

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXVII.

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., January 4, 1913

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 41

DIRECTORY.

GLENN W. JACKSON

LAWYER

PHONE 21 OVER POST OFFICE

DR. DAVID N. KEE

Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Residence 811 Delta Ave.
Telephone No. 44. 49.

DR. A. H. KINMOND,

Dentist.

41

Office over Lindblad's Grocery, Mc-
Williams' Block.

DR. F. W. STELLWAGEN,

Dentist.

Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.,
from 1 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.
Delta Avenue and Ninth Street, over
Minnewasca Furniture Co's store,
18xv1.

SWENSON BROS.

Fine Furniture, Undertaking, Co-
holstered goods and Steamship Tick-
ets. Delta Avenue near Central.

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163.



Meets every Tuesday night in Castle
hall, Minnewasca Block.

All Visiting Knights are Welcomed

CHAS. E. NEBEL & SONS

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Plumbers, House Movers, Contract-
ors and Builders

Let us Figure on your Job

42-16 Phone 25-L

ALL IN

From the woods are the hunt-
ers. From now until spring you
can tell about it while getting
that little nip the doctor ordered,
or meeting up with your friends
and while we are serving you
with your choice of

MALT, VINOUS OR
SPIRITUOUS DRINKS

that are equal to the best im-
ported. The Imported too, can
-- be had of --

FRANK LOUIS

NINTH AND DELTA

THE UNDER

signed desires to thank
his patrons for his
Merry Christmas, to
wish them a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

and to invite them
to call again on

JOHN B. MATHEY

TAX NOTICE

The Tax Roll for the City of Glad-
stone is now in my hands for collection.
I will be in my office on Central Ave-
nue every secular day from nine to
twelve in the morning and from two
to six and seven to eight in the afternoon
to receive and receipt for all taxes. Upon
all payments not made until after Jan-
uary 10, 1913, a collection fee of four per
cent will be charged.

JAMES D. McDONALD
City Treasurer

87

ABOUT THE CITY

J. Allan Miller is now playing the
part of engineer in his spare time and is
surveying the street car lines within the
limits of the city.

Walter Strom won the live pig, given
away at the Gem Theatre, Monday
evening. Nine members were called
off before the lucky number was drawn
by Strom. The picture program was
excellent and they had a crowded house.

Atty. R. W. Nebel arrived Monday
to spend New Year's day with relatives.
H. E. Hite is busy with a crew in
painting the Wells chemical plant. The
job will require several weeks.

Robert McPherson, who was long a
resident of Delta county, and who re-
cently has been employed by the Pel-
ican Bay Lumber Co. at Klamath Falls,
Oregon is in the city to spend a few
weeks.

P. L. Baugh will reopen the Royal
theater in the Malloy building Satur-
day evening.

Sam Dunsmore, Bert Miller, and
Frank Louis backed the meat trust
Friday by bringing home a fine mess of
Perch.

Superintendent Willman is endeavor-
ing to establish a school for deaf mutes
here. There are four deaf persons in
the city; the state pays one hundred
and fifty dollars per year where a place
has an average attendance of three.
Mr. Willman is of opinion that the city
should have at least five pupils to en-
sure an average attendance of three,
but this is to be considered and decided
later.

An iceboat carrying seven persons
broke through the ice about two miles
south of the old central avenue dock
Sunday afternoon. Only two of its
occupants were thrown in the water
and they were easily rescued by the
others. The boat was immediately
pulled up, the sails were raised and all
returned home in safety.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

Large, comfortable home, 10 rooms,
electric lighted. Will sell at a sacrifice,
at half the original cost. Must sell at
once, on account of returning to Detroit
to take up my work in that city. A
bargain for anyone interested. Call on
me or write me.

J. H. VASHAW,
East end Michigan Ave.

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL AND IN-
STRUMENTAL MUSIC BY

MISS INA STEPHENSON

OF THE DETROIT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

CORNER OF THIRTEENTH STREETS AND
MICHIGAN AVENUE, GLADSTONE

GLAD TO SEE YOU

We are still in busi-
ness and can show
you a fine assortment
of clothing, hats, caps
and footwear, under-
wear, ties and all that
a man needs. We
have the quality goods
and know we can
please you.

THE HUB

JUST BACK

from Africa or other
points after big
game, I am now pre-
pared better than
ever to meet your
views with regard to
clay moisteners,
tonic beverages,
straight Bourbon or
Rye, Jersey Light-
ning, Apple Jack,
Peach, and Honey or
whatever you call it
in your queer tongue.
I can't miss.

AUG. LILLQUIST

917 DELTA AVENUE

PERSONALS

Marion and Percy Cameron entertain-
ed, at a New Year's party, a large num-
ber of their little friends at their home
on Wisconsin avenue. A most pleasant
evening was enjoyed by all.

Miss Harriet Goldstein will leave for
Minneapolis Monday evening to resume
her duties at the U. of M.

*Miss Mae Grills entertained a party of
friends Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Eunice Derry will entertain The
Coterie next Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Sawbridge,
Miss Dorothy Sawbridge and Miss
Frances Herges of Stephenson and
George E. Webb of Marquette were
guests at the Slining home New Year's
day.

Mrs. F. W. Aslett is suffering from
an attack of la grippe.

William Grawey left Tuesday for
Menominee where he will visit his
mother-in-law for a few days

Byron Miller was on the sick list this
week.

Mrs. Claude Hawkins and her mother
Mrs. D. Calder are ill.

Henry Bunno was very pleasantly
surprised at his home Saturday evening
by about twenty of his friends; the
occasion being his sixteenth birthday.
The evening was spent in games after
which a delightful lunch was served.

Mr. Peter Caron is suffering from the
effects of blood-poison in his right hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Artley and
daughter, who have been visiting their
parents in Gladstone and Escanaba for
the holidays returned to their home in
Minneapolis Sunday evening.

Romeo Tessier came in from the fore-
st Monday to spend the winter here.

Mrs. H. B. Laing and Miss Hazel
Laing left Thursday evening for Mil-
waukee where Miss Hazel will enter
Milwaukee Downer College.

Miss Carrie Bacon of Escanaba visited
Gladstone friends this week.

Mr. Frank Mallien of Madison, Wis.
is the guest of Miss Jean Caron this
week.

Mrs. J. H. Vashaw is ill this week.

Margery and Blanche Fraser made a
business trip to Birch Monday.

Commissioner Legg visited school at
Misery Bay Tuesday.

Helen Filkins visited in Escanaba
Thursday.

Margery Fraser will have charge of
the Primary room at Bark River the
balance of the school year.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blaser returned
from visiting relatives at Abrams Mt.
Thursday.

Mrs. B. Burston and Miss Anna Bur-
ston, mother and sister of Mrs. W. W.
Gasser, are visiting with her. Their
home is in Farwell, Michigan.

Miss George Slining entertained a
jolly party of young people Saturday
evening in honor of her guest, Mr.
Richard Loring. Mr. Loring left for
his home in Chicago Sunday evening.

The Mid-winter holiday meeting of
The Coterie which occurred at the home
of Mrs. G. J. Slining, the president, last
Saturday afternoon was a very success-
ful affair arranged by Miss Lily Empson.

Mrs. S. Goldstein and Mrs. F. N. Miner.
Various exciting contests were partici-
pated in and a very delicious luncheon
was served. The guests of the club
were Mrs. J. Stephenson, Mrs. George
Ogden, Mrs. W. W. Gasser, Mrs. H. B.
Laing, Mrs. R. S. Fosythe, Mrs. E. J.
Willman, Mrs. E. H. Bidwell, Mrs. J.
McCormack, Mrs. J. Murdock, Mrs. J.
E. Jones, Mrs. G. E. Webb, Mrs. E. M.
Rennie, Mrs. O. L. Mertz and the Misses
Ailwyn and Ethel Empson, Harriet and
Vetta Goldstein and Maud Mason.

Fire broke out in the residence of
Officer Eugene Martell Thursday morn-
ing. The alarm was given about 3:30
o'clock, but before the firemen could
reach the spot all hope of saving the
house was over and the men gave their
attention to protecting the adjoining
buildings of Andrew Stevenson and
Gaspard Lacombe. This they accom-
plished after a hard struggle, for there
was a high wind and the buildings stood
close together. But perseverance won
and the flames were stopped in Mr.
Martell's building. His loss is probably
about three thousand dollars; he had in-
surance in G. R. Empson's agency for
one thousand dollars on the home but
none on the contents.

NOTICE

Hairweaving and remodeling switches
Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 15 W.
Mrs. Ed. Gordon, Buckeye addition.

4-25

YEOMEN

A special car will leave the lower end
of Delta Avenue next Tuesday evening,
January 7, at 7:30 sharp for the ac-
commodation of the Yeomen who wish
to attend the joint installation of the
two lodges in Escanaba.

GRANCE MEETING

The mid-winter meeting of the Delta
County Grange will be held at Glad-
stone next Tuesday. The meeting is
being held here by invitation of the
Gladstone Commercial Club, and the
members of that club are working with
the officers of the County Grange in ar-
ranging a program that will be of value
to the farmers, as well as of interest to
all who attend. In addition to address-
es on live subjects by well known mem-
bers of the Grange, Mr. Hovestad, of
Minneapolis, the agricultural expert,
who is in charge of agricultural exten-
sion work for the Soo Line Railway,
will be present and will give addresses
at the afternoon and evening sessions.

The three sessions will be held at the
opera house, the first to be called to or-
der at 10 o'clock in the morning. The
morning session will be for Grangers
only, but the afternoon and evening
sessions will be for everybody. The gen-
eral public is not only invited but is
urged to attend the two open sessions.
A large attendance of the business men
and other people of Gladstone will not
only manifest their interest in the great
Grange movement, but it will be an op-
portunity for them to learn what the
movement is and the important part it
is taking in the development of the ag-
ricultural industry all over the country,
and also in the development of better
citizenship.

O. L. Mertz and H. W. Blackwell, the
committee of the Commercial Club,
have made arrangements that give as-
surance that every farmer who attends
the meeting will have no cause to ques-
tion the pleasure of the Gladstone busi-
ness men in having an opportunity to
act as host to the Grangers. Messrs.
Mertz and Blackwell arranged for the
attendance of Mr. Hovestad, and they
have also arranged for complimentary
dinner and supper and an entertainment
at the Gem theatre to all members of
the Grange. The program for the day
has been arranged by the Grange offi-
cers so there will be no conflict
between the Grange plans and the plans
of the Business men; in fact the plans
of the latter has been incorporated in
the program for the day, which is as
follows:

FORENOON SESSION

10:00—Closed session. Called to or-
der by County Master, George Jensen.

Roll call of subordinate granges.

Annual report by county master.

Appointment of committees.

Report from Pomona delegates to
state grange.

Address, "The Coming Year,"—
Deputy R. N. Seward.

Recess for dinner, at Wasa hall.

1:30—Open session. Afternoon.

Song, from Knapsack.

Welcoming address, E. J. Willman.

Response, George Jensen.

Address, Mr. Hovestad.

Song—

Address, "Agriculture in the Rural
Schools,"—P. R. Legg.

Discussion—

Address, "Duty of the Grange in the
War Against Tuberculosis,"—George
Jensen.

Discussion—

Address, R. N. Seward.

5:00 to 6:00—Complimentary show
for Grangers at the Gem theatre. Sup-
per at Wasa hall.

EVENING SESSION

8:00—Open session. Everybody wel-
come.

Vocal Solo—Miss Ina Stephenson.

Address, Mr. Hovestad.

Duet, "Come With Us to Cloverland"
featured by the Misses Delores and
Dorothy Mertz. Everybody to join in
chorus.

Address, "The Grange and Its Rela-
tion to the State,"—F. L. Baldwin.

Closing remarks by Master Jensen.

MUST STOP.

The board of county road com-
missioners, at their session of last Fri-
day, let the contract for the Beaver
road to Bichler Brothers for \$5,740.
Other bids ran from \$5,925 to \$7,200.

Many small jobbers have been in the
habit of piling poles posts ties and bark
in the county roads. This has caused
much damage in various ways; Driv-
ing heavy loads over this edge of the
paving has often broken it and cut
down the roadway; the timber has
often been piled in the ditches, obstruc-
ting the flow of water and injuring the
road. Beside this, the roadway is more
or less obstructed and this is an annoy-
ance to all who pass, not to mention
the unsightliness of piles of wood along
the highway.

Persons who use the highway as their
private property are trespassers and will
be prosecuted as such. The board has
requested the prosecuting attorney to
begin actions against each and every
person who places forest products in
the county right of way. There is to
be no favoritism shown, but Thomas,
Richard and Henry all will "have to"
take their medicine. The public prose-
cutor and sheriff's officers will all be
on duty in this regard, while the com-
missioners themselves will act as
detectives if necessary. Keep off the
road with your merchandise unless you
have a pedlar's license.

Cloverland Flour

Made Only In Gladstone

Cloverland Flour is as good as the name
Pure, white and sweet flavored.
Makes light, tasty, moist bread or biscuit.
Rich in all the essentials of good health
and good living.

We are so sure that Cloverland Flour will please you
that we assume all risk of a trial

ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT IT.

—Cloverland—
—Milling and Supply Co.—
PHONE 58 J

R. U. Aware That U. R. Allowing

A great opportunity to pass every day that you do
not visit our bank?

Success and friends always follow a bank account,
We can approve this to you if you will give us a
chance.

Gladstone State Savings Bank

CAPITAL \$50,000.00 SURPLUS \$3,750.00

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO

SELL WOOD CHEAPER

Than Anyone Else in Gladstone Can. Call up
PHONE 45
and get Our Prices before Buying WOOD.

THE NORTHWESTERN
COOPERAGE AND LUMBER COMPANY

Fritz & Fritz Say:

"BUTTER NUT BREAD"

RICH AS BUTTER SWEET AS A NUT

This Bread is guaranteed to tempt the
most languid appetite. Made out of the
purest material and in a spotlessly clean
bakery. Every loaf wrapped.

- - For sale by - -

GLADSTONE GROCERY CO.

HOYLER AND BAUR

Phone 71 "FRITZ & FRITZ" 413 Ludington St.

GLADSTONE DELTA

C. E. MASON, Publisher

GLADSTONE MICHIGAN

ARE WOMEN DISHONEST?

The Law society, which controls the discipline of the British legal profession, has voted not to admit women as solicitors, after a debate in which the argument was advanced that "the average English woman has not yet learned to be honest." This is a singular charge to make in the face of woman's proved fidelity to practically every kind of trust in business and public life. There is in this country at least virtually no difference of opinion as to her honesty, while the view even obtains that as between the sexes women are the honestest, if anything. How many women default or run away with embezzled funds? As respects woman's intellectual honesty, masculine opinion of it is evidenced by the growing employment of women as confidential secretaries of bankers, corporation presidents and men at the head of large business enterprises, says the New York World. If there is a case on record of their betrayal of an employer's interests it does not occur to mind. If the "average English woman" has not yet learned to be honest she must be thought to have lagged behind the American woman in moral development, unless, indeed, the charge is dismissed as a libel proceeding from masculine bias.

If certain New York barbers have their way the conventional quarter will no longer pay for a haircut, and the price will be jacked up to 35 cents, with no trading stamps thrown in and no lotions to account for the extra dime. The proximate cause is that the barbers need the money, but the remote cause is the falling off in the number of patrons who desire to be shaved because the safety razor has made sad inroads into the tonsorial domain, says the Boston Globe. The haircut man, however, remains fair game and is going to be trimmed literally and figuratively. If the haircut tariff is to be revised upward, in all fairness the schedules should be arranged scientifically, and this would mean a sliding scale to meet hirsute conditions. Men who retain only a remnant of their once crowning glory should be let off at the old price, for surely that is enough to pay for the clipping of a fringe. If this isn't done there may be a movement to return to primitive conditions, when the wife took the shears and cut her husband's hair.

The trouble with most people is that they do not know how kings feel. They want some one to warm up to them and to talk to them about themselves without restraint. That was Bismarck's fault. He once said: "I have seen three emperors, and some of them naked, and altogether they did not make a very impressive spectacle." But the reason he never got on was that he was not frank enough to tell the emperors of Germany, Russia and France what he thought of them in private.

According to latest reports women are to have pockets in their dresses. Based on what a woman's handbag contains, they should run the small boy a close second.

When one remembers that for years the Greeks have been selling us the wormy figs sent by the Turks, one can't help rejoicing a bit that the worm has turned.

A gay old chap of eighty who addressed his fair one as "my fawn" has now lost a breach of promise suit and must pay her \$5,614.80. She certainly was a little dear.

Chafing dishes have been found among the ruins of Pompeii. Now we understand why such a quantity of food has been found well preserved in the ruins of that city.

Eleven million watches were exported from Switzerland during the last fiscal year. Proof enough we're living a mighty fast pace, using up all that amount of time.

A North Carolina lawyer was touched for \$22,000 by the old wire tapping game. The old ones are the best after all. Everybody knows them and ain't afraid.

Women are forbidden to wear hats on street cars in Berlin. Wonder if they come under the dangerous weapon clause?

"Don't worry about the future," says the Cincinnati Enquirer man, "we'll all get just what's coming to us." And still he asks us not to worry.

A telegram announces the fact that Chinese notes have depreciated in value. Not the musical kind, however. They couldn't.

More caution in Sunday recreation would prevent many of the accidents that war the day.

DYNAMITERS IN JAIL

THIRTY-THREE PRISONERS ARE PLACED IN UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY.

KNOWN BY NUMBER IN FUTURE

Men Are Stripped of Their Belongings and Given Convicts' Garb—Hockin Most Bitterly Despised Man in the Entire Crowd.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 2.—For the last time in many months to come for some and several years for others the 33 dynamiters, who arrived in the penitentiary here, heard their names called, as they stepped from the train. Henceforth they will be known by the numbers only. The government is constructing at the federal prison one of the largest prisons in the world and much steel enters into the buildings. In the past there have been hundreds of men who could be used for common labor such as brick making and shoving wheelbarrows, but iron workers were scarce. Now there will be plenty of material to pick foremen and other skilled men in iron, for the east cellhouse is shortly to be roofed and nearly all of its construction is of steel.

Dynamiters Arrive at Prison.
The 33 prisoners, 44 guards and five newspaper men in the "dynamite special" rode into the salloppert of the prison at 8:10 o'clock in the morning, just 20 hours after leaving Indianapolis, Ind. The prisoners were lined up in twos and their names called alphabetically. Anderson and Barry led the line of march with Mike Young bringing up the rear. They passed through the second steel barred gate into the big prison yard and train and deputies were left behind. The newspaper men accompanied the prisoners.

Weeps Like a Child.
The march ended at the office of Deputy Warden Mackey, where the prisoners were "dressed in," such information as the prison authorities desired being given and the clothing of the prisoners searched. Each one gave up some little trinket, watches, pocketbooks, etc., which were placed in an envelope, to be returned to them upon their completion of sentence. Charles Beum, a former member of the Iron Workers' executive board, broke down and wept like a child when a picture of his wife and children was taken from him. Frank W. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers, had a rosary, a prayer book and 38 cents. "Nipper" Anderson was the plutocrat of the bunch, giving up \$51. Several of them didn't have a cent.

Finger Prints Taken.
From the deputy warden's office the men were taken to the office of the record clerk, where additional information was given and the finger print records taken. They will be taken back to this office for their Bertillon measurements.
The prisoners were taken to the bath house, where they were required to bath and give up their citizens clothing, convict garb being exchanged for such. Some of them went to the barber shop and had their mustaches shaved off, among them being Ryan, Tveitmo and Butler.

At the noon hour the 33 marched into the big prison dining hall for their first meal inside the penal institution and were seated before the other convicts were marched in. It was a sad procession and some of them held their heads low both on the march and at the table and several did not eat. The first meal consisted of vegetable soup, boiled beef parsnips, brown gravy, bread and water.

While the new arrivals were being given their dinner the newspaper men, who represented the press from all portions of the country, were the guests of Deputy Warden Mackey, after which they were taken through the prison on an inspection tour.

Hockin Bitterly Despised.
Herbert S. Hockin was the most bitterly despised man in the bunch and all of the other men had it "in" for him. On the way from Indianapolis the men dubbed the train the "Hockin" special and each man feared he was to be assigned to a cell, those being for two prisoners, with him. But the officials of the prison, scenting possible trouble, placed Hockin in a cell by himself. The men were all given numbers.

President Ryan was given the first number, that being 8,420 and the last one to be numbered was Charles Wachtmeister of Detroit, this being 8,452. The first numbers were given men with the longest sentences and the last was for the man with the lightest sentence, one year and one day. Ryan was placed in a cell with Michael J. Young of Boston.

CASTRO BARRED FROM U. S.

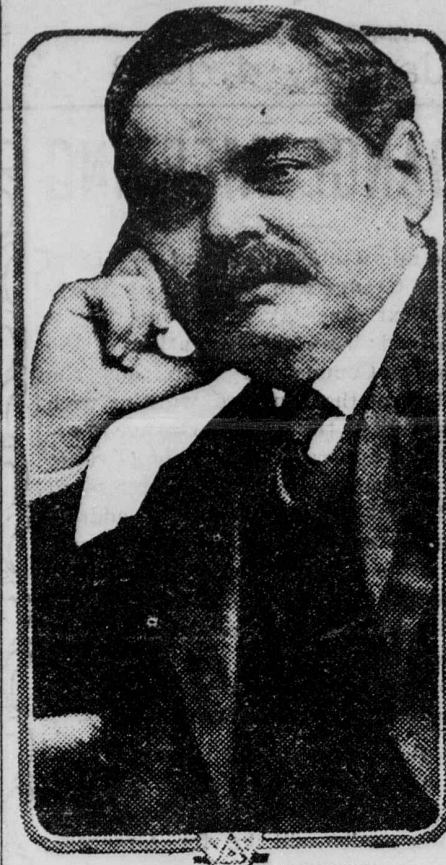
Venezuelan Ex-President Angry at Treatment Here Decides to Return to Europe.

New York, Jan. 2.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, one time "terror of Venezuela," and defier of the civilized world, declined to stay in the United States owing to the official attitude adopted toward him on his arrival from France on board the French liner La Touraine. When the Touraine was steaming up the bay Castro was taken off by immigration officials and carried to Ellis Island, where he is being held.

Angered at the treatment accorded him, General Castro expressed a desire to return at once. His wish was that he be allowed to go to Germany instead of France, whence he had come.

Women Need \$8 a Week.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Self-supporting women require at least \$8 a week in this city for the bare necessities, according to a warning issued by the commission on social service of the Inter-Church federation of Philadelphia. The commission estimates the weekly cost of living as follows: Room rent with two meals, \$5; lunches, \$1.20; clothing and incidentals, \$1.

SIR LOMER GOUIN



Sir Lomer Gouin, prime minister of Quebec, is the head of one of the most progressive administrations that province ever has seen.

PRISON SENTENCE GIVEN CONVICTED LABOR CHIEFS

SEVEN YEARS.

FRANK M. RYAN, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

SIX YEARS.

MICHAEL J. YOUNG, Boston.
JOHN T. BUTLER, Buffalo, vice-president of iron workers' union.
HERBERT S. HOCKIN, former secretary and formerly of Detroit.
OLAF A. TVEITMOE, secretary of California Building Trades council.
J. E. MUNSEY, Salt Lake City, Utah.
EUGENE A. CLANCY, San Francisco.
PHILIP A. COOLEY, New Orleans.
FRANK C. WEBB, New York.

FOUR YEARS.

JOHN H. BARRY, St. Louis.
PETER J. SMITH, Cleveland.

THREE YEARS.

MURRAY L. PENNELL, Springfield, Ill.
WILFORD BERT BROWN, Kansas City.
PAUL J. MORRIS, St. Louis.
HENRY W. LEGLEITNER, Denver.
CHARLES N. BEUM, Minneapolis.
MICHAEL J. CUNNANE, Philadelphia.

EDWARD SMYTHE, Peoria.
GEORGE ANDERSON, Cleveland.
MICHAEL J. HANNON, Scranton, Pa.
ERNEST G. W. BASEL.
WILLIAM J. MCCAIN, Kansas City.
WILLIAM E. REDDIN, Milwaukee.

TWO YEARS.

RICHARD H. HOULIHAN, Chicago.
FRANK J. HIGGINS, Boston.
FRANK K. PAINTER, OMAHA.
FRED SHERMAN, Indianapolis.

ONE YEAR AND ONE DAY.

WILLIAM S. SHUPE, Chicago.
JAMES E. RAY, Peoria.
WILLIAM C. BERNHARDT, Cincinnati.
FRANK E. PHILLIPS, Syracuse, N. Y.
CHARLES WACHTMEISTER, Detroit.
FRED J. MOONEY, Duluth.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

JAMES COONEY, Chicago.
JAMES COUGHLIN, Chicago.
PATRICK F. FARRELL, New York.
HIRAM R. KLINE, Muncie, Ind.
FRANK J. MURPHY, Detroit.
EDWARD CLARK, Cincinnati (confessed and testified for prosecution. Judgment deferred at request of government).

125,000 STRIKE IN GOTHAM
United Garment Workers of America Start Walkout in New York and Its Vicinity.

New York, Dec. 30.—The threatened strike of cutters, operators, pressers and tailors employed in the manufacture of men's and boy's clothing in factories of New York and vicinity, including Jersey City and Newark, began today. Officials of the United Garment Workers of America estimate that upwards of 125,000 workers in this industry will fill the ranks of the strikers. They include about 85,000 men and about 40,000 women. The estimated output of the manufacturers who will be affected is \$350,000,000 annually.

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DEFEAT FOR PALZER

REFEREE EYTON AWARDS CONTEST TO MCCARTY AFTER A ONE-SIDED BATTLE.

MURPHY WINS FROM BURNS

Californian's Manager Throws "Up the Sponge" at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Round at San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 2.—The "white hope" family is dwindling, Al Palzer being the latest to have his picture turned toward the wall.

The end came in the eighteenth round. After O'Rourke's novice had taken a couple of head-tilling lefts and a jarring right and had reeled towards the ropes with his arms lowered, Referee Charley Eyton stepped between him and further harm and decided in favor of Luther McCarty. Eyton hurled himself into the breach at the right nick of time. For many rounds Palzer had been absolutely at his opponent's mercy. His big blonde face was gashed and bruised and was a smear of red. His protruding chin, of which so much has been written, glistened with the blood that welled over his lips. It was an unlovely spectacle to watch a courageous giant being pecked and smashed to pieces by a dextrous adversary and there was not a complaining voice when the bout was stopped.

Palzer Gets Artistic Lacing.
Palzer received an artistic lacing as a rising young heavyweight ever received from a rival. In addition to being artistic, it was as complete a hammering as a glutton for punishment could desire.

There were many arguments before the contest started as to which of the big fellows would prove the cleverer. After the first brisk exchange of punches in the opening round, the affair resolved itself into a contest between a clumsy, courageous fighter and one who by comparison, seemed as clever as Jim Corbett in his heyday.

It did not take the crowd long to decide that Palzer's sole hope of winning lay in the delivering of a knock-out punch. Before the tenth round had passed it was plain that there was very small chance of any such thing happening.

Palzer Stood Much Punishment.
One of the interesting things about the fight was Palzer's capacity for punishment. For at least twelve of the eighteen rounds he was steady as a rock under punishment. His head tilted or jerked aside under the impact of plunging lefts or rasping rights, but was back to the normal position in an instant.

Just for a few seconds in the fourth round it looked as though McCarty had steadied down under the influence of a couple of heart drives that Palzer had sent in with the full weight of his big shoulder and frame behind them. In the next round, however, McCarty, even though he was quick as a flash in getting out of range when occasion demanded it, kept pumping in lefts and whipping over crosses until he had Palzer fairly bewildered.

Murphy Defeats Frankie Burns.
San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Seventeen seconds after the seventeenth round started, Jack Perkins, manager and chief second of Frankie Burns of Oakland, threw the towel in the ring, acknowledging defeat for his man in the bout between the Californian and Harlem Tommy Murphy at Coffroth's Eighth street arena here. It was a humane act, as Burns was helpless and his opponent, strong as a bull, was hammering him around the ring.

Up to the tenth round Burns made an even showing. Burns was weakening fast from the tenth round on. The spectators expected to see Frankie defeated in any of the rounds after that. Murphy was apparently as fresh as when he started and fought with care and good judgment. At the end of the sixteenth round Burns dragged his feet on the way to his corner. He came up for the seventeenth weary and without vim. Murphy stepped in and landed a hard left on the jaw. Burns tottered, but did not fall. His helplessness was so apparent that his second threw the towel in the ring and Referee Jim Coffroth stepped between the men and awarded the fight to Murphy.

Parcel Post IS INAUGURATED
Hitchcock Mails First Package at Washington—Bundle Supposed to Be for Taft.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Postmaster General Hitchcock personally inaugurated the parcel post system in the United States with the advent of the New Year at midnight when in company with other officials and dignitaries he mailed the first package at the Washington post office.

To whom the package was sent was not disclosed, but it is understood it contained a New Year's present for President Taft. Moving pictures were taken of the mailing of the package.

The first insured parcel under the new parcel post was mailed this morning at 5 o'clock, when the system officially went into effect, by John C. Koons, chief of the division of salaries and allowances of the post office department.

While 60,000 post offices will become stations for the receipt of package mail matter today, the great majority of them open only a few hours because of the New Year's holiday regulations.

JANIS GUINNESS



Little Janis Guinness, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness of New York, president of the Pekingse Club of America, and her exhibit dog, Fang Wa.

PEACE CONGRESS ENVOYS NEARLY HAVE RUPTURE

Turk's Proposals So Enrage Bulgarian Minister He Leaves Meeting in Great Anger.

London, Jan. 2.—Perilously near a complete rupture in their negotiations, the delegates participating in the deliberations in St. James palace have adjourned until tomorrow, after a short session which was featured by the sensational departure from the council room of M. Madjaroff, the Bulgarian minister to Great Britain, who said he was going to the foreign office to inform the authorities that the allies would resume the war at once.

M. Yenizoloz, the Greek premier, presided at the session. It was apparent at once that all participants in the negotiations were laboring under considerable excitement. As soon as the session was formally opened, Rechid Pasha presented his "modified proposals." Turkey offered to cede to Bulgaria Salonika instead of Adrianople, not including Greece in the participation.

The reading of the proposals was followed by a storm of protest, all the Balkan delegates rising to their feet in indignation. M. Madjaroff, representing Bulgaria, took the lead in the protests. It was an insult, he said, to bring the peace delegates to London simply to tell them to leave everything to be settled by the European powers, and he, for one, did not propose to acquiesce. He protested vigorously against the tactics of the Ottoman government, stating that their methods were dilatory and confusing.

"Bulgaria is through with this matter," he declared. "We will resume the war. I am now going to the foreign office to inform the authorities there that the allies are going to resume the war."

Despite the efforts of the conferees, M. Madjaroff refused to be pacified, and left the picture gallery in great anger.

SEVEN HURLED TO DEATH

C. & O. Freight Train Plunges Through Temporary Bridge Near Huntington, W. Va.—Many Hurt.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 2.—The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad had one of the greatest disasters in its history of fifty years when an engine of the heaviest type, pulling west-bound freight No. 99, plunged through a temporary bridge spanning Guyan river at Guyandotte, on the eastern edge of this city. Seven men were hurled to death and half a dozen were seriously hurt.

The dead are: F. E. Weber, engineer, Russell; Henry White, watchman, Huntington; Charles Maddie, bridge worker, Talcott, W. Va.; Emmet Wood, bridge worker, Talcott, W. Va.; James Crawford, bridge worker, St. Albans, W. Va.; Charles Coyner, bridge worker, Teays, W. Va.; James G. Wheeler, bridge worker, Milton, W. Va.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS GIRL

Miss Ruth Merwin Shot to Death by Young Adial Stevenson at Bloomington.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 31.—Ruth Merwin, sixteen years old, daughter of C. B. Merwin, and prominent in social circles, was instantly killed here by Adial Stevenson, grandson of former Vice-President A. E. Stevenson. The accident occurred at Stevenson's residence. The young people were examining an old gun thought to be unloaded.

WAS DRIVEN BY STARVATION

Jonsmith's Method of Getting Key Was Rather Extravagant, but What Could He Do?

His wife had been spending a week or two at the seaside with her own people, and Jonsmith had been living the lone and simple life. But there was a curious look of calm desperation in his eyes when his wife came back.

And presently the wife began to make discoveries.

"Where is—" she began. "Goodness! What have you done with my dresses? And what has happened to the lawn? What's that black patch in the center? Why—"

Jonsmith took a deep breath, then spoke bravely and manfully.

"Julia," said he—"Julia, I starved for two days, and then you wrote to say that the key of the pantry was in the pocket of your second-best, tailor-made walking skirt—not the bolero or the morning—"

"I said morning-skirt, and not the tailor-made, nor the—"

"It doesn't matter," Jonsmith interrupted wearily, and yet with a touch of savagery in his voice. "I don't know a tailor-made from a morning-skirt nor a bolero from a fichu. So I just took the whole lot out on the lawn and burnt them. Then I found the key whilst raking among the ashes!"

MATERNAL INTUITION.



Mrs. Pig—Now, Curly, when you're at the party I want you to behave like a perfect hog!

Not Missed.

"If a man gets an idea into his head that the community he lives in cannot get along without him, the surest cure is for him to take a month's visit somewhere," remarks E. B. Going of Osawatimie.

"When he comes home he will find that the cow has been milked regularly during his absence, that the corn has been husked and cribbed just as well as he could have done it, that the chickens and ducks and pigs didn't stop growing during his absence, that the regular winter literary society has been organized and is making progress without his august presence, that the roads have been dragged regularly and that some of his own neighbors didn't even know he had been away. There are just a few of the little things that make a fellow realize he is not so many potatoes to the hill as he thinks he is."—Kansas City Journal.

Eager for His Rights.

As little Freddie had reached the mature age of three, and was about to discard petticoats for manly raiment in the form of knickerbockers, his mother determined to make the occasion a memorable one. The Bristol Times tells what happened.

The breakfast table was laden with good fare as the newly-breeched infant was led into the room. "Ah," cried the proud mother, "now you are a little man!"

The fledgling was in ecstasies. Displaying his garments to their full advantage, he edged closer to his mother, and whispered, "Mummie, can I call pa Bill now?"—Youth's Companion.

STEADY HAND.

A Surgeon's Hand Should Be the Firmest of All.

"For fifteen years I have suffered from insomnia, indigestion and nervousness as a result of coffee drinking," said a surgeon the other day. (Tea is equally injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"The dyspepsia became so bad that I had to limit myself to one cup at breakfast. Even this caused me to lose my food soon after I ate it.

"All the attendant symptoms of indigestion, such as heart burn, palpitation, water brash, wakefulness or disturbed sleep, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, etc., were present to such a degree as to incapacitate me for my practice as a surgeon.

"The result of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum was simply marvelous. The change was wrought forthwith, my hand steadied and my normal condition of health was restored." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Adv.

WOULD CHANGE BANKING LAWS

STATE COMMISSIONER E. H. DOYLE IS IN FAVOR OF IT.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE

All Officers or Employees of Banks Handling or Having Access to Cash Should Be Required to Furnish Bond.

Lansing. — Several important changes will be made in the banking laws of the state, if the recommendations of Banking Commissioner E. H. Doyle are adopted by the legislature. Following a conference between representatives of the state and national bankers in the office of Commissioner Doyle, the following recommendations were approved: Giving the commissioner of banking the authority to investigate the character, fitness and responsibility of people seeking to organize new banks.

Requiring all officers or employees of banks handling or having access to cash to furnish bonds.

Providing machinery whereby a state bank may enforce its statutory lien on its own stock, and providing for the cancellation and sale of same.

Providing that directors shall subscribe in their oath that at least ten shares of bank stock is not or will not be transferred or hypothecated.

Providing that state banks will twice each year render a report of all loans or lines of credit exceeding five thousand dollars and upwards.

Providing that any bank designated as a reserve depository shall cease to be such if it shall not conform to the provision of the banking law as to reserves, etc.

Changing the law with reference to steamship bonds in the direction of requiring that a steamship must have at least a carrying capacity of seven thousand tons, rather than five thousand tons.

Making it unlawful to allow any officer, director or employee of a bank or other person to overdraw their account, and providing a penalty therefor.

Increasing examiner's salary from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum.

Fixing the loan limit to directors, officers or employees of any bank to ten per cent. of capital and surplus, and then only upon approved collateral or indorsements.

Requiring the commissioner to examine all banks seeking to go into voluntary liquidation either for the purpose of winding up their affairs, or consolidation with some other bank.

Making it the duty of the commissioner of banking to examine into the affairs and conditions of bank receiverships before directing payment of any dividends, or accepting final report.

Providing that the commissioner shall take possession of banks whose corporate existence expires where such banks have failed to receive approval of extension of corporate existence on account of not removing certain bad debts or doubtful assets.

To Help Teachers Get Pension Law.

More than nineteen thousand teachers in the public schools of Michigan will, through various organizations with which they are affiliated, urge the legislature to enact a teachers' retirement salary law.

During the present school vacation a campaign in behalf of the proposed measure is being carried on with vigor all over the state. In Detroit a committee has just been appointed by the president of the Detroit Teachers' association, in response to action taken at a mass meeting of teachers and interested citizens in Central High school.

The committee is made up of Supervisor Charles L. Splain, Principal George Parker, Bishop school; Principal Dale T. Cook, Owen school; Principal John Meade, Palmer; Principal Rachel McKinney, Columbian, Principal Benjamin F. Comfort, Case; Principal Laura Downey, Scripps; John Merrill, Western High; Miss Katherine Gartner and Ralph H. Struble, Eastern High; Miss L. Leonore Conover and Prof. Emil Albrecht, Central; Miss Elizabeth Cullen, Washington Normal kindergarten; Miss Charlotte Keen, domestic science department.

The committee will co-operate with the legislative committee of five members appointed by the Detroit Schoolmen's club, and with a committee of three comprising the local officers in the Michigan State Federation of Teachers' Clubs.

It is planned to introduce the bill as soon as the legislature convenes, and every influence will be brought to bear on the lawmakers.

Jackson Man Is President.

Michigan Knights of the Grip at Kalamazoo, selected Grand Rapids for the next convention place, and elected Frank L. Day of Jackson as the president. W. J. Devereaux of Port Huron was elected secretary and treasurer, H. G. Voepel of Saginaw, John D. Marvin of Grand Rapids and John Q. Adams of Battle Creek comprise the board of directors. The knights endorsed the proposed measure of the stationary engineers that provides for the passage of a bill requiring more rigid boiler inspection in Michigan.

Would Put Pardon Board on Salary.

In announcing that he will hand his resignation as a member of the state board of pardons to Governor-elect Ferris in January, Dr. J. B. Bradley of Eaton Rapids, chairman of the board, made a plea for placing the members on salary and allowing them to devote their whole time to the work, instead of about two hundred days a year, as is now the practice.

Doctor Bradley also declared that the authority of granting pardons should be vested solely in the hands of the board, because of the fact that the members have a more intimate knowledge of the case of each applicant for a pardon than the governor, judge, prosecutor or anyone else, save, perhaps, the prison warden.

"No one man should stand between a convict and his pardon when the pardon board believes him entitled to his freedom," said Doctor Bradley. "I feel that I have a right to express myself because of the fact that I will cease to be a member of the board January 1. I have therefore no ax to grind. My wife is not well, and she is worth more to me than this work, however important it is. I intend to give my whole attention to seeing that she has the best of care, and no one can charge me with personal ambition when I say that the members of the pardon board should be salaried."

"The work we are doing is the most important the state is now engaged in. We study the individual cases, meet the men involved, come in contact with the convict directly. The members of the board are at the prison and know at first hand what effect prison life has had on the applicant for a pardon. When they, as a board, see that the man's case has merit in it and decide that he should be given his freedom, they should have the final say. The board is doing a great work and should be non-political and salaried."

Wiest Denounces Recall of Judges.

Circuit Judge Howard Wiest of Lansing denounced the recall of judges and judicial decisions in no uncertain terms before the Michigan Circuit Judges' association at Lansing.

By inference he stated the movement was based on the theory that judges should support the will of the majority in all cases, instead of the Constitution. He stated that it had become popular to rail against courts. Such a law would be nothing but socialism and worn-out democracy, the judge asserted.

"The recall is wanted by socialists of the worst types and is inimical to every state constitution," said Judge Wiest. "Socialists are opposed to representative government because it stands in their way, and because it can never succeed while the bill of rights lives."

"They plan to nullify the bill with the recall, the initiative and referendum. I don't mean that only Socialists favor these. I consider Socialists the anti-law and order type. I am not opposed to reform, but oppose the recall of judges and judicial decisions although a judge that protests against these innovations is charged with being afraid of his office."

"The recall of judicial decisions is one of the boldest pieces of political bombast, coupled with destructive possibilities, with which politicians have ever ventured to make fools of the people."

"Should popularity be the test law? If so, town meetings should decide cases instead of the courts."

Judge Wiest took a shot at the attempt of the Roosevelt and Wilson men to give the presidential primary immediate effect in Michigan last spring.

"You and I have heard the constitution of Michigan and its plain commands scoffed at within the last few months," he said.

"We are nearer anarchy in this country than many realize. Dynamite has supplanted threats in many instances."

State Library in Danger From Fire.

An organized effort will be made at the legislative session to secure an appropriation to enlarge the state house by building a wing on the west side of the building. The suggested amount that would be required is half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

Two paramount reasons are mentioned why the building should be enlarged. The first is that the business of the state has very much outgrown the quarters which were provided when the state house was built in the middle 70's. Not only are office rooms crowded to a point where work is done at more or less inconvenience, but the state is paying over \$5,000 a year rent for suites in privately owned Lansing office buildings.

The second paramount reason for the appropriation is that the contents of the state library, conservatively estimated to be worth \$300,000, would be destroyed if a fire got good headway, for they are as much exposed as if fireproofing was an unknown quantity in the construction of buildings.

Pay Compensation for Minors Direct.

The question has been frequently raised before the industrial board as to whether a guardian should be appointed before payment of compensation can be made to an injured employe, who is under twenty-one years of age. The board has reached the conclusion that the compensation should be paid direct to the injured minor. The evident purpose of this provision of the statute was to avoid all unnecessary delay and expense to minors in the collection.

CHINESE SLAVE GIRLS AND THEIR MASTER



This photograph taken in San Francisco, shows four Chinese girls, who were discovered disguised as members of the Chinese crew of the steamer Nippon Maru, and Leong Moon, a Chinese interpreter, who was arrested by United States customs inspectors for trying to smuggle the girls into the United States for slave purposes. Leong tried to bribe the inspector with \$1,000, but to no avail.

MAN FACED DEATH

Describes Sensations When He Nearly Lost His Life.

Writer Was Almost Drowned, Was Wounded by an Arab's Spear and Attacked With Deadly Cholera and Still Lives.

London.—In the course of an adventurous life I have been face to face with death many times, but I recall no more than three occasions when I lost hope and resigned myself to leave "the warm precincts of the cheerful day," says a London writer.

My actual thoughts and feelings at these times were so different from the generally accepted ideas on the subject that I venture to think that a description of them may possibly be considered of interest to many.

It was my luck to be drowned once upon a time—as far as sensation went. It did not happen when I walked over a wharf in New York on a dark night, nor when I found myself under an overturned surfboat on the west coast of Africa, but it occurred in a public swimming bath in London, and two friends looked on and laughed while I was drowning.

We had gone into the bath early one morning after a tiring night's work, and we three were the only occupants. I was frolicking about at the deep end, when I was suddenly seized with cramps and let out a strangled shout of distress. My friends knew that I was a good swimmer and thinking that I was acting the drowning man, as I had often done before in their company, laughed at my comical soundings and my agonized appeals for help.

Indeed, as long as I retained consciousness, my thoughts seemed to concentrate of their own volition, upon the asininity of my companions in not being able to see that I really was drowning. At no time during my struggles was there any thought of my past life, nor did it occur to me to think a prayer, although I was a religious man and knew that I was very near death.

My last sensation was the fancy that I heard soft, tinkling music, an illusion that has been explained to me as having been caused by the water trickling into my ears.

Then, again, I was once unlucky enough to get a couple of inches or so of a broad-bladed Arab spear poked between two of my ribs, and the doctor told me frankly that if I had any dying messages to leave I had better speak them while I could, as I would soon be beyond speech.

The chaplain thought that I was in extremis. He was not of my faith, but he was no narrow sectarian, and he offered me the consolations of my own religion as well as he could. But his voice sounded as if it came from afar, and I couldn't follow what he was saying. I only wished he would come nearer, so that I could make another attempt to finish that message. It was a message I had always intended to send before the curtain was rung down, and it seemed to be the only thing that mattered.

The blood that welled up into my mouth was choking me, and it was painful—oh, so painful—to breathe; but, after all, I thought, dying was not so bad, and I could be glad to go if I could only finish that message.

The scene shifts now to a cholera camp. All the seizures up to mine had ended fatally, and I had no hope whatever of any other issue. But I wasn't thinking of the hereafter. My mind was entirely taken up to the exclusion of everything else, with the terrible physical agony I was undergoing, and I was longing for death to come to put an end to it. It seemed to me that there was no boon like death, and I craved and longed for it to come with all my soul.

Says Wed at 30. New York.—"There will be fewer divorces if women did not marry until they were thirty," said Mrs. O. H. F. Belmont, suffrage and society leader. "Women know their own minds better than others."

BOOKS WILL BE BAKED HERE

Worms and Germs in Montclair, N. J., Library Are Doomed to Death.

Montclair, N. J.—Book worms and bacteria will have short lives in the Montclair free public library after a sterilizing device, which the board of directors of the library has installed, gets down to work.

By this apparatus germs are to be destroyed by the principle of long continued heat. The object of its installation is to protect patrons from danger of contagion and at the same time preserve books where contagious diseases have prevailed.

INITIATED IN JAIL; FAINTS

Young Woman Sees Members of Sorority Waving Bloody Turkey Wings.

Greeley, Colo.—A score of sorority girls conducted an initiation in the abandoned jail here and as a result of their weird rites the candidate fainted and had to be taken to her home. The young woman who sought admission to the society was led blindfolded to the jail. When the blind was removed she gazed upon a score of girls arrayed in ghostly robes, each waving bloody turkey wings. The only light upon the scene came from a bathtub in which alcohol had been lighted. Deputy Sheriff Frazier had killed a number of turkeys in the building during the afternoon and the blood from them was spattered about the floor.

Favors Use of Slang.

Cambridge, Mass.—Mary Green Conklin, author-playwright and student at Radcliffe college, says "slang is all right" and is finding many apt pupils in her efforts to teach the latest slang to her classmates.

HARVARD LADS PLAY "KIDDOO"

Something Happens Whenever Students See Attractive Girl on Street.

Cambridge, Mass.—"Kiddoo" is the newest diversion at Harvard. It is a game that originated among the law students. The young women of the college community play an important part in the pastime, but they call it "awful" and sometimes threaten to call an officer.

Whenever students see a young woman approaching, if one of them deems her good looking, he raises his right arm, aims the first two fingers at her and in a voice stentorian shouts "Kiddoo," whereupon the young woman's face gives a kaleidoscopic imitation of seventeen different kinds of rainbows.

As she passes, the others look her over, in a manner intended to be inoffensive, but nevertheless searching, and embarrassing. Then all except the "Kiddooer" consult. If they decide the girl is good looking the "Kiddoo" chap is credited with ten points, if not, he loses ten points. Fifty points constitute the possible total. If it is on the winning side the possessor of the required figure is treated by the rest; if on the losing end the victim must purchase.

One student, called "Rags," was forty points to the bad. In the distance he espied a maid. He made out the contour of a Venus-like figure. Surely the possessor of such a form must be good looking. As she tripped into the light "Rags" noted that she was heavily veiled. He couldn't lose now. The fair one was within twenty feet, when "Rags" pointed at her and triumphantly yelled "Kiddoo!"

Instead of shying away the maiden set sail straight for "Rags." Her voice quivered with anger. Her dialect was unmistakable. "What for you done point at me, man? What fo' Huh?" And she ended by landing a heavy left on "Rags" jaw. "Rags" took to his heels. He "set them up," but he has got the game.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Houghton.—Henry Shalafae, an Indian fisherman, twenty-five years old, shot and killed his father, John Shalafae, sixty-five, in a saloon at Keewenaw. The young Indian, who had quarreled with the bartender over a money matter, went to his fishing camp and secured a Mauser rifle, telling his mother he intended to kill the bartender and his father or anyone else who tried to prevent it. When he entered the saloon with the rifle, the bartender dropped behind the bar. The young Indian advanced toward the end of the bar and his father, who was 50 feet away, shouted to him and came forward to remonstrate. Before the old Indian had advanced ten feet the son leveled the rifle at him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The bartender arose from behind the bar and hurled a bottle at young Shalafae, striking him on the head and stunning him. The bartender and two other occupants of the saloon then ran out. Shalafae recovered from the blow and made his way into the woods, where he was taken by a sheriff's posse.

Ann Arbor.—An unidentified man about forty years old was instantly killed here by a Michigan Central train. The man was neatly and fairly well dressed and was walking on the track about forty rods east of the overhead bridge on Fuller street when the train swooped down upon him. He was of medium height and probably weighed 140 pounds. His right eye was gone and on his left arm were tattooed the letters "P. H." On the underclothing was stamped the word "Paul." The dead man was German and a partly finished letter found in his pocket was evidently being written to a brother-in-law, whom he addressed as "Dear Fritz."

Coldwater.—The body of Miss Grace Goodnow, who committed suicide in Galesburg, Ill., was brought to Coldwater and taken to the home of W. E. Goodnow. Miss Goodnow had been a ward of the state public school and was placed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Goodnow in the winter of 1891 by W. H. Wiewand, then superintendent of the school, and lived there over 20 years. Nothing is known of her parents or other relatives, and for years she had tried to learn something of them. She was twenty-four years old.

South Haven.—Matt Stoeffler, an aged hermit, occupying a hut on the outskirts of Hartford, was found dead of hunger and cold, with \$20 in gold in his pocket and considerable money hidden about the bedroom where he died. A half-starved dog stood guard over the body, fighting mice, which had disfigured the face of the corpse, when searchers entered the shack. Stoeffler had been dead a week. He had no relatives here and little is known of him.

Kalamazoo.—Deputy Sheriff Patrick Burns brought back to Kalamazoo Charles Williams, alias C. L. West, one of the men claimed by officers to have floated numerous bogus checks in this country recently. Williams was caught in Battle Creek on information furnished by Kalamazoo officers. It is said he has reaped a harvest by cashing bogus checks on stores and saloons. Officers are looking for others who have been working the same game.

Lansing.—It was officially announced that Governor-elect Ferris had tendered the position of labor commissioner to Attorney Archie McCall of Ithaca. McCall was defeated for congress in the Eleventh district by F. O. Lindquist of Greenville. McCall and Ferris live in the same congressional district and are warm personal friends. Perry Powers is the present commissioner and his term expires July 1.

Kalamazoo.—Not only will county prisoners be made to work on the roads next summer, but some of them will have to raise the potatoes and other vegetables for the road gangs. Chairman W. H. Bryant of the road commission, announced that early next spring he would put a gang of men to work on the farm that was recently purchased for a permanent road camp. In the winter the men will be employed making tile.

Benton.—Herman Bertog, eighteen years old, residing south of here, lies in a dying condition at Mercy hospital. Bertog is suffering from injuries received when another boy discharged a shotgun almost in his face. When the boy entered his home and pointed the gun at him Bertog pushed the weapon aside. As he did so it was discharged. Part of his right arm was torn off and some of the shot entered his face.

Belleville.—While working with a gang of section men a short distance east of this village, Nick Chkrelas, a Greek laborer, was struck and instantly killed by an east-bound Wabash passenger train. The man evidently became confused as he stepped from one track upon the other directly in front of the speeding train. He was hurled several feet, his head being crushed. Chkrelas was thirty-six years old, and is survived by a widow and four children, who are in Greece. Relatives in St. Louis, Mo., have been notified.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR FERRIS

A REAL AUSTRALIAN BALLOT; INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL RECOMMENDED.

A Simplified Primary Law and Other Important Acts Noted For Consideration.

Our New Governor Addresses The Legislature in Plain Terms and Makes Many Valuable Suggestions.

Gentlemen of the Legislature:

We are entering upon a new era in statecraft. A general awakening is in process of evolution. The people are coming to feel with force the time-honored quotation, "A Government of the people, by the people and for the people." They are not over-zealous as to the particular political party that an official represents; in fact, the three great political parties in Michigan agree on essentials and it ought, therefore, to be easy for the legislators representing these three great parties to work together harmoniously and efficiently in securing these common ends. We are, indeed, colleagues in our effort to join in common service for the highest welfare of our great state. In other words, we are citizens and public servants first and our party differences are secondary. I can assure the present Legislature that I shall take great pleasure in encouraging hearty co-operation from start to finish. Most of the measures that I shall recommend have commanded the attention of the people for at least a decade.

Primary Law.

The secrecy of our ballot is the foundation of our liberty and the law wisely provides that this should remain inviolate. Our present primary law violates these fundamental principles by providing that every voter shall tell the town board to which party he belongs, be publicly recorded as such a partisan, and his name sent to Lansing as such a partisan. He can only change his label on certain days of the year as provided by law. This provision should be repealed. I suggest that registration day and primary day be one and the same. This would insure a full attendance at the primary. All party tickets should be printed on one ballot, the voter marking one ticket only in the booth. In order to prevent minority nominations, provisions should be made for a second choice column.

The abolition of party enrollment would do away with the absurd 15 per cent proposition. By having registration day and primary day the same, thousands of dollars could be saved. By giving the people the initiative and referendum to amend the constitution and make laws; by giving them a single and secret ballot and a primary law to nominate and elect their public servants; by giving them the recall to discharge unworthy and misrepresentative public officials, you place in their hands the necessary tools whereby they can easily get such reform legislation as they desire. The above are the fundamental things that should take precedence over all other legislation if we are to have in this state a government truly of, for and by the people.

Initiative and Referendum.

In order that the people may rule it is essential that they be given the proper tools to work with so that they may attain their own salvation. The most important of these measures is the Initiative and Referendum. This system has been adopted by nearly one-third of the states in the union, but in one-half of these, the system is ineffective because of some "joker" inserted in the amendment. A Constitutional Amendment should be submitted providing for the Initiative and Referendum. Of all the states, Oregon has had the Initiative and Referendum the longest. It has been in operation there for over ten years and during that time the people have initiated or referred over one hundred measures by popular vote. The percentage of petition signers is reasonable and the amendment is self-operating. I suggest that it should be adopted without any substantial change. Its operation after a series of years has been so satisfactory, that after ten years the people voted down the attempt to repeal it by an overwhelming majority.

Recall.

A constitutional provision should also be submitted providing for the recall of all executive, legislative and administrative officials. The petition for the Recall should not require more than 25 per cent of the voters of the district. This percentage has the approval of all of the authorities on this subject.

Ballot Reform.

If the people are to rule through the agency of the ballot at the election primary, they must simplify our election primary laws. Possibly we are under the delusion that we have had the Australian Ballot system for many years, but as a matter of fact, such is

not the case. It is claimed that the present party column ballot is easy for the ignorant voter to vote the straight party ticket, but it is difficult for the independent voter to split the party ticket. The double system of marking the ballot with a circle on the top and squares at the side gives rise to endless confusion. Many voters mark the squares to the side of the first name on the ticket believing that this mark votes the whole ticket. Election inspectors say that one voter in ten fails to mark his ballot properly, indicating that 50,000 Michigan voters are annually disfranchised, in whole or in part, by the present complicated ballot. Our ballot should be changed to the genuine Australian Ballot similar to that provided by the Massachusetts law. The advantage in this ballot is, that there is but one way to mark it. No complicated instructions are necessary. In voting, each candidate's name comes under the eyes of the voter and he places a cross in front of the name of every man he wishes to vote for.

Furthermore, I recommend a corrupt practices act, providing for the limitation of expenditures and the publication of these expenditures both before and after primary and regular elections.

Short Ballot.

Many citizens think that the people are called on to elect too many officials. An examination of our election returns for many years will disclose the fact that the people exercise much independence in voting for Governor, some in selecting a Lieutenant Governor, but below that office the candidates for the same offices receive practically the same vote regardless of their individual merits. If, for example, anything goes wrong in the State Treasurer's office the blame is promptly laid on the Governor, although he has no control over that office.

In the interest of better government and a shorter ballot, why would it not be a good idea to submit a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor and that the remainder of the elective state officials be appointed by the Governor and to act as his cabinet and advisors in state affairs. The ballot could also be shortened by abolishing the offices of Circuit Court Commissioners and Coroners and providing that Justices of the Peace may perform the duties of these officials.

Publicity for Candidates.

It is necessary that each candidate should get his name and ideas on public questions before the public. Newspaper advertising is very expensive. In this form of publicity the rich man has an advantage over his poorer brother. Small fortunes are frequently spent to gain a single office that doesn't pay one-half of the amount in return salary. I suggest that the Oregon system of publicity be carefully considered. In that state an election pamphlet is published by the state. Each candidate of every party paying a nominal sum can have a certain amount of space, give his biography and views of public questions and if some proposition or enactment is submitted, it is printed in full in this pamphlet and an argument for or against by its most active advocate or enemy is also printed. This pamphlet is mailed at the state's expense to every registered voter ninety days before election. As a result of this publicity pamphlet, Oregon has become a great school for the study of political questions.

Election of United States Senators.

Conferences has submitted to the various State Legislatures for their approval an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of senators by popular vote. Would it not be an honor to Michigan to be the first to ratify this amendment?

Home Rule.

The present Home Rule Law should be amended so as to give to all cities Home Rule to the fullest extent permissible under the constitution. Particularly should the law be amended so as to provide for the recall of all municipal officials and direct legislation by initiative petitions signed by not less than 10 per cent of the electors; also for the separation of municipal elections from the general November elections.

The people at the last election amended the constitution to provide for piece meal charter legislation. Before this amendment can become effective, the legislature must by law provide the necessary machinery. I would urge this be passed and made effective at the earliest possible moment so that our municipalities may have the advantage of the amendment.

Taxation.

The more one surveys the "hit and miss" taxation system in Michigan, the more one is convinced that radical changes are needed in the system itself.

The one thing that would greatly simplify our taxation methods would be a separation of state and local taxes. Scarcely any one will deny that this change is needed, but the question is how to bring it about. How to raise the specific taxes necessary to run the state is the most serious problem.

I would suggest three sources of revenue. Our present inheritance tax brings us in a comparatively small amount. I would suggest that this tax should be largely increased, especially on extremely large fortunes and the

proceeds be placed in the general fund for state purposes. A second source of revenue might come from a graduated income tax like our sister state of Wisconsin is now trying. The corporate excess tax plan of Massachusetts as recommended by the committee of inquiry into taxation at the last session of the Legislature is still another method of raising the necessary state revenue.

While I do not recommend any of these plans specifically, I do recommend the separation of state and local taxes and ask your honorable body to carefully examine all the methods above suggested and such others as may occur to you and I hope that by some of these methods or a combination of them, the Legislature can find some way of raising the necessary revenue so that a separation of state and local taxes may be brought about.

Public Utilities Commission.

We now have a railroad commission which is given the power to fix rates and regulate the practices of railroads, telephones and power companies. I would recommend the enlargement of the powers of this commission to cover all public utility corporations of the state. Furthermore, as there can be no intelligent fixing of charges without a knowledge of the real value of the properties, I would recommend that the commission be authorized to make physical valuation of all such properties that they may deem advisable, that the rates fixed may return reasonable dividends on actual cash investment.

Licensing the Sale of Stocks and Bonds.

During the past twenty-eight years I have received numerous letters from men and women, who have accumulated a little money asking my advice in relation to an investment in Stocks and Bonds of Foreign Corporations and Public Utilities Corporations. They had become enthusiastic over a scheme whereby they hoped "to get rich quick" through these purchases. My experience is doubtless the experience of every member of the Legislature. The sale of these stocks runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It is hardly fair to expect the people of Michigan or of any other state to have any adequate knowledge concerning the real value of these stocks. I suggest the enactment of a law similar to the Kansas law whereby our people will be protected from this kind of fraud. In other words, prohibit the sale of stocks and bonds of any company until said company has been first investigated and approved by the Railway Commission.

Banking Regulation.

Experience proves that the welfare of the people in their relation to banking institutions cannot be too carefully guarded. State banks and national banks are subject to state and national supervision. In spite of this supervision there is a feeling that further steps should be taken to secure depositors. While I would not recommend extreme legislation for the further protection of the depositor, I do believe that this subject should receive careful consideration at the hands of the Legislature. I can see no reason why private banks should not have state supervision and be required on call, to file statements. Under no circumstances would I say legislate so as to imperil the progress and development of small banks. There are communities where the needs of the people make the small banks a necessity. The interests of the people in these villages, however, should be as carefully guarded as are the interests of the people in the larger cities.

The Torrens System of Land Transfers.

The Torrens System was first introduced in Australia in 1858 by Sir Robert Torrens, whose name it bears. It worked so well in Australia that it spread to all civilized countries, including Canada and is in force everywhere excepting in the United States; however, several states have recently adopted it, including Massachusetts, Oregon and Ohio. It has been in force in Cook County, Illinois, for about fifteen years and is rapidly making its way in public favor. Its workings can easily be examined at Windsor as it has been in force there for many years. I suggest that the Legislature make the Torrens System mandatory on the administration of every estate and to register the land of the estate under the Torrens System. This would absolutely abolish the abstract monopoly and prevent the unreasonable delays which obtain in many cases.

Success of the Farmer.

In this age it is unnecessary to discuss the all-important function of the farmer. Land and labor are fundamental to the welfare of man. In Michigan we have too long neglected to put to the best possible use our tremendous natural riches that come under the head of land values. We have ample room in this state for an additional army of thousands of farmers; in fact, we have opportunities such as few other states can offer. I would suggest that this Legislature consider the importance of creating a Commissioner of Agriculture who shall conserve the soil, improve farm methods, encourage emigration to the wild lands of Northern Michigan; furthermore, that the state should extend the same help to the settler of this new land, that the Canadian government does to similar settlers in the Northwest.

Good Roads.

If I ever lacked enthusiasm in appealing for good roads, I had an abundant opportunity to re-enforce my enthusiasm by riding over thousands of miles of poor roads in Michigan during the months of September and October. I believe it is the duty of the state to study the problem of good roads with reference to immediate legislation whereby this fundamental feature of transportation can be substantially encouraged. I think that all will agree with me that the fees arising from automobile licenses should be turned into the highway fund.

Inspection of Mines, Etc.

Governor Osborn in his first inaugural urged the legislature to enact further laws to perfect and extend the system of regulation and inspection already existing so as to reduce to the minimum the number of injuries and deaths from industrial accidents. This inspection should be taken out of politics and placed in the hands of experienced and competent men. Under the existing laws no provision exists for state inspection of all mines. A stringent law should be passed for the protection of all workmen engaged in the business of mining, and the employment of the most expert and competent inspectors to enforce the provisions of this law.

Weights and Measures Law.

The present weights and measures law was enacted in 1837. It provides that every town clerk shall keep a set of weights and measures and annually each year seal all the weights and measures of the township receiving therefor four cents for each one sealed. For seventy-five years town clerks have failed to perform this function.

A modern weights and measures law should be enacted. As the food inspectors of the Dairy and Food Department daily visit the stores of the state, the law could be enforced by this department in a very economic and efficient manner.

Useless Boards: Obsolete Offices.

Vicious tendencies seem to have sprung up not only in Michigan, but in other states whereby numberless boards and unnecessary offices have been created. In not a few instances this tendency has been encouraged in order to further partisan political interests. Whenever a party has achieved a victory, participants have never failed to clamor for jobs as a kind of reward for their recognized enthusiasm. This tends to arouse suspicion in the minds of the people. No longer can any political party afford to encourage the old doctrine that "To the victor belong the spoils." I, therefore, suggest that every office to be abolished by this legislature to abolish all useless boards and disperse with all offices that are not essential to efficient government.

State Salt Inspection.

According to the State Inspector's report for 1910 (the most recent report I could get) over \$10,000 was collected from the salt manufacturers of the state for "inspecting" salt that never was inspected. For this \$10,000 no service was rendered the manufacturer nor the consumer. By all means abolish the State Salt Inspection farce.

Inspection of Oil.

Advocates of oil inspection say that it costs the state nothing and returns to the state an income. In 1911, 60 per cent of all fees collected was used to pay salaries of inspectors and their expenses; 40% went into the State treasury. This is not an economical system for raising revenue. In abolishing the present oil inspection system provisions might be made for the retention of one inspector to be directed by the Dairy and Food Department. His duty would be to make occasional tests and investigate complaints relating to poor oil.

State Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

We have now a State Live Stock Sanitary Commission consisting of three commissioners and the state veterinarian whose duties are to investigate, when called on, infectious and contagious diseases of various animals. The commission has no office at any place or even a directing head. Its members are scattered over the state and not always readily accessible in time of need. It would seem as if this commission might be abolished and its duties transferred to the Dairy and Food Department or to the Agricultural College and the Veterinary Department of the college take charge of the same, thus saving a duplication of offices and at the same time making the work of the commission more effective.

Sanitary School Houses.

For more than a quarter of a century I have made a careful study of the school houses in Michigan. The majority of them are unsanitary and unfit for "live stock" to occupy. They rarely furnish adequate light, never furnish a proper supply of pure air, are not comfortably heated, and, on the whole, are destructive to the health of school children. It should be remembered that the ordinary school room, unlike the ordinary dwelling room, is frequently occupied by a very large number of children. Probably no one reform would exert a greater influence in reducing the death rate of children than would the construction of sanitary school houses. Ordinarily, school officers know very little about modern sanitation. It is largely a question of how large a "pen" is required to protect the boys and girls from inclement weather. A law should be en-

acted whereby all plans for school houses should be submitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the State Board of Health. These officials would approve of the heating, ventilating, lighting; in fact, of all the sanitary essentials before the contracts could be entered into for construction. In states where this plan has been pursued satisfactory results have been realized.

School Boards.

So far as possible, our educational interests should be divorced entirely from partisan politics. In Michigan, we have not succeeded in doing this. I suggest the enactment of a mandatory law providing for city boards of education of not to exceed seven members, elected by the people at large. Such school boards should be supervisory and legislative in their function and should have the appointing of two salaried executives, a superintendent and a business manager, each of whom shall be responsible for his particular work.

Uniform System of Textbooks.

Many states in the union have enacted laws for securing a uniform system of textbooks. I would suggest that the Legislature make a careful study of the results of the Indiana plan. Barring the larger cities and restricting uniformity of the eight-grade schools, all the advantages that we now realize could be secured, and besides the state would save thereby tens of thousands of dollars.

Primary School Funds.

I agree with the declaration of the republicans in their platform in which they declare that we should sacredly preserve the primary school fund. Under the rather extraordinary changes in the assessment of property there seems to be some probability of seriously reducing the primary school fund. This would cripple the work of our common schools. We cannot afford under any circumstances to do less for our seven hundred seventy thousand school children. We can afford to do more rather than less.

Medical Practice Laws.

From a materialistic standpoint no investment yields greater returns to the wealth of the state than health. A recent estimate of the economic value of life in England shows that human labor capitalized, is worth five times all other capital. The physicians of Michigan stand ready to further all legislation that tends to enlighten the people along lines that conserve health. At present, Michigan is the camping ground for numerous medical fakirs. I suggest the enactment of a law whereby practitioners be required to pass examinations before the State Board of Medical Examiners, or State Board of Health, in Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Physics, Pathology and Diagnosis. A knowledge of these subjects is fundamental in any rational attempt on the part of a practitioner to serve the best interests of his patients. This is a reasonable requirement, and the legislation along this line ought to command not only the approval of the profession, but the approval of laymen, generally.

Civil Service.

The business of the state can be more economically and efficiently administered if merit, ability, integrity and energy of employes rather than political activity be made the basis of employment. I, therefore, suggest that the Legislature enact a Civil Service law to this end.

Weekly Payment of Employes.

I recommend the enactment of a law whereby railroad companies, mining companies and manufacturing concerns be required to pay their employes weekly. This is a matter of simple justice.

Economy.

Every successful businessman is always aware of the importance of economy. Just why he should sometimes forget the importance of economy when he becomes the hired man of the state is something of a mystery. One thing is clearly evident and that is, that the people are no longer willing that an official should, for the sake of political friendship, make the state a dollar of unnecessary expense. Efficiency is fundamental in all forms of service. I sincerely hope that the legislators will co-operate with me in reducing the number of employes to the minimum.

Conclusion.

My attention has been called to many other matters, but possibly I have already offered too many suggestions. I realize that on account of your limited time some of them cannot be considered. In conclusion I repeat that the Australian Ballot, the efficient Primary Law, the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall should receive thorough and careful consideration at the hands of the Legislature. We are in duty bound to fulfill these pledges. I feel sure that along the line of a majority of my recommendations we are a unit.

I am aware that there is always danger of putting on the statute books too many laws. We sometimes forget that law enactment is not so important as law enforcement. I unhesitatingly place the interests of the people of Michigan above political partisanship. This is an age in which honest men are glad to co-operate in order that they may render their fellowmen the largest and best possible service.

WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS.

PREPARING FOR NEW SETTLERS

EXTENDING THE AGRICULTURAL AREA IN WESTERN CANADA.

For sometime past the Canadian government has had surveys at work platting new areas for the accommodation of the largely increasing number of settlers coming in to occupy the agricultural districts of the three prairie provinces. There were those connected with the work of securing settlers for western Canada who last spring prophesied that there would be as many as 175,000 new settlers from the United States to Canada during the present year, and there were those who doubted that the previous year's figures of 132,000 could be increased. Recent computation made by the officials of the Immigration branch at Ottawa show that the largest estimates made by officials will be beaten and that the 200,000 mark from the United States will be reached. As great an increase will be shown in the figures of those who will reach Canada from other countries this year. The results of the year's work in Canadian immigration will give upward of a total of 400,000 souls.

But this is not to be wondered at when it is realized what is offering in the three prairie provinces and also in the coast province of British Columbia, which is also bidding strongly and successfully, too, for a certain class of settler, the settler who wishes to go into mixed farming or fruit raising. When the central portion of this province is opened up by the railway now being constructed here will be large areas of splendid and available for the settler.

Reference has frequently been made of late by those interested in developing the American west to the large numbers who are going to Canada, high officials in some of the railways being amongst the number to give voice to the fact. The more these facts become known the more will people seek the reasons and these are best given when one reads what prominent people say of it. What the farmer thinks of it and what his friends say of it. James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, was in western Canada a short time ago. He says:

"If I were a young man I would sell out my interests in less than two months and come right to the Canadian Northwest, where so many opportunities abound."—Advertisement.

Perennial.

"No corn today?" growled the star boarder.
"Out of season," said the landlady.
"Everything is out of season at some time."
"Except the prune."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

"Health's best way—Eat Apples every day."—Coyne.

ALFALFA \$6. Timothy and Clover mixed, \$4.50. Farms for sale and rent on top payments. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia. Adv.

Turn about is fair play—except when applied to a hand organ.

TIRED BLOOD TORTURES THE SKIN

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Tired Blood often manifests itself by Dry Skin, Itching Parts, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Rash, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles, Scrofula, etc., causing intense suffering and annoyance.

We all recognize these forms of skin trouble as the evidence of "bad blood" or tired blood. Our view of the matter is that in every case where the blood is sufficiently strong, it destroys the germs and makes skin diseases impossible, and a treatment of Tonitives will put the blood in that condition. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonitives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Saskatchewan

Your Opportunity is NOW in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known "Wheat Land" of that province? NEW HOMESTEADS have recently been opened up for settlement and into these homesteads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no more homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1908, with about \$1,000 worth of horses and machinery, and lost \$80 in cash. Today I have 800 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not had for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc. to C. J. Droughlas, 412 Merchants L. B. Bldg., Chicago

Canadian Government, 211, Ottawa, Ontario, Agents of address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Sugar Beet, Bean and Potato Farms in Michigan. The only cheap high-grade lands in the U. S. We have anything you want. Hunsd Realty Co., Saginaw, Mich.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

TURKS' LAST STAND

FREDERICK PALMER TELLS HOW THEY STOPPED THE ADVANCE OF THE BULGARS.

PROVED MATCH FOR ALLIES

Fighting on the Defensive From the Start, Their Brave Resistance at Adrianople Saved the Ottoman Capital From Capture.

By FREDERICK PALMER, Staff Correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald in the Balkan War.

Mustapha Pasha.—The minarets of Sultan Selim!

Needle-like, I have seen them rise over the indistinct mass of Adrianople from the distant hills, then as substantial columns from the nearby hills, and again so close from the shellproof of an advanced infantry position that I could make out the tilings on the dome of the great mosque itself.

The simple grace of the minarets dominated town, and landscape, and siege. Weary drivers of the weary oxen of the transport and still wearier artillerymen, bringing up additional guns through seas of mud, saw them for the first time as a token of defiance, of work unfinished, of battles yet to be fought, and of lives yet to be lost.

Infantrymen in the advanced trenches saw them as the goal against a foe which had fallen back without any adequate rear guard section, but which had begun to fight desperately under their shadows.

That Turkish garrison, as it withdrew into the shelter of its forts, seemed to find something of the spirit of old Sultan Selim the Magnificent, for whom the mosque was named, but with this difference: Sultan Selim was not given to falling back on forts and minarets. He stormed forts; he went ahead to plant new minarets in the soil of Christendom.

Rouses Old Turks' Spirit. From the first in this war the Turk took the defensive; from the first he accepted it as his part and portion of the campaign.

In Bulgaria, where many Turks still live under Christian rule, we had seen the Terrible Turk, the great fighting man of the past, whose soul was supposed to be above lowly toil, as a heaver of wood and a carrier of water. He did odd jobs in the absence of the Bulgarian at the front. The lion of the past had been trained to dog harness.

All the early victories of the Bulgarian army completed an impression of a one-time lordly race demoralized and enervated, who retained only the fatalism of "Kismet," in its lexicon. The warrior's cry, "For Allah!" was lost forever. But at Adrianople "For Allah!" rose again to the dignity which abandoned bravery always commands.

The sheer, impetuous fearlessness of the Bulgarian, well drilled and coolly manipulated, was the first great revelation of the campaign, and the second was how, in the hour of hopelessness, his desperation aroused the old qualities of the Turk.

Every situation, every development in the war reverted to Adrianople. It was the nut to crack in the first plan of strategy of the campaign. It hovered over the first army before Tchatalja as a nightmare. It stood in the way of the prompt supplies of bread and bullets for the first army; it delayed the signing of the armistice for ten days; it has been the main subject of contention before the London peace conference; it was responsible for the treatment of the military attaches, who saw nothing of the war, and of the correspondents—who saw little.

War Hinges on Adrianople. Even our phlegmatic little English-speaking censor assistant at Mustapha would lose his temper at the very suggestion of any peace terms with Adrianople still in Turkish possession. "We shall have a revolution if we don't get Adrianople," I have heard many officers say.

"We shall not go home without Adrianople," the wounded soldiers returning from the front kept repeating. Such were the instructions which Dr. Daneff, the Ethio Root of the Balkans, took with him to London. Adrianople was graven on the minds of his countrymen.

Glance at a map and you will see that the whole success of the allies depended on bottling up the Turk on the peninsula, so that all the other Turkish forces from Scutari to Adrianople, should be cut off from communication. The Greeks, Serbs, and Montenegrins were the backs. The Bulgarians undertook to flick the line.

Bulgaria did not have to consider a reserve army. European public opinion and the jealousies of the powers acted as efficient substitutes, for the

Bulgarian military statesmanship understood that if Bulgaria were beaten the powers would never permit Turkey to take an inch of Bulgarian soil. It was a case of "Heads I win, tails I don't lose."

Turks Awake to Crisis. The Turks knew this, too. It was an old situation to them. Successful war meant no aggrandizement only that no more territory would be taken from them. This is enough, after some generations, to breed the defensive instinct in any soldier.

The Turk must have his back against the wall in order to fight well. His attitude is that of the mad bull against the toreador; and a very mad bull, we know, sometimes gets a horn into the toreador's anatomy and tosses him over the palings. This happened to the Greeks at Jania. It also happened in a way at Adrianople.

"Victory is to the heaviest battalions," Bonaparte said this, but after Caesar said it, and Caesar said it after some general of Egypt, Babylon or Nineveh.

The allies knew that their success depended on speed in a fall campaign—speed and the shock of masses pouring over the frontier. There was a hundred-yard-dash chance.

The Serbs at Kumanova, their critical battle, had odds of at least four to one.

The Greeks never had less favorable odds, usually much higher.

As for the Montenegrins, who had a small show, what they did in one way or another did not matter. They had work to keep them fully occupied, as it developed in the siege of Scutari.

The only one of the allies who disdained modern organization, their failure to make any headway again emphasizes the wide difference between a body of men with rifles and an actual army.

Bulgars Bear War's Brunt. So the Bulgarians took the great and telling work of the war on their shoulders. You have only to know the Bulgarians to understand that this was inevitable.

There is stubborn and aggressive character enough in Bulgaria to spare for all southwestern Europe.

Bulgaria made a hundred-yard dash with ox cart transportation, and made it around an obstacle—Adrianople. The main railroad line and the great Constantinople highway ran by Adrianople. It was on the direct line of communication from the center of the Bulgarian base to the center of its objective.

In the center of Thrace, it was the only real fortress on the way to Constantinople. Kirk-Kilisseh, or Losengrad, as the Bulgarians call it, despite their willingness to allow an impression of its formidability to be spread abroad, was not in any sense well fortified.

Now, the first thing was to surround Adrianople; that is, to strike at it from all sides, as the key to the position. A branch of the main Sofia-Constantinople railroad line runs to Yamboli. With this is the base, Demetrieff, or the First, army swung around Kirk-Kilisseh, which was taken in the first splendid ardor of the campaign. With its fall anyone can see from a staff map that any battle line of defense with Adrianople as a part of it was impossible for a force of the numbers of the Turkish main army.

Two or three hundred thousand men who were homogeneous might have held on, but not half that number when badly organized. Therefore, Nazim Pasha had to fall back to a new line and leave Adrianople to care for itself.

Reveals Bulgar Courage. The next step was the decisive battle on the line from Lule Burgas to Bunnarhisar.

There, again, superiority of numbers, as well as organization, counted: that superiority, which makes a heavy turning movement possible while the enemy's front is engaged.

In short, the Bulgarians had the Turks going. They gave the Turks no rest, and they had a sufficient numerical preponderance, in addition to the dependable courage of their infantry, to guarantee success.

So there was nothing wonderful about the strategy of the campaign, nothing new, nothing startling. The old principle of the swift turning movement had been applied to the situation in hand.

By the flank the Japanese kept putting the Russians back from the Yalu to Mukden. By the flank Grant put Lee back to Richmond.

There was just one, and only one, startling feature in this war—Bulgarian courage. That enabled Demetrieff to gain at Kirk-Kilisseh and Lule Burgas in a hurry what with most armies would have required much more time.

Demetrieff had willing flesh for a necessary sacrifice. He threw his infantry against frontal positions in a cloud, into shrapnel and automatic gun fire, without waiting to silence the enemy's batteries.

Expected to Take Adrianople. And after Lule Burgas the next step would have seemed the storming of Adrianople. When peace negotiations should begin, it was a vital point in

their favor in the negotiations to have Adrianople in their possession. The Bulgarian treatment of the correspondents is one of the many indications that the Bulgarian staff did expect at one time to take Adrianople by storm.

It was argued by serious correspondents who did not feel that they ought to waste their time or the money of their papers in idleness, that the Bulgarian government ought not to have received any correspondents at all. But this was not logic to the government. The press represented public opinion. It could serve a purpose, and all the college professors in the land who spoke any foreign language found their work in the common cause, no less than grandfathers found his in driving an ox cart and the women in making bread.

The plan was well thought out, and the regulations, which would fill a column, left nothing that occurred to officers or college professors out of consideration. No mention was to be made of the wounded, nor even of the weather. If it were bad, for bad weather might tell the enemy that the roads were bad.

While many an imaginary account, because it had the similitude of narrative which characterizes all convincing fiction, was hailed as real war correspondence, the Bulgarian staff, when it came to actual reports (exclusive of massacres), was scrupulously exact and exasperatingly late and brief.

All praise by the press kept the ball of the prestige of victory rolling. It helped to convince the powers and the Turk that the Bulgarian army was irresistible. The stage climax of the whole campaign would be the fall of Adrianople. Therefore were the correspondents moved to Mustapha Pasha, just Lule Burgas was being won; and Constantinople, being then supposedly defended only by a demoralized army, which could not make a stand, every report from Mustapha Pasha which showed that Adrianople was on the point of capitulation added to the stage effect of Bulgarian triumph.

Turks Defy the Bulgars. As the first Bulgarian army drew near the Tchatalja lines, the mise en scene was complete; but Nazim Pasha, making use of the elapsed time to fortify the Tchatalja lines, rather than submit to the humiliating terms offered, bade the Bulgarian hosts "come on."

Success had turned the heads even of the Bulgarian staff. They had begun to think that the old fighting quality was out of the Turk, and so willing was the Bulgarian infantry to undergo slaughter that it was only a case of recording another charge of flesh against shrapnel and automatic gun fire, and the day was won.

Alas, an old principle of war, dealing with an impossibility of the same order as squaring the circle in mathematics, was now to bring generalship back from the clouds to solid earth.

You can take strong positions in front only with time by sapping and mining and all the weary operations of a siege, as the indomitable Grant learned by the failure of his first rush attack at Vicksburg and the indomitable Nogi learned by the failure of the first rush attack at Port Arthur.

In a week any army that has spades and a few of the resources of material which should be part of the storehouse at its base should make such a position as that of the series of rising hills back of Tchatalja fully tenable against any but siege attack, unless there was room for a flank attack.

Turks Turn the Tables. And the breadth of the position open to infantry approach in any attempt at storming was only 16 miles, while from either sea side of the narrow peninsula the Turkish navy could bring into play more powerful guns than any Demetrieff had at his disposal.

At the same time there is to be kept in view the generally accepted tenet that you must not send infantry against any well entrenched position until its batteries are silenced or it is known that they can be kept under control during the infantry attack by a well concentrated fire of your own batteries.

Demetrieff used his guns for a day in trying to develop the strength and location of the enemy's batteries. But the Turks would not be drawn. At last the tables were turned.

Meanwhile Adrianople also was telling. You may discuss as much as you please whether the original plan of the Bulgarian staff was to mask this fortress or to take it by storm, the fact remains that the only result was to mask it, and the lesson was that any garrison in the rear of an advancing army, though it is held securely in investment, remains a mighty force in being for the enemy's purpose.

Nature meant Adrianople to be a fortress. Past it on the south flows the Maritza river, taking its origin in the Balkans and plowing its way across the alluvial lowlands of Thrace to the sea. A strong bridge crosses it on the line of the Constantinople highway at Mustapha Pasha, some twenty-five miles from Adrianople.

This bridge, which is not far from

the Bulgarian frontier, the Turks left intact, a characteristic piece of carelessness in the earlier part of the war in keeping with all other signs of Turkish demoralization and wrongheadedness, which might easily lead the Bulgarians to think that Adrianople would not resist a brilliant onslaught.

Mustapha Pasha became the headquarters of the second Bulgarian army, under General Ivanoff, who was to have the thankless task of the operations around Adrianople, while easy glory was to be the fortune of Demetrieff, who commanded the first army—until the first army had to take positions in front without any opportunity for flanking, which was the nature of Ivanoff's task from the start.

Ivanoff Wakes Up. It was Papastepe and Kartaltepe which awakened Ivanoff from his dream of a final brilliant stroke in keeping with the earlier ones of the war, just as Tchatalja brought Demetrieff down from the clouds of overconfidence. Papastepe is one of many hills in the narrowing rib of the 203 Meter Hill of the siege. With guns in position there, Adrianople would be under bombardment. The Bulgarians took it by sending in the usual cloud of infantry and losing about a thousand men. But the Turks took it back again. Four times, I am told, it changed hands in the course of those night actions which we observed only by the brilliant flashes in the sky above the hills.

Par up the valley in the mist was Kartaltepe, that other important hill which commanded the river bottom of the Arda. We took Kartaltepe in November and a month afterward, in one of their splendid sorties, the Turks, so far as I could learn, had taken it back; but it was as untenable for them as Papastepe was for the Bulgarians. Possibly because it was again ours and very evidently ours permanently, the Bulgarian censors had found it worth while to confound skepticism and persistent unfriendly rumors by allowing the correspondents to enter the promised land of their dreams, where for weeks, between the batteries on the hills and the infantry in the muddy river bottom of the Arda, hell had raged in the winter rains.

We did not know then, as we were to know a few days later, that beyond Kartaltepe in the direction of Delegatch was another force isolated from the Adrianople garrison and the main Turkish army, that of Taver Pasha with 10,000 men, caught in the literal flood of that 100-yard dash of the ready, informed, prepared aggressor against the unready enemy taken unaware and hastening re-enforcements to the scattered garrisons and trying to adjust itself for the blow to fall with the crash of a pile driver released from its clutch.

Discloses War Secret. But Taver Pasha's 10,000 were still a force in being, with guns and full equipment—a force in a box; a force in desperation.

Do you see the Adrianople garrison (which was in touch by wireless with the Turkish main army) striking out to connect up with Taver Pasha? Do you see Taver Pasha trying out lines of least resistance in a savage effort to reach Adrianople or the main Turkish army?

Something to stir the blood, this, in the way of a war drama, while not a single foreign correspondent or attaché knew even of the existence of Taver Pasha's command until its surrender.

The news of this was conveyed with the official assurance that now no other Turkish force except that of Adrianople remained in Thrace, when we had been under the impression for over a month that it was the only one!

The censors did not smile as they posted the bulletin, but some of the correspondents smiled—at themselves. No, after the first rainbow hope of a successful general attack was over, Ivanoff was fully occupied in holding Adrianople safely in siege. That battery of old Krupps, which fired over the advanced Serbian infantry position, while a battery of Creusots in turn fired over it, added their items of evidence to the same end.

These Krupps were taken by the Russians at Plevna in the war of 1877-78 and given to the little army of the new nation of Bulgaria. Bulgarians recruited had dragged them through the muddy roads and over the pastures and beautifully employed them, and were working them against the enemy with boyish pride. But the world was thinking only of the modern Creusots and their brilliant shooting.

The Bulgarians almost proved that you can make bricks without straw. They won the war by the bravery of their self-confidence as well as by their courage.

Adrianople, which was about to starve if it did not fall, had, I am convinced, two months' supplies when the armistice was signed. With the 19 and 20-year-old conscripts already on the way to the front, with a casualty list that is easily one-fifth of the whole army, there was no sign of weakening.

The square chin of the stoical Bulgarian was as firmly set as ever. I wonder what would happen in Europe if it included in its borders a nation of 100,000,000 Bulgarians!

BIG EVENTS IN 1912

NOTABLE HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

BALKAN WAR THE GREATEST

Loss of Titanic and Deaths of Aviators—Manchu Dynasty Overthrown in China—Victory of the Democratic Party.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The year of 1912, just dying, has been crowded with important events in all parts of the world, that have made history and changed the map.

The most significant of these, doubtless, was the war of the Balkan states against the Turkish empire, which put a period to the sultan's ancient supremacy in southeastern Europe. The sudden rise of the minor states which comprised the Balkan allies is one of the marvels of the age. No less miraculous was the swift and decisive way in which they swept the Turks across the plains of Thrace and forced them back almost to the banks of the Dardanelles.

The fortunes of this war caused the whole world to wonder. The very map of Europe was changed from day to day. Especially has this war brought into significant power the states of Serbia and Bulgaria and given them an important voice in the diplomatic forum of Europe.

Greatest Marine Tragedy. The most grievous occurrence of the year, especially to America, was the sinking of the Titanic on April 14. The loss of this, greatest of all ocean liners, with over 1,500 people, was the greatest marine tragedy of all time. It was not only the multitude of victims that made the catastrophe so overwhelmingly sad, but the character and importance of many of those who sank—the appalling figure being 1,519.

In the middle of the night while the ship was flashing with myriads of brilliant lights and the great vessel was ringing with music and laughter, the Titanic ran head on into a gigantic iceberg while going at the rate of over 30 miles an hour.

Death seemed to reign in the air as well as on the water, during the year 1912. The number of airmen who lost their lives was unprecedented. And one American woman is numbered among the victims—Miss Quimby, who fell into the ocean from the height of a thousand feet. The year claimed 30 airmen, bringing the total of all up to 217.

In this year of the most numerous air disasters, it is quite peculiar that death should claim, by sickness, the man who invented the first practical flying craft—Wilbur Wright. The great American inventor passed away at his home in Dayton, O., and was given one of the most notable funerals in the history of the city.

Remarkable Political Events. In the political realm the year 1912 witnessed many remarkable things. Perhaps the most significant was the completion of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in China and the installation of the Chinese republic, with Dr. Sun, a Harvard graduate, as president.

In America, of course, the most important political event was the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, and the return of the Democratic party to power after sixteen years, with Woodrow Wilson as the new president.

An interesting feature of the political movements in this country was the birth of the Progressive party, with former President Theodore Roosevelt as its godfather.

The year 1912 also witnessed the discovery of the south pole by Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Danish explorer.

In the field of science great progress was made, especially in surgical experiments. The Nobel prize for the most notable achievement of the year in the medical field was awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute. Although Dr. Carrel is a Frenchman by birth, he has labored in America for years.

Deaths and Crimes. The year 1912 has witnessed the passing of many prominent men. Among the eminent Americans who died during the year were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

The most sensational individual crime of the year, at least in America, was the assassination of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, by four gunmen acting as agents of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker. The latter and his four hired murderers are now under sentence of death. The immediate result of the Becker crime was the opening of the aldermanic investigation, which revealed the revolting details of the alliance between the police and the underworld.

Another event which stirred the heart of the nation was the attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee by John Schrank, a New York crank, who is now in an insane asylum.

In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most important features were the veto of the Democratic house's tariff bills relating to wool, cotton and iron, and the farmers' free list, by President Taft; and the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement.

Curtis Controls Public Ledger. Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—Cyrus H. K. Curtis has purchased the controlling interest in the Public Ledger, which has been held for some time by Adolph Ochs, the publisher.

IMPORTANT NEWS SUMMARY

The illness of James R. Keene, the New York financier and sportsman, has taken such a serious turn that he was removed from the Waldorf-Astoria to a private sanitarium.

The threatened strike of the cooks and waiters in the big hotels and restaurants in New York failed to materialize. A few did attempt a walk-out, but were promptly squelched.

Webster Morton, colored messenger for the Washington and Southern bank at Washington, disappeared with \$6,000 in bills given to him to take to the treasury department to be changed.

Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of Premier Asquith of England, was a passenger on the steamer Celtic which reached New York from Liverpool. Miss Asquith was accompanied by the countess of Aberdeen.

Martin S. Smith, nineteen years of age, only son of Ellison D. Smith, Jr., United States senator from South Carolina, died at Columbia as the result of an accidental gunshot wound received Christmas day.

Silver cups awarded annually in the Asiatic fleets for the highest aggregate score in small arms practice have been won this year by the gunboat Helena of the Asiatic fleet and the cruiser South Dakota of the Pacific fleet.

Swallowing sufficient strychnine to kill 20 men, Mike Lavalie, an Indian, committed suicide in a lumber camp near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. During his death struggles his heels touched the back of his head, so powerful was the drug action.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in addressing a large audience in the Y. M. C. A. building at Tarrytown, N. Y., told of his faith in prayer and of how, when he faced the crisis of his life, he prayed for four years, night and morning, to guide him on the right path.

Securities worth approximately \$30,000 which A. B. DuPont, the traction man, says were given him by the late Tom L. Johnson to further the cause of municipal ownership and single tax, were turned over to the widow of Cleveland's late mayor, Mrs. Margaret Johnson.

Porter Charlton, who has been in jail at Jersey City, N. J., since June, 1910, when he was arrested at Hoboken as he arrived from Europe and confessed the murder of his wife in their villa at Lake Como, Italy, has tuberculosis, according to a report made to Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, alienist.

Count Romanones handed to the king in Madrid, Spain, the resignation of the cabinet. This was in fulfillment of the understanding when he assumed the premiership after the assassination of Premier Canalejas. The ministry includes some discordant elements, and King Alfonso requested the count to form a new government.

One girl is dead and another has been taken from her home to Placerville, Colo., for protection, while a posse is scouring the mountains for Lafayette Newell, an escaped inmate of the Napa state hospital for the insane, who is terrorizing the countryside. Following Newell's escape Rose Lemos was murdered and Miss Dora Dukes threatened with the same fate.

"Gen." Rosalie Jones, flanked by her little band of suffragette pilgrims, delivered to Governor-elect William Sulzer the message that took them on the long walk from New York to Albany. The governor-elect met the enthusiasts on the steps of the executive mansion, took the message from General Jones, and delivered a short address, complimenting the suffragettes on their determination and courage. A hundred spectators witnessed the ceremony.

Five members of the foreign colony at Washington, D. C., are ill. The minister from Chile, Senor Don Eduardo Suarez; the minister from Cuba, Senor Lodo Don Antonio Martin-Rivero; Dr. Don Carlos M. de Pena, minister from Uruguay, and Colombia's diplomatic representative, Senor Don Julio Retancourt, all are confined to their residences. Countess Von Bernstorff, wife of the German ambassador, also is among the invalids.

THE MARKETS. New York, Dec. 31. LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$5.35 @ 7.80; Hogs, 7.60 @ 7.80; Sheep, 3.00 @ 4.50; FLOUR—Spring Patents, 4.90 @ 5.30; WHEAT—December, 59 @ 92 1/2; CORN—Export, 54 @ 54 1/2; OATS—No. 3, 38 @ 38 1/2; RYE—No. 2, 68 1/2 @ 70; BUTTER—Creamery, 26 @ 27; EGGS, 15 @ 16; CHEESE, 14 1/2 @ 15.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Choice Steers, \$9.25 @ 9.75; Fair Beeves, 6.00 @ 7.25; Fancy Yearlings, 7.25 @ 7.50; Feeding Steers, 6.00 @ 7.00; Heavy Calves, 8.25 @ 9.00; HOGS—Packers, 1.15 @ 7.25; Butcher Hogs, 7.42 1/2 @ 7.57 1/2; Pigs, 5.00 @ 6.75; BUTTER—Extra Creamery, 24 @ 30; Dairy, 16 1/2 @ 24; EGGS, 9 @ 15; POTATOES (per bu.), 45 @ 48; FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp'1, 4.60 @ 4.90; GRAIN—Wheat, December, 86 @ 87 1/2; Corn, December, 45 1/2 @ 45 3/4; Oats, December, 32 @ 32 1/2.

MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n, \$8.00 @ 8.90; May, 8.75 @ 9.00; Corn, No. 2 White, 46 @ 46 1/2; Oats, Standard, 33 @ 33 1/2; Rye, 63 @ 63 1/2.

KANSAS CITY. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard, \$5.53 @ 5.90; No. 2 Red, 5.20 @ 5.60; Corn, No. 2 White, 46 @ 46 1/2; Oats, No. 2 White, 34 @ 35; Rye, 61 @ 62.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Fine Steers, \$9.60 @ 10.75; Texas Steers, 4.50 @ 7.50; HOGS—Heavy, 7.40 @ 7.50; Butchers, 7.20 @ 7.35; SHEEP—Muttons, 3.50 @ 4.75.

OMAHA. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$3.80 @ 6.30; Stockers and Feeders, 4.75 @ 7.15; Cows and Heifers, 3.80 @ 6.35; HOGS—Heavy, 7.15 @ 7.25; SHEEP—Wethers, 4.40 @ 5.00.

Purely Ornamental. "I heard that you were going to be married to Archie Blueblood, Esther. Is it true?" asked one young society woman of another.

"Be married to him? I should say not! Why, I wouldn't know what to do with him. He can't ride, play tennis, golf, or drive a motor car."

"Well," said the friend, "he can swim beautifully, you know."

"You wouldn't want a husband that you had to keep in an aquarium, would you?"—Tit-Bits.

Something Due Elsewhere. "Who is that man over there with such a surprised look on his face?" "That is Bilfill's tailor, and he has just heard Bilfill say that he owes everything to his wife."—Browning's Magazine.

Teddy Knows. "Now, Teddy," said the teacher, "is Jerusalem a proper noun or a common noun?" "Tain't neither," came the prompt reply from Teddy. "It's an ejaculation."

Impertinence. "I was born on the 29th of February." "Remarkable." "Yes. There are few men who have that distinction." "Very true. Have you ever done anything else unusual?"

The Sneezes. "At whom are you looking?" demanded the young lady of the young man who obstructed her path. "Atchoo!" replied the hay fever victim, and hurried away.

Why the Uniform. A third grade teacher was talking to her children about the duties of the different city officials, and then asked the question: "Why does the policeman wear a uniform?"

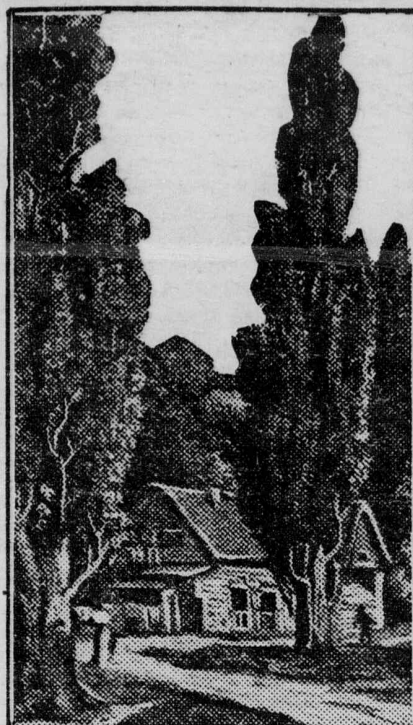
The answers were varied. "He wears it to keep himself warm." "How would he look if he didn't?" "It's for to cover his underwear."

Finally one little urchin raised his hand with the air of imparting real knowledge. "It's so we kids can see him coming and skip."

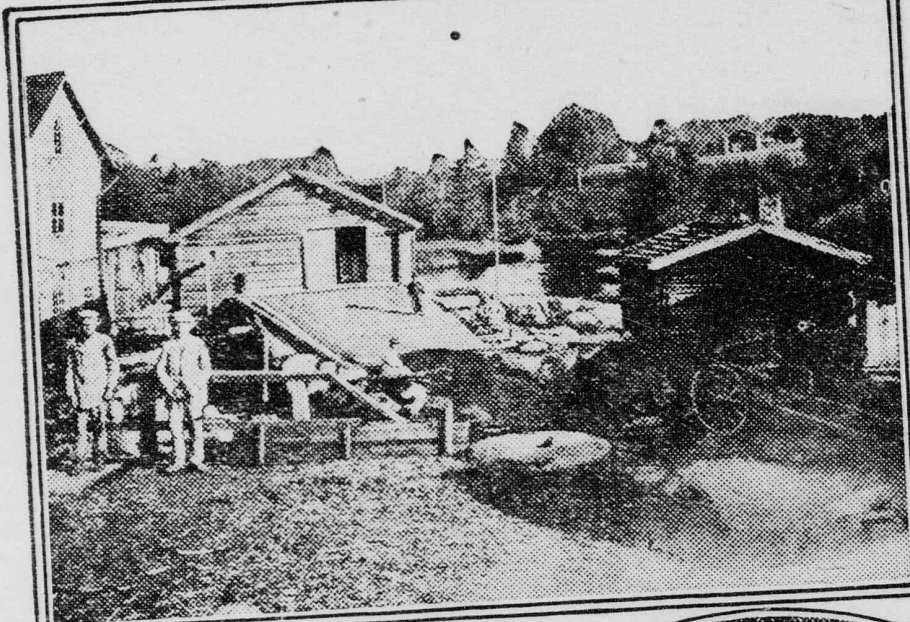
FINLAND and the FINNS



THE MARKET PLACE, HELSINKI



A FINNISH HOMESTEAD



THE MILL, KOSKEN, FINLAND



A FOREST ROAD, FINLAND

THE Land of Many Waters" is the poetic designation of their beloved country most cherished by the people of Finland. Mountain ranges and forest stretches—bold and verdant are interspersed with valley waterways and fragrant meadow-lands. In summertime the foam and spray of rushing torrents hang sparkling dewdrops on the golden pine-needles whilst the vaporous mists of the marshlands wave fairy rainbows among the russet fruit of the bronzy hazels. The greenest of green moss and the most tender gray stone-wort spread softest carpets for the feet as with the hand are plucked the sweetest wild flowers.

"The Thousand Lakes" of Finland, placid in the sunshine but whipped to fury by autumn storms, resemble clusters of precious gems cast by beneficent deities upon the bosom of Nature. The eye delights in the serenity of the panorama till the ear catches the impressive thunder of the cataracts and waterfalls. A river-lake-land trip is an experience at once novel and thrilling. Light boats, too frail they look, push off boldly into the rapids, manned by sturdy young fellows in red flannel shirts, slouched felt hats and leather boots far up the thigh, singing snatches of plaintive folk-lore as their craft clear rock and boulder daintily. The long wooden paddle thrown out behind and the supple oars dash showers of crystal water over the traveler. Groups of white-kerchiefed women and bare-legged children toss cheery welcome all along the course whilst the crafty boatmen take vigorous pulls at the ubiquitous cigarettos.

Winter brings about a marvelous transformation. True, the rude storms expend their fury upon the rock-bound coast but the deadly blizzard tears away Nature's beauty spots. When the "Lady of the Snows" has spread her glittering mantle far and wide peace, white and lasting, reigns everywhere. Ice crystals depend from every bough and eave and frost diamonds sprinkle on the ground. Above all and everything the great horizon is flashed with the dazzling Northern Lights giving promise of life and constancy.

Spring, which saw vegetation leap like magic out of the melting snows, is swiftly followed by brief and brilliant summer, and autumn comes on apace, ready, so it seems, to be devoured by the greedy frost king. Seed time and harvest hold each other by the hand to resist the grip of ice. Forest work ceases, and, the short day of winter over, old and young assemble in the homestead's long common room and together weave and spin, and read and smoke, and dance and sing. Certainly by sledge and ski and skate distances are covered, and happy school children glide hither and thither, sometimes scurrying home for fear of wolves.

The Finns came originally from the Altai mountains. They took possession of the "Land of Many Waters" away in the seventh century. The language spoken by the country people has a similar origin; it is an unique tongue, soft and sonorous, not unlike modern Italian. The people of the eastern province, touching upon Russia, exhibit the Mongolian type—thick lips, high cheek bones and narrow eyes. The inhabitants of the western province are mostly of Swedish origin and speak the Swedish language.

The word "Finn" means wizard. Among their many superstitions is the tradition that a trinity of spirits presides over their destiny—"Ukko," the spirit of the air; "Tapo," the spirit of the forest, and "Abte," the spirit of the lakes. The

mountain-ash is sacred, its ashes, after burning, are carefully preserved, for when sprinkled on the ground they desecrate luck or the reverse in wooing.

Land tenure and land service in Finland present many interesting features. The more salient points are actual survivals of federal times. The class of peasant which may be called "laborer-farmers" consists of men who receive no wages. They occupy buildings belonging to the landowner, which they are required to keep in repair. The land-owners make grants of seed and other necessities, and of certain lands which the laborer-farmers cultivate for their own benefit. They have free access to the forest for fuel and for lumber for repairs. In return they are obliged to work for the land-owner with their own families and horses. On holdings, where there is clay, the laborer-farmers are allowed to make bricks and to earn what they can by sales, paying so much per cent on their gains to their landowner.

Many laborer-farmers are quite well off, and, whilst they retain their status as peasants, their sons and daughters are sent to excellent schools and enter government and commercial employments. This class of men must not, however, be confounded with the "free" peasantry. The latter, although generally poorer, have superior civil rights and form an estate of the realm with direct representation in the Finnish parliament.

Finland was first occupied by the Russians in 1809. Alexander I. granted the inhabitants autonomy under their ancient laws and institutions. Recent events have greatly curtailed Finnish liberties, but like the patriots the Finns abide and sing:

"Land of a Thousand Lakes,
Where faith and life are ours,
Past wrongs inspire our powers,
For us the future wakes!"

Like other folk, the Finns rejoice in festivals—religious and profane. Christmas is the greatest of them all. Ever so long before the eve of the Nativity the stores are crowded with people choosing klapps, gifts for family and friends. In each town and village the snow-covered marketplace becomes a pine forest full of Christmas trees, for every home keeps Christmas thus. If they do not rejoice in beef and plum pudding they have their reasonable dishes all the same—lut flask, dried cod, soaked in brine and boiled to a jelly; with it they eat a sort of pease pudding. Smoked roast pork follows and then comes a rice pudding full of almonds—the more almonds you get the more happy months you will have. Plum tarts, served with paste and clotted cream, form the dessert.

On Christmas Eve each house and cottage ex-

hibits a burning candle in every window; the peasants' dwellings are littered with clean straw and the cattle in their stalls have extra supplies of food. A popular observance is to arrange inverted saucers around the festive board—one for each guest—under which are placed objects bearing significant meanings. Each person in turn raises a saucer. May be it has covered a piece of red ribbon—that presages a wound or some bodily injury; or a coin, riches; or a key, for a girl the token of her direction within a twelve-month of some household; for a boy the entrance on a commercial career; or a piece of fuel, which fortells death; or a ring for matrimony, and so forth.

The "Christmas Buck" visits every home in Finland. He is an old man with long white hair and beard and heavily clad in fur. He drives his team of reindeer over mountains and frozen lakes and enters unannounced each doorway. He makes a circuit of the family and inquires whether the children have been good or bad. Before leaving he throws down klapps for all. At Twelfth Night the "Star Boys" make their appearance. They are five young men in fancy dress. Three represent the Three Holy Kings of the Epiphany, one is King Herod, and the last a goat with hoofs and horns. They enact a legendary play which has for its finale the death of Herod, whilst the goat is thrust outside the door. Wherever they go they collect alms for poor people who have no Christmas cheer.

After the gayeties of Christmas two months elapse during which one is able to restore one's digestive organs, and then comes Lent. A distinctive Lenten diet is blines and caviar; the former the large thick pancakes which are eaten with butter, sour cream and fruit juice. At mid-Lent a fresh water fish is much esteemed—lake it is called. It is caught in nets sunk through holes in the ice of rivers and lakes. It is boiled in milk. On Easter Eve everybody eats hard boiled eggs.

The first of May is an ancient festival of general observance, especially by students and youths. They meet in the public parks of Helsinki, the capital, and in country market-places, and there sing old folk-songs to the spirit of spring. Then they drink deeply of sweet mead and consume vast quantities of struvor—rich puff-paste tarts—and then they dance and flirt with buxom maidens to their hearts' content. Midsummer day is of universal observance in Finland. Birch trees are planted at all the house doors and twigs of birch are stuck all over every room. The sun sets in the eve at eleven o'clock and rises in the day at two. During those three brief hours the young people kindle big fires. All are bgt on dancing around and above the blazing embers. They call the fires kokko, "love's flame."

Rye harvest is a very important season. On the first day the laborer-farmers, with their wives and families, foregather at the mansion of the land-owner. They are divided into squads—one man, two women and three children. To each squad is assigned a certain area wherein the man cuts the crop, the women shock and the children glean. They work from four in the morning until eight at night, with intervals for breakfast and dinner. These meals, together with the supper at the end of toil, are substantial in every sense. They are provided gratis by the land-owner and are eaten at long tables placed in front of the mansion, whereat the land-owner and his family serve. After supper all join in singing the plaintive national song, kalewala, and then a happy time is passed with games and dances.

The rye crop, which provides the Finns with their staff of life, does not dry in ordinary seasons in the fields. It is consequently carried to the rias, or barns, and laid on racks and rafters. Fires are kindled in each corner and the smoke permeates the crop, imparting a much-loved and peculiar flavor. The country people's diet consists chiefly of talkumma, a sort of porridge made of rye. This is carried, when well set, in birch bark knapsacks. It is also baked hard and hung in great round, thin cakes, with holes in the center, from the ceilings of the houses. Their favorite beverage is coffee, which they brew to perfection. Corn-rye brandy is a liquor much esteemed by all classes and sometimes indulged in to excess.

The greatest refreshment of the Finns is the bath; every homestead has a bath-house. It is their unfailing remedy in sickness. "If bath and brandy fail," they say, "then comes death." In the bath-houses are stone ovens wherein wood fires are kindled and every orifice is closed. After the fire has burnt itself out buckets of water or shovelfuls of snow are dashed upon the embers and red hot stones. Dense clouds of steam arise and into them the bathers plunge. The whole body is switched with birch rods, and then follow thorough massage and rubbing down with soap. As the bather quits the bath-house sousing of cold water or snow are administered; sometimes a header into deep snow is preferred! Then for a while to cool they all sit on benches in the open air, and then they resume their clothes. During harvest time such baths in common are taken every evening after work is done; in winter the Saturday night tub suffices. Few spectacles can be more weird and astounding for the traveler than, when driving to night quarters, he suddenly comes upon the family at bath



MELISSA WOULD NOT MARRY A FAMILY.

"He's a perfect gentleman, I think," declared Mrs. Merriwid's maternal maiden Aunt Jane.

Her niece, proceeding with her soft improvisation on the piano, expressed her entire concurrence in that opinion.

"And he's very sweet tempered," Aunt Jane continued.

"Surest thing you know," murmured Mrs. Merriwid, still playing. "Some saccharine, he is."

"And you can't say he isn't good looking."

"I could, but I won't, dearie," said Mrs. Merriwid, executing an arpeggio with nimble fingers. "To save time I'll admit that he's intelligent, a good citizen, a consistent Christian, a nifty dresser, and a patient piecemeal picture puzzler. He departed this house on the ninth day of November, 1912, and

"He'll never come back, he'll never come back."

"No, he'll never come back any more."

Mrs. Merriwid sang this with mournful expression.

"I'd like to know why," said Aunt Jane.

Mrs. Merriwid's rich contralto was again raised in song—

"I don't think his Uncle John Ever had a collar on."

"I wonder if you'll ever learn to be sensible," sighed Aunt Jane.

Mrs. Merriwid whirled around on the piano stool and faced her relative. "Darlingest aunt," she said, "I am not the frivolous, unthinking creature you deem me. Beneath this apparent kidding there lies a deep and serious appreciation of Mr. Bludthick's merit—but I am also wise to Uncle John. Uncle's deficiency in the matter of linen gives me what is commonly known as the willies."

"I never—"

"Don't say that you never heard that Mr. Bludthick had an Uncle John, dearie," interrupted Mrs. Merriwid.

of strong spirits of ammonia and leave it where it was handy for her to sniff."

"Don't you like his sister?" inquired Aunt Jane.

"I might learn to like her, but I wouldn't want to take up the study until I had made myself a mistress of German and the higher mathematics," replied Mrs. Merriwid. "She would say, 'Do not you like?' by the way, aunt, dear. That little habit she has of raising her eyebrows and cooing, 'Yes-s-s?' fills me with emotions too profound for words. Bricks-s-s are the only things that would be at all adequate. No, sister didn't make a hit with me. The sample cousin—well, you saw the hat she was wearing."

"Of course it wasn't exactly the hat I should choose," Aunt Jane conceded.

"Very well, then," said Mrs. Merriwid. "What boots it to bandy words, as Mr. Ruskin remarks? There are the ginkesses who would consider themselves privileged to greet me with a clammy kiss and give me advice and criticize my gowns and ask me what I pay my dressmaker and follow me into the kitchen and borrow my trunks for a month's vacation and tell me what my husband likes and dislikes and direct my attention to my increasing stoutness and call me Melissa." Mrs. Merriwid got all this off in one breath. "Married to them!" she exclaimed. "Of course I would be, and worse. Nay, dear, a man may speak with the tongue of an angel and make love like John Drew in his palm-iest days; he may be liberal, considerate and unselfish and thoroughly domesticated, but if there is an Uncle John with nothing between the neck band of his shirt and his whiskers who is to be considered on visiting terms and entitled to a seat in the chimney corner where he can spit on the hearth, I beg to be excused. Uncle John, figuratively speaking, has done more for the leading industry of Reno than any other factor. They ought to



Mrs. Merriwid's Rich Contralto Was Again Raised in Song.

"I haven't either, but I do know that he has a mother and two sisters and several cousins because I have met mother and a sample sister and cousin. Mr. Bludthick isn't to blame for having them, of course, and the fact that he is proud of them does credit to his heart, even if it argues a certain osseous solidity of the oranium, is Dr. Illasy would put it. In other words, I might love him madly enough to forgive the circumstances, but not its open avowal. Do you get me, sweet aunt?"

"You wouldn't be marrying the family," said Aunt Jane.

"I would not," Mrs. Merriwid asserted with emphasis. "Not while reason holds its sway and the tariff question remains unsolved, dearie. Not in a million years. But if I married Mr. Bludthick, I would; that's something that can't very well be side-stepped. I have heard sanguine young brides-to-be say they weren't marrying their husband's families ere this, and I have seen the pearly Pozzoni courting down their cheeks as they realized too late their fatal error. Take it from me that you might as well try to ignore an ulcerated tooth as a husband's family. There is really no such thing as severing relations; they decline to be severed and they won't be pleasant."

"Mrs. Bludthick seemed to be quite pleasant," observed Aunt Jane.

"She gave me the gloomy eye nevertheless, and I could detect the outlines of a hammer in her skirt pocket," said Mrs. Merriwid. "I understand from her devoted son that she's a Colonial Dame. If she isn't a colonial knocker, I'm no judge of antiques. Her nose is the feature I object to particularly though. I could see little fragments of other people's business sticking to it quite plainly where she had forgotten to wipe it off. If I ever expected another visit, I'd put my private affairs in a bottle

erect a statue of him in the market place opposite the courthouse."

Mrs. Merriwid turned to the piano again, and sang:

"He's a perfect gent, but when I get tied up for life I'll pick

An orphan."

"It isn't an orphan asylum I'd send you to, Melissa," remarked Mrs. Merriwid's maternal maiden Aunt Jane.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

What Colors the Blood.

The color of blood is due chiefly to iron in the little blood cells. When the iron is kept in these little blood cells, which are living and traveling around in the blood vessels, the color is red. Hit the skin hard enough to break some of the little blood vessels beneath the surface and the little red cells escape from the injured blood vessels, wander about for awhile in the tissues and die. When they die the iron that made them red before then changes to black and blue coloring. After awhile this iron is taken up by the glands called the lymphatics, and made over again into nice red cells. The iron is taken up much more quickly by the lymphatics if the black and blue spot is rubbed and massaged.—St. Nicholas.

Wrong Way.

Miss Inez Milholland, the beautiful and aristocratic suffragette, detests the male flirt.

At a luncheon in Newport a male flirt sneered at woman suffrage.

"Woman doesn't want a vote—she wants a husband," he said.

"Nonsense!" said Miss Milholland.

"It's a fact," the flirt continued.

"The way the average woman worships man is amazing. Why, I myself have turned about fifty women's heads."

"Away from you!" said Miss Milholland.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

SOME FEATURES OF THE COMING SESSION ARE VERY INTERESTING TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR AND THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Latest Facts and Gossip Gathered at the Seat of Law Making Which Show That the Opening Will Be Lively.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

There will be thirty-four democrats in the house during the 1913 session unless some of the prospective statesmen lose their seats as a result of the contests that are to be filed when the solons get down to business, and it is apparent that there are several democrats who would like to be recognized as party leaders. This conclusion is reached from the fact that there will be a contest in the democratic caucus over the nomination for a speaker.

Rep. Blasner, of Barry county, was among the first to toss his hat into the ring as the democratic candidate for the speakership. Rep. Farmer, of Livingston county, who of the democratic veterans in the lower house is in a receptive mood and Rep. Thomas Fralck, of Manistee county, says that he will not support Glasner and that he is a candidate himself. It looks as though the democrats were planning for a fine little scrap at the very outset, but some of the leaders declare that all of the differences will be ironed out and that the members of the most time minority party will work together to enact some desirable legislation and assist in making the administration of Woodbridge N. Ferris a success.

Contests and U. S. Senator.

Owing to the fact that there will be several contests to be decided in each house the exact personnel of the legislature may not be determined before Jan. 14, the day on which the joint session will be held and a United States senator will be elected. In some of the districts it will be necessary to recount all the ballots but in the meantime the candidates to whom certificates of election have been issued will be seated, and they will continue in office unless adverse decisions are returned through the recounts. It is pointed out that it may be impossible to decide all of the contests before the election of the United States senator takes place, and there is some question as to whether the men occupying contested seats will be allowed to participate. The statute requires the election of a United States senator to be held the second Tuesday of the session and there is apparently no way of getting around this provision.

Must Have Clear Title.

Auditor General Fuller has announced that he will pay neither salary nor mileage to any member of the legislature whose title to a seat is not clear. This will mean that some of the solons will receive no money for at least two weeks after the opening of the session and it will be necessary for them to bring along a liberal supply of cash to tide them over until everything is settled.

The Progressive Plans.

It is evident that the national progressives in the house and senate intend to be reckoned with this session. One of the leaders declared that they would demand recognition in the way of committee appointments and that they would get it or a fine little row might result.

There will be a state wide conference of the national progressives in Lansing, Jan. 7, followed by a banquet in the evening at which time a legislative program will be mapped out. Some of the most important propositions to be considered this session will be fostered by progressive members of the house and senate unless the republicans and democrats slip in ahead by introducing similar bills before the members of the new party get into action. Some of the progressive leaders have made it plain that they will support any measures that are possessed of merit, but will fight any partisan bills prepared by the republicans and democrats for political purposes only.

Governor Osborn's Declaration.

Governor Osborn's declaration that he is still a member of the republican party and that he intends to fight its battles when he considers the cause just, and go after it hammer and tongs when he thinks that it is in the wrong, is being viewed from various angles by the habitues of the state capitol.

Regardless of the fact that Governor Osborn carried on an active campaign in behalf of Col. Roosevelt during the hostilities last fall, many of the state officials declare that the chief executive is just as good a republican as thousands of others in the state who split on the head of the ticket at the last election, and for the good of all they are apparently willing to bury the hatchet.

Convention and Banquets.

The next republican state convention will be held in Lansing Feb. 11. In the

evening following the deliberations of the delegates the annual banquet of the Ingham County Zach Chandler Republican club will be held and party leaders are planning to make the event one of the biggest pow wows of the season. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, is to be one of the speakers and with the legislature in session it is expected that the coming spring convention will be the largest in years.

The Pure Food Laws.

James W. Helme, who succeeds Gilman Dame as dairy and food commissioner proposes a number of important changes in the pure food laws of Michigan and he proposes to extend every effort to get his ideas enacted into law. Helme was deputy dairy and food commissioner for two years and he knows thoroughly the needs of the department. For several months he has been gathering statistics from other states and says that Michigan's food laws do not compare favorably with Minnesota, New York, Indiana, Kansas and several others.

Helme intends to inaugurate a system of civil service in the dairy and food department and has already announced that some of the present employees, who served under the republican administration will be retained. Efficiency according to the new dairy and food commissioner, will count for more than political pull.

Change in Banking Laws.

Many important changes in the banking laws of the state will be advocated during the present session by Banking Commissioner E. H. Doyle, and his efforts will be backed by the state and national bankers' associations of Michigan. Among the laws to be proposed will be an act to give the banking commission the authority to investigate the character, fitness and responsibility of people seeking to organize new banks. Other banking laws that will be proposed are as follows:

Requiring all officers or employees of banks handling or having access to the cash, to furnish bonds.

Providing machinery whereby a state bank may enforce its statutory lien on its own stock, and providing for the cancellation and sale of the same.

Providing that directors shall subscribe in their oath that at least ten shares of bank stock is not or will not be transferred or hypothecated.

Providing that twice each year state banks will render a report of all loans or liens of credit exceeding \$5,000 and upwards.

Providing that any bank designated as a reserve depository shall cease to be such if it shall not conform to the provisions of the banking law as to reserves, etc.

Changing the law with reference to steamship bonds in the direction of requiring that a steamship must have at least a carrying capacity of 7,000 tons rather than 5,000 tons.

Making it unlawful for any officer, director or employee of a bank, or any other person, to overdraw their account, and providing a penalty therefor.

Increasing the salary of the banking examiners from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum.

Fixing the loan limit to directors, officers or employees of any bank to 10 per cent of capital and surplus, and then only upon approved collateral or endorsements.

Requiring the commissioner to examine into the conditions and affairs of bank receiverships before directing payment of any dividends, or accepting final report.

Providing that the commissioner shall take possession of all banks whose corporate existence expires where such banks have failed to receive approval of extension of corporate existence on account of not removing certain bad debts or doubtful assets.

Providing for the publication of 700 annual reports of the state banking commission.

The Junkets.

Under the disguise of business trips, the old-time junkets are again to be a feature of the legislature. At least this is the idea of some of the leaders in the house and senate, and unless those who are economically inclined succeed in putting a damper on the ambitions of those who would visit the various state institutions before voting on the appropriation bills, there will be junkets.

The word "junket" has a distasteful sound to some of the legislators and they insist that the biennial trips shall be christened "business trips" if the outings again become a part of the legislative procedure, but it is apparent that the title of the time-honored custom which was abolished while Herbert F. Baker was speaker, will not be so easily forgotten.

Will Use Parcel Post.

Secretary of State Frederick C. Martindale, is the first state official to utilize the parcel post in preference to the service offered by the express companies, and the innovation in the state department will result in an annual saving of \$10,000.

All of the automobile license plates are handled in Secretary Martindale's department and hundreds of pairs of plates are shipped daily to various parts of the state. The express charge on a single pair of plates average 30 cents, while the average cost of sending the number tags through the mail will not exceed 10 cents. This year it is expected that there will be more than 50,000 licensed automobiles and motorcycles in Michigan and a saving of \$10,000 is worth considering.

ALWAYS SUCH CHUMS

By NEWTON BUNGEY.

Denis Hewitt was lounging ungracefully but comfortably in a deck chair under the drooping branches of a blossom-laden chestnut tree when Mary Lidiard crossed the lawn, swinging a putter in her right hand.

Through his half-closed eyes Hewitt gazed at her critically, and he could not help admitting that she made the fairest of pictures. The breeze caught her curls, and with the sunlight turned them into a shimmering sea of gold. A simple, well-cut gown of some soft, white material showed the grace of her figure as she walked. Her eyes shone with an unmistakable light as their gaze fell on Hewitt.

"Tell me again that you love me, Denis," she whispered.

"I love you, dear," he answered. "I shall always be hearing you say that," she said in low tones later as she turned to go into the house to pack for a few days' visit at a friend's house. "You'll write to me often, won't you, Denis?"

Hewitt winced as though he had been stabbed. Several times he had thought that while she was away he would write and tell her the truth—that he did not love her. But he was too much of a coward to tell her to her face and see those deep blue eyes grow heavy with misery.

Somewhat it seemed quite a natural thing for a man to love a woman and she not to love him, but for a woman to love a man who did not care in the same way for her—it seemed nothing short of brutal.

At length in one of her letters Mary wrote the following paragraph: "I can't help thinking, Denis, that your letters seem as though they are written with an effort, and it makes me fear that what I have thought before is really true. It seems dreadful to doubt you, dear, but it would be more dreadful to let matters reach an irrevocable stage and then to doubt."

"We have always been chums, Denis, and now we are promised for something deeper than friendship. Can you say from the bottom of your heart that this is what you desire?"

"Perhaps I am wrong in doubting you; but if I am not, oh, please do not hesitate to say so. Don't think you will be doing the right and honorable thing by masking your real feelings."

How had she guessed? He had tried so hard to be all he was supposed to be.

He wanted her, and yet there was something missing, and she had recognized it.

He felt so ashamed of himself, so ignominious. He would have given the world to have been able to answer Mary's letter as a true lover would have done, but instead he wrote:

"You were right to doubt me, Mary. There is no woman on earth I care for like you, but it is not the love a man should feel for his future wife. It is cowardly to fly to excuses, but I shall always feel that our parents were responsible—they rushed us into the engagement."

"What will you think of me, Mary? We have always been such chums, and now I am refusing the best gift that the world could give me. It makes me feel so mean and contemptible, dear; but, as you say, it will be better to sever while we have the chance."

"I don't suppose you will see me again for a long time. I shall go away somewhere—I don't care where—but I feel that I want to hide."

He walked down to the village post-office and posted the letter himself. Then he turned away and walked slowly down a lane, his head bent in thought, trying to picture the future without Mary.

He slept badly that night for thinking of Mary. He began to feel that, though they were not to be husband and wife, he did not want to lose her.

Next morning he thought of her reading the letter, and he felt he would have given anything had he not written it or been able to regain possession of it ere it reached her hands.

His thoughts were interrupted by the arrival of a servant with a telegram. Tearing it open, a groan broke from his lips as he read:

"Come at once. Mary ill."

And in that moment Denis Hewitt knew he loved Mary, and hastened to her bedside.

He seemed to wait an eternity outside the door of the room. He did not see the nurse who watched him curiously, and he scarcely saw Mr. and Mrs. Lidiard as they came out of the room.

"Then he entered, his gaze riveted on the thin, white face framed in a mass of golden hair.

"Mary," he said huskily; "oh, Mary!"

Then he stumbled forward and knelt at the bedside, holding her frail hand and gazing beseechingly into her eyes.

"I'm glad you've come, Denis," she said.

"I wanted to see you so much."

Then that half-wistful, half-puzzled expression came into her eyes as she gazed at him, and he winced.

Still holding her hand, he rose to his feet, and as he did so his gaze fell on the table alongside the bed. On it lay some letters, unopened, and one of them was his.

His eyes suddenly lit up with joy, and he turned to Mary with such a transfigured face that she watched with wonder.

"My Mary!" he exclaimed passionately, seating himself beside her and putting his arms around her shoulders. "My own dear love!"

Backache Makes Anyone Feel Old

Nothing ages anyone more quickly than weak kidneys. It is not alone the aching back, the stiff, painful joints, but the evil effect of bad, poisoned blood on the nerves, the vital organs and the digestion.

The condition of the kidneys makes good health or ill health. The kidneys are the filters of the blood. Active kidneys filter from the blood every day over one ounce of poisonous waste and pass it off dissolved in the urine.

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, only part of this filtering is done and the blood is heavy with uric acid and other poisonous or waste matter.

Instead of being nourished by the blood, the nerves and vital organs are irritated, and the circulation, digestion, etc., are disturbed.

If your back aches constantly, if your joints are stiff, lame and painful, suspect the kidneys. Kidney sufferers are likely to feel dull, heavy, restless at night, rheumatic, dizzy at times, subject to headaches and annoyances, and in general, they are unable to make work an agony and rest impossible.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the best recommended and most widely used remedy for weak or diseased kidneys. They act quickly, curing all new, poisonous and habit-forming drugs and leave no bad after-effects of any kind—just make you feel better all over.



"Every Picture Tells a Story"

The following case is typical of the cures effected by Doan's Kidney Pills. Grateful testimony is the best evidence.

ALMOST WENT BLIND.

Chicago Man Tells of Awful Suffering. J. J. Wolf, prop. barber shop, 2988 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back ached terribly and I had sharp, stabbing pains throughout my body. I kept getting worse, suffering from splitting headaches and dizzy spells, during which I would nearly lose my balance. My eyes became so affected that I nearly went blind. I became dropsical and was so puffed up at night that when I took off my shoes, there were deep ridges around my ankles. I got so thin and emaciated that my friends hardly knew me. There was always a desire to pass the kidney secretions and I had to get up often at night. The secretions were scanty and scalding in passage and contained a large amount of stringy, white substances with blood. Finally I was laid up, helpless. The doctor did me no good and I gave up hope. When a friend urged me to take Doan's Kidney Pills, I did, and I had taken but a few doses when I felt something give away inside of me. The pain was terrible and shortly after, I passed five gravel stones, each the size of a bean. In three days I felt like a different man. Six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me well. The cure has been permanent."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.



Stella Lite—Do you believe in the supernatural? Irvington Boothlette—No; I never saw a super natural.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston," Adv.

Adopted Standard Carat.

The international carat which has been adopted in this country, to be effective July 1 next, is 200 milligrams, or one-fifth of a gramme (3.086 grains), and is now in use in France, Germany and practically all countries except the United States, Great Britain, Belgium and Holland.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Pessimism.

Willie—Paw, what is a pessimist? Paw—A man who takes an umbrella along when he goes to a ball game. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Beans in His Head. Two beans, one of which had sprouted into an embryo plant, were removed from the head of a Mexican laborer at San Bernardino, Cal., by a physician. For months the man had complained of severe pains. The beans had entered his head through his left ear. The growing plant was nearly an inch long and apparently had flourished in the ear tube.

BLAME PLACED ON PHYSICIANS

Growth of Drug Habit in United States Alleged to Be Due to Opiates Ordered in Prescriptions.

That 99 per cent. of all the cocaine and morphine manufactured in this country is used by persons who have formed the drug habit through physicians' prescriptions is the startling statement made by Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Division of Drugs, Department of Agriculture. This statement, and others, proving that physicians and not "patent" medicines are responsible for the appalling growth of drug addiction in the United States was made by Dr. Kebler in an address at Washington, before the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Narcotics.

Dr. Kebler is quoted by Washington papers as having declared that drug using had increased 100 per cent. in the last 40 years, and that American medical men were not discriminating enough in their use of opiates. Their overindulgence to their patients, he said, is creating thousands of drug users every year.

"It is a very sad thing to say that our physicians are doing the greatest work in promoting the use of cocaine and morphine," said the doctor. "State laws are not saving the public from the grip of the drug habit, and the American public is sinking tighter and tighter into the black abyss of the morphine and cocaine fiend."

"The worst of it is that the importation of opium into the country is becoming larger and larger year by year. I have heard it said on reliable authority that 99 per cent. of the cocaine and morphine manufactured in this country is used by persons who have formed the habit through doctors' prescriptions."

Almost simultaneously with Dr. Kebler's address, Dr. J. A. Patterson, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a public statement said that 19 out of every 20 patients who come to an institution with which he is connected for treatment for the drug habit owe their downfall to physicians' prescriptions.

Looking After His Bait.

Daniel and Harvey, two old, expert fishermen, were "still" fishing for trout in deep water, sitting with their backs together, when Daniel accidentally fell out of the boat and went down. Harvey looked back and missed his companion, who at that moment appeared on the surface, pipe still in his mouth, shaking his whiskers profusely.

Harvey—Gosh, Dan! I jest missed ye! Where ye been?

Dan—Oh, I jes' went down for ter see if me bait was all right.—Judge.

Quite Natural.

"What was your experience when the train was telescoped?" "I saw stars."

Mamma Says It's Safe for Children. CONTAINS NO OPIATES.

Much of that which is called "pure cussedness" is nothing but human nature.

When Rubbers Become Necessary. And your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, is just the thing to use. Try it for Breaks, Blisters, Sore Feet, etc. Sold Everywhere. 2c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR For Coughs and Colds.

CHEW SMOKE

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PAY \$1,500 TO \$2,000 AN ACRE. June and fall bearing strawberries sell for 20c to 50c a quart; \$600 to \$200 an acre growing Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Wonder Blackberry, Raspberries, Huckleberries, and Logberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, etc. Today free. Inquiries for our flowers. Send today for ten free books and full particulars. CO-OPERATIVE NURSERIES, IONIA, MICHIGAN

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Indispensable Instantaneous. Tells at a glance the parcel post rates from any locality to any point in the United States. Avoids confusion arising from the zone system and distances. Automatically determines postage required according to weight and zone. Three styles, each including a handsome 8-color map of the United States, 12x10 inches, and an aluminum Rate Finder. Price (postage prepaid) plain paper map, 50 cents; of the mounted map, 75 cents; wall type map, \$1. Order today. Remit by postal note only.

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FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues"—suffer from biliousness, nervousness, chronic weakness, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, etc., write for FREE book. It is the most valuable medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the new French Remedy "FLECHA PION" No. 1. No. 2, and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It is absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClere & Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

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and have been on the job for a lifetime; but I am still agile and active. I will do your little job, or a big one, in the shortest possible time, in the best manner and for the smallest living profit. I have the best goods, material, tools and workmen and I would like a chance to prove it to YOU

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CLOVERLAND

Wholes wheat and rye flour freshly ground. Extra quality. At your grocer's.

Governor Donaghey of Arkansas has pardoned the whole bunch of convicts in his state because, he says, the legislature will not enact humane laws to govern the convicts. The Delta knows but little of Arkansas convicts, but it has had much experience with legislators. And, as between convicts and legislators, it is, prima facie, for the convict.

The Holidays are gone, but I keep the same high grade meats. Every- thing I handle is selected for the particular peo- ple who are careful in buy- ing. You can do no better than to look over my market when you are out shopping.

..

M. P. FOY
The Sanitary Meat Market
Phone 158

THANK YOU!

I am thankful to my patrons for the increased trade of the past year. I think this due to the quality of my goods and the care and attention which I have shown my customers. I shall serve you as well, if not better in this coming year.
Yours for Good Groceries

..

ANDREW MARSHALL
Phone 164

COAL

PLENTY ON HAND. CLEAN AND BRIGHT, AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

GENUINE POCAHONTAS.

CALL ME UP WHEN YOU WANT GOOD COAL.
Phone 7.

C. W. DAVIS

ROUTE ONE HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The card party was a big success. Miss Earnestine La Pointe is the guest of Miss Marie Beauchamp.

Tarry Doran has purchased William Larch's popular roadster "Pearl"; this gives Tarry two of the best drivers in the county.

The lumbermen, when they are not swearing, are praying for snow.

The parcels post is now with us and, we may now hope to send and receive pigs, chickens, cook stoves, etc., by mail. Doran says that all such articles should be carefully wrapped in comic supplements before mailing.

We are waiting to hear returns from that grand New Year's ball.

Henry Barron has started talking base ball again. A sure sign of an open winter, and an early spring. Jos Muette is also recovering his voice.

Leap year is gone, and we still have William Reno with us

December 14, 1912 March 8, 1913

Mortgage Sale

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a Mortgage dated the third of November in the year one thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, executed by Augustine W. Kinne, who signs as August Kinne, a widower of the City of Gladstone, County of Delta, and State of Michigan, to John Malloy of the same place (Residence of the said Malloy being recited in said Mortgage) as being the city of Escanaba said County and State) which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Delta, in Liber 1, of mortgages on page 449, on the 4th day of November, 1910, at 11:20 o'clock a. m. And whereas, the amounts claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice are the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) dollars principal, and interest Nineteen dollars and forty nine cents (\$19.49) Dollars and the further sum of Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said Mortgage and the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said Mortgage is the sum of two hundred and Eighty Four Dollars and Forty nine cents (\$284.49) Dollars, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Escanaba in the said County of Delta, on the 12 day of March 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said Mortgage as follows to wit: Lot number Nine (9) in Block number Seven (7) of the Original Plat of the City of Gladstone according to the recorded plat thereof, (but more properly described as Lot numbered Nine (9), in Block numbered Seven (7) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Gladstone, Delta County, Michigan according to the recorded plat thereof on file or of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said Delta County.

Dated December 14, 1912. JOHN MALLOY
MORTGAGEE

GLENN W. JACKSON
ATTORNEY FOR SAID MORTGAGEE
Business Address, Gladstone, Michigan.

December 21, 1912. March 15, 1913

Mortgage Sale

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a Mortgage, dated the 10th day of July in the year one thousand Nine Hundred Twelve, executed by Louis Crestens and Mary Crestens, his wife of the City of Gladstone, Delta County, and State of Michigan, to Joseph Beck's of the said City of Gladstone, County and State aforesaid, which said Mortgage was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Delta, in Liber 4, of Mortgages on pages 202-203, on the 30th day of November in the year one thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve at five o'clock in the afternoon, and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-Eight (\$628.00) principal, and Eight and 67-100 (\$8.67) interest and the further sum of Twenty-Five (\$25.00) Dollars as an Attorney fee stipulated for in said Mortgage and the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said Mortgage is the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty-One and 67-100 (\$661.67) Dollars, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the Power of Sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, by virtue of the said Power of Sale, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided for, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Escanaba, in the said County of Delta, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day; which said premises are described in said Mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot numbered Twenty-Six (26) in Block numbered Five (5) of the Gladstone Company's Buckeye Addition to the City of Gladstone, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereon on file or of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Delta County.

Dated this 21st day of December 1912. JOSEPH BECK'S, Mortgagee.

GLENN W. JACKSON, Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Business Address, Gladstone, Michigan.

December 21, 1912. January 25, 1913

Homestead Notice

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH.
December 10, 1912

Notice is hereby given that John Plake, of Rock, Michigan, who, on March 26, 1907, made Homestead Entry, No. 2217, Serial No. 0106 for East half of Northwest quarter, and East half of Southwest quarter Section 2, Township 42 N., Range 24 W., Michigan Meridian, has given notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Marquette, Michigan, on the 28th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Esa Halmecja, of Rock, Michigan.
Eale Sivola " " "
Wilhelm Hamakia " " "
Jaakob Kauloka " " "
Ozro A. Bowen, Register.

THE RECALL

Judge Wiest, of the Ingham circuit court delivered a speech in Lansing last week before the circuit judges of the state assembled. The speech is an able presentation of the argument against the "recall of judges. The Delta prints some portions of this address.

"The wish of the socialists has become the political ethics of near socialists and many other citizens. It has become popular to rail against the authority of the courts; to demand that courts shall not longer be conservators of constitutional guarantees; that judges shall serve under fear of recall and representative government shall give away to an absolute democracy.

"Has political wisdom waited for this year 1912, only to offer us socialism and the worn-out and self-destructive democracy of ancient Athens? The recall of judicial decisions is advocated by socialists, and in effect has been advocated by them for what they term the "judicial veto," and is inimical to every guarantee in the bill of rights in every constitution in the union.

"Representative government has long been condemned by socialists, and they are bold enough to say, that they are opposed to it, for the reason that it stands in the way of the success of Socialism can never realize its threatened propandea, while the bill of rights has force and life. The socialist plan is to nullify the bill of rights by the use of the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions.

"I do not wish to be understood as saying, none but socialists want or advocate the things mentioned, and I want it understood when I speak of socialists I have in mind the anti-law and order type. I am not opposed to reform but real reform is something beyond a name and an effort in aid of destroying the government. I am opposed to the recall of judges and of judicial decisions.

"I am aware that, as soon as a judge dares to raise his voice against the recall of judges, he is charged with being afraid of his tenure of office, and fear of this fault has up to date kept too many silent.

"The fear of being unable to retain my office shall not silence my tongue, for, I have as good a right to defend safe and sane provisions of government, as any man has to assail the same, and if what I may say is not in line with popularity, then, so long as I believe I am right. I will get comfort from within, rather than clamors from the thoughtless.

"Let a man but raise his voice in support of the judicial system, which has maintained the integrity of the constitution and safeguarded personal liberty for a century and a quarter and he is called a "reactionary."

"The recall of judicial decisions is one of the boldest pieces of political buncombe, coupled with destructive possibilities with which the politicians have ever ventured to make fools of the people.

"One purpose of the recall of judges is to place the judge in a political position, where popular passion may reap vengeance upon him, in case he refuses to accede to popular demands; to make him the target of popular resentment or the recipient of popular acclamation, depending upon whether the administration of the law, displeases or pleases public fancy.

"Opposition to law and order can be given vent through this form of political machinery and a judge will but add fuel to the fire if he attempts to justify himself under a law hated in his community.

"Why not let the majority do it all, and live under the simple pastoral pandect. "Whatever is right is constitutional," supplemented by its companion-piece of demotism and nonsense, "Might Makes Right."

"We are nearer anarchy in this country than many realize. Dynamite has supplemented threats in many instances, and buildings have been blown up and lives destroyed, and some terrible revelations have been presented to us in the last few months."

Referring to Theodore Roosevelt's attitude in 1896 when the colonel denounced the platform of the populist party because it contained a recall provision, and comparing it with Roosevelt's more recent utterances Judge Wiest says: "The year 1912, however, has found this very matter being "hammered out into political capital, by socialists and by one to whom everything is grist for his political mill."

It was upon the banners at the late Quixotic Battle of Armageddon and heralded as one of the revelations of the new 'John' X. John the Revelator dreamed of an impossible battle and told about it and his dream has recurred in a second-hand way wholly political and for a purpose to the man who is 'seeing things' in 1912.

"Hugh S. Legare, attorney-general of the United States in 1842 in writing on the 'Democracy of Athens,' concluded his article with the following words:—

"We will only say in conclusion, that, if every American, who looks upon the picture we have presented of the so-called democracy of Athens, feels, as he must, a still deeper and more fervent

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December 14, 1912 March 8, 1913

FORGET FRED

If you wish, but don't forget that now here else in the neighborhood can you find more comfort and convenience or a larger assortment of anything in

BOTTLES, KEGS OR BARRELS.

Fred sees that there is everything in stock and that all is of the best; there are no "seconds" at the buffet of

Fred Anderson
819 DELTA AVE.

MEATS

In this new year we shall keep up the high standard which we have always maintained in our market and we shall be pleased to make it an object to trade with us.

..

OLSON & ANDERSON
PHONE 9
745 Delta Avenue.

Get out of my northeast course. The Irish Mariner.

It makes no difference how you tear—your on your course if it lands you at

THE HARBOR

You will find everything that a sailor man or a landsman wants or needs in creature comforts, a good Inn with slathers of the best eating and lashing of elegant drinking—anything you can name in any understandable tongue.

REST UP & REFIT WITH
ANDREW STEVENSON
At the Angle of Delta

IF YOU WANT
SOMETHING NICE
to finish a meal
Brew ye a cup

**CHASE AND SANBORN'S
"SEAL"**

SOLD BY
GLADSTONE GROCERY

SOLE AGENTS FOR
**CHASE AND SANBORN'S
HIGH GRADE
TEAS & COFFEES**

P. J. Lindblad, Prop. Phone 51.

16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$2.00 a single cord, \$5.75 a full cord, Hemlock, \$1.15 single and \$2.75 full cord; delivered to any part of the city. Call up C. W. Davis, Phone 7.

ELOF HANSON

—GROCER—
PHONE 48

Have you ever had any of the Gold Medal Brand of Tomatoes, the finest Tomato ever put in a can; per can 17c

Gold Medal Peas certainly the finest Peas there is per can 18c

Gold Medal Corn per can 15c

Juneau Brand Wax Beans per can 12c

Juneau Brand Peas per can 15c

Juneau Brand Corn per can 12c

Wisconsin Brand of Corn 3 cans for 25c

Polks Brand of best Pumpkin 3 cans for 25c

Standard Tomatoes per can 10c

Standard Peas per can 10c

Juneau Brand Asparagus per can 35c

When you need anything in good can goods call up phone 48.

C. A. WALZ

FINE TAILORING

Suits to your measure, your choice of material style and trimmings. It pays to buy of your home tailor. Look over my samples.

The Days Of the Fan

are gone. The long cool drinks are no longer in demand; but we have the heater going and can put you up something suited to the cold December skies. Your Peculiarities, Eccentricities and Idiosyncracies are successfully treated.

..

P. W. Peterson
725 DELTA