

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXIX

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., March 28, 1914

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 1

FOR CONGRESSMAN

The congressional situation is very quiet since the redistricting of the state, and there has been little time for the two halves of the eleventh to become well acquainted. So far nothing has been heard from any part of the upper peninsula but the Soo, where there were a half dozen aspirants at one time. The largest county in the district is Delta, in point of population and votes, and it should be the most enterprising. So far, there has been not a word spoken

publicly for a candidate at this end of Cloverland, while there are many capable of worthily and acceptably filling the position of representative. The Delta is informed that it is finding favor with numerous Delta county men to put forth the name of the Hon. Judd Yelland of Escanaba for the Republican nomination. Mr. Yelland is a man of the necessary education and ability, well known in the councils of the party, and whose standing with the electors is unquestioned. Neither is there anything in his record to alienate from him the votes that were cast for the Progressive in 1912. Mr. Yelland has as good a claim and as good a standing in the district as any other whose name has been mentioned. We should like to hear from him.

THE PARTY SLATES THE CITY FINANCES

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the city was held Monday and there will be another this Friday evening. Fred W. Aslett will be the candidate for mayor and Eric M. Johnson, probably, for city treasurer. Mr. Aslett states to The Delta, in response to an inquiry, that he seeks to secure a business administration of the city's affairs; that he has no personal pledges to make or axes to grind, but in response to the request of his party, has entered the campaign. Conservatism, efficiency and economy he will seek to secure for the city government, and asks the assistance of the people in establishing an administration that will work wholeheartedly toward this end. Mr. Aslett is a man familiar with business, a trained accountant and man of affairs, and his services would be of great value to a city whose principal defect of government has been a general misunderstanding of most fiscal problems that have arisen. He will undoubtedly be the nominee on Monday, and purposes to make a strong campaign during the remaining few days.

The ward tickets, subject to the decision of the primaries, will be settled on at the meeting. It has been extremely difficult to secure candidates, particularly because of the strong objection of the Soo Line to employees holding public office. This almost eliminates all voters in the fourth ward.

In the first ward, Arnold Klingenberg will run for alderman; in the second, probably C. A. Clark, in the third, probably Frank Dalney for alderman and P. W. Peterson for supervisor; and in the fourth August Olson for supervisor. Vacancies remain to be filled.

At a meeting of the Citizens party leaders last Friday evening, James H. Murphy was endorsed for mayor, Jas. D. McDonald for city treasurer, A. W. Wolfe and E. M. Johnson for justices of the peace. The ward slates were tentative, but the following line up was suggested; aldermen, Albert Smith, W. E. Gauffin, W. J. Micks; and the fourth ward will advertise for an alderman. Supervisors, first and third ward blank; C. P. Mason and J. A. Cook for the second and fourth. Constables, as usual, Jack Smith, Philip LaBelle, Charles Newman and Napoleon Poitras.

In the third ward there will be a hot contest, Edward J. Eaton and Sigurd Swanson opposing the reelection of W. J. Micks as alderman; and the fur will probably fly. It is understood that August Lillquist has consented to run for supervisor of the third ward; and L. E. Folsom for alderman of the fourth.

TOILET ARTICLES FOR SALE

A number of cases, \$7.00 assortments of perfumes, soaps, face creams and powders, etc., at \$2.00. Lots of five or more at \$1.50 to close. Sent on approval.

LOCK BOX 514, GLADSTONE.

KNOCKS OUT LAW

The supreme court held Thursday that the automobile tax law is unconstitutional and as a result of the action of the highest tribunal in the state the good road fund loses \$750,000.

Instead of paying a tax of 50 cents per horse power as the Bricker-Smith bill, which passed the last legislature, provided, automobile owners will purchase licenses at \$3 apiece, as under the provisions of the old law.

The holding of the supreme court is a surprise and a deep disappointment to the friends of good roads throughout the state. The result will be a distinct check to the building of state highways for another two years.

The suit was brought by residents of Wayne county, on the ground that the law deprived that county of its proper revenue. Those who have bought licenses will receive a rebate in excess of \$3.

The decision will cause the county road commission to omit many desired improvements this year in Delta county, and to go ahead with the work on a more modest scale. It was intended to resurface the present trunk roads, collecting a bounty of \$2400 a mile additional. This will be confined to necessary repairs. The commission, fortunately, has the proceeds of the three mill tax, which will be used in grading and surfacing dirt roads. It is not taken here that the decision of the supreme court will affect the validity of the rewards but only delay the payment for them. State Highway Commissioner Rogers states that the state will be able to pay all bounties up to next September, when the appropriation will be exhausted.

THE CITY FINANCES

Elsewhere is an article on lighting rates in Escanaba and Marquette. In the former town there is a great cry that the small consumer pays too much as compared with the large business concern. In this city there has been an occasional murmur.

According to the city's financial report, the lighting plant received \$17,021.23 last year for current and supplies including interest, the expenses were \$14,000.24. The council transferred a sum of \$3500 to other funds, and \$1862.28 to the water fund as a matter of bookkeeping. Out of these expenses should come about \$1000 more, paid for current used in 1912-13 and not registered that year, as related in the Delta some months ago. This would make earnings \$3500 net on a debt of \$12,000. In addition to this, there have been many repairs and extensions made, material, meters and transformers purchased.

This debt should be paid, and the rates lowered to a figure allowing suitable maintenance and extensions, to establish justice between patrons of the city and other taxpayers. The city paid \$3682.50 this year for street lighting and hydrants, about two thousand for lights. This might be reduced; but the fact remains that either bonds should be paid, profitable improvements made, from the lighting fund, or the rates lowered. In any event, they might be more equitably adjusted.

The water fund was overdrawn \$876.33 a year ago. The city council borrowed \$2500 from a temporary balance. From the light fund \$1862.28 was transferred, and other earnings are \$8505.19. There is now an overdraft of \$4516.39. Expenses, therefore, have been \$9307.53 including interest \$2035.74. The water rates will have to be increased to keep up the plant. Among items of expense is \$533.09 for relaying pipe, mostly in the first ward, which was frozen, together with several hundred the purifying plant and extensions.

These loans from the water board are simply spoliation of the lighting department.

There is no way by the law to guarantee their payment to this branch of the city government. Other taxes will never be less; and under the pressure of a high rate, it is quite probable that the ordinance providing for them will be repealed. If the city is not to reduce its bonded debt, its light and water rates at least may be equalized.

The council proposes to the electors to issue \$7000 sewer bonds. With examples before the public gaze of the result attained by previous expenditure of money for sewer and other improvements it is very pertinent to ask what surety the council will give that it will expend this money properly. Any observer will notice the condition of the present sewers. Will the fourth ward sewer be planned to handle the flowage suitably? Can the first ward sewer be installed to be more satisfactory than some of the first ward water mains that figure in the financial report.

Every voter should examine the financial report carefully and consider the condition of affairs shown by it.

The GEM

C. W. SCHULER, Prop.

WORLD SPECIAL FILM CORPORATION

PRESENTS

In Four Parts

THE CONSPIRACY

or

A \$4,000,000 Dowry

Several gripping scenes—The Run on the Bank, the Mob scene, the Fire scene—splendidly rendered—masterly handled.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31

OH, THOSE SEWERS!

The sewer on Delta has many imperfections and one of the most troublesome is the defective drainage from the catch basin at the opera house corner at Seventh street. This has an angle in it and is constantly being shut off by frost or other obstacles. Enough time and money has been spent upon it to replace it with one more serviceable. The street must be torn up to do the work; but to that complexion must it come at last, as the noble Dane remarked.

There are no catch basins on the other avenues, wherefore the water gathers after every thaw, or rainfall, at the crossing, making them impassable for those who have no pontoons or rubber boots. Gladstone's sewer system should make us pause, at least long enough to count ten, before more money is foolishly squandered. Of course, a progressive community should move forward rapidly; but it should not go so fast as to get into trouble continually for lack of circumspection. The unpleasant fact that our best streets are undrained, though thousands have been spent on sewers, ought to induce some "headwork;" which the Dakota avenue contractor remarked was lacking in the "plans" for that celebrated project.

DISTINGUISHED ELOCUTIONIST

Announcement has been received by E. J. Willman that the reading to be given by Prof. Thomas C. Trueblood on Wednesday, April 15, will be taken from "Hamlet." Professor Trueblood is well known throughout the west as a lecturer and speaker, and has trained the orators of the University of Michigan for many years. His rendition of Hamlet has received much praise from able critics, and will be a pleasure to all interested in English literature or dramatic art. This is free to all, the expenses of the lecturer being defrayed by the University Extension fund; and a cordial invitation to attend is given to all. Copies of the play and literature bearing on it may be procured from the school library.

GLADSTONE THEATRE

Tuesday, March 31

IN OLD VERMONT

SEE

Nan and Eph
Sheriff Hunter
Wagno Nemo and
Hear Him Sing

Seat Sale at Stewart's

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

I have opened my shop in the Minnwasca block sharing the space of La Bar & Neville, and will in a few days have installed my new and complete stock of Watches, Jewelry, ornaments, etc., and will have them on display.

In the meantime I am ready to undertake any piece of

Watch Repairing

and guarantee satisfaction. I am a scientific watchmaker of many years experience and have been appointed by the Soo Line

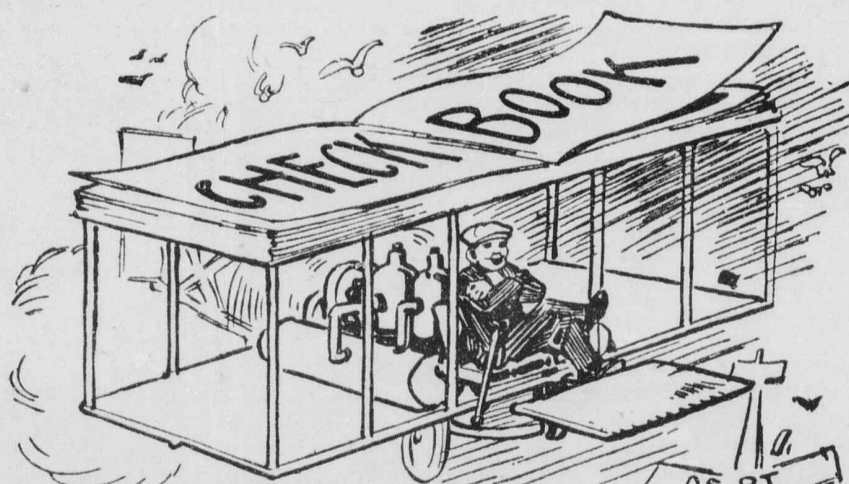
Watch Inspector

on this division.

I shall be glad to see you at any time. Come in and see me.

DAHL

THE JEWELER



A CHECK BOOK THE BEST STABILIZER IN LIFE'S FLIGHT

YOU'VE read about Orville Wright's success with his aeroplane stabilizer, the balance wheel of flight. In life's flight you need several balance wheels. For instance, you need the balance wheels of honesty, of morality, of physical well being, of money. One might write a column about life's stabilizers. Instead we suggest that you THINK this sketch over.

THEN COME GET A CHECK BOOK.

GLADSTONE STATE SAVINGS BANK

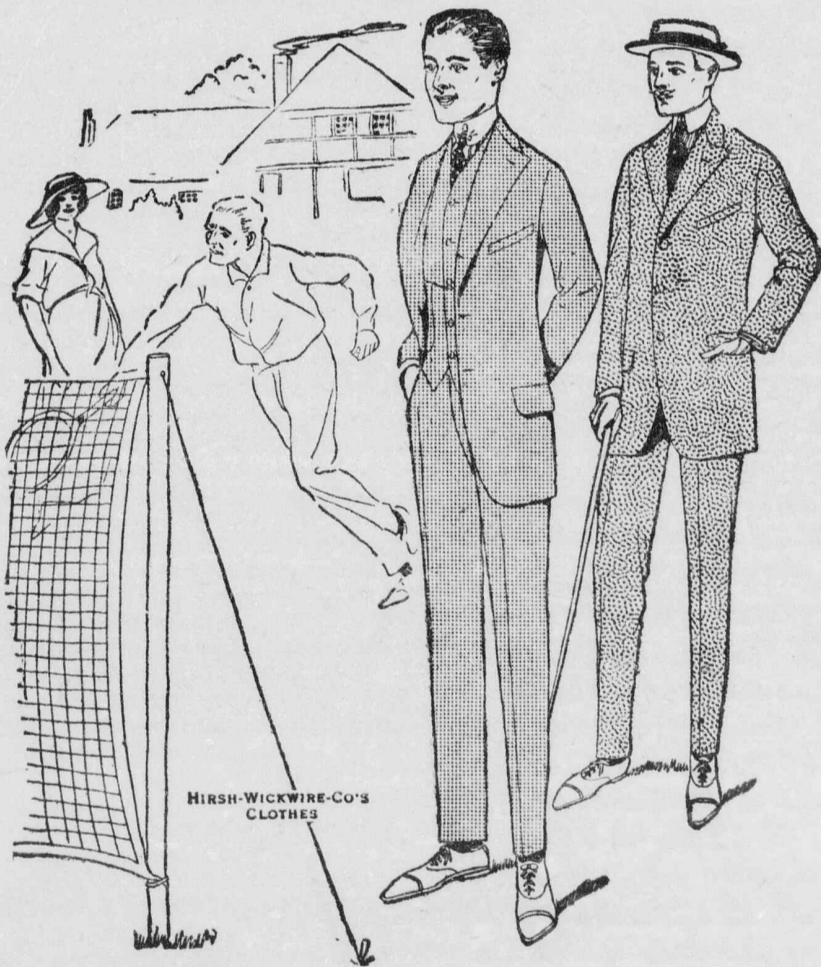
I. N. Bushong, Pres.

C. J. Shining, Vice-Pres.

W. W. Gasser, Cashier.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Our stock is now complete in every detail and we are showing all the newest ideas in Spring and Summer Fashions, with all the menu of Gentlemen's attire. The HIRSH-WICKWIRE Company, of New York and Chicago, make the finest Ready-to-Wear clothes in the world. We especially invite you to look at the elegant things we are offering to men who care for their appearance. We dress you from Hat to Shoes. C.&K. Hats. Howard & Foster Shoes.



THE HUB

PLANT UNDER GUARD

TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT TO PREVENT STRIKE RIOTS AT DEPEW, N. Y.

MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED

Soldiers Rushed to Scene Following Outbreak That Resulted in One Man Being Killed—Saloons Are Closed and Crowds Dispersed.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 25.—By order of Col. Charles J. Wolf, the village of Depew was placed under martial law. All crowds in the streets were dispersed and saloons were closed.

Colonel Wolf took this action because of the imminent danger of another outbreak at the Gould Coupler works.

Armed troops are on guard at the plant of the Gould Coupler works at Depew to prevent further violence in the strike of 1,400 men. The first battalion of the Seventy-fourth regiment, under command of Maj. Arthur Kemp, was rushed to Depew following an outbreak when one man was killed and several others were seriously wounded.

Earlier in the day another man had been killed and several wounded when armed strikers fired upon a train bearing 800 strikebreakers.

Following these two outbreaks, the sheriff found himself powerless to deal with the situation, and made a demand for state troops.

When the troops boarded street cars in front of the Buffalo armory to go to the Lackawanna railroad station the crews refused to man the cars. An officer of the Seventy-fourth regiment drew a revolver and forced the motor-men to run their cars to the railway station.

When the troops boarded the train they were ordered to place bayonets upon their guns. This precautionary measure proved a wise one, for the depot at Depew was surrounded by strikers, who were armed and in an ugly mood. The troops fixed bayonets and made their way through the mob.

The strikers, many of whom are foreigners, are enraged by the presence of the soldiers. As they are armed a situation of intense gravity exists.

Sheriff Frederick Becker of Erie county has sworn in a number of special deputies to assist the troops in the event of an armed clash.

More troops were sent to the strike zone when the Third battalion of the Seventy-fourth regiment, under command of Major Michael Templeton, accompanied the train conveying several hundred workers to the Gould plant. Major Templeton has called a meeting of all the saloonkeepers of the village with a view to having him close their place of business.

MRS. GUNNESS NEAR ARREST?

Northwest Mounted Police Believe They Have Laporte (Ind.) Murderess.

Swift Current, Saskatchewan, March 25.—After several weeks of rumors which at first they were inclined to discredit, officers of the northwest mounted police placed a watch near Neville on a woman homesteader under the suspicion that she may be Mrs. Belle Guinness, the Laporte (Ind.) murderess.

The watch will be maintained until officers from the United States arrive to prove or discredit reported identification. A man in Swift Current, Saskatchewan, who said he went to school with this woman in Norway, asserted that he saw Belle Guinness on the streets of Swift Current a few days ago. He also knew her in Laporte.

SEIDEL WINS IN MILWAUKEE

Socialist and Mayor G. A. Bading to Contest Regular Election in Two Weeks.

Milwaukee, March 25.—David S. Rose, five times mayor, was eliminated together with former Congressman Theodore Otjen from the race for the mayoralty nomination. This leaves Emil Seidel, the former Socialist mayor, to contest the regular election two weeks hence with Mayor G. A. Bading, who led the fusion forces to victory over the Socialists two years ago. One hundred and eleven precincts give Seidel 15,996; Bading, 15,887, and Rose, 13,231.

FEDERAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE

Calls for 154 Games, But Committee Would Not Make The List Public.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—The schedule committee of the Federal league adjourned after announcing the schedule for the coming season had been adopted but would not be made public for several days. One hundred and fifty-four games will be played. The following opening dates were announced:

Buffalo at Baltimore, April 13. Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, April 14. Chicago at Kansas City, April 16. Indianapolis at St. Louis, April 18.

Fanny Crosby Ninety-Four Years Old. Bridgeport, Conn., March 25.—Fanny Crosby, the blind writer, celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday. To visitors she said her health was excellent and she felt as young "as when twenty-four."

MISS LOUISE LANGHAM



Miss Langham is the daughter of Congressman Langham of Pennsylvania. She is said to be the prettiest girl in the congressional set in Washington.

ATTORNEY FOR M'DERMOTT PLEADS BEFORE HOUSE BODY

Lawyer Argues That Illinois Representative Has Been Punished Enough.

Washington, March 25.—A vote of censure by the house would serve no purpose, except further to humiliate Representative James T. McDermott of Chicago, and he has been punished enough.

This was the substance of the argument of Attorney James Easby-Smith, representing McDermott, before the house judiciary committee, on the resolution to censure McDermott and James Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, who were criticized in the lobby committee's report.

Attorney Easby-Smith said the only ground on which McDermott could be criticized was his acceptance of loans from pawn brokers and others interested in legislation. "The report of the select committee, representing the opinion of his associates in this house, has been sufficient punishment to him and a warning to others," he declared.

"McDermott's vote on the 'loan shark' bill and on excise legislation for the department of Columbia were not influenced by the loans he obtained. The men from whom he borrowed money were personal friends who helped him out of financial difficulties resulting from investments in a 'nonfallable' airship which would not go up."

Mr. Emory, who was heard, denied the right of the house of representatives to censure a private citizen.

NOTED EDUCATOR SLAYS SELF

Ex-Prof. H. T. Peck of Columbia Faced Suit by Woman—Divorced Wife Nursed Him.

Stamford, Conn., March 24.—Harry Thurston Peck, a former professor at Columbia university, committed suicide at a rooming house here by shooting in the head with a revolver. Doctor Peck was a writer of note and for 28 years was professor of ancient languages at Columbia. He left the institution more than three years ago in consequence of unpleasant notoriety incident to a breach of promise suit for \$50,000 brought against him by Esther Quinn, a stenographer. In March, 1912, Miss Quinn's suit was dismissed as insufficient. Later she filed another action, which was pending at the time of his death. Doctor Peck dropped out of sight after his retirement from Columbia and did not come before the public eye until April of last year, when he became critically ill at Ithaca, N. Y., suffering with a nervous breakdown. His life was despaired of until his divorced wife, Cornelia D. Peck, went to the hospital and administered to him.

The second Mrs. Peck found no objection to the ministrations of the divorced wife; in fact, both worked together for the professor's recovery.

'MOTHER' JONES IS ARRESTED

Friend of Miners Is Taken From a Train by Colorado Troops at Walsenburg.

Walsenburg, Colo., March 24.—After a week's freedom "Mother" Mary Jones again is a military prisoner in the strike zone. The aged strike leader was taken from a south-bound Colorado & Southern train here by Capt. H. C. Nickerson, acting under orders of Adjt. Gen. John Chase, and lodged in the county hospital under military guard. "Mother" Jones left Denver for Trinidad. She is being held incommunicado.

Cracksmen Escape With \$900. Chicago, March 24.—Safe blowers blew open the safe in Boyle & O'Hara's market and escaped with about nine hundred dollars.

HOME RULE LOST?

PREMIER ASQUITH SAYS ORDERS TO TROOPS WERE MISUNDERSTOOD BY OFFICERS.

CRISIS IN THE KING'S ARMY

Many Officers Resign to Avoid Military Service in North of Ireland—All Face Courts-Martial—Troops Are Being Moved to Scene.

London, March 24.—"Misunderstanding" was the keynote of Premier Asquith's explanation of the crisis brought about by the resignations of army officers when their regiments were ordered to prepare to proceed to Ulster.

Speaking in the house of commons, the prime minister made it clear, however, that officers and men of the British army refusing to obey orders in connection with the opposition of Ulster to the introduction of home rule for Ireland were liable to dismissal.

Details of the revolt of the army officers against service in Ulster had been awaited with strained expectation by the whole country. Only brief statements were forthcoming from Secretary for War Seely and the premier, and the gist of these was that the whole affair was due to "misunderstanding" and that all the officers had now returned to their duty.

Believe Home Rule Lost. The whole affair is generally accepted as demonstrating that the army cannot be counted on to fight Sir Edward Carson's volunteers if such a contingency should arise. Opposition politicians declare that this means the collapse of the home rule project and express their belief that the government may soon relinquish office by its own choice.

As far as the ministers' statements can be interpreted, the "misunderstanding" arose through Gen. Sir Arthur Paget placing a wrong construction on the orders given him by the war office and telling his subordinates they were to be employed in quelling an uprising in Ulster.

The number of officers who resigned their commissions, the extent of the disaffection in the army, and other details were not disclosed.

Colonel Seely was derisively jeered during his explanation.

The government's military precautions to preserve order in Ulster precipitated a crisis without parallel in the history of the British army. Rather than be placed in a position where they might be called on to act against the Ulster covenanters, numerous officers resigned their commissions.

While the war office refused to say how many had resigned, popular belief, based on reports from the different regiments, was that the number of withdrawals had crippled the whole military organization in Ireland and prevented carrying out the orders for moving several large bodies of troops.

Recalls American Revolution. The Marquis of Londonderry, one of the Ulster leaders, said that nothing of the sort had occurred in the British army since the days of the American revolution.

The entrance of King George on the scene as peacemaker was the dramatic event of the day. He had long conferences with the prime minister, Mr. Asquith; the secretary of state for war, Colonel Seely, and several high officers, and afterward summoned Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who had been criticized by the liberals for utterances which they construed as encouragement to the officers to refuse to obey orders.

Meantime the movement of troops continued in Ireland. The center of interest shifted to Curragh, 25 miles from Dublin, where the Third cavalry brigade under General Gough and the Fourteenth infantry brigade under Colonel Rolit were stationed.

Reports of Mutiny Also. A Dublin dispatch said that the resignations from the Curragh forces numbered 40. Other advices placed the number at 100.

Many rumors were afloat throughout the day. Among those published and denied were reports that the government had issued an ultimatum to the officers giving them 12 hours to decide whether to obey orders and that two companies of the Dorsetshire regiment in Belfast had thrown down their arms in mutiny.

A Dublin message to a London press association said that the officers who refused to obey orders would be arrested.

The old town hall of Belfast, which is the official headquarters of the "provisional government," has been denied to all.

Ulster Like Armed Camp. Ulster presents a martial aspect. All the towns were occupied by soldiers of the regular army, and other detachments were marching along the country roads with long trains of baggage and ammunition carts, on their way to strengthen the various garrisons. Belfast lough also displayed considerable activity. Two torpedo boat destroyers, the Pathfinder and the Attentive, arrived there from Kingstown.

Says Bill Will Be Passed. "There certainly will be no dissolution of parliament until the home rule for Ireland has been passed."

This statement was made by John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish nationalist party. Mr. Redmond added that the second reading of the bill would be taken by the house of commons on March 30, and that the bill would be proceeded with until it became law.

SENATOR FALL



Senator Fall, in a speech in the senate, declared openly for intervention in Mexico.

DEMANDS DATA ON CANAL TOLL AFFAIR

Chamberlain of Oregon Presents Resolution in Senate—Asks Revenue If All Ships Pay.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who is opposed to the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama canal act, introduced a resolution in the senate calling on the secretary of war to inform that body what revenue could be derived from the imposition of reasonable tolls on all American waterways. The resolution also calls for a statement of the total cost of necessary improvements and the annual cost of operation and maintenance.

Senator Chamberlain states in the resolution that he seeks this information "in anticipation of a possible repeal of the free tolls clause of the Panama canal act and of a reversal of the time-honored policy of the United States with reference to river and harbor improvements and canal construction and operations of these government utilities free of charge to all commerce."

JOBLESS STORM GOTHAM

1,000 Marchers Parade Under Black Banner With Blood Red Inscription—Exhorted by Anarchists.

New York, March 23.—Under a silken black banner bearing in blood-red letters the inscription, "demolition," 1,000 men and women—anarchists, the unemployed and members of the Industrial Workers of the World—marched up Fifth avenue for miles without waiting to ask of the city authorities the permit required by ordinance.

There was no enforcing traffic rules. One woman in an automobile who got in the way was spat upon by a woman in the parade.

This demonstration, regarded as one of the most extraordinary in the city's history, was subsequent to a mass meeting in the streets near Union square, where the throng had been denied the right to gather. The wealth of the nation was the product of their toil, those gathered were told by the speakers, and they should march forth into Fifth avenue and upon church and restaurant and hotel and shop and take what was theirs. Emma Goldman, Carlo Tresca and Alexander Berkman were some of those who exhorted the restless crowd.

LAUNCH BIG U. S. WARSHIP

Dreadnought Oklahoma Will Be One of the Most Powerful Vessels of the Navy.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.—The dreadnought Oklahoma, launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J., will be one of the largest and most powerful ships that has yet been floated for the American navy. A sister ship, the Nevada, is under construction at Quincy, Mass. The length of the new giant sea fighter is 533 feet and her displacement will be 27,500 tons, or 500 tons greater than the largest American fighting ship now afloat.

In both armament and armor the Oklahoma will be far ahead of present American ships. Its principal weapons will be ten 14-inch guns, capable of firing shells weighing 7,400 pounds.

Burton Holmes Takes Wife. New York, March 23.—The wedding of Miss Margaret Lise Oliver, daughter of Charles K. Oliver, to E. Burton Holmes, the lecturer, took place in St. Stephen's Episcopal church.

Fifteen Drowned When Ferry Sinks. Koepenick Germany, March 25.—Fifteen people were drowned here when a tug ran aground and sank a small ferry-boat crowded with workmen and their wives.

TORREON IS TAKEN

REBELS, COMMANDED BY GEN. VILLA, CAPTURE FEDERAL STRONGHOLD.

HUERTA LOSES 1,500 MEN

Victorious Troops Fire Town to Wipe Out Cholera—Federals Flee Panic-Stricken and Are Shot by Their Officers.

El Verjel, Durango, March 25.—Torreón fell at five o'clock on Tuesday. General Villa won a complete and sweeping victory. The former bandit and refugee is now the absolute master of northern Mexico. There are only meager federal forces to resist his occupation of Monterey and Saltillo and Tampico on the east and Mazatlan on the west.

With the Huerta army under Velasco scattered and broken beyond repair at Torreón, the road to Mexico City lies open to Villa. Villa is being cheered by his men and his generals as the great military genius in Mexico.

Tells of Federal Defeat. General Velasco knew he was defeated when his forces were smashed and driven out of Gomez Palacio. He had realized that there was the place whose natural advantages gave him his best chance of stopping the advance of Villa with his 12,000 men against Velasco's 9,000. The artillery equipment of the opposing forces were about equal. Fleeing from Gomez Palacio in utter route, Velasco's men got no respite. The rebels pursued relentlessly. The federals' only hope was to hold the Nazas river against Villa with their batteries there. But their own guns were turned against them from the north, covering the advance of the forces of Villa and Benavides from the northeast, and when the Nazas batteries were silenced Torreón was doomed.

1,500 Federals Are Slain. With 1,500 federals estimated to have been slain in the terrific fighting at Gomez Palacio, which ended in the rout of General Velasco's forces, Villa mercilessly pursued the beaten forces and then, with Torreón surrounded, Villa and General Benavides, with his famous Zaragoza brigade, led an onslaught from the east and north-east.

The fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the streets, the flaming of buildings put to the torch and the devastation generally that fell on Gomez Palacio also were visited on Torreón.

In the fierce fighting of the last 48 hours hundreds of federal troops broke from their ranks and deserted to Villa's army. They were held in the trenches under the onrush of the constitutionalists only by the actions of their officers, who shot into the backs of men who tried to flee. The loss of life on the federal side is believed to have been the heaviest of the present revolution, for Velasco's army fought in massed formations against a terrible artillery bombardment.

Burn to Stifle Cholera. Corpses of cholera victims were strewn in all the federal trenches. Fearful of an outbreak of the deadly disease in his own ranks, the conqueror issued orders for the burning of all barracks and hundreds of other buildings that might be suspected of having harbored the cholera stricken, so that Torreón is in conflagration.

Whetted by the crushing blow administered to Velasco's army at Gomez Palacio, nothing could stay the advance of Villa's men. The way led for four miles through apparently impassable territory. The gun carriages went into the mud to their hubs; barbed wire barricades were every few hundred feet of the way, quagmires and canals had to be crossed and all the time a pounding fire was in their faces from the batteries on the Nazas river.

Benevides added terror by setting fire to all buildings along his approach to the plaza and issuing orders to his men to shoot down all found with arms. Velasco's men heard the shouted orders and began flinging away their weapons and scurrying up the streets. The federals utterly abandoned their wounded in the fields of Gomez Palacio and Torreón.

U. S. Troops Kill Six. Eagle Pass, Tex., March 24.—American soldiers and Mexican federals engaged in a battle at McGee Crossing, three miles above Del Rio, on the Rio Grande, in which several federal soldiers are reported killed. A patrol from F troop of the Fourteenth cavalry returned the fire of the Mexicans across the Rio Grande and for ten minutes the shooting continued.

Forty constitutionalist soldiers had been cut off by the federals on the river bank. After fighting for nearly half an hour, the constitutionalists tried to cross the river and surrender to the American troops. The federals continued firing at the constitutionalists in the water and even after they had reached the American bank and surrendered.

Federals Refused to Stop Firing. The commander of the American cavalrymen signalled repeatedly for the federals to cease firing, but his signals were disregarded. Finally he ordered his men to return the fire.

A number of federals were carried away after the firing ceased. Colonel Sibley has ordered one troop of cavalry from Fort Clark and the machine-gun platoon from Eagle Pass to proceed to Del Rio.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Natives in the north of Malekula island of the New Hebrides group have murdered and eaten six natives, teachers from the Walla island mission station.

Dr. Amos P. Wilder, former United States consul at Shanghai, China, says the Chinese republic will not last unless it has foreign supervision of the finances.

The steam whaler Herman has started from San Francisco for the Arctic ocean in search of the exploration ship Karluk, which has been lost for several months.

For the purpose of bringing about comprehensive work on the roadways of Illinois, Governor Dunne issued a proclamation designating, Wednesday, April 15, as "road day."

What was regarded as a slight earthquake was reported from widely scattered districts at Portland, Ore. Windows were rattled and houses swayed slightly. There was no damage.

An aviator named Borrer was killed at Basel, Switzerland, in a flight at an aviation meeting. Borrer's machine had reached a great height, when it was seen suddenly to dip forward.

Emperor William left for Corfu. On the way he will have conferences with Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel. It is probable that the future of the triple alliance will be fully considered.

The medical profession of London gave a dinner to Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the United States army, as a tribute to the work done by him as chief of the sanitary department at Panama.

The departure is announced of Dr. Wickliffe Rose, secretary of the Rockefeller sanitary commission from London, for Egypt, Ceylon and the Malay states, where he is to undertake a campaign against the hookworm disease.

D. D. Aidsen, a fireman, and M. F. Felance, a brakeman, both of Indianapolis, were killed and five other men were injured when a Big Four freight train struck a derailed at Indianapolis and the engine and nine cars were overturned.

In reply to reports that he intended to retire, Judge Emory Speer of the United States district court of Georgia declared that if the committee which investigated his judicial conduct withdrew the charges he might accept retirement on the same terms as on reaching the age limit—seventy.

A mob broke down the doors of the county jail at Inverness, Miss., removed an unidentified negro, accused of killing a white man, and hanged him from a railroad trestle. The negro was charged with slaying Samuel Lusco, in charge of a car of fruit from New Orleans to Memphis.

SEARCH FOR LOST SHIP ON

Steam Whaler Leaves San Francisco to Find the Karluk in the Arctic Seas.

San Francisco, Cal., March 25.—To search the Arctic circle, for the lost Canadian exploration ship Karluk is the mission of the steam whaler Herman, which left San Francisco for the far north. The Canadian government is sending the whaler to the relief of the Karluk, which, with the greater part of her crew, has been missing for several months. Explorer Stefansson, commander of the expedition, who, with three of the crew, left the Karluk, which was fast in the ice, to hunt caribou, could find no trace of the vessel when he returned. The ice had broken up by a gale and the ship, it is supposed, drifted eastward.

Say He Defrauded Forty Banks.

Waterloo, Ia., March 25.—Eugene McCullum, aged thirty, of Des Moines, was arrested here charged with obtaining money from about forty banks in the middle west under false pretenses. A detective agency has been working on the case nearly a year.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 24.

Table with market prices for Live Stock, Hogs, Sheep, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for Cattle, Feeding Steers, Choice Cows, Stockers, Choice Yearlings, Hogs, Pigs, Butter, Eggs, and Flour.

MILWAUKEE.

Table with market prices for Grain, May, Corn, No. 3 White, Oats, Standard, Rye, and Wheat.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with market prices for Grain, No. 2 Hard, No. 2 Red, Corn, No. 2 White, Oats, No. 2 White, and Rye.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for Cattle, Native Steers, Texas Steers, Hogs, Heavy, Butchers, and Sheep.

OMAHA.

Table with market prices for Cattle, Native Steers, Western Steers, Cows and Heifers, Hogs, Heavy, and Sheep.

FERRIS TO SPEAK BEFORE DENTISTS

GOVERNOR WILL DELIVER PRINCIPAL ADDRESS AT STATE CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING AT DETROIT

Michigan Association Will Open Session on April 9 and Continue Three Days—Many on the Program.

Lansing.—The annual state convention of the Michigan Dental society will be held in the city of Michigan on April 9, 10 and 11.

An extensive program has been mapped out for the members. A public meeting for the discussion of the care of the teeth and mouth has been arranged for the evening of April 10 at the board of commerce rooms. Teachers and others identified with educational work in the state have been invited.

Governor Ferris will be the principal speaker. His topic will be "The Duty of the State Toward Mouth Hygiene." Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan and president of the American Medical association, will speak on "Conditions of the Mouth and Their Relation to Public Health." Dr. Charles H. Oakman, president of the Detroit board of health, "What Detroit Is Doing in Mouth Hygiene," Dr. William H. Price, health officer for Detroit, "Status of Oral Hygiene in Preventive Medicine," Superintendent of Schools Charles E. Chadsey, "The Case of the Mouth as Viewed From the Standpoint of the Educator;" Dr. W. A. White, New York state board of health, "What New York Is Doing for Mouth Hygiene in Her Public Schools."

Cadet Officers at M. A. C. Named.

Lieut. J. B. De Lancey of the Seventh infantry and commandant of the M. A. C. cadet corps, has been appointed an instructor at the student military camp to be held at Ludington July 6 to August 7, and will in all probability have charge of the outdoor rifle range. Lieutenant De Lancey has made an enviable record as a sharpshooter and this season coached the M. A. C. riflemen into first place in the national intercollegiate match.

The following are the non-commissioned officers of the M. A. C. regiment as authorized today by Lieut. De Lancey and President Snyder for the remainder of the year:

Colonel, F. H. Mueller of Grand Rapids; lieutenant colonel, H. S. Bird, of East Lansing; majors, E. Hart, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y.; T. G. Yunker of Lansing, and T. R. Shaver of Bay City.

Captains in order of rank: D. W. Francisco of Lansing; E. H. Burt, New Haven, Conn.; J. C. Alderdyce, Brooklyn; H. E. Aldrich, Cadillac; C. S. McArdle, Homer; P. C. Baker, Lansing; D. P. W. Toland, Grand Rapids; L. A. Smith, Sans Souci; S. M. Dean, Traverse City; J. A. Petrie, Bellaire; C. L. Merwin, Battle Creek; H. L. Publow, Detroit; G. A. Somerville, Manistee; D. E. Barman, Chicago; O. F. Jensen, East Lansing; B. L. Fralick, Detroit; R. M. Hamilton, Battle Creek; F. A. Nagler, South Haven; E. L. Raven, East Lansing; R. W. Wilson, Scotts; P. S. Armstrong, Kensington, Md.; and T. W. Churchill of Detroit.

First lieutenants in rank: W. L. Mason, Montague; G. R. Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant; H. F. Rook, Harbor Beach; A. H. Jewell, Adrian; M. J. Palne, Perrinton; R. R. Kittredge, Trenton; D. G. Brown, Plymouth; J. T. Selbert, Iron Mountain; W. A. Stroh, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Langdon, Hubbardston; G. H. Mains, Detroit; H. K. Beebe, Detroit; F. W. Barnett, Weston; H. L. Staples, Whitehall; K. L. Clark, De Witt; P. R. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; C. R. Herr, Flemington, N. J.; B. C. Tuthill, Concord; E. U. Rice, Lansing; R. P. Maveety, Madisonville, O.; N. W. Lacey, Holland, and H. J. Gallagher, Mackinaw Island.

Second lieutenants in rank: E. E. Peterson, Kinde; J. E. Palmer, Houghton; J. W. Nicolson, Marlette; J. M. Moore, Okemos; T. A. Gladden, Owosso; F. W. Richardson, Wyoming, Del.; F. W. Henry, Grand Rapids; F. R. Kinney, Fall River, Mass.; F. L. Carter, Flat Rock; F. G. Hacker, Mt. Clemens; L. F. Beal, Townley.

Courses for Summer School.

The M. A. C. faculty and state board of agriculture have passed favorably upon the plan for a summer school at the college and the courses, which consist of an undergraduate and graduate course, have been schemed out and also adopted by the faculty committee. Prof. E. H. Ryder will have charge of the summer session and all communications of those interested should be directed to him.

State Potato Growing Shows Gain.

The kind of potatoes best to grow to get the largest yield per acre in Michigan, consideration of improved marketing and types of fertilizer were taken up at Grand Rapids by the Michigan Potato Growers' association. C. W. Waid, field agent for the Michigan Agricultural college, declared that Michigan was now equal to any state in the raising of potatoes. Mr. Waid says indications are that considerable damage has been done to the peach crop in Michigan.

Western Horses Blamed for Diseases.

Owing to outbreaks of glanders among horses in Arenac and Mecosta counties, the state sanitary livestock commission and Dr. G. A. Dunphy, state veterinarian, are making an investigation and getting facts together to ask the next legislature to pass a bill whereby the western horse carrying a brand cannot be admitted to this state unless he has undergone the Mallein test for glanders, 30 days prior to his shipment into this state. The proposed legislation is for the purpose of protecting Michigan horses as well as residents of the state, as glanders is a disease communicable to people.

In Mecosta county the commission recently ordered six animals affected with the disease, to be killed and the owners received no compensation for their losses, there being no provision made for reimbursement. The Michigan live stock commission would legislate particularly against the branded horse from Montana, as investigations of the commission has shown that the disease now appearing in Michigan is brought to this state from the western ranges. The Mecosta case developed from two western horses brought to the county some time ago.

It is claimed by the commission that the western horses have been bred from animals that were cast off as no longer fit for other than breeding purposes and that these animals, coming from the larger cities in the central West, have produced, in many instances, diseased progeny. The commission also claims that the Michigan farmer should produce his own horses and that he should not import the animals he does at a cost of several millions of dollars each year. The commission claims that importation means disease generally and that farmers, who now pay \$600 for a draft team, can raise horses at a cost of but \$300 if they would breed more of them. The proposed Michigan legislation will be almost similar to the Minnesota law which bars the branded horse specifically if it has not undergone the Mallein test for glanders and is unaccompanied by a clean bill of health. There is no way to keep the western horse or any other diseased horse from being imported into this state.

Investigating State Plumbers.

James G. Finley of the United States department of justice arrived in Saginaw from Chicago and securing the records of a former secretary of the Master Plumbers' association, left for a trip around the state on an investigating tour of plumbing conditions.

Although Mr. Finley would not talk in detail, it was understood that he was making an effort to ascertain if the Master Plumbers' associations in Michigan were branches of the national organization.

The cause of his trip here was occasioned by the refusal of a wholesale concern in Chicago to honor an order of a plumber outside the association.

It is said an order was placed two weeks ago with the Chicago firm and it was returned unfilled. According to the records which the federal officer secured, the Master Plumbers' association carried on a system whereby plumbing contracts of any magnitude were allotted according to the dictates of the association. It was alleged that when a contract was awarded an additional percentage was added to the bid for the association.

There was a long list of jobs here, according to the records, in which the association shared in the proceeds, as follows: St. Vincent's Orphans home, J. T. Wylie, T. A. Ryan, Heaverich brothers, Schmelzer apartments, Mull V. Block, Saginaw Milling company, Curtin block, etc.

Two years ago W. E. Scott attempted to enter the contracting field, and he alleged that the Master Plumbers' association restrained him to such an extent that he was almost forced out of business.

He made an affidavit to the effect that while in the association, any jobs contracted for were awarded to the plumber who was next on the waiting list.

Delegates Are Appointed.

The following delegates have been appointed by the governor to attend the national conference on Marketing and Farm Credits at Chicago, April 14: John Ketcham, Nastings; Nathan P. Hull, Dimondale; Thomas H. McNaughton, Ada; H. M. Young, Lansing; John I. Gibson, Grand Rapids; H. S. Day, Glen Haven; E. H. Harris, Ellsworth; Thornton A. Green, Ontonagon; A. T. Roberts, Marquette; H. A. Holden, Munising; John O. Maxey, L'Anse; G. W. McCormick, Mancelona.

Employers Under Accident Law.

Secretary Drake of the industrial accident board says that 145 new firms came under the provisions of the workmen's compensation law, making more than 10,500 Michigan employers operating under the law.

State Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of the state by the following firms: Adrian Steel Castings company, Adrian, increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000. City bank of Battle Creek, increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000. Niles City bank, Niles, increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Detroit Emery Wheel company, Detroit, \$1,000—Frank H. Welden, Thomas V. Sutton, M. H. Dempsey. Swope McCracken company, Detroit, \$10,000.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Drain the hog yards.

Raise some strawberries.

Be gentle with all animals.

Plan on having a garden and determine to take care of it.

The duck averages ten dozen eggs in about seven months laying.

Watch the feet of the colt. As they grow the horse will be valuable or not.

Feed plenty of charcoal, as it is one of the best things for keeping the poultry healthy.

In a small garden cucumbers and muskmelons may be trained on a wire trellis or on pea brush to save space.

Cooking food for hogs and cattle was long ago proved to be not only no improvement but often an actual loss.

Quiet, gentle, handling of the ewes during the winter makes it much easier work to care for the flock during the lambing period.

One of the professors of the Carnegie school at Pittsburgh recently found an edible mushroom weighing a little over 30 pounds.

Irregularity in care and feeding is felt more by sheep than by any other farm animal. A successful sheep man says that he "feeds by the clock."

With sod-mulch systems, the grass in the orchard must be mowed often and allowed to lay where it falls. Its removal decreases the fertility of the soil.

Celery banked with earth late in the fall seems more palatable than where boards are used. Do not bank when the foliage is at all moist, as this will add decay.

When to apply a fertilizer depends on when it is needed by the plant, the kind of fertilizer, the soil, the crop, and the season of normal rainfall of the district.

A poorly fed tree cannot do its best any more than a poorly fed man or animal. It is surprising what a difference a wheelbarrowful of manure around a tree will make.

A good method of watering ferns is to set the pot in a pan or tub of water long enough to soak the roots and soil thoroughly. Do not water again until the plant needs it.

There are several ways to shorten the life and usefulness of farm implements. The quickest way to spoil them is the one that is most common; leaving them out in the weather.

In planting fruit trees for family use, select the varieties that appeal to the palate of the home folks, but for the markets select those varieties that keep best and are in greatest demand.

Green ground bones are rich in aluminum, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, which go to make eggs and shells. It will pay any poultryman to buy a bonemill to grind bones for his fowls.

Even if you have not gotten round to have a little family orchard, you can't afford to go longer without a bed of strawberries, and probably some raspberries, gooseberries, currants and other small fruits.

According to the federal forest service the average annual loss from forest fires is about 70 lives and \$25,000,000. If the cost of crops, buildings, stock and young trees were included the loss would be many millions more.

Bee keepers should take particular pains to inform the fruit growers that spraying the fruit trees when they are in full bloom not only poisons many of the bees, but it is not the time to get the codling moth. Better still, get in touch with the horticultural inspectors, and ask them to give the proper information about the best time to spray.

In trimming young trees from the nursery do not leave any branches that are more than eight inches long. The practice of cutting back to within two or three feet on one-year-old trees is growing, and usually gives very satisfactory results.

By all means put out a strawberry bed next spring. They are as sure to thrive and bear abundantly if properly set out and cared for as a crop of potatoes. The Senator Dunlap is the most popular sort and leaves little to be desired in a first class strawberry.

Don't burn the straw.

Spread the manure daily.

Keep the good breeding ewes.

"One apple a day will help to keep the doctor away."

Ewes that are successful breeders should be kept as long as possible.

Guinea fowls are the most persistent bug eaters of all the poultry tribe.

A good, reliable equipment is absolutely necessary for profitable poultry raising.

The old-fashioned, well-kept, well-selected garden is not now as common as it should be.

Mate up the teams intended for work in the spring at least a few days before they are needed.

A ventilated corncrib built of perforated concrete blocks adorns the farm of its Illinois designer.

The coldest weather does not kill the insects. Therefore spraying is the safest method of killing them.

The incubator is not changeable. After it is once started it will set persistently until the end of the hatch.

Give the poultry access to charcoal and also a chance at coal screenings. They relish and make good use of them.

Never plant young trees among old and diseased ones, because the worms and insects are almost certain to destroy them.

It is estimated that every year 50,000,000 tons of potash are carried into the oceans by the streams which empty into them.

Get all fruit trees planted at the very earliest chance, so that they may make all growth possible the first year after setting out.

Much land that refuses to grow red clover may be put by cowpeas into a state of fertility that will insure a perfect stand of clover.

Horses should never be made to eat moldy hay, as nothing is worse in leading to worrying, whistling and other derangements of the wind.

This is a good time to buy that pure bred male, or that breeding pen of fine fowls. Breeders will sell a little cheaper now than they will a little later.

In the dairy ration or in feeding young and growing stock and breeding stock, oats take practically the same place, pound for pound, as bran or shorts.

Vegetables should be carefully prepared for market. Supply what your market can use and put it up fresh and in the most attractive package possible.

There is a great loss of time and money in attending auctions to buy worn-out tools and machinery that is out of date. The first wear is the best on all farm tools.

Trees must not have wet feet. The level of the standing water in the soil must be at least three feet below the surface, and it is better for the trees if it is twice this distance.

A general rule for feeding dairy cows: Feed one pound of grain a day for each pound of butter fat produced per week, or one pound of grain per day for each three pounds of milk.

If you cultivated your orchard late you may have some dead trees on your hands next spring from freezing. Cultivation should be stopped in time to allow the sap to retreat into the roots.

Plan to be ready for the trees as soon as they come from the nursery. By ordering early and being ready when the trees arrive you will be likely to get good trees and get them started properly.

If the room is very warm, keep a dish of water standing among the flowers, or on the stove. If the house is heated with a furnace the water pan underneath should always be kept full. The average house plant likes best a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, and a room without heat, opening off from a warm room, is an ideal place for them.

If the farmer of the present day does not succeed it will not be because he is not being offered every possible assistance. The United States department of agriculture is conducting extensive investigations to solve his problems, while most of the states are co-operating along the same lines through state agricultural experiment stations.

It is a great benefit to the farmer to have his community recognized as the place where stock of certain type and quality can be secured in large numbers. This is the secret of many of the great breeding centers of this country.

The world's record-breaking broom corn price of \$227.50 per ton was paid to John Robertson, near Texhoma, Okla. One reason for the high price is that broom corn raisers formed a combination and held their supplies for high prices.

ROAD BUILDING

USE BURNED CLAY ON ROADS

Sticky or Plastic Qualities Are Destroyed and Bears Traffic in Wettest Kind of Weather.

(By OLIVER BENNOCK, Colorado Agricultural College.)

In some sections of the country the only material available from which roads can be constructed is clay. In such localities traffic is almost entirely impossible during the wet seasons, as the wheels of the heavy vehicles will sink to the hub.

In order to correct this condition, the United States office of public roads made the experiment of burning the clay. It was found that by burning the clay, even at a moderate heat, its



Entrance to Ute Pass, Near Manitou, Colo.—One of the Best Examples of Mountain Road Building in West.

sticky or plastic qualities are destroyed, so that even in the wettest weather it will bear traffic. This permits the firing of the clay along the entire length of the road, thus avoiding the cost of hauling it, and at the same time gaining the advantage of burning the foundation of the road as well as the material to be placed upon it.

Good solid wood is laid at intervals along the side of the road, about one cord for eight linear feet of roadbed, twelve feet wide. The road bed is first evenly graded and then plowed as deeply as practical. Furrows about four feet apart are then dug across the road and extended beyond the part to be burned on either side. The first course of cord wood is laid longitudinally, so as to fire a series of flues in which the firing is started. From 15 to 20 of these flues are fired at once.

The rest of the cord wood is then placed on this flooring and then the clay is placed over the whole structure as evenly as possible, in a layer of not less than six to eight inches. This is tamped and rounded off, so that the heat will be held within the flues as long as possible.

After burning, the road is graded and rolled until the road bed is smooth and hard.

GOOD ROADS AID SANITATION

If All Highways Were Improved There Would Be Appreciable Betterment of Public Health.

Friends of good roads should add to their usual arguments one which is not so frequently used, but is very important—namely, that good roads are direct aids to sanitation.

Weeds and other rank vegetable growths are prolific breeders of flies, mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects. Sound road building causes the removal of weeds and similar trash. Weed and brush undergrowths by the roadside invite deposit of garbage and offal. Good roads do away with these disease-breeding agencies.

Good roads also prevent disease by providing good drainage. Many farms have no drainage except by ditches along the side of the road. Open ditches, clear of brush and debris, of hard surface and proper fall afford farms an opportunity to rid themselves of stagnant pools.

Oiling of roads destroys insect larvae. Dry, hard roads also enable pedestrians, especially the thousands of school children who, in country localities, walk quite a distance to and from school, to keep their shoes and stockings dry, thus preventing colds, and their frequent consequences, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Logical tracing of effects to causes leaves no ground for doubt that if all the roads in the United States were good roads there would be appreciable betterment of the public health.

State News in Brief

Hillsdale.—George Gavaris, proprietor of the Star cafe, was acquitted on a charge of selling adulterated milk.

Escanaba.—More than three hundred and fifty boys from the upper peninsula met here in a two-day conference.

Menominee.—A bell procured for his church at Banat by the efforts of Thomas Lichter, tolled for the first time at Lichter's funeral. Lichter was killed in a hunting accident.

Muskegon.—Governor Ferris is expected to come to Muskegon May 1 to attend the annual banquet of the Knickerbocker club of this city. The executive has accepted the invitation.

Ann Arbor.—Miss Florence Sheller of Three Rivers, a senior in the university, was burned about the hand, when some gasoline with which she was experimenting in the chemical laboratory ignited.

Albion.—The National Progressive is the first party to get a ticket in the local field. J. D. Bean, druggist, will make the run for mayor, while E. W. Griffin is out for clerk. The candidate for treasurer is J. W. Smith, a well known tailor, and W. H. Hartwell will run for justice.

Battle Creek.—Seventh Day Adventists from the middle west will come here April 14 for their biennial conference. Some of the most eminent men of the church will be here to help draw up plans for the next two years' work and pass resolutions.

Grand Rapids.—A dispatch from Carson City says: Col. C. H. Morse, state labor commissioner under Governor Rich, and prominent in Michigan politics for many years, is dead, following a stroke of paralysis. He was seventy-five years old and served in the Civil war in the Third Michigan cavalry.

Marshall.—At the third annual banquet of the Calhoun county Y. M. C. A. in Albion officers were elected as follows: Chairman, George T. Bullen of Albion; vice-chairman, F. E. Page, Marshall; secretary, C. I. Hunter of Homer; treasurer, W. R. Simons of Marshall; county secretary, C. E. Ackley of Marshall.

Grand Rapids.—After escaping with his life from a fire which all but destroyed the home of Mrs. Jennie Wilson, John Labody was arrested charged with being intoxicated. According to Mrs. Wilson, Labody went to her home, built a fire in a stove and then went to bed. The stove became overheated and set fire to the home.

Monroe.—Dr. Orrin J. Fay, fifty years old, for the last 25 years a practicing physician of the village of Carleton, arrested on complaint of Sheriff George Renner on the charge of cruelty to horses, pleaded guilty in justice court and was sentenced by Judge Berthelot to the Detroit house of correction for 65 days. It is alleged Fay virtually starved his horse to death.

Alpena.—William Weldon saved his wife and three children from death by lowering them through a window when their house caught fire. Mr. Weldon was aroused by the smell of smoke, and rushing out of his bedroom, with his small son, he left him with his wife, and the other children while he went to investigate the cause of the fire. He had hardly returned to the bedroom where his wife and children were when the roof of the building caved in, blocking the hallway. All escaped in their night clothes.

Adrian.—The block system averted a wreck on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern when the drawbar of a freight pulled away en route from Cadmus to Adrian. The brakes on the rear end set and the forepart of the train was drawn into Adrian. In the meantime the rear cars remained on the main line. Fast mail train No. 32 was between Hillsdale and Cadmus at the time. It was then that the block signal worked as the fast mail was not allowed to leave Cadmus until the freight reached Adrian. The mail is not supposed to make any stops between Hillsdale and Adrian.

Alpena.—After forcing their way through three miles of heavy ice, Capt. George Whitten and three companions from the fishing tug Fannie A., who were forced to abandon their craft in Thunder bay and take to a ten-foot yawl, succeeded in reaching a small uninhabited island. Half frozen and almost exhausted the men started a bonfire, around which they huddled until they were rescued by a tug and brought back to this port.

With Captain Whitten were Engineer Frank Morley, Frank Hopke and John Cameron. They had taken Captain Bennett, lightkeeper on Thunder Bay island, to his post and on their return trip the tug was caught in the ice.

Detroit.—Grinning messenger boys filled the federal courtroom when Judge A. J. Tuttle announced that the Western Union Telegraph company had not made a proper showing for an injunction against its juvenile strikers. The boys seek an increase in pay for delivery of messages outside the mile circle.

Saginaw.—Sheriff Remele has detailed two deputies to serve warrants on those implicated in the raid on the cock fight, which the county officers made at the Baumgartner farm in Jimtown. Forty men face a charge.

THE GLADSTONE DELTA

CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the postoffice, Gladstone, Michigan, as mail matter of the second class. Published on Saturday of each week.

HITHER AND THITHER

"We have lost everything" wired Anthony Fiala, of the Roosevelt expedition. But you can't lose Teddy.

Gladstone's municipal water plant made a net profit of \$1,864.55 during the month of February.—Manistique Pioneer-Tribune. Not on the water side of the ledger, anyway.

Col. Seely, the British war secretary, made a mistake: but the government has profited by it and seems stronger than ever. The administration is "prepared to use force if necessary to maintain order." That ought to suit the people of Michigan and their governor.

It is a fortunate thing for Sheldon William J. McDonald, the upper peninsula's curled darling, that he has a good job in prospect; for this district will never go crazy over him again. It is doubtful if even Chase Osborn would be more unpopular among progressives and retrogressives alike.

John Bull is having much trouble with his Ulster; but he has managed to come out on top for, lo, these many years and will doubtless find a way to pacify the rebellious colonists in the north as well as the army officers, the spawn of the house of lords. The day of wrath in Ireland is yet far from closing, and much trouble will occur.

A radical change in the governing machinery of the Anti-Saloon league in Michigan that will probably involve the retirement of J. Frank Burke, the superintendent, who recently carried war against Senator Wood, of Manistique, into the latter's district, is soon to be made, it is reported. While Mr. Burke is still nominally in charge of the movement in Michigan, he has not been in the state for weeks. He is in Albany, N. Y., assisting the New York league superintendent in the preparation of proposed dry legislation, it is asserted. In the meantime, Grant Hudson, assistant state superintendent, is in charge of the Michigan headquarters in Detroit, and is directing the "dry" end of the local option campaign in twelve counties that will vote on the saloons this spring.

THE EMBATTLED FARMER

The Michigan Agricultural college has won the national indoor rifle shooting championship having won every match of the series just closed and establishing a new intercollegiate record of 994 out of a possible 1,000 points.

VIRUS OF PROTECTION

The N. Y. Times thinks it is the lingering virus of protection that is hampering the President in the canal tolls matter. Yes?

It was the virus of protection that caused the first United States Congress to enact and George Washington to sign the first Protective Tariff law of July 4, 1789.

It was the virus of protection that made Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson eager to develop American industry by Protective duties against competing merchandise from Europe.

It was the virus of protection that impelled the Fathers of the Republic to enforce the policy of discriminating Tariff duties that gave to American ships 82 per cent of the American carrying trade.

It was the virus of protection that built up the coastwise and lake shipping trade of the United States.

It was the virus of protection that influenced Abraham Lincoln to say that when we bought goods from Europe we had the goods and Europe had the money, while if we bought our goods of home manufacturers we had both the goods and the money.

It was the virus of protection that made McKinley say it was more important to keep the mills than the mints going.

It was the virus of protection that has changed the United States from an agricultural country to the leading manufacturing country of the world.

It was the virus of protection that enabled us to pay from three times to twenty times the highest wages and to maintain from three times to twenty times the highest standard of living in the world.

Different Ways of Doing It. Mrs. Touchley—"I hated to do it, but I had to take some money out of my husband's pockets while he was asleep last night to pay for his birthday present." Mrs. Chargo—"Mercy! I wouldn't dare do such a thing. I used the market money and then had things charged to him.—Kansas City Star.

- Finest Rhinelander Creamery Butter per lb. 32c
- Strictly Fresh Eggs per dozen 25c
- 3 cans of Good Standard Corn, Peas, Pumpkin for 25c
- 3 cans Baked Beans for 25c
- 3 cans Mustard Sardines for 25c
- 3 cans of Syrup or Molasses, for 25c
- 3 cans of Fine Cocoa for 25c
- 3 btl Parker House Catsup for 25c
- 3 pkg Martha Washington Mince Meat 25c
- 3 Zamona Gelatine for 25c
- 3 cans Armour's Tomato Soup for 25c
- 3 boxes Mother's Macaroni for 25c
- 3 boxes Corn Starch 25c

Fresh Green Stuff Saturday morning.

Elof Hanson
GROCER - PHONE 48

DO YOU SEE

Any better place to spend a leisure hour over a friendly glass with your friend than this? As to the contents of the glass, that is your option. I can call spirits from the vasty deep, as the feller says in the play; Beer, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine and so forth besides Et caetera.

Fred Anderson
805 DELTA AVE

March 28, 1914 May 2, 1914

Homestead Notice

U. S. LAND OFFICE, MARQUETTE, MICH. March 20, 1914

Notice is hereby given that Grant Lucas, of Arnold, Michigan, who on June 18, 1912, made homestead entry, No. 92884, for SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 12, Township 42 N., Range 25 W., Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year (Military service deducted) proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta county, at Escanaba, Michigan, on the sixth day of May, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
William J. Jaeger, of Arnold, Michigan
Peter George " " "
Henry Arnold " " "
Fred Cootware " " "

OZRO A. BOWEN Register

I'LL SUIT YOU

For spring at a most reasonable figure. Put in your order now and let me take your measure. Wear an Easter suit that will reflect your individuality. "Recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten."

G. A. WALZ
Merchant Tailor

YOU WILL MAKE A HIT

for yourself by calling on me for anything you need to drink. I make a specialty of hot and cold drinks with anything in 'em you wish. I have not space here to list all the good things I have to drink. You must sample them in my sample room in order to appreciate their worth. Names often mean little, but don't forget mine, please.

FRANK LOUIS
902 DELTA AVE.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION

Notice is hereby given that a Republican city convention will be held in the City Hall on Monday March 30 at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of choosing candidates for Mayor, City Treasurer and Justice of the Peace; to elect a city committee for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may properly come before the convention.

PRIMARIES

A primary election will be held in each ward, at the usual polling place thereon.

SATURDAY MARCH 28, 1914

From 4 to 8 o'clock, p. m. to elect a candidate for Alderman, a candidate for Supervisor and a candidate for Constable and to elect a chairman of the ward committee and two inspectors of primaries; also to choose delegates to the city convention of March 30 as follows:

- In the first ward 2 delegates
- In the second ward 2 delegates
- In the third ward 3 delegates
- In the fourth ward 2 delegates

C. A. CLARK,
Chairman City Committee.
John C. Young, First Ward Chairman
F. W. Aslett Second Ward Chairman
P. W. Peterson, Third Ward Chairman
L. F. Rawson, Fourth Ward Chairman

ELECTRIC RATES

The question of electric rates is up at Escanaba, and the Journal of that city severely attacks the proposed new schedule as unfair and inequitable. This schedule proposes a maximum rate of six cents a kilowatt and a minimum rate of two and a quarter cents.

This spread, the Journal insists, is far too great, and it urges that, inasmuch as the city pays only one and a half cents a kilowatt, delivered at the switch board, the absolute minimum rate for service should be not more than four cents and the absolute minimum not less than two and a half cents. The Journal would greatly reduce the advantage enjoyed by the large consumer, compared with the small consumer.

Every kilowatt of current sold at Escanaba is measured at the switchboard and has to be paid for at the rate of one and a half cents. In Marquette much of the cheap current being sold to large consumers is current generated during the day time, and for which there would be no consumption at all unless it was sold on a price basis low enough to permit the replacement of power that would otherwise be used in local plants.

In short, the income from these sources is "velvet" business that is had without any cost to the city that would not otherwise have to be incurred. It is this, and the existence of "peak of load" agreements with these low cost consumers, requiring them not to operate their electric motors when the plant is laboring under its full load, that furnishes the principal justification for these extremely liberal contracts.

But there is, of course, a school of theorists, representatives of which are to be found in Marquette, which takes the position that there should be made by the city one rate for all classes of service, or that, at least, the spread between the rates paid by the small consumer and those paid by the large should not be a large one.—Mining Journal.

ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION

The finance committee of the council is considering a communication from Mrs. D. M. Hayes, regarding her personal taxes, but has as yet made no report as to the authority of the council in the matter. It runs thus: "I attended the last meeting of the board of review; there explained that where once we kept a double store, one store had been closed; stock reduced in the other, all carriages, horses, etc., disposed of. They agreed to the lower taxes accordingly. Now I find I have been assessed the same as in former years. If you will kindly investigate the matter you will find I have been unjustly dealt with." Mrs. Hayes takes the position that as her assessment was a copy of that of previous years, it failed to regard reductions made in the quantity and value of the property; and that its retention at that figure is an error of the board of review, which undertook to change it upon complaint being filed. The matter is now being investigated.

UNCLE SAM, GAME WARDEN

According to State Game Warden William R. Oates there are some hunters in the state who believe that ducks may be killed this spring, and he calls attention to the federal statute which protects migratory birds at this season of the year.

"The federal regulations protecting migratory birds, which provide for an open season for killing migratory game birds, which includes ducks, geese and brant, from September 1 to December 15 in each year, is now in force.

"Any persons found violating the federal laws will be reported to the federal authorities so that persons violating the federal laws can be indicted by the federal grand jury at their next meeting in the districts where violations occur. It is a well known fact that where the federal laws conflict with the state law which permits the killing of certain ducks until April 30, it is superseded by the federal law."

TIGHT FITTING



water fitting (Hot or Cold) any kind of

Repairs

that can be done with a mechanic's tools. You can get Quick Action any minute by calling

GLADSTONE HEATING & PLUMBING CO.
Green Block Phone 74L

Ponce de Leon, or some other ancient Greaser, had an idea that there was a

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

and that if he could drink from it he would grow young again. He made the mistake of hunting through Florida for what he could have found at the Wine and Spirit Vaults

and Ambrosial Emporium of

Soren Johnson

901 DELTA

FRESH EGGS

Till you are unable to Repose. Bright, honest Eggs that carry their warranty in their faces. And we have now some of the richest, choicest beef that heart could wish. Get a steak or a roast and be happy for a while, anyway. Any other kind of meat you wish with butter, canned goods and Relishes galore, at

OLSON & ANDERSON

PHONE 9
717 Delta Avenue.

I HAVE MANY

inquiries from casual callers who ask if I have this, that or the other thing to Drink. These questions are unnecessary.

Just Call for It

and I will produce the goods. You can rely always on

AUGUST LILLQUIST

905 DELTA AVENUE

Personals

Henry Rosenblum, J. P. Holm, N. J. Gormsen, H. E. Rawson, James Grills, Louis Larson and James Sayers attended the Council meeting in Manistique Wednesday, where the last two named were among eleven candidates to pass through the fiery furnace. The attendance was a large one and the hospitality of the Manistique brethren was highly enjoyed.

Dick Archer, an old time Gladstonian, was in the city Sunday on his way from the Pacific coast to Cadillac. He says that the Coast is not so prosperous as it has been and that the fiscal horizon is cloudy, with lurid flashes at intervals. So Mr. Archer returns to the good old Wolverine State.

Student Fred Olson will preach in English at the Lutheran church Sunday evening. Rev. K. M. Holmberg purposes to have this change in the services one night each month, and later announcements will be made as to the speakers and the dates to be kept. All are cordially invited to attend.

George F. McEwen, register of deeds, passed hastily through Gladstone Monday on his way to the county town from Masonville.

Gust Dehlin, who has just returned from his pharmaceutical studies at Sandusky, Mich., was in the city the first of the week, returning Thursday to Manistique, where he will spend a month's vacation.

See the new Lodge pennants. They sell for only 25c at

STEWART'S PHARMACY

Clifford White was taken ill Thursday with a light attack of scarlet fever. His illness, however will not interfere with the interscholastic basket ball game this Friday evening between Gladstone and Rapid River.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Empsen, who spent a few days recently at the Madeira Islands are now travelling in Italy.

Commissioner P. R. Legg returns this Friday evening from the Garden district, where he has visiting schools this week.

Alfred Mattson has been suffering for several days with an attack of erysipelas in the hands, which has kept him from his duties at the Hub.

Ernest Tate, of the Soo, who attended the boys' conference Escanaba last Saturday, spent from Sunday till Wednesday here with his sister, Mrs. J. T. Burgess.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Whybrew returned the first of the week from Waukesha, where Mr. Whybrew has been recuperating. Though not yet strong, he is in much better health than when left.

F. E. DeGroff, of Edgewood, was in the city, Tuesday evening and visited at the Gladstone Chess club.

Tooth brushes, all kinds and all prices at

LABAR & NEVILLE'S

A daughter was born March 13 to Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Hood.

A daughter was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. James English.

Mrs. A. P. Burrows returned Saturday to St. Paul after visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Foss, for a few days.

Earl Cook, of Manistique, is visiting relatives here this week.

Mayor Perry, according to advices from the Drs. Mayo, has not been operated upon at Rochester, and is in good condition.

If you wish to have good lights at a cheap rate get in on the city Electric system and let us do your wiring.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO.

A marriage license was issued Thursday to Mike Anton and Henrietta Wik, both of Gladstone.—Morning Press.

Sam Dunsmore returned Tuesday after spending the winter in camp for the Madden Shingle Co.

J. P. Gormley is spending a few days in the city with friends, between seasons.

Walter J. Butler arrived this week from Isabella, and will in a few days take a position as assistant to John B. Mathey, the depilator.

Harry Raasch returned to the city this week and is considering whether to sign with the Eagles or the Federals.

Rev. K. M. Holmberg will spend Tuesday and Thursday at Marinette attending the district Lutheran meeting.

Vinol will build you up and make you strong. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

LABAR & NEVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carr returned last Thursday from Florida, where they enjoyed the winter. Miss Hauser is visiting for the present in Chicago.

I. Fischman, of St. Paul, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. Goldstein, for a few weeks.

H. B. Laing left Monday for Ely, Minn., and will not return until after the first of the month.

Mrs. Soren Johnson visited in Marquette and Negaunee the first part of the week returning Thursday.

WANTED, an experienced girl for housework.
Mrs. G. J. SLINING.

PAR MA FOY

Said the Gaul, I can get the Best cuts of meat and the choicest of Butter, Eggs, and provisions at the

SANITARY

MARKET

Where all is inviting and where you are invited to test the truth of the saying. Try a Trial Order and see I Try To Please You!

Opposite to my place of business is

THE HUB

so-called. But as a matter of fact I am running the real Hub—the grand center of trade in high grade beverages, hard and soft drinks and anything a thirsty man desires. Polite attendants, prompt service solid satisfaction at the salon des boires of

P. W. PETERSON
711 DELTA

Specials

FOR NEXT WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 30.

- Ferndell Hominy 3 cans for 25c
- Ferndell Baked Beans 3 lb. cans 25c
- Ferndell Baked Beans 2 lb. cans 25c
- Royal Ann Cherries Hunt's 25c now 20c
- Asparagus 3 lb can 25c now 20c
- Salmon 10c per can or 12 cans for \$1.00
- Glycerine Soap 6 bars 25c
- Washing Soap 12 bars for 25c

Notice we are the agency for Dr. Hess's Pan-a-oca, guaranteed to make you lay.

GLADSTONE GROCERY
"THE QUALITY STORE"
P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP PHONE 51

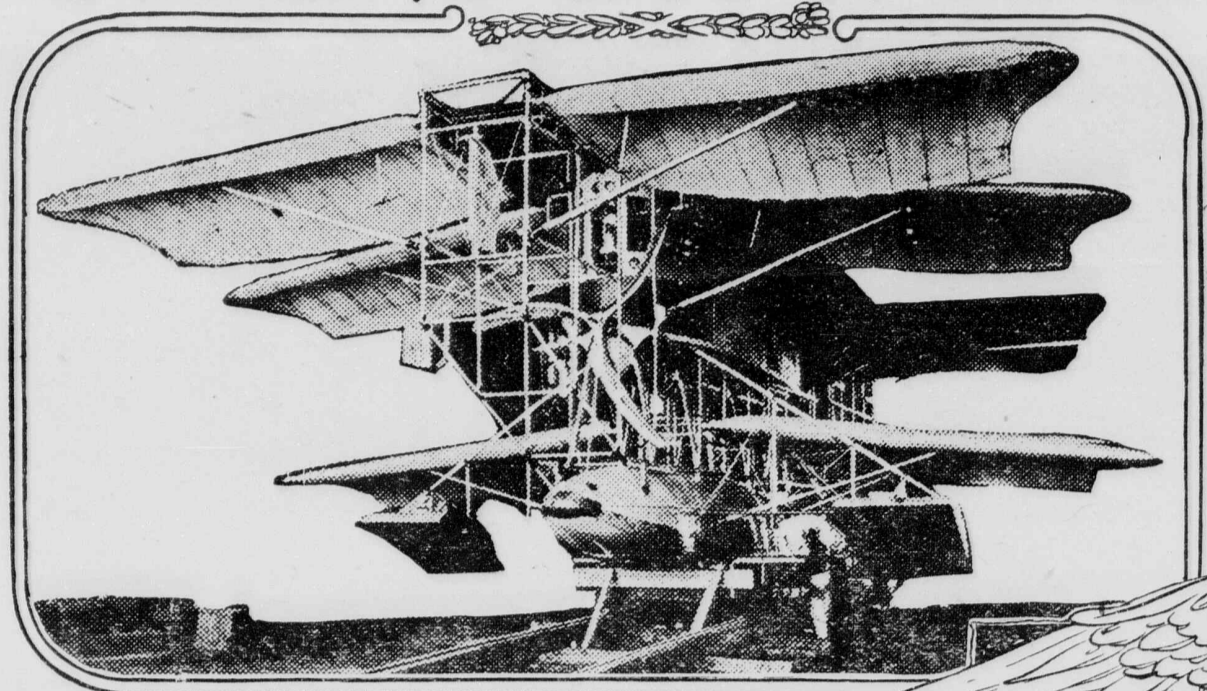
GRAPE JUICE.

William might not be delighted with the display of domestic and imported Liquors of all kinds that I have on hand; but I can satisfy almost any other man with the particular drink he needs.

Grape juice, too, if you must have it. If it is Wet and comes out of wood or glass you can get it at the Midway of

MAGNUS ANDERSON

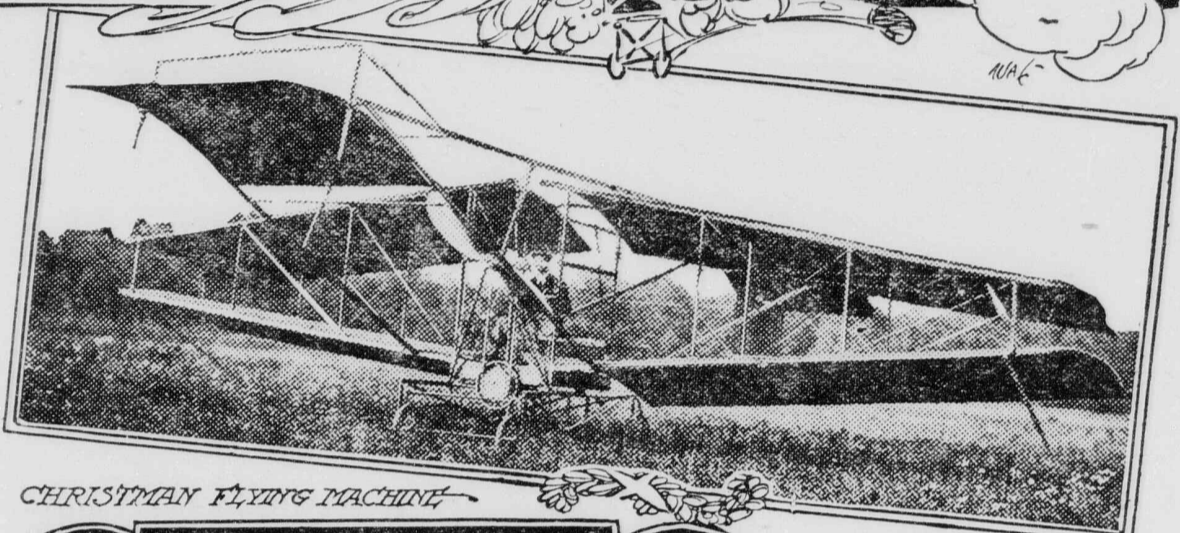
The AIR RACE 'ROUND the WORLD



BATSON'S MONSTER TWELVE WING MACHINE



LINCOLN BEACHEY



CHRISTMAN FLYING MACHINE



ROUND THE WORLD AIR ROUTE

MAJORITY of experienced aviators believe the proposed aeroplane flight around the world this summer, while it will be a marvelous demonstration of human progress and efficiency, is nevertheless feasible. The directors of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco are assured of the co-operation of all the great nations over whose territory the monoplanes and aeroplanes will whirl.

Feat after feat of endurance must be performed by the aviator who traverses the broad American continent, makes the great jumps from island to island of the North Atlantic, pursues the well-traveled air lanes of Europe, safely passes over the bleak and forbidding wastes of Siberia, and fringes the almost uninhabited coast line of northern Asia and Alaska.

But each of these feats has been exceeded already in the air records now on the books. Now all that is needed is the combination of them. The performance of one great air journey after another means luck, enormous luck, to a greater degree than in almost any sporting contest ever organized.

Several aviators have signified their intention of entering. They are willing to take the risks. They are not actuated by the desire for gold, for even the successful contender, who will win the \$150,000 first prize and also the \$50,000 offered by Lord Northcliffe for the first crossing of the Atlantic, will find his \$200,000 and perhaps more eaten up by the expenses of his undertaking.

It is quite certain, however, that plenty of men of large fortunes and sporting proclivities will be found to finance this peerless air event.

The eyes of the world will be upon the brave contenders, even more than they were upon the pioneer aviation racers in that first meet at Rheims in 1908.

The attention of the close students of the race is centered upon the problem of the Atlantic. After passing due east from San Francisco across the Sierras, through Reno, Nev.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Kansas City, St. Louis and New York, the aviators will coast along the seaboard to Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador. Here the flight across the Atlantic will begin. The flyers will probably head for Cape Farewell, Greenland, 610 miles away. From Cape Farewell to Iceland the distance is 670 miles, and from Iceland to Stornaway, in the Hebrides, is 570 miles.

Three enormous leaps—610, 670 and 570 miles. None of them insurmountable in itself. But to hit the bull's-eye three times in succession—there's the rub.

Then these seas are not always as hospitable as the Mediterranean, which Roland Garros has now crossed twice. There are fog and wind and rocky landing places.

But if a row of warships patrol the course, lent by their governments in the interests of science and human progress, the risk will not be greater (for instance) than that taken by the late John B. Moissant when he set off in an untried machine with a fog in his face to fly from Paris to London at a time when the channel crossing alone was considered almost a miracle.

Compared with the Atlantic crossing, too, the rest of the journey seems fairly simple.

The proposed route is by way of Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow and the Trans-Siberian railway to Manchuria and then south to Vladivostok. The next lap takes the aviator across the sea to Corea.

He must then cross the Japan sea to Kobe and Tokyo, turn north to Kamchatka and travel along the coast either to East cape or to the Aleutian Islands. The distance between the two continents here varies from 30 to 200 miles. From Alaska the course will be southward to Vancouver, Seattle, and home to San Francisco.

The aviators who hesitate about pronouncing the journey possible in the present stage of their are calling attention to the distance—28,000 miles. The successful flyer must travel an average of more than 200 miles a day for four months. Will it be possible to accomplish the trip in the few months of summer of the Northern regions through parts of which the course lies? Vedrines was five weeks in doing the 3,500 miles from Paris to the pyramids, flying at an average of only 100 miles daily.

This explains clearly how greatly the proposed journey would outdo anything yet accomplished. Besides the notable flights already mentioned, Oscar Bider has flown over practically every high mountain in Europe, Garros has made a flight from Marseilles to Paris without stopping; Brindejone des Moulinais has toured the capitals of Europe, and two besides Vedrines have reached Egypt from France. Yet these journeys pale before the difficulties of the race around the globe.

It is to be noted, however, that the history of aviation is one succession of surprises. Scarcely anything of importance accomplished has not been called impossible beforehand. Aviators have done so much that one hesitates to doubt their ability to do anything.

Special aeroplanes will be constructed for the race. These will probably be swift, but not built for the maximum speed. They will make say, 60 miles an hour. Reliability will be the object.

There will be accommodations for two men, both pilots, who will relieve each other at the tiller. A large supply of fuel and oil must be carried. It will be a splendid test for the machine builders, and most of the factories on both sides of the Atlantic are expected to be in the field.

In the United States the following constructors have tentatively signified their willingness to build a 'round the world plane': Glenn H. Curtiss of Hammondsport, N. Y.; Orville Wright of Dayton, O.; W. Starling Burgess of Marblehead, Mass.; Thomas Benoist of St. Louis, Emile Berliner of Washington, D. C.; the Heinrich Brothers of Baldwin, L. I.; John E. Sloane of New York City, Edton F. Gallaudet of Norwich, Conn., and Ingles Uppercu of New York City.

There are now 7,000 licensed aviators in the world. Out of this field there must be several hundred who would attempt the proposed flight if the financial backing were forthcoming. The first man in America to get in his entry was Beck with Havens. Capt. Mathew A. Batson of Savannah, Ga., a former army officer, who is the inventor of a flying boat, announces he will enter the race. Lincoln Beachey will also compete. From abroad come many expressions showing enthusiasm for the race.

The time before the start is short, however. By May 1, few could have their machines in readiness at the Golden Gate. Claude Grahame-White, the noted English aviator, thinks the exposition officials should take off the time limit entirely. He thinks the trip around the globe cannot be made this summer, but might be accomplished in 1916. He said:

"They (the exposition officials) might as well offer \$10,000,000. It is as safe as in the Bank of England if the offer is to be withdrawn at the end of 1915. I do not believe you would have time now to get a machine ready even if you worked day and night.

"I think it would need to be a comparatively slow machine for the race; that is, one doing 60 miles an hour. I certainly would not have a monoplane, for I do not think monoplane construction lends itself to a big weight-lifting machine."

The London Daily Mail, Lord Northcliffe's newspaper, doubts that the feat can be accomplished. It says:

"The exhibition committee's offer indicates remarkable confidence in the future of aircraft, though there is little prospect of the feat being accomplished by the proposed date. But it is merely a question of time before an airman puts a girdle around the world."

Roland Garros said: "They can count me in, provided oceans are eliminated, as in the case of an automobile trip, and other conditions are decently fair. I am an aviator who will not attempt the impossible. I am positive that no engine today could stand the whole journey. Without having to fly across the oceans, I believe I could accomplish the feat with one engine, provided I were allowed to repair it."

Capt. Thomas Baldwin, a veteran of the balloon field before he took up aeroplanes, said the great-

est difficulty would be to cross the Atlantic ocean, and for this trip special machines with arrangements to carry provisions and fuel for 20 hours at least must be constructed.

"Except for the flight across the Atlantic," said Captain Baldwin, "the race will not be difficult. I figure that the aviators will have to travel 28,000 miles. Of course it will be necessary for two pilots to travel in each machine so that they can relieve each other.

"Motors now are made so that they are fairly reliable, and the trips across the water for stretches of 500 or 600 miles may be accomplished with comparative ease. The trip by land over Europe and Asia will be made without great difficulty, and arrangements for crossing the Bering strait will insure success for that stage of the journey."

The exposition officials expect to have at least \$300,000 to offer in prizes. The first prize will probably be \$150,000, although it may be \$100,000 or \$200,000. The race will be under the supervision of an international commission consisting of men from all the countries on the route of the race. The commission will be scientific and advisory, and its duties will be to suggest the route and offer counsel on geographic, meteorologic and scientific problems.

The commission will be named by the president of the United States, the King of Great Britain, the president of France, the German emperor, the emperor of Russia, the emperor of Japan, and the premier of British Columbia. An international fleet will be organized. Japan and the United States will be asked to patrol the Pacific ocean course with scout cruisers, and the United States, England and France to establish the same sort of a guard in the Atlantic. Russia will be requested to distribute troops over the desolate wastes of Siberia and Manchuria.

TALKED TO DEATH.

The toastmaster was in despair. Looking down the table he saw a friend, an Irishman, noted for his wit, and he thought that he might help. He called on him. "With due solemnity the Irishman responded:

"I cannot say what I want to say," he began with "for we are all limited to five minutes. So I will tell you of an Irishman who came to this country. He wrote home telling of things here, and recounted that no longer were men put to death in this country by being hanged. 'The way they kill 'em here,' he wrote, 'is by elocution.'"—Raleigh News and Observer.

A REAL BARON.

"At last," exclaimed the long-haired inventor, "I have evolved the greatest practical blessing of the age!"

"Oh, tell me, Theophilus, tell me what it is," begged his wife.

"A collar button with a little phonograph inside that will call out when it rolls into a dark corner under the dresser: 'Here I am! Here I am!'"—Cleveland Leader.

HOUSEHOLD PROBLEMS.

"Housekeeping in a small flat has its problems."

"How now?"

"My wife is kicking because she has to buy 5 cents' worth of ice to preserve 4 cents' worth of milk."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

VOLUNTARY.

First Grad—My wife's gone to the West Indies.
Second G.—Jamalea?
First G.—No—she wanted to go—Orange Peel.

The KITCHEN CABINET



INNUMERABLE men and women have seen the kettle boil, but it occurred to only one that the force which lifted the lid might be confined and made to do human service. The man finds or makes his opportunities and in turn they help him.

—Spalding.

EARLY SPRING SALADS.

Before it is warm enough to do any work outside in the garden, a small shallow box well protected by an old window and well filled with good mellow soil may be sown with pepper grass, lettuce seed and radishes, and long before the garden produce is ready you will have tender green things for the table.

This tender pepper grass will soon reach four inches in height, and it may be used as a salad or on bread and butter for a sandwich filling. The slight pepper taste is most appetizing, and when combined with lettuce makes a delicious salad.

Utilize the flower urns and other places which cannot be planted out so early on account of frosts, but may be protected by glass, and raise any number of early things which are so good on the table in the spring.

In the early spring, when the first dandelion shows its green leaf, lay a few boards over a bed of the thickest of them, and see what a delicious salad bed of blanched leaves you can provide for your table for weeks. Dandelion is especially good for the blood, and so should be served often in the spring. The larger leaves, before the blossom comes, may be cut and cooked like spinach or with a little salt pork, then serve with vinegar for a sauce.

Mint is another early arrival, and is most delightful for a sauce with spring lamb. Cut a bunch and bruise the leaves, pour on a little boiling hot vinegar and let it steep for a while, then add a teaspoon or more of powdered sugar, and serve with the lamb.

Mint is also much relished as a mixture with other vegetables for salad. Take a bunch of mint and twice the quantity of lettuce, a few sprays of pepper grass and a few onions sliced. Cut all the greens as fine as possible without crushing, and pour over a French dressing, using three table-spoonfuls of oil and one of vinegar, a half teaspoon of salt and a few dashes of red pepper and a half teaspoon of powdered sugar. Mix well and pour over the salad.

Water cress is another most wholesome spring salad, and when one is fortunate enough to get this snappy little salad green it may be served in any number of ways, with or without other greens in combination.

King Hassan, well beloved, was wont to say, "When anything went wrong, or any labor failed, tomorrow, friends, will bring another day. And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed."

—Saxe.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

When cooking vegetables, a nice change from the regular methods is to bake them. Baked turnips are really quite an appetizing dish when large and of good juicy variety. When serving, peel back the outer skin from the top and serve as baked potato.

Baked beets are a change from the usual way of boiling them. Wash and prepare them as for boiling, then put into a hot oven and bake until tender. They are so much sweeter and better flavored and may be served then chopped with butter and lemon juice for seasoning, or sliced for pickles.

Celery boiled in milk makes a pleasing variety for the table. Season well with butter, salt and a bit of red pepper or paprika, and add a white sauce or not, just as one desires.

Onions are delicious baked, either stuffed with sausage or bread crumbs and nuts. Baste, while baking, with butter and water or any good flavored soup stock.

Nasturtium seeds make a very nice relish to serve with meats. When the seed pods are young, pick them and put to soak in a strong brine for 24 hours; drain well and cover with a good vinegar. Add a little red pepper or any condiments and spices to taste. A little mace and ginger root is well liked. This makes an excellent relish for boiled mutton or lamb.

When eggs are high or scarce, frost the cakes with fondant. It may be kept for an indefinite period and used at any time by warming over hot water. To make the fondant, boil together two cups of sugar, a half cup of water and a tablespoonful of glu-

cose to the soft ball stage when tried in cold water. Stir, when cold, until creamy, then mold and knead, and place in a dish, well covered with waxed paper, and over that a plate, to keep it from drying out.

Quince honey is a delectable preserve to serve with waffles.

When a piece of beef which was bought to broil or pan broil seems tough, let it lie in olive oil for an hour or two, then broil very quickly, to sear it well, and then cook slower until cooked as one likes it, rare or otherwise. This oil will soften the fiber and the hot fire, when cooking, keeps in the juices, so that a most desirable dish is the result.

Every tomorrow has two handles. We may choose which one we shall grasp, doubt or faith, indecision or decision, success or failure.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Macaroni and Oysters.—Boil a half package of macaroni in salted water until tender. Butter a baking dish and put a layer of the cooked macaroni, then a layer of oysters. Sprinkle lightly with salt and a bit of grated cheese; add another light layer of macaroni, cover with cheese and well buttered crumbs, and bake until the crumbs are brown. Add a cup of thin white sauce to the dish before the crumbs are added.

Oatmeal Bread.—Take two cupfuls of oatmeal, half a cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and pour over this a pint of boiling water. Let cool, then add a cake of softened yeast, two cupfuls of flour, and mix well. Put into a warm place to rise; when light form into loaves and when light, bake.

Lemon Raisin Pie.—This is a delicious pie and one which is not too expensive for occasional use. Take a cupful of large raisins, carefully seeded; add a cupful of granulated sugar, one large lemon rind and juice with the seeds removed, a tablespoonful of flour and a cupful of water. Bake between two crusts.

Sponge Pudding.—Take one and a half pints of milk, add a pinch of salt, add four tablespoonfuls of flour; cook together until thick. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and, when cool, the yolks of three eggs; fold in the beaten whites and bake in a well buttered baking dish until firm.

For the sauce, use a fourth of a cup of butter softened and mixed with a cupful of powdered sugar; flavor with vanilla, and add a half cup of whipped cream. Grated lemon rind may be used instead of vanilla, if so desired.

Age is no drawback. Socrates said: "It is no shame for a man to learn what he knoweth not, whatever his age, but it is a shame for him to continue in ignorance."

SUGGESTIONS AND HELPFUL HINTS.

When using early potatoes, they may be quickly