "there is no need for me to do it."—London Standard.

Not the One She Meant.

Here is one that was told the other afternoon by Congressman Serevo Payne of New York state, when the conversation turned to scenes and incidents in the court room.

"Some time ago, the congressman said, a civil suit was tried in one of the New York courts, in which a pretty young woman from Texas was one of the principal witnesses."

"And now, Miss Smith," remarked the examining lawyer, after the witness had been duly sworn, "you reside in the state of Texas, do you not?"

"Yes, sir," easily answered the fair witness, "in Galveston."

"How long, Miss Smith," continued the lawyer in the same formal tone, "have you lived in Galveston?"

"Ever since the flood, sir," was the prompt response of Miss Smith.

"Ever since the flood?" gallantly remarked the judge, sitting up and beginning to take notice. "My dear young lady, you don't look your age by 6,000 years."

DANGER IN CONSCRIPTION.

With England divided on the advisability of conscription, every week brings compulsory service nearer as the only means to secure an adequate army.

The conscription bill is a large enough present need, but recruiting is not fast enough to make up for the wastage and each fresh charge in numbers and the hardships makes conscription more inevitable.

Deciding that he knows just how many men he wants, Lord Kitchener says: "I have the names and the numbers on their cards, and if they do not come I will fetch them. Just previous to this a prominent member of the joint labor board, which represents the labor party and the Trade Unionists, stated that the delegates in their discussion had 'knocked the stuffing' out of conscription."

The cabinet is doubtless convinced that some form of conscription will be necessary before the war is over but is afraid to arouse the labor element, which has threatened revolution if the order were given. What the government of the great British Empire is afraid to do, President Lincoln accomplished by a stroke of the pen in 1863. Democrats denounced the suggestion of conscription as unconstitutional on the ground that military service was due only to the states. Wage earners were strongly opposed to the measure, because the provision which conscripts could evade service by the payment of \$300 gave the poor man who was drafted, little chance to escape. Draft riots in many cities followed the issuance of the order. The riots in New York city covered a period of four days. But conscription was necessary to win the war, and President Lincoln saw it through. If it comes right down to a choice between draft riots and conscription in the war, it will not be difficult to which England will choose.—Charlton Bates Strayer in Leslie's.

A Sure Way to End Dandruff

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely.

To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the fingers.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find that itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

and was re-elected two years later by 106,000 plurality, the largest plurality ever given a candidate for governor in this state, polling 237,215, while his Democrat opponent, Spencer O. Fisher, of Bay City, polled 130,823. Governor Rich was succeeded by Hazen S. Pingree, of Detroit, January 23, 1908.

LANSING—Attorney-General Fellows holds that coroners should not conduct a post-mortem without first holding an inquest and that a coroner should not make himself a witness in the case. The attorney-general also holds that when a company contracts with the public to ship merchandise, and then hires a railroad company to perform this service, the company must come within the provisions of the law requiring corporations to apply to the state railroad commission before issuing capital stock.

The railroad commission has been advised that it is without authority to intervene in matters pending before the interstate commerce commission with reference to interstate freight rates on bituminous coal from the West Virginia fields to Michigan.

Weights and Measures. Lincoln has been advised that the state law does not cover the alleged negligence of railroad companies in permitting ice to form in freight cars, thereby requiring the shipper to pay freight rates on several tons of ice or frozen mud.

FARM 100 FEET UNDER GROUND.

Operating a mushroom farm 100 feet under the surface of the earth is the pleasant and profitable experience of William Krumpholtz, an Ohio farmer.

Two years ago he began growing mushrooms in beds located in the basement of his house, and in a few months he was able to see him perform the miracle. When they reached the water's edge, the man turned to his followers.

"Do you all really believe that I can walk on the sea?" he asked in solemn tones.

"Yes, yes," they replied reverently, "we do."

"Then," said the witch doctor, as he walked coolly away, "there is no need for me to do it."—London Standard.

Not the One She Meant. Here is one that was told the other afternoon by Congressman Serevo Payne of New York state, when the conversation turned to scenes and incidents in the court room.

"Some time ago, the congressman said, a civil suit was tried in one of the New York courts, in which a pretty young woman from Texas was one of the principal witnesses."

"And now, Miss Smith," remarked the examining lawyer, after the witness had been duly sworn, "you reside in the state of Texas, do you not?"

"Yes, sir," easily answered the fair witness, "in Galveston."

"How long, Miss Smith," continued the lawyer in the same formal tone, "have you lived in Galveston?"

"Ever since the flood, sir," was the prompt response of Miss Smith.

"Ever since the flood?" gallantly remarked the judge, sitting up and beginning to take notice. "My dear young lady, you don't look your age by 6,000 years."

DANGER IN CONSCRIPTION. With England divided on the advisability of conscription, every week brings compulsory service nearer as the only means to secure an adequate army.

The conscription bill is a large enough present need, but recruiting is not fast enough to make up for the wastage and each fresh charge in numbers and the hardships makes conscription more inevitable.

Deciding that he knows just how many men he wants, Lord Kitchener says: "I have the names and the numbers on their cards, and if they do not come I will fetch them. Just previous to this a prominent member of the joint labor board, which represents the labor party and the Trade Unionists, stated that the delegates in their discussion had 'knocked the stuffing' out of conscription."

The cabinet is doubtless convinced that some form of conscription will be necessary before the war is over but is afraid to arouse the labor element, which has threatened revolution if the order were given. What the government of the great British Empire is afraid to do, President Lincoln accomplished by a stroke of the pen in 1863. Democrats denounced the suggestion of conscription as unconstitutional on the ground that military service was due only to the states. Wage earners were strongly opposed to the measure, because the provision which conscripts could evade service by the payment of \$300 gave the poor man who was drafted, little chance to escape. Draft riots in many cities followed the issuance of the order. The riots in New York city covered a period of four days. But conscription was necessary to win the war, and President Lincoln saw it through. If it comes right down to a choice between draft riots and conscription in the war, it will not be difficult to which England will choose.—Charlton Bates Strayer in Leslie's.

DO WE LEARN FROM HISTORY?

In the twenty-fourth chapter of his illuminating History of Currency in the United States, A. Barton Hepburn sums up the story, and does it, moreover, in the first paragraph of that chapter.

"A general review of the monetary history of the entire period of our national existence shows that each generation had to learn for itself at its own expense the evils of unsound money. The costly experiences of the preceding generation were generally forgotten, and legislators, following rather than leading the people, failed to correct the evils except after long and disastrous delays."

There is the story of our currency, from the earliest colonial times to the present day. Sometimes the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children because the children commit the same old sins. History repeats itself in nothing so much as age-old fallacies. If its lessons are to be learned, it must be realized that Mr. Hepburn's statement is both a forecast and a warning.

Without question there has been progress, even when the old fallacies threatened us. The federal reserve system is the greatest gain in our history. But see how the attempt has already been made to turn it to political uses. To say nothing of the needless multiplication of the reserve districts and the

Classified Want Directory

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Mrs. E. S. Rice, 245 East Hewitt avenue. 11-4-31

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. 10-21-1f

FOR RENT—A furnished house, 421 N. Front street. Apply A. Carter, 1915, Room 867-4. 10-12-1f

FOR RENT—The north store of Fraternity block, J. A. Williams, Sec'y. 8-2-1f

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Holding machinery; cheap. Order No. 1287 of machinery purchased from the American Machine & Tool Co. of Mineral Ridge, Ohio, consisting of shafting, 3,000 feet wire cable, drums, pulleys, and everything in connection with a first-class holding apparatus. This outfit is in fine condition and ready for installation. For particulars apply to Win. St. James, St. Ignace, Mich. 11-5-61

FOR SALE—Large coal heater, in good condition; also good wood stove. Telephone 830-4. 11-5-21f

FOR SALE—Furnished camp at Buckeye, roll top writing desk and mail box. Register. A bargain. Call 118 Bluff St. Phone 928. 11-5-31f

FOR SALE—Several articles of household furniture, including sectional bookcases, rug, kitchen cabinet, ironing board, chair, etc. 1308 Presque Isle avenue. Telephone 355-W. 11-4-31

FOR SALE—A large coal heater, in good condition, at a very reasonable price. Apply at 553 W. Bluff St. 11-5-1w

FOR SALE—Household furniture at a bargain. 557 E. Hewitt. Telephone 64. 10-25-1f

Flagrant gerrymandering which accompanied their distribution, the United States treasury has already attempted to arrogate reserve powers to itself.

What other than this was the deposit of treasury funds in southern banks at a limited rate of interest, to finance what would be in effect a speculation in cotton conducted for the benefit of the growers, not only at the expense of the manufacturer and consumer, but less favored industries unable to command the necessary political backing.

For what was the banking system instituted except to handle such funds, and to decide equitably where credit was needed.

When the war is over we shall find a large part of the world on a fiat basis. It is not difficult to foresee the opening this gives to the advocates of free silver, or even tassel currency.

The fight for sound money seems to be eternal. It is not true to say that we learn nothing from history. But we learn slowly, imperfectly. And how soon we forget!—Wall Street Journal.

THE BOONE TRAIL.

A few days ago there was unveiled at Cumberland Gap a monument to Daniel Boone that also commemorates the completion of the making of the Boone trail, as followed by the indomitable pioneer on his journey westward from the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, to Boone-horo, Ky.

The marking of the trail was undertaken in 1911 by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

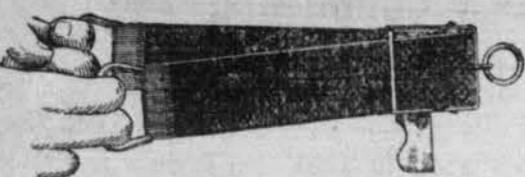
Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

Descendants of the Boone family and others who fought their way into the then new country were present. Many of them were old enough to make their recollections of the struggles of the pioneers very interesting, and the stories which they told added a colonial flavor to the occasion.

Some idea of the extent of the reverence with which Kentuckians regard Boone's memory may be gained from the fact that they came for miles around and from far up in the hills to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

<

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...

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

STAFFORD DRUG CO. Marquette, Mich.

M. R. Manhard & Son, Limited

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Mining and Lumbermen's Supplies

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

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...



Wholesale

Retail

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

ANOTHER WAR HEROINE.

Though the Trentino have shown themselves seemingly ungrateful toward Italy and the task of redemption she has undertaken, blood is thicker than water...

is the only woman so honored by Italy in this war.

Today the Italian flag flies from every house in Ala. Yet I found that it is difficult for the Trentino to forget that once before Italian flags flew over the town...

DISC RECORDS EASILY MADE.

Heretofore disk talking machine records could be successfully produced only by artists experienced in such work...

A PRETTY TEST.

"When a young man proposes you should always be careful and test his love," cautioned the chapman.

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...

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

Jones' Buckwheat Sweet Cider New Honey

MURRAY'S GROCERY Furnishes Your Table Complete.

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES BUCKWHEAT and SLICED BACON

SWEET APPLE CIDER CORN--SURE POP

Casaba Melons

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

VESSELS NOW MANNED UNDER SEAMAN'S ACT

Law Went Into Effect Yesterday--Not in Shape Yet to Be Rigidly Enforced.

The Centurion, which arrived at Pickands' dock Wednesday night, with a cargo of coal for the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, and which will load ore at the L. S. & I. dock...

The safety provisions of the act continue to cause dissent. A Marquette marine man yesterday commented that it did not seem necessary to enforce the same provisions for steamers of the great lakes as for ocean steamers...

The change in the requirements for safety appliances, was illustrated in the case of the passenger steamer Saugatuck, which was re-inspected on Wednesday by Captain York, at Escanaba...

The local inspectors have been instructed to enforce the life preserver clause in the new seaman's act, which means that the Saugatuck will have to be re-equipped with a certain proportion of adults' life preservers...

W. A. Jellison, the deputy collector, who clears all vessels from this harbor, was asked how he would attempt to check up each crew, to determine whether 40 per cent. of the sailors were properly certificated able seamen...

"It would be practically impossible," he answered, "in a harbor like this where boats are constantly coming and going..."

There are at present thirty-seven states, and in addition Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, which have bureaus or departments of labor. Similar bureaus exist in thirty-one foreign countries.

City Brevities

Today's weather: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temperatures: Seven a. m., 39 degrees; noon, 42; 7 p. m., 39. Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 33.

F. R. Lewis left last night for Duluth.

F. R. Sime left last night for Calumet.

A. T. Roberts left yesterday afternoon for Detroit.

St. Paul's guild will meet this afternoon in Guild Hall.

Arthur Scully spent yesterday in Ne-gaunee on business.

Selden B. Cray returned last night from a visit at Gwinn.

A. J. Perrin was a passenger last night for Duluth.

Miss Olive Young, of Houghton, is visiting with Miss Alva Rivers.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ball have returned from a visit to lower Michigan.

Dr. M. L. Drake left last night for Chicago, Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids.

Born Tuesday, Nov. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanderson, West Park street, a son.

Mrs. S. M. James and daughter, Jean, have returned from a week's visit at Detroit.

John McDonald returned last night, after a few days' visit with relatives at Houghton.

J. R. Van Evert arrived home last evening from Cleveland, where he spent the past week on business.

The Ladies Aid of the German Lutheran church will meet this afternoon at 2:30 in the church parlors.

Miss Margaret Hanley left last evening for Escanaba, where she will visit with relatives for several weeks.

Commissioner E. L. Pearce returned yesterday morning from Chicago, where he has been on business for several days.

The Ladies Aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. M. A. Smith, 828 High street.

The Women's Missionary society of the First Baptist church, will meet at the home of Mrs. Richman, 328 E. Ohio street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Women's society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. M. E. Asire, 1020 North Front street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock for a missionary meeting.

Edward Desautelle, who resigned his position as operator for the Postal Telegraph company, left Sunday night for Green Bay, where he will be employed as operator.

Donald M. Begole, secretary of the Lake Shore Engine Works, and mother, Mrs. E. H. Begole, left yesterday afternoon for Ann Arbor to attend the Cornell-Michigan game.

John Dermody, an insurance agent of this city, was granted a marriage license at the county clerk's office yesterday to wed Miss Essie Elnah Barger, also of Marquette.

The Aca Sable club met with Miss Grace Bruce last evening. A dainty luncheon was served, and enjoyable games played. The members of the club entertained several guests at this meeting.

The Ladies society of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet this afternoon at 2:30 in the church parlors, and will be entertained by Mrs. Christine Johnson, Mrs. Andrew Peterson and Mrs. Arthur Landry.

Win Music Prizes--The five prizes for the highest averages in music for October at the studio of Professor A. Espel were awarded to Miss Anna Anderson, Miss Vereah Hartman, Miss Helen Wither, Miss Vivian McCarthy, and Miss Hor-tense Libersal.

Dancing Party--The Four Leaf Clover club will give a dancing party tonight at Keough's Hall. The program will include old and new dances, with music by the Queen City orchestra. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock and continue until 1 a. m. Invitations have been issued, which must be presented at the door.

State Board Coming--The state board of penology will meet at the Marquette prison Monday and Tuesday of next week. It is composed of the wardens and members of the boards of control of the Marquette, Jackson and Ionia prisons. It is expected that there will be will or more of the prison men in attendance at the Marquette session.

Funeral of J. E. Maloney--The funeral of John Edward Maloney will take place from his home, 826 N. Fourth St., this morning at 8 o'clock, and from St. Peter's Cathedral at 8:30. Interment will take place at Holy Cross cemetery.

Father O'Neil of Minneapolis, a brother-in-law of the deceased, will officiate. The L. L. Hood lodge, B. of R. T., and the A. O. H. will attend the funeral in a body.

INSURE WITH PETER WHITE & CO. WOULD HONOR LA FOLLETTE.

The Mikado should institute the Japanese order "Pour le Merite" and bestow a decoration upon Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, whose bill removed Yankee competition from the Pacific. --Louisville Courier-Journal.

THERE IS A VAST ARMY

of men and women who really never know what it is to enjoy sound, vibrant health--who would be surprised to suddenly gain that exhilarating vitality that robust health brings.

Literally thousands without any particular sickness live in "general debility," as the doctors call it--have headaches, are tired and indifferent. To all such people we say with unmistakable earnestness--"Take Scott's Emulsion after meals for one month and allow its rare oil-foed to enrich and enliven your blood, quicken your circulation, stimulate nutrition, and aid nature to develop that real red-blooded life that means activity, enjoyment, success."

Scott's Emulsion is not a drug, but a pleasant food-tonic--free from alcohol. One bottle may help you.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-31

Upper Peninsula

Will Survey Harbor. The steamer "Search," of the U. S. government lake survey is in port at Magistone for the purpose of making a survey, taking soundings and measuring the depth of the local harbor.

According to Sherman Moore, who is in charge of the work, an observation chart will be made of the harbor and a complete chart will be made of the city.

Manistiquet, Mr. Moore and his crew of surveyors have just completed work at Sturgeon Bay and will be here for a week or ten days.

Speeder Was Fined. H. B. Webster, son of George W. Webster, general manager of the Char-coal Iron company, was arrested by Chief of Police Peterson, on complaint of Motor Officer Edward Curley for violating the Manistiquet speed ordinance and was arraigned in Justice McKinney's court, pleaded guilty and paid a fine and costs of \$7.

According to Officer Curley young Webster was speeding his machine at thirty-five miles an hour on North Cedar street. Webster admitted having speeded his machine, as he was making a train and being late was compelled to exceed the speed limit.

No Effort to Recover Body. A week ago last Monday Frank Miller, a sailor, was drowned off the steamer Philbin of the Thomson line, just below the Soo locks, and his body has not been recovered yet.

On the day of the accident members of the U. S. coast guard went out in a small boat and made a search, but this is the last time anyone has conducted a hunt. At first it was said the water was too rough, and as there was considerable traffic no success would follow another attempt.

Since, however, there have been a number of quiet days, with few boats passing. But the opportunity was not taken advantage of. Since the day of the accident, it is said, the company has made no inquiries into the matter. Two years ago an aged negro fell from the bridge at the head of the power canal and it was several months before a systematic effort was made to recover his body.

In fact, no lasting effort was made until a reward had been offered. In this case, the owners of the Philbin, are directly responsible for the accident, it is said by marine men who should know, yet they have made no move to recover the body. Neither has the city made any such move.

Courageous Struggle for Education. From the eastern part of the county, there came to Sault Ste. Marie, more than a year ago, a young girl who wanted an education. She was her own animating ambition. She was but fifteen years of age.

Her parents were foreign born. She had been raised in comparative poverty. But she craved the knowledge which would take her out of the class of the ordinary. She is energetic, bright and capable. This young woman, for such she is in all but years, is one of twelve children whom the parents are trying to feed and clothe from the meager income which they derive from the farm.

Times are hard with them, so they cannot afford to send this daughter to school. She came, however, and last year entered high school. At first she earned some money by selling articles from house to house. This gave out and she had to find some other way of keeping herself. She then rented a room and tried to "keep house" herself. But her money dwindled, so she gave it up. While being exposed to the weather and working early and late, she became ill. Her case was brought to the attention of Judge Chapman, who had her taken to the hospital, where she was treated. From this illness she recovered, but it left her physically weakened.

As soon as she was able, she secured a place where she might work for her board and room. Here she remained until the end of the school year. During all this time she had kept up her work in school and when the year ended she passed and made the required number of credits. Although knowing that this year the fight would be harder, she came back again in the fall, her courage undaunted, and ready to fight the battle over again.

At first things went rather easy. She was able to find a place to stay. But, the people with whom she is now staying have informed her that they will need her no longer. And again she must find a place to work for her board. When she learned this she went to Superintendent Hartwell and told him that she thought that she would have to give up the fight and go home--that the odds were too great. The girl is bright, capable, neat and willing to work. She is none too strong, but she will work if she can get a place to stay. Isn't there somebody in this city who has a place for her? asks the Soo News.

Daley Mill Fire. Loss totaling nearly \$30,500 covered by in the neighborhood of \$22,000 in insurance, resulted from the fire which burned the shingle mill, barn and yards of the Menominee River Shingle company, of which D. F. Daley is the principal owner, in North Menominee.

Mr. Daley's residence, the trimming mill, the drying plant and a shed and about half a million of the four million shingles which were piled in the yards were all that were saved in the group of buildings on the ground in the vicinity of the mill. The cause of the blaze is still a mystery, although it is thought that either children playing with matches or smoking in the barn or a spark from a chimney in the house landing in dry leaves next to the barn was responsible. Handicapped by lack of water the firemen could do little but to prevent the spread of the flames from the buildings already reached by the fire when they arrived. The pitiful in-

Your Bank Account

is the yard stick with which your neighbors measure your prosperity

Marquette National Bank

DELFT THEATRE TODAY

Francis X. Bushman

Supreme Sovereign of Screen Stars

"Providence and Mrs. Urmey"

Three-Act Romantic Drama

In addition--"Mr. Jarr's Big Vacation" Vitaphone Comedy

Saturday--"The Cowboy and the Lady" Presenting S. Miller Kent

adequacy of water pressure at the nozzles of the two lines of hose made it impossible to do anything but to save part of the shingles and prevent the fire from reaching the drying plant and the planing and trimming mill, which was threatened for a time. Robert J. Campbell, in charge of the Menominee Water company pending the appointment of a permanent successor to the late James J. Campbell as superintendent said that the lack of water pressure at the nozzles was due to the long stretch of hose from the hydrant on the road to the blaze. "We kept the pressure up to 100 pounds from 3 o'clock until 9 o'clock last night," said Mr. Campbell. "We were only supposed to have eighty-five pounds of pressure, but when I heard that the fire was serious, I ordered the pressure increased 100 pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there was in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet of hose out. It wasn't the water pressure that was weak, but it was these pounds and it was kept above that until 9 o'clock. The lack of pressure at the nozzle was due to the long lines of hose from the hydrant. I think there

SOUNDS FIRST NOTE FOR DEFENSE PLANS

(Continued from Page One.)

United States "as a nation too big and generous to be exacting, but yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded." Continuing, the president said:

"I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. Club life may be said to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come the stimulation in the associations which has multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

"But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and a real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interests of the community or of the nation.

"A year and a half ago our thoughts would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with the same diligence, firmness, and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and abaze with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world—not our commercial relations—about those we have thought and planned always—but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors, and the world itself.

Principles Well Known.

"Our principles are well known. It is not necessary to avow them again. We believe in political liberty and founded our great government to obtain it, the liberty of men and of peoples,—of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance. Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be a friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom of the world over. If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside. We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another step toward the conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of matters altogether. For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States, but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out, under diverse conditions, but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

"All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation. Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influence of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one

end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

Our Preparations for Defense Only.

"In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the will it use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security. We have in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds and races. Within her hospitable borders they have found home and congenial associations and freedom and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become part of the home and sinew and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world. Within her borders they are preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and un molested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

"And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

The President's Plan.

"It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as is necessary to provide for the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior. For the rest, it calls for the training of a citizen soldiery to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits.

"And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself is expected to be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves, but a more definite support from the national government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

National Mobilization.

"What we all wish to accomplish is that the forces of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men, but in the providing of ample equipment in case it should be necessary to call all forces into the field.

"Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and the chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planned for a definite consummation. We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with national enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic

haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new-world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for the security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

Conforms to American Traditions.

"Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this program that we now place before the country in it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programs as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country. I men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.

"In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the advocates of the program. I am not speaking in my own name, but in the name of the country and to risk his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself. In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives. For the time being, I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty,—a nation too big and generous to be exacting and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging a solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

Concerning the Hyphenates.

"The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been the voices heard in raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and forgot that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened her arms to any alien and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume in the deep unison of a common, unbiassed national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

Plea for Religious Toleration.

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestation of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and to worship as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshipping the God of Nations. We are the champions of religions right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The government is conscious of the obligation and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

"Here is the nation God has builded

by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still, but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in our unity, and stand firm among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commended, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right.

RESERVE SYSTEM HAS INCREASED BUSINESS OF NATIONAL BANKS

Washington, Nov. 4.—Substantial expansion of the business of national banks and the increase in resources over the federal reserve system, is shown in a statement issued tonight by Comptroller of the Currency Williams, based on the returns of the 7,613 national banks of the United States for his call for their condition Sept. 22.

"The total resources of these banks on Sept. 22," says the statement, "exceeded by more than \$424,000,000 the greatest resources ever shown by any previous call in the history of the national banking system and amounted to \$12,267,000,429. The increase in resources over the call of June 23, 1915, was \$471,000,000. The increase in resources over the call of Sept. 12, 1914, was over \$783,000,000."

REPUBLICANS CLAIM VICTORY IN KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Republican state campaign headquarters here today issued an official statement late today. It claimed Morrow had been elected by 1,476 votes. The Republican statement was accompanied by a table giving results from every county in the state, as compiled at that party's headquarters. It was declared that the returns "have been verified by every Republican election officer in the state and have been so thoroughly verified as to permit of no mistake."

NEWSPAPERMAN DEAD.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 4.—F. W. Flint, local correspondent of the Associated Press, and a former Chicago newspaperman, died suddenly of heart trouble here tonight. Mr. Flint, who was about fifty-eight years old, was at one time night editor of the old Chicago Inter-Ocean and later served in a similar capacity on the Chicago Record-Herald. He had also been associated with several Minnesota newspapers.

PROFIT IN STEEL INJURING TRADE

Americans Demand too Much Money, so the Allies May Quit Buying.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The Sun's correspondent learns from an impeccable source that American sales in steel products, especially in steel bars, to France and England, have been so seriously menaced by the excessive prices demanded that four-fifths of the market probably has been lost.

At the recent conference between Albert Thomas, the French minister of munitions, and Mr. Lloyd George, the minister of munitions for Great Britain which was attended by the chief French and English steel manufacturers, arrangements were concluded by which British mills will be asked not only to supply all the requirements of Great Britain, but furnish more than half of France's needs.

A manufacturer representing one of the chief steel interests gave the Sun's correspondent a sample list of the prices placed by American manufacturers on British orders since July, when the prices began to soar. Bar steel, which is more profitable than steel rails, is considered to be returning a handsome profit in time of peace at \$55 a ton. It has gone steadily up past \$50 a ton, while the present offers from the important American interests are above \$65 a ton, with speculators even trying to get \$70 a ton.

AS FAMILY DINES, THIEF GETS JEWELS.

Flint, Mich., Nov. 4.—Police and sheriff's officers are without a clue to the burglarizing of the residence of George C. Wilson, whose home was robbed of \$3,000 worth of jewelry some time Monday night. The news of the robbery was withheld until yesterday afternoon by the authorities, who believed they had a clue which would lead to the arrest of persons implicated in the robbery. When this clue failed to work out, the news of the robbery was made public.

The gems were stolen from a jewel case in a dresser in a second floor bedroom while the family was at dinner. The most valuable piece was a brooch set with seven diamonds valued at \$2,000. The other articles were smaller pieces of jewelry set with precious stones and some gold trinkets. Investigation showed that a drawer containing the jewel case had been pried open with a jimmy. The work evidently was done hurriedly, as several valuable diamond rings and a watch were overlooked. The Wilson home is located on East Kearsley street, in Flint's most fashionable residence district.

NEW YORK CENTRAL GAINS IN SEPTEMBER EARNINGS.

New York, Nov. 4.—The net revenue of the New York Central lines for September was the largest for any September in the history of the system, and gross operating revenues were larger by \$561,622 than the preceding best record for the month, which was in 1913.

Total gross operating revenues for all New York Central lines were \$28,115,296, compared with \$25,472,475 in September last year, with \$27,563,694 in the corresponding month in 1913, and \$25,355,612 in September, 1912.

Net operating revenues after taxes amounted to \$10,100,247, compared with

"DRYS" STRENGTH IS SHOWN AT RALLY

Statewide Prohibition Meeting at Lansing Called a Big Success.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 4.—A close observation of the meeting held here by advocates of statewide prohibition, more than 2,000 in number, who came from all sections of Michigan to attend the first big rally in support of the campaign now on, can leave but one impression, that is, that the advocates of the cause are enthusiastic, have a multitude of workers, plenty of finances in sight and mean a campaign that will have to be reckoned with in the fall election of 1916.

Hundreds came from far away points, including the upper peninsula, to attend the meeting, which was a decided success. The men and women who attended were of the type that show determination in their faces and from morning until the last speaker had his say in the evening the cause of the "drys" was expounded from every conceivable angle.

A banquet held at Masonic temple in the evening was attended by more than 600 persons, a large percentage of them women. Enthusiasm was at its height and there is no gaining the fact that should Lieutenant Governor Luren D. Dickinson, of Charlotte, see fit to enter the governorship race on the Republican ticket that he will have a strong following among "drys" of all parties.

That the statewide prohibition movement has an organization that ranks among the best is demonstrated by the delegations that attended Tuesday's rally. Various clubs and societies interested in the movement were well represented and came with promises that their respective organizations were taking a keen interest in the fight.

"See the votes are properly counted, especially in the large cities, and more especially in Detroit," declared Lieutenant Governor Dickinson at the Tuesday night banquet. "The legislature has given you the machinery to make Michigan 'dry' and it is up to the advocates of that cause to see honesty in the election is pursued."

Mr. Dickinson told of cases where the "dry" cause had gone down to defeat on account of alleged fraud in counting votes and said the same situation could exist in 1916.

Former Congressman Frederick Landis, of Indiana, one of the speakers at the afternoon session, gave the information that the sale of liquor had fallen off 200,000,000 gallons during the last year, due to "dry" territory being added in the United States.

Hobson Cheered.

Five thousand persons wildly cheered Richmond Pearson Hobson when he brought his address to a close at the evening session by predicting that the United States would lead in world-wide prohibition within the next decade.

The Lansing Chamber of Commerce, a commercial organization, caused a decided sensation when it held a special meeting and passed a resolution in which it went on record against the open saloon as a curse to commercial industry.

It was stated that several more such organizations in Michigan cities will take similar action.

FRENCH CHARITY SHOWNS TO BE SHOWN IN PLAY

New York, Nov. 4.—The French liner Hochamban has arrived from Bordeaux with 298 cabin passengers.

Mme. Ramon Fernandez, wife of the former Mexican minister to Paris, who is at the head of the Syndicate de Defense de la Cote Francaise, arrived on the Rochambeau with gowns valued at \$100,000, which are to be shown at the Ritz Carlton on Nov. 22 for the benefit of the orphans of French costumiers killed in battle.

Mme. Fernandez said that instead of showing the gowns on mannequins, they will be exhibited in a two-act play written for the purpose by Roger Boisset de Monvel, son of the painter, who

2 PACIFIC COAST STATES IN FUSS

Washington Gets Oregon's Three Dollars, Then Refuses to Honor Extradition Papers.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 4.—"Says the governor of Washington to the governor of Oregon"—

Strained diplomatic relations between the two states may result, but so far no general mobilization of troops along the Columbia river has been ordered by the war department of either Oregon or Washington.

The affairs reached a crisis when Governor Lister refused to recognize Governor Withycombe's extradition papers for the return of George P. Rossman from Vancouver.

Also, there's a little money matter involved. Washington has \$3 that belongs to Oregon. They may return it; but then, again, they may forget it, do so.

Says the governor of Washington (or rather his private secretary) to the governor of Oregon (or rather Jimmy McCullough, deputy constable, and for the present state agent). Oregon has established the precedent of refusing to return prisoners to this state unless an indictment has been returned against them. So we can't do any letter than follow suit.

This was clothed in diplomatic language, of course, but that was the effect of the ultimatum.

Several days ago it looked as though the Rossman incident would be smoothed over. Rossman had been convicted of a felony and had promised to leave Oregon and never come back. But before he went he rented some furniture and then sold it, according to the officers. This constituted larceny by bailor, and a complaint was issued. But he had fled to the protecting wings of the governor of Washington.

Then the following cablegram (under the Columbia river it's a cable) was received from the governor of Washington:

"Extradition papers received and O. K. All by attorney general. Requisition will issue upon the receipt of \$3 made payable to my order. Hearing in this case is set for Saturday morning."

The \$3 was sent, the hearing was held, and then the gubernatorial bomb was flung across the placid waters of the Columbia. Rossman could not be extradited. There were several seasons, but the chief one according to State Agent McCullough, over the long-distance cablephone, was as a retaliatory measure. Oregon had refused to return several Washington refugees because they hadn't been indicted.

The captain of the Vancouver ferry (owned by Oregon capital) says that he has not been warned to look out for Washington submarines.

NEARLY DROWN'S SAVING HER PET DOG; CRAWLS TO SAFETY; COPS DRAG RIVER

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 4.—When her pet dog fell into St. Clair river, Mrs. Thomas Breslin grabbed for the dog, lost her balance and fell into the water. The "wells from a passing boat caused her to be washed under a dock where she grasped a spile and succeeded in saving herself and the pet dog.

After getting ashore Mrs. Breslin rushed to her home nearby and changed her clothing and returned to the dock in time to see several patrolmen and others dragging the bottom for her body.

BRUSSELS GOVERNOR REPORTED REMOVED.

London, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Star, from Rotterdam, says:

"It is understood that General Sauerberg, military governor of Brussels, who is generally believed to have been responsible for the final refusal to grant the American minister's request for the postponement of the execution of Miss Githa Cavell, has been removed from office and a new military governor appointed."

41 KILLED IN MONTH.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 4.—The month of October broke all records in the number of fatal accidents reported to the industrial accident commission. There were 41 deaths reported by employers who come within the compensation law. This is the largest number reported since the law went into effect.

USE SKITCH

And get through before your neighbors do.

If your grocer doesn't sell Skitch send his name to Hans Fichtenberg, Milwaukee, Wis., and a free sample will be sent you.

7 WASHINGS WITHOUT A WASHBOARD 10¢

arrived on the steamer with her. It has written several sketches for the stage and was wounded early in the war while serving as an aide on the general staff.

Marshall, Texas, Nov. 4.—After jury-men had testified to seeing copies of an anti-Catholic newspaper in the jury room, a new trial was ordered in the case of Mrs. John Rogers, against whom a verdict was returned in her suit for \$3,000 accident insurance for the death of her husband. Rogers met death when William Black, an anti-Catholic lecturer, was killed here last February.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 4.—When her pet dog fell into St. Clair river, Mrs. Thomas Breslin grabbed for the dog, lost her balance and fell into the water. The "wells from a passing boat caused her to be washed under a dock where she grasped a spile and succeeded in saving herself and the pet dog.

London, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Star, from Rotterdam, says:

"It is understood that General Sauerberg, military governor of Brussels, who is generally believed to have been responsible for the final refusal to grant the American minister's request for the postponement of the execution of Miss Githa Cavell, has been removed from office and a new military governor appointed."

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 4.—The month of October broke all records in the number of fatal accidents reported to the industrial accident commission. There were 41 deaths reported by employers who come within the compensation law. This is the largest number reported since the law went into effect.

Curative Value In Food?

"Recalling that 90% of disease results from errors in diet, then foods properly prescribed by the physician can justly be said to have curative value."

—Dr. Henry B. Hollen, in *The Medical Standard*.

One of the errors in the diet of many people is the use of foods robbed of the vital mineral salts (phosphate of potash, etc.) which are absolutely necessary for proper balance of body, brain and nerves. The result is a long list of ills, including nervous prostration, kidney trouble, constipation, rickets in children, and so on.

Twenty years ago a whole wheat and barley food, containing all the nutriment of the grain, including the priceless mineral elements, was devised especially to correct errors in diet. That food is

Grape-Nuts

It fulfills its mission admirably.

Another physician says:

"Nearly half the year my breakfast consists of a dish of Grape-Nuts, one or two eggs, or fruit. I RECOMMEND IT TO MY PATIENTS CONSTANTLY, and invariably with good results."

This wholesome food not only builds sturdy health and strength, but fortifies the system against disease. Ready-to-eat, nourishing, economical, delicious—

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK CROSS, FEVERISH

When Constipated or Bilious Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomachache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of California Syrup of Figs, and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without gripping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

Pure and Sure

Penetrates every thread of the fabric leaving it sweet and clean without the slightest injury.

Cold or warm water without boilings

KIRK

The Peninsula Bank Ishpeming, Mich.

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

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans, Discounts and Bonds	\$789,364.80	Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Banking House	15,000.00	Surplus Fund	75,000.00
Overdrafts	3.45	Undivided Profits, Less Ex- penses and Taxes Paid	18,816.93
Cash Resources	143,632.95	Dividends Unpaid	80.00
		Deposits	778,624.97
		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)

COUNCIL RECEIVES REPORT ON CURBS

Board of Public Works Presents
Report, Covering Cost and
Footage Constructed.

At the meeting of the council Wednesday evening the board of public works submitted a list of the property owners, together with the cost of curbs put in on North Pine street, the old Catholic cemetery addition and North First, North, Ance and Spruce streets.

The city pays a portion of the cost of curbs. Each property owner will receive a notice, stating the number of lineal feet of curbs constructed, and the cost. These accounts may be settled with the general taxes, which will be payable from Dec 1 to Jan. 9. The list contains the names of nearly one hundred property owners.

Dr. E. G. Robbins asked the council the lowest cash price the city will accept for the old jail property on North Second street, stating he had been informed that the city contemplated selling. The communication was referred to the committee on buildings, grounds and insurance, the mayor and board of public works, with instructions to report to the council with recommendations.

James Willie applied for the position of driver of the hook and ladder team of the fire department to succeed the late Eric Riekstad. In the vote taken, two ballots were cast in his favor, while John Anderson polled seventeen votes. Mr. Anderson has been working at the fire hall at various times for several years. He was recommended for the position by Chief Lacey.

Upon recommendation of the committee on street lighting, 100 watt lamps will be placed on the east end of Vine, East Empire, D and E streets. All of these lights were requested by residents on those streets.

Andrew Erickson, 137 Salisbury street, asked the council to exempt him from the payment of water tax. The petition was referred to the committee on water works.

EXPECT GAME WITH GREEN BAY TEAM

Ishpeming Wants Contest With
Champions of Wisconsin and
Northern Illinois.

Joseph Leffler, the manager, and William Gill, the captain, of the Ishpeming City football team, have opened negotiations with the Company L team, of Green Bay, Wis., champions of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, for a game to be played a week from Sunday at Green Bay.

A return game will be played here Thanksgiving, if Ishpeming is defeated. Sunday the Green Bay team defeated the city champions of Chicago by a score of 13 to 7, thereby winning the title to the Northern Illinois championship. A few weeks ago the team defeated an all-star eleven from Marquette by a score of 8 to 6.

After reading the editorial in The Mining Journal on playing football for money the Ishpeming management decided to call off the arrangements for playing Stambaugh a second game for a side bet. Several of the players expect to enter college next year, and they desire to retain their amateur standing. If Stambaugh wants another game the Ishpeming players feel that it is their privilege to dictate the terms of the contest, where it will be played and under what conditions. They want to play the game at Marquette, either on a Sunday or on Thanksgiving day. If the Stambaugh management will not agree to play at Marquette, Ishpeming will bring Green Bay here for a game.

The winners will receive gate receipts, except \$100 which will pay the officials, who will be brought in from one of the larger universities. The Ishpeming team, if it wins will take enough out of the receipts to purchase new suits and sweaters. The remainder of the money will be given to charity.

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INDIGESTION OR BAD STOMACH

Relieves Sourness, Gas, Heart-
burn, Dyspepsia in Five
Minutes.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pape's Diapsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regular, please, for your sake, try Pape's Diapsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—take your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diapsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pape's Diapsin "really does" regularize work, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.

ADOLPH JOHNSON SLAIN BY BROTHER

Wellknown Greenwood Farmer
Shot to Death at His Home
Thursday Night.

Adolph Johnson, a Greenwood farmer, who was wellknown in this end of the county, was murdered Tuesday night by his brother, Oscar, at their home at Greenwood. Oscar is now held in the Ishpeming city jail, as is also his brother, John M. Johnson, who formerly conducted a garage in Ishpeming, and who is charged with being an accomplice to the crime.

Although the murder occurred Tuesday night, it did not become known until yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, when John M. Johnson, who came to the city Wednesday night, told one of the police officers about the crime. He said his conscience had been troubling him greatly, and he thought it was best to confess.

John M. Johnson was accompanied from the farm by his brother, Oscar, who, he said, had fired the fatal shot with a thirty-two calibre revolver. He told the police that Oscar had gone to Marquette, Marshal Trevarrow and Coroner Prin were called, and the marshal got in touch with Marshal McIntosh, of Marquette. The latter found, upon investigation, that Adolph Johnson was in jail. Early Wednesday evening he was encountered by a policeman and because he talked irrationally about a great crime he had committed he was taken to jail. Marshal Trevarrow went to Marquette and brought him back on an early train yesterday morning.

Oscar Johnson has confessed that he is the murderer, but the stories that he and John tell do not agree. Oscar asserts that he was in his room and that John and Adolph started to fight in another part of the house. When he left his room they were scuffling, and he shot four times at Adolph, two of the bullets striking his face, one missing him entirely and another entering his right side and passing through the heart. Marks on Adolph's body indicate that the brothers had a hard fight. The heaviest bruises are on the upper part of the right arm and shoulder.

John Johnson asserts that Adolph and Oscar engaged in a fight, and that the shots were fired during the struggle. Oscar made no attempt to deny the murder. He said he would plead guilty and that he did not want an attorney to defend him. He had made up his mind that he would have to go to prison anyhow, he said.

Adolph Arrested Tuesday.

The three brothers, all of whom were bachelors, and who had been living on the farm for several years, had not got along very well together. Oscar and Adolph fought early in the week, and Oscar came to the farm and swore out a warrant for Adolph's arrest on a charge of assault and battery. Adolph was brought into court and pleaded guilty to the charge, paying a fine and costs amounting to \$11. John Johnson was in the city with his brothers, and the date set for his return to Greenwood was Saturday. Adolph remained until a later hour and walked home. The fight occurred soon after Adolph reached the house.

Tuesday afternoon, while Adolph was in jail, Oscar called at the home of P. Chase, saying that he wished to rent one of the Chase houses at Greenwood so that he could get away from Adolph and John. They were always quarreling, he said, and he asserted that if he could get permission to move into the house at once he would return to Greenwood and take away his belongings before Adolph got out of jail. Mr. Chase was in Republic, and Mrs. Chase told Oscar that he would have to take the matter up with him.

Coroner Prin and Albert Bjork, the deceased, left Greenwood yesterday and found the body lying as John told the police they had left it. It was brought to Lindholm & Bjork's undertaking rooms and a jury was impaneled. It is composed of E. J. Egan, Charles Gustafson, Peter Gunnerson, John Davis, John Willis and Thomas W. Hill. As prosecuting attorney Kennedy is in Lansing on business, no time was set for the inquest.

Were Prosperous Years Ago.

The Johnsons were for many years among the most prosperous farmers in the western end of Marquette county. Their father, the late Mike Johnson, had a large farm for several years before he died. The boys were all well brought up and they were industrious. After the father died Adolph and John, it is said, started to drink, and liquor caused the downfall of John, who was for some years regarded as one of the best mechanics in the county. He conducted a successful business here, but finally lost it and since then he had been spending part of his time on the farm.

Oscar, according to his statement in the court Tuesday, had not drunk anything for several years. Those who knew the three brothers declare that Oscar, who is the youngest and about thirty-eight years of age, was the most industrious of the three and that it was largely through him that the farm was kept up. For several years after the death of his father the farm was operated by the late William Malmberg, who died a year or so ago in Sanit St. Marie. After Mr. Malmberg gave it up the Johnson brothers took it and operated it successfully for some time. Their mother, who spent the last few years of her life in Ishpeming, living with her daughter, was killed by a South Shore train while walking to her home near the old gas house, some four or five years ago.

The trouble between the brothers is said to have arisen over their shares in the farm. Oscar, who did most of the work, believed he was entitled to a larger interest than the other two, who did little work on it and who wasted their money. They constantly quarreled over these differences. Another brother, Louis, lives in Duluth and there are two sisters, one living in Duluth and one in Escanaba. Both of them are married.

As the farm was left without occu-

pants, Coroner Prin yesterday engaged a man to look after the stock, which includes a half dozen head of cattle, a couple of horses, some pigs and chickens.

Intended to Bury Body.

It was learned late yesterday that Oscar and John Johnson planned to bury Adolph's body, to hide the crime. They asked a neighboring farmer to help them, it is said, but he refused.

VICTIM OF DISASTER.

Former Ishpeming Woman Was Drowned
When Boat Went Down Near Portland.

Jerry Harrington, the cigar manufacturer, has received a message informing him that Mrs. Michael Dunn, formerly Miss Bridger Lowney of this city, was one of the victims of the steamer Santa Clara disaster, sunk while making the run between Portland and San Francisco Tuesday.

Mrs. Dunn was a widow, her husband

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 Today 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

having died in Butte about two months ago. She was thirty-five years of age and is survived by a son and daughter. She was attending the Panama exposition. The Lowney family lived on Lake street in this city for a number of years. They left here for the West about twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. Lowney, a sister-in-law of the deceased, left Wednesday night for Butte. So far as Mr. Harrington could learn, the body had not yet been recovered. Mrs. Dunn is the fourth relative of Mr. Harrington who has died since Jan. 1.

BOWLING CONTEST.

In the Businessmen's league bowling Wednesday evening at the Empire alleys, team No. 11 won three games from No. 12, by a total of seventy-two pins. Two of the absent members of team No. 12 were absent and substitutes were used. The scores were as follows:

No. 11—	Total
Emblom	150 158 171 479
Dawson	166 182 135 483
Minnear	173 172 207 552
	489 512 513 1514
No. 12—	Total
J. Hendrickson	140 145 140 425
Bettison (sub)	184 157 156 497
Hendrickson (sub)	143 181 187 511
	477 482 483 1442

Tonight teams No. 3 and 10 will roll at 8 o'clock sharp. Team No. 14 will roll No. 12 at 7:30.

Oatmeal is generally adulterated with barley flour to give it a whiter appearance.

FOR SALE—Three-year-old mare, color bay; 1400 pound and well built, color bay; price \$250 if taken at once. Call at Lake View Farm, Hammbolt, Leon Oger, Hammbolt, Mich. 11-5-15

FOR SALE—Horse, harness, cutter and rubber-tire buggy. Price, \$300. Inquire Arthur Kelly, 209 Main street, Ishpeming, 11-4-15

FOR SALE OR RENT—Six-room house; modern conveniences. Call on premises, 725 Washburn street. 11-4-15

FOR SALE—Team of horses and outfit, suitable for teaming purposes. Inquire Henry Ayotte, 522 S. Pine St. 10-30-15

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

TATTERED PARCHMENT.

Fourth Episode of "Neal of the Navy"
at Ishpeming Theater Tonight.

"The Tattered Parchment" is the title of the fourth episode of the popular serial, "Neal of the Navy," which will be shown tonight, also at the matinee tomorrow afternoon, at Ishpeming

theater. An outline of the story follows:

Mrs. Hardin, Neal Hardin, Annette (Hington) and Joe Welcher are rescued by a U. S. cruiser when the tramp steamer Princess goes down. Planned to the location of Lost Isle, Hernandez and Ponto, two evil soldiers of fortune, know of the existence of Lost Isle, and see the map. Eighteen years later, the grown Annette learns from Mrs. Hardin the secret of Lost Isle; and Hernandez and Ponto learn the whereabouts of Annette. Neal Hardin, inspired by an officer of the U. S. Navy, decides to try for Annapolis. Neal fails to pass his examination because of the treachery of Joe Welcher, and enlists in the navy as a common sailor. In a drunken attempt to steal the map from Annette for Hernandez, Joe sets fire to the house, and Annette is rescued by the strange butlerman servant of Hernandez.

In this episode Annette is rescued by a squad of U. S. Marines, and Hernandez chased to the roof of Lonesome Cove Inn, from which, to escape, he makes one of the most sensational jumps ever shown on the screen. Baring down to the shore, Hernandez, Ponto and the brute take Inez' motor boat, and make good their escape from the pursuing marines.

Other pictures in tonight's program are "The Shadow of Fear," Vitagraph's drama and "Getting Rid of Aunt Kate," a Vitagraph comedy. The National City Four opened a three days engagement yesterday.

SUFFERER FROM INDIGESTION RELIEVED.

"Before taking Chamberlain's Tablets my husband suffered for several years from indigestion, causing him to have pains in the stomach and distress after eating. Chamberlain's Tablets relieved him of these spells right away," writes Mrs. Thomas Casey, Geneva, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

ADV.

New Lunch Room

Voelker Bldg.,
Main Street

Hot and Cold Lunches

Cigars, Tobacco,
Temperance Drinks,
etc.

Give us a call.

ERIC CARLSON

Ishpeming Theatre TONIGHT

"The Tattered Parchment"
Fourth Episode of
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"
This picture contains exciting and interesting scenes.

OTHER PICTURES
"THE SHADOW OF FEAR" "Getting Rid of Aunt Kate"
Vitagraph Drama. Very Amusing Vitagraph Comedy.

NATIONAL CITY FOUR

An excellent act full of refined comedy and good singing.

Tomorrow at 2:30--Eight-Reel Matinee

The Feature "What Happened on the Barbuda"
Tomorrow Night
Edison Three-Reel Dram.

"SNAKEVILLE'S BEN MEDIC" - Essanay Comedy

Exceptional Vaudeville Next Week
First Half--THE PORCH PARTY--7 People
The cleverest act in vaudeville and a tremendous hit. Bargain prices.

Last Half--THE THREE RIANOS
in a screaming act entitled "SEPTEMBER MORN IN AFRICA"
Both of these acts recently scored the biggest kind of a hit in the big Hippodrome, Chicago.

See THE PORCH PARTY Monday and you will not miss it Tuesday and Wednesday.

Next Wednesday--"A FOOL THERE WAS"
A Fox production, with THEDA BARA. Said to be one of the strongest pictures that the Fox company has ever produced.

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 as well to good advantage.



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

Ishpeming

ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Frank Cleary, Jr., visited yesterday with relatives and friends at Marquette.

The N. E. Skud estate story will be closed today to prepare for a sale, which opens tomorrow.

Alfred Jennie and Walter J. Scott, of Alpena, are spending a few days in the city on a visit with friends.

Jerry Donovan has gone to New York, where he will take charge of a diamond drill for the Sullivan Machinery company.

James Tobin, who spent the past few weeks here visiting with his family, has departed for Cripple Creek, Colo., where he will do diamond drill work.

William Hassett, a Chicago & North-western Railway company switchman, is confined to his home on Pine street, with a fractured arm, caused by a fall from a box car.

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

WAR SHARES IRREGULAR; INVESTMENTS ARE STRONG; CHEAPER ISSUES ADVANCE

New York, Nov. 4.—Apart from the continued irregularity of war shares and the quiet strength of investment stocks, the feature of today's active market was the unusual prominence of minor low-priced issues of various descriptions. Among the latter were numerous securities, whose value is yet to be determined, and in which the rise was evidently of professional origin. Sentiment was decidedly more cheerful, the European situation, involving the fall of the Greek ministry, being ignored in further domestic advices of an encouraging character. This condition once more found its clearest reflection in better railway earnings, higher prices for steel and copper and resumption of dividends by industrial companies.

Virtually every branch of the stock list was included in today's advance, but copper was most conspicuous. Anaconda made a new record on its rise of four to eighty-six and Chino also rose to a new maximum on a gain of one to 54. Dealings in Anaconda were almost on the largest scale yet registered by that stock. Other metal shares advanced one to two points. The war stocks were again heavy at first, but made full recovery and more in the final dealings. United States Steel rose 1/2 to 88, but there, too, realizing sales were effective, the stock closing at 87 1/2.

BOSTON COPPERS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—Copper shares are responding nicely to the improving position of copper metal and they have not yet advanced, in many instances, to a point where interest return on the investment would put them out of the reckoning of a conservative man. The metal market strong, in spite of the fact that all large low cost mines and many small producers are turning out copper to assuete capacity, large sales of copper made daily to domestic and sales made today at 18 1/2 cents strong.—Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co.

Ishpeming, Mich., Nov. 4.—Coppers were the leaders again today. Anaconda gaining practically four points and closing on the top, the last sale in New York being at 86. There was more activity than has been seen for several months, and the market is steadily broadening. It was very easy to sell stocks and this is usually a good sign for higher prices. Some of the high prices made today were 70 for Calumet & Arizona, 9% for Shannon, 60% for Coper Range, 86 for Mohawk. Some of the Calumet & Hecla subsidiaries have not done much in this market, but we believe they will have their turn. It was reported today that the Calumet & Hecla had withdrawn their 18% cent asking price on metal, and this would indicate that some big sales of the metal have been made. It certainly

FACT.
Local Evidence.
Evidence that can be verified. Fact is what we want. Opinion is not enough. Opinions differ. Here's a Marquette fact. You can test it. Mrs. J. J. Cleary, 322 Rock St. Marquette, says: "My family had a bad attack of kidney trouble and could hardly straighten on account of backache. Doan's Kidney Pills gave relief right away. Since they have been used several times when this person has taken cold in the kidneys and they have always given me much benefit as they did at first. I publicly endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills some years ago and I can only repeat that they are a grand medicine for kidney trouble."

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

J. A. MINNEAR & CO.

BROKERS
Members Chicago Board of Trade
Correspondents: Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., Boston. Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., New York. Thompson & McKinnon, Chicago.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES TO CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON
Laurium, Mich. OFFICES Ishpeming, Mich.
Phones 520-522 Phones 313-313

Negaunee Department

FLAG EXERCISES AT HIGH SCHOOL TODAY

Will Mark First Use of Steel Staff, Recently Erected on the Grounds.

Patriotic exercises will be held this afternoon in the high school yard in connection with the first raising of the flag on the new flag staff, recently erected on the school grounds. Superintendent Schurtz has invited the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to assist in the program. They will have charge of the flag raising.

The exercises will commence at 3:30 and a cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend them. Prior to the program in the school yard a few numbers will be given in the High school auditorium. Because of the uncertainty of the weather the outdoor program will be brief. After the singing of "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" the school children will offer salute, reciting in unison the following pledge: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

The pupils of all of the schools in the city, including the parochial, are participating in the kindergarten and first grade rooms, will take part. When the pledge has been recited the children will salute the flag. If the weather is fine over 1,500 school children will be present.

Orations on the flag and patriotic songs will be given in the auditorium. Superintendent Schurtz will make a few remarks.

The new flag staff is one of the highest in the county, raising 105 feet above the ground. It is of steel and is made in such a manner that any portion of it can be raised or lowered. The flag which will fly from the staff is twenty feet wide and thirty feet long. The staff has been embedded in solid concrete.

LOCAL LAONICS.

Fred Royce was a business visitor yesterday at Marquette.

Dave Carles is here from Escanaba to spend a few days in the city.

Mrs. John Larson is confined to her home on Clark street by illness.

W. J. Fax, of Escanaba, was a Negaunee business visitor yesterday.

John Reichel, the electrical contractor, is laid up with a badly sprained ankle.

John Downing, of Marquette, spent yesterday in the city, calling on friends.

Jack Martin and Dan Shea are spending a few days at the latter's camp at Little Lake.

Robert G. Jackson is expected home today from Detroit, where he spent the past several weeks.

William Walters has gone to Mitchell, Minn., to spend a few days visiting with relatives and friends.

William Hosking, an old Negaunee resident, departed yesterday for Pittsboro, Pa., where he expects to reside.

N. DeForest, chief clerk with headquarters at Duluth, spent yesterday in the city visiting at the postoffice.

Fred Sawbridge arrived home yesterday morning from Chicago, to spend a few days visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sawbridge.

S. O. Squires, a former member of the Negaunee High school faculty, who now lives at Chicago, is spending a few days in the city visiting with friends.

Miss Hannah Kallininen was given a surprise Wednesday evening by about twenty of her friends. Games were played and a dainty lunch was served.

John Potena, Peter Pezzetti and Antonio Zenti departed yesterday for Ouray, Colo., where they have been offered positions. The men have been employed here as miners.

Thomas Collins, who purchased the equipment of the Upper Peninsula Bottling works at the foreclosure sale held several days ago, yesterday sold the machinery, cases and bottles to the Negaunee Bottling works.

Hartley Laity has resigned his position as deliveryman for the Western Express company and has taken a position as teamster for George J. Haupt, Joseph Duschane succeeds Mr. Laity with the Express company.

The following births were recorded in the city yesterday: Lenardo Paradiso and wife, 311 Peck street, a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Anderson, North Jackson location, a daughter; David Deacon and wife, Cambria location, a son.

Rev. H. A. Buchholz, pastor of St. Paul's church for the past three years, left yesterday for Marquette, where he will assume the rectory of St. Peter's cathedral. Rev. J. E. Dittman, successor to Father Buchholz will arrive here today from Munising.

W. H. Jones, of this city, Mike J. Kuitala, of Ishpeming, and Joseph Morrow, of Escanaba, have been chosen delegates to represent the Negaunee and Ishpeming lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose to a meeting which will be held at the supreme lodge headquarters at Aurora, Ill. The party will leave here Saturday evening.

NOW LOOKOUT.

When a cold hangs on as often happens, or when you have hardly gotten over one cold before you contract another, look out for you are liable to contract some very serious disease. This succession of colds weakens the system and lowers the vitality so that you are much more liable to contract chronic catarrh, pneumonia or consumption. Cure your cold while you can, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has a great reputation. It is relied upon by thousands of people and never disappoints them. Try it. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere. ADV.

WILL WATCH DISTRIBUTORS.

Distributors of patent medicines and samples of pills will hereafter be watched closely by the Negaunee police, and Marshal Newcomb yesterday said that he will arrest house to house distributors, or persons in their employ, who put out samples of medicines and pills; without seeing that they are placed in the hands of adults. Recently a package of pills, left by a distributor, is thought to have caused the serious illness of a child, who, it is supposed, ate the contents of the package, which it found in a hallway. The state law prohibits the free distribution of medicines of every kind and nature from house to house, and offenders can be arrested and fined upwards of \$100 or be given ninety days in jail, or both.

THE TRUANCY LAW.

T. M. Wells, the county trustee officer, approves the action taken by the Marquette city trustee, to enforce the truancy law, and he has instructed the officers in the other cities of the county to enforce it to the letter. Mr. Wells some two weeks ago had a case in Chevalay township in which parents with five children refused to send them to school because the school board had re-engaged a teacher that the father did not like. "He told me that he would not send his children to school until a different teacher was hired," Mr. Wells said. "After notices and threatened prosecution did not make him change his mind, he was arrested, and brought into court."

OLIVER OFFICIALS HERE.

W. J. Olcott, president; Pentecost Mitchell, vice president, and James McLean, general manager, of the Oliver Iron Mining company, with headquarters at Duluth, were here Wednesday and yesterday inspecting the company's Negaunee properties. The party was accompanied by several officials of the Steel corporation and left for Chicago in a private car. The Oliver officials made their annual fall inspection of the Queen group of mines, and expressed themselves as being well pleased with their visit.

The Negaunee Owls expect a large attendance at their fourth annual dance, which will be held this evening at Kirkwood's hall. Palmberg's orchestra will furnish the music.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our appreciation of the favors and kindnesses extended to us during our recent bereavement. In a special manner we wish to thank those who sent floral offerings.

A. STALTER and Family.

A MUSHROOM FORTUNE.

There have been many wild and improbable stories of great fortunes that have been made by impecunious clerks and others, since the present era of speculation set in throughout the Wall street district, some of which were grossly exaggerated and some made out of whole cloth. At least one authentic story comes to light the other day of a young clerk whose foresight, or plain luck in buying and selling the so-called war stocks at just the right time resulted in bringing him a good sized fortune. The clerk in question is employed in a bond house which has no connection with the Stock Exchange and the story goes that, at Christmas last the young man, instead of getting a bonus in cash was given a certain amount in stocks of a corporation which has not been affected much by the war craze. Shortly after the first of the year the clerk seeing an opportunity to take a flyer, borrowed \$200 on his securities, and with the same to date has increased his capital to \$120,000. He began on Bethlehem Steel and confined his operations to war stocks. Unlike many speculators who rush in blindly in an effort to make millions overnight, the young man in question did not put his profits entirely back into a new speculative deal, but according to the story, used his profits in buying high grade bonds for investment purposes.—Financial America.

WORRY IS POISON.

Worry, like all other depressing emotions, is a poison, writes Dr. J. H. Keellogg of Battle Creek, Mich., in Good Health. It is a short circuit that burns out the mental batteries and destroys the power for useful activity. It is not merely a habit; it is a real disease; it is not merely the surrender of the will to morbid fancies or imaginary causes of anxiety—it is an actual disease, a real physical state, as real as indigestion, rheumatism, or any other bodily disease. In other words, worry is not mere mind or soul malady, as commonly conceived, but a bodily disease.

SUGGESTION TO WOMEN

Who Are "Just Ready to Drop." When you are "just ready to drop," when you feel so weak that you can hardly drag yourself about—and because you have not slept well, you get up as tired-out next morning as when you went to bed, you need help. You can get it just as Mrs. Maxwell did. She says:—

"I kept house for my little family of three, and became completely rundown. I was weak, nervous and could not sleep; finally I was unable to do my housework. A friend asked me to try Vinol. I did so and improved rapidly. I toned up my system. I regained my strength, am no longer nervous, sleep well, and do all my housework." Mrs. J. C. Maxwell, Montgomery, Ala.

There is no secret about Vinol. It owes its success to the medicinal extractives of fresh cod livers, tonic iron and beef peptone, the oldest and most famous body-building and strength-creating tonics.

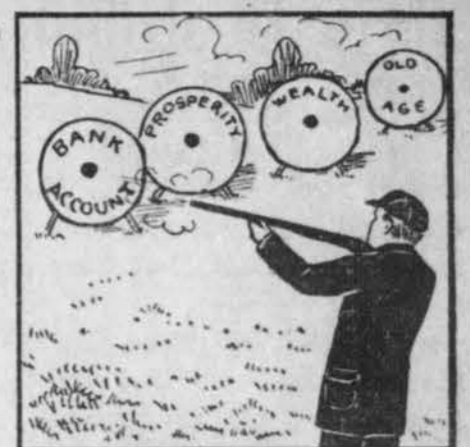
So many letters like the above are continually coming to our attention that we freely offer to return the money paid for Vinol in every case where it fails to give satisfaction. The Stafford Drug Co., Marquette, Mich. Vinol is sold in Ishpeming by F. P. Tilton Drug Co., and in Negaunee by Arnett Bros. Druggists.

The Negaunee National Bank

NEGAUNEE, MICH.
Capital & Surplus, \$125,000
E. N. BREITUNG, President.
3 per cent Interest on Time Deposits.



THIS BANK IS ORGANIZED UNDER AND CONTROLLED BY LAWS ENACTED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL WASHINGTON D.C.



Having this to your credit you will score with greater accuracy all through the tournament of life.

FILIPINOS NOT EAGER FOR INDEPENDENCE

European War Caused Change in Sentiment, Cigar Manufacturer Says.

New York, Nov. 4.—The desire for independence in the Philippines has greatly diminished since the European war, according to Robert Germain, head of a large cigar manufacturing firm of Manila.

"You haven't heard much about independence out there since the Philippines began fully to understand what the European war meant. It looks as if even Senor Manuel Quezon, resident delegate of the Philippines in Washington, who is one of the foremost champions of the Jones bill, had dropped the subject of independence. All the Filipinos who are in business and all the Filipinos of wealth are against independence. If it should come, they feel that they stand to lose everything they have. The few that are crying for it are such as have nothing to lose.

"We foreigners who have known the Philippines for many years—and I have been in business there most of the time since 1892—are convinced that conditions similar to those that led to the war will follow independence. There are three political parties in Manila. Independence is most strongly supported by the so-called 'Third Party,' which, like many other parties similarly designated, is against almost everything. It is a great pity that American party politics should have been brought into the Philippines, because the Filipinos would be contented and happy if they knew nothing about politics. Conditions would be better if a strong government could be established in the island which did not have to change every four years with the changing administrations.

"Foreigners in the Philippines, including myself, have come to regard the Republican party as the father of the Philippines and the Democratic party as a sort of soft-hearted, unreasoning mother. The father says, 'You do this and that, and then come the mother, who sees the boy blushing his hands with tools to which he is unused and who puts him on the head and tells him not to do such dreadful work, but to come into the house and get a cookie instead. The Filipinos are the best people on earth if properly treated, but a great deal of harm can be done to a well person by assuming he is ill and dosing him with medicine."

Commerce in the Philippines received a great blow, according to Mr. Germain, when the ship of the Pacific Mail Steamship company was withdrawn from the service. There now is left only one line of steamers connecting Manila with the United States, with control even into the hands of the Japanese. When he left Manila all outgoing steamers were congested with freight, and in San Francisco he found residents of Manila trying to get back home who had been informed they could not obtain passage until February.

HOGS.

The annual October tumble in hog prices was staged last week with the usual trimming of down-to-date explanations. The aggregate loss for the week was a full cent a pound, no small item to the farmers whose spring crop is just now getting ready for market. The price is still above seven cents, a good price. But reports, perhaps inspired, from packing centers set the bottom of the tologgan at six. This would be an unremunerative price for hogs now ready for market.

This drop in prices at the moment when the summer crop of pigs is coming into market and must be sold is an old story and an annual joke of the cynics. The price of hogs is attractive when few have them to sell, and much lower when everybody must sell. Farmers cannot hold their hogs as they hold their wheat. It is a law of nature that the price should fall at the moment when producers must sell, or is some one juggling prices in the interest of monopoly profits? Is the decline in one kind of hog the ascent of another kind?

Nine farmers out of ten, it is safe to say, believe the market is juggled by the packers. The packers are one great interest whose methods and degree of monopoly have not been made clear to

FILIPINOS NOT EAGER FOR INDEPENDENCE

European War Caused Change in Sentiment, Cigar Manufacturer Says.

New York, Nov. 4.—The desire for independence in the Philippines has greatly diminished since the European war, according to Robert Germain, head of a large cigar manufacturing firm of Manila.

"You haven't heard much about independence out there since the Philippines began fully to understand what the European war meant. It looks as if even Senor Manuel Quezon, resident delegate of the Philippines in Washington, who is one of the foremost champions of the Jones bill, had dropped the subject of independence. All the Filipinos who are in business and all the Filipinos of wealth are against independence. If it should come, they feel that they stand to lose everything they have. The few that are crying for it are such as have nothing to lose.

"We foreigners who have known the Philippines for many years—and I have been in business there most of the time since 1892—are convinced that conditions similar to those that led to the war will follow independence. There are three political parties in Manila. Independence is most strongly supported by the so-called 'Third Party,' which, like many other parties similarly designated, is against almost everything. It is a great pity that American party politics should have been brought into the Philippines, because the Filipinos would be contented and happy if they knew nothing about politics. Conditions would be better if a strong government could be established in the island which did not have to change every four years with the changing administrations.

"Foreigners in the Philippines, including myself, have come to regard the Republican party as the father of the Philippines and the Democratic party as a sort of soft-hearted, unreasoning mother. The father says, 'You do this and that, and then come the mother, who sees the boy blushing his hands with tools to which he is unused and who puts him on the head and tells him not to do such dreadful work, but to come into the house and get a cookie instead. The Filipinos are the best people on earth if properly treated, but a great deal of harm can be done to a well person by assuming he is ill and dosing him with medicine."

Commerce in the Philippines received a great blow, according to Mr. Germain, when the ship of the Pacific Mail Steamship company was withdrawn from the service. There now is left only one line of steamers connecting Manila with the United States, with control even into the hands of the Japanese. When he left Manila all outgoing steamers were congested with freight, and in San Francisco he found residents of Manila trying to get back home who had been informed they could not obtain passage until February.

Cut Flowers

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

Potted Plants
Byclamens and Primroses

Palms and Ferns
Begonias
Swansonnias

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

Phone 80
Negaunee Greenhouses
Negaunee, Mich.

OLD RATES WILL HAVE TO STAND

Great Expense Would Be Involved in Meeting the Demands of Underwriters, if City Is to Be Classified for Insurance Three and a Half Instead of Four.

Report of Survey Made Last Spring Concludes With Formidable List of Recommendations for Enlarged Mains and Improvement of Fire Fighting Plant

Marquette will continue to loaf along as a fourth class insurance city.

Last spring, at the instance of the city commission, the underwriters agreed to make a survey here to see if, by modest expenditure, the classification of the city might be changed, with the result that it would be able to get insurance at cheaper rates.

An engineer was duly sent to the city, and he made an exhaustive study of its water system and its facilities for fighting fire. He conferred with the city officials at length, and, after gaining all the information he could secure, left with the assurance that his report would be along presently. This report has been in the possession of the city officials for a matter of a month past. A copy of it has now come into the hands of The Mining Journal.

Marquette will continue in the fourth class because it would cost altogether too much money to meet the requirements of the underwriters for the three and a half class, that the apparatus at the fire headquarters be considerably augmented, and that the number of paid men in the department be practically doubled. While the commission hasn't considered the matter formally and while nobody has been at the trouble to figure out what the required work would cost, it would run high in four figures.

And if Marquette obtained the three and a half class by making all this expenditure it would be re-rated. At present it is rated under the old Dean schedule, which is much more favorable to the insured than the schedule now being used. In consequence, a well-informed insurance man has predicted, the city would lose all the advantage it would gain under the three and a half class in the higher rates that would be paid under the new schedule.

From which it readily appears that the fire insurance situation is one that the city will find it to its advantage to let alone.

Here is an enumeration of the things the city would have to do to secure approval of the underwriters for a three and a half classification:

Water Works.

"Provide separate suction line direct from suction with separate discharge pipe for 5,500,000 gallons per diem, Platte centrifugal pump.

"Install the following mains: Ten-inch or larger on High street, from Michigan to Fair avenue and west on Fair avenue to connect to 10-inch on Presque Isle street; 8-inch on Special street from Presque Isle avenue to High street; 8-inch on Prospect street from Fourth street to Pine street; 10-inch on Ridge street from Third street to Sixth; 8-inch on Fourth street from Washington to Ridge; 8-inch on Fifth street from Washington to Ridge; 8-inch on Sixth street from Washington to Ridge; 6-inch on Park avenue from Bluff to Washington; 6-inch on Sixth street and Lee street from Ridge to Park, and five-inch in dead ends extending from Fourth street to Washington south on Sixth street and Altamont street from Baraga avenue to Hampton street, and tie in dead ends extending from Division street; 6-inch on Genesee street from Champion to Lake street.

"Continue equipping hydrant branches with gate valves as rapidly as possible.

"Install no mains less than six inches in diameter except for very short cross-connecting mains.

Fire Department.

"Increase complement of men as follows:

"Station No. 1—Five full paid men; three volunteers to sleep at station and six volunteers.

"Station No. 2—Four full paid men; two volunteers to sleep at station and twelve volunteers.

"Make provisions to carry sixty-foot extension ladder on ladder truck at Station No. 1 in addition to present equipment.

"Provide hose wagon at Station No. 2 with chemical of at least thirty-five gallons capacity and 150 to 200 feet chemical hose.

"Test all hose annually to 150 pounds pressure with hose tester.

"Provide the following additional minor equipment:

"Station No. 1—Cellar pipe, three smoke masks, large ladder nozzle, plaster hook and two hose jackets.

"Station No. 2—Plaster hook, three smoke masks, door opener, wire cutters and two hose jackets.

"Provide for regular drills of fire department at least once a month in seasonable weather.

"Provide each station with a map showing mains, hydrants and gate valves and have firemen become familiar with same.

Advisory Recommendations.

"Provide sixty-five-foot aerial truck at Station No. 1.

"Provide two relief valves at each station for hydrants.

"Provide check valves in the discharge pipes, near pumps, of the centrifugal pumps.

"Provide separate suction and separate discharge lines for the Platte and three million gallon per diem. Platte pumps.

"Gradually replace all four-inch mains, except short cross-connecting mains, with six-inch or larger mains.

"Revise building code along the lines suggested by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and provide for its rigid enforcement.

"Gradually meter all services so as to have same completed within four years."

TRAPS THREE BEAVERS.

Carl F. Wittler Makes Good Start—Largest Weighs Fifty-five Pounds.

Carl F. Wittler, an enthusiast of beaver trapping, lost no time this year in commencing his favorite sport. On Monday, the first day of the open season, he set beaver traps along the Escanaba River, and on returning to them yesterday morning, found that he had trapped three beavers, the largest of which weighs fifty-five pounds.

Mr. Wittler was very successful in this sport last year, capturing as many as six at one time. Towards the close of the season, he had made a fur coat for Mrs. Wittler, requiring the skins of thirteen beavers, all of which he had trapped himself.

WANDERERS WIN MATCH.

Take Two Out of Three Games from Katzenjamer Kids Last Night.

In one of the best bowling matches thus far this season, the Wanderers last night defeated the Katzenjamer Kids, taking two out of three. Tonight the Pathfinders will meet the Veribest. Scores of last night's games were as follows:

Wanderers—	197	170	192	Tot.	559
Dorleth	115	183	186		544
Smith	218	169	180		557
Muir	204	166	206		576
Hayes	164	188	194		546
Mekerekan	958	889	963	Tot.	2778
Katzenjamer Kids—	160	176	173	Tot.	509
Stolpe	166	225	172		563
Loeki	196	202	160		558
Birk	222	165	197		584
Morrison	170	157	148		475
Long	923	925	850	Tot.	2698

WILD STATEMENTS OF MEMONIEE SCRIBES

Talk of Championship, and Accuse Marquette Team of Side-Stepping Game.

The assinine rantings of Memoniece scribes to the effect that the Marquette team is graciously punning out of a game with Memoniece, have become even more absurd since the Red and White eleven has asked for a postponement of the game with Stambaugh for some time past, the Memoniece outfit has been prattling about so-called championship, and has taken exception to an imaginary claim Marquette for this honor.

In asking for a postponement of one week for the game with Stambaugh, the Marquette eleven (so claims the Memoniece Herald-Leader) is not only insuring that the team will be in good shape when it meets Stambaugh, but it also takes advantage of a small loop-hole to crawl out of a game with Memoniece.

As a matter of fact, the Marquette team has not claimed the championship of the upper peninsula at any time this year, nor has it described any of its games thus far as a championship match, in spite of the assertions of the Memoniece scribes to the contrary. In a signed letter to this paper recently, H. D. Hughes, of the high school faculty, clearly defined the attitude of the team on this point. He stated that there was no such thing as a championship of the upper peninsula, in view of the fact that there was no schedule arranged by which this could be determined, but that the record of the Marquette team, in comparison with that of other U. P. elevens, this year, proved that the Red and White was the strongest team north of the straits.

If the Memoniece team really cared to dispute such a claim, as it pretends to, it had ample opportunity. The only condition insisted upon by Marquette was that such a game be played in this city, and Marquette's record certainly justifies her in making this stipulation.

Why Does Memoniece Hedge?

The Marquette-Stambaugh game has been arranged for Nov. 13, so that the Marquette team can play the Red and White in Nov. 20, for which negotiations have already been started for a game with one of the lower Michigan schools, preferably Detroit Central. This would necessarily eliminate Memoniece from this year's schedule, or make the chances for this game very slim. However, the Memoniece team is practically within hailing distance of Stambaugh, it seems to reflect suspiciously on the Memoniece eleven that a game with Stambaugh is not arranged, so that when the Marquette team clashes with Stambaugh on Nov. 13, it might easily be decided which is the best team.

In the meantime Memoniece scribes will probably continue such ridiculous effusions as the following, which is quoted from the Memoniece Herald-Leader:

"For weeks and weeks Marquette has been loud and long in its persistent claims of having a championship team. The Prison city scribes had the banner tacked to the city hall even before the Soo and Calumet teams had been whipped to say nothing of Memoniece and Stambaugh.

"Each and every time Marquette played a football team it was a game for the championship." To be sure Marquette trimmed them all and did it to the queen's taste. To be sure, it has to have a mighty eleven to do this for it met some worthy rivals in the Soo and Calumet. But for the championship, Bah.

Get Over It!

"Come on, Marquette get over your nightmare. You are clean off on your claims, however good your team may be. Go ahead. Be real sports. Play Stambaugh on Saturday and then take on Memoniece the week following. There as you are game even though there are others who would have us say that you are deliberately backing out of a game with Memoniece because you fear that Memoniece may do the tripping stunt.

"Aye, be brave."

If you can raise \$27.50 you had better buy five tons of coke from the Marquette Gas Light Co. at once and save money.

Hear the Wonderful New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph

With the wonderful new Diamond Stylus and New Disc Records, The Supreme Triumph of Thomas A. Edison.

No needles to change—no wear on reproducer or records (the thousandth reproduction of the new Edison records is as perfect as the first.)

This marvelous new instrument reproduces with absolute fidelity the voices of world renowned grand opera artists and every known instrument. Nothing is lost—no confusing tones added. All makes of Records can be made to play on the New Edison.

LEARN the Hesitation, the One Step, and all the other fascinating new dances, right in your own home.

Put one of the beautiful new dance records on your New Edison and let the fun begin.

The perfect time of the dance music on this superb machine will put life into your feet and guide them through the new steps. You dance to the music of the finest orchestras in the land. Learn these new steps right in your own home like thousands of others are doing. Invite a few friends in any night and enjoy the new dances.

From November 1st on, we invite you to attend our *Edison Phonograph Concerts*, every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock and every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in our Music Room.

FOR SALE BY

Schoch & Hallam

Exclusive Marquette Agents

SLAYER OF BROTHER WAS ARRESTED HERE

Oscar Johnson Was Placed in Marquette Jail Before Crime Was Ever Known.

Oscar Johnson, the self-confessed murderer of his brother Adolf, was arrested in Marquette even before the Ishpeming police had any intimation of the crime. The murder was committed on Tuesday night, in the home of the Johnson brothers at Greenwood, and was the culmination of a long series of rows among the three brothers, Adolf, Oscar and John. A strange feature of the affair was that both Oscar and John remained in the house all Tuesday night with the body of the murdered man concealed under a mattress. On Wednesday, it is alleged, Oscar remained in the house alone with the body.

Under great mental stress, Oscar came to Marquette on Wednesday evening, and as he stepped off the train, he acted somewhat irrationally, saying, "Don't talk to me. I have just committed a great crime. I will tell it all to the judge."

Officer Hogan, thinking the man was demented, took him to the city jail. In the meantime, the crime had weighed so heavily on the mind of the other brother, John, that he visited the home of Chief of Police Trevarrow at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and confessed the entire affair, accusing Oscar of doing the shooting.

At 4:40 yesterday morning, Chief of Police McIntosh was aroused from bed by a phone call from the Ishpeming chief, and told of the crime. He was given a full description of the man sought, and when Chief Trevarrow concluded by saying that he was accompanied by a collie dog, Chief McIntosh replied that the man was already in the Marquette jail.

When arrested, Oscar Johnson had \$8.12 in his pocket, and it was clearly evident that he could have gone some distance before the murder was discovered, if he had so chosen. When Chief of Police Trevarrow arrived here from Ishpeming at 7:45 yesterday morning to take Johnson back, he said, "Why are you taking me back again? I thought that this was the prison." Escorted by Chief of Police Trevarrow, Oscar Johnson was taken to Ishpeming on the 7:55 train, and placed in jail there. John Johnson is also being held as an accomplice to the crime, but no action will be taken until Prosecuting Attorney Kennedy returns from Lansing.

Prepare for Your Hunting Trip And Remember That ANDERSON & BENNETT carry a complete line of everything necessary for your comfort.

Overcoat Season is at its best at present.

Come in and see our fine line of Society Brand Overcoats and Suits For style and real value they are superior.



Anderson & Bennett Co. Clothes For Young Men and Men Who Stay Young

Convenience

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.

Checks received by you can be mailed to us for deposit as you mail your own checks to others.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$250,000.00

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

REBUILDING BRIDGES FOR HEAVIER ENGINES

L. S. & I. Replacing Three Overhead Crossings With Substantial Steel Structures.

The L. S. & I. railroad is now making preparations to use heavier engines next year, in replacing the overhead crossings at Dead River, Bagdad, and Morgan furnace with solidly constructed steel bridges. The Dead River crossing is a steel bridge of lighter equipment, with a wooden extension. The Bagdad and Morgan furnace crossings are wooden bridges with steel girders, all three crossings being over the South Shore tracks.

The work is being done under the direction of R. C. Young, chief engineer of the L. S. & I., who has had a force of thirty men engaged in building the concrete foundations for the bridges. The contract for steel has not yet been placed, but it will undoubtedly go to the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron company, of Minneapolis. The work will be finished in time for the re-opening of navigation in the spring.

The report issued yesterday by the L. S. & I., showing the amount of ore carried last month, as compared with the month of Oct. 1914, is an indication of decided activity in the iron industry, and in arranging for heavier locomotives, the L. S. & I. apparently is anticipating a big season for next year. Last month this road shipped 304,608 tons of ore, over double the shipment of ore in Oct. 1914, which was 197,292 tons. The South Shore road also doubled its ore shipment last month with 128,962 tons, as compared with 68,570 tons in Oct. 1914.

The L. S. & I. and the M. M. & S. E. have already asked for bids from an eastern locomotive concern, for the building of two freight locomotives of much heavier type than used at present on either of these roads. These locomotives are to be delivered early next year, one to be used on the L. S. & I. and the other on the M. M. & S. E.

Office workers' union of New York city has taken up a challenge to double its membership within the next three months.

AUTO LICENSE BLANKS BEING DISTRIBUTED

County Clerk Jenks Received Supply Yesterday—Many Licenses Already Issued.

County Clerk Jenks yesterday received a batch of application blanks for 1916 licenses, for automobiles, automobile transfers, chauffeurs, motorcycles, motorcycle transfers, trucks, and truck transfers, all of different colors. They were sent at the request of the county clerk, for the accommodation of Marquette motorists, who will thus be saved the trouble of sending to the secretary of state for them.

Under the new automobile law, the license fee is the sole tax for automobiles, which will no longer be assessed as personal property. Fifty per cent of the amount collected goes to the state for the construction of good roads and the remainder goes to the county where the car is owned. Until an accounting is made to the county treasurer, there will be no means of knowing just how many automobile owners there are in Marquette county, but the number is largely increased over what it was last year.

The number of 1916 license applications received by the secretary of state thus far exceeds 12,000, and at this rate it is thought that the number issued by Jan. 1 will exceed the record for 1915, which was 76,280. None of the license tags will be sent out by the secretary of state until the latter part of next month, as they are not required until Jan. 1.

Automobile license No. 1 for 1916 was issued to H. E. Walsworth, of St. Johns, which is the home of Secretary of State Vaughan.

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 1-2-5, Mining Journal, 30-25-17.

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 absorption. After UNGOITROID has reduced a goiter it stays down. Price \$2.00 postpaid. Prompt attention given to mail orders.

Manufactured only at

DESJARDINS' PHARMACY
417 N. Third St.,
MARQUETTE, MICH.

Theatrical

Opera House.

John Mason, the celebrated dramatic star, will be seen today at the opera house in his initial screen appearance, "Jim, the Penman," a thrilling photoplay adaptation of the world-famous drama of the same name, telling the heart-grIPPING story of the great forger who sins for love, and whose after-life is one of remorse. With overpowering motives and situations, and a series of tense climaxes, "Jim, the Penman" is one of the foremost dramatic successes of the stage, and the photo-play adaptation is said to be even more powerful.

Maude Allan, in "The Ring-Maker's Daughter," will be the attraction tomorrow. This is a dashing romance of the Turkish-American rug trade, which presents the world famous dancer in one of her most beautiful dances.

Delft Theater.

Francis X. Busman, who is idolized by more photo-play enthusiasts than any other film star, will be seen today at the Delft theater in a three-act romantic drama, entitled "Providence and Mrs. Urmey." The story tells of a social climber, Mrs. Urmey, who is so anxious for her daughter Jeannette to marry into the nobility, that she has inserted in a newspaper the announcement of the girl's engagement with Lord Chilmister, notwithstanding the fact that neither has seen the other. Jeannette reads the announcement, and runs away with a supposed chauffeur, who has driven up to the house of her aunt, Lady Hartley. She suggests a marriage with Barton, the chauffeur, on condition that the relationship be one of name only. This is arranged, and when Barton attempts to exercise his husbandly authority, Jeannette flies home in anger. Later it turns out that Barton is none other than Lord Chilmister, and the ensuing events form a charming romance. In addition to this feature, "Mr. Jarr's Big Vacation," a Vitagraph comedy, will be shown.

For tomorrow S. Miller Kent will be presented in "The Cowboy and the Lady."

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

PROGRESS.

If the plans of the powers that be do not miscarry the hygienic waiter in New York will soon be the order of the day and night. Even as the innocent boy is minutely examined by the astute board of health in all laced belts, so the germ-carrying waiter will be faithfully scrutinized by the ubiquitous microscope. What is most needed however, in New York is to scrutinize the food which we get in the restaurants. At present traces of real nourishment are discovered in it. Until the possibility of this has been utterly removed nobility is really safe.—Life.

NUMBER 93

GR

MICHIGAN MEET AT HO

With a Team That Yost Has Last Few Will Play It—Opponents

In East Prince Has Shown Meet Harva Apparently Weaker—Opponents

Chicago, Nov. 5. The conference on an off-day so far as championship is among football will center on the tie at Ann Arbor the following game at Ann Arbor, at Evanston, Ill.

At Columbus, Ill. At Lafayette, La. At Chicago, Ill. At East Lansing, Ill. At Aggie.

With a team I has developed in Michigan meets teams in the East. Athletics come forward to their clean wins. As strength will be verines, with Batically certain to Shiverick at ball gloomy for Ann squared is said to be

PRINCETON: New York, Nov. 5. are a number of than ordinary in eastern gridiron contest between overshadowed the day. Dartmouth meet in Boston; Haven for a game Dame will be the West Point and Navy, Washington, Pittsburg.

The battle Princeton in the dium promises to spectacular struggle Orange and Black a far stronger opponent than was the case Cambridge club v. of 29 to 0. The Harvard schedule team is not as case twelve months' forge to the tormented to date, form and all-around to be with the T

ITALY'S SHARPE NO CR

Rome, Nov. 5. v. Sharp differences opened in the cabinet. These differences, extent of a crisis about a conflict incident. One recent meeting of have expressed the best interests wouling a movement of peace. This ca and charges were faith of the minist. Epithets were e the ministers, a overcome by indign at his colleague, caused the strife.

COUNTRY UN

The incident is largely of a pers cabinet and coun this exception, for ent policy.

While a cabinet which has occur and Russia has here is divided co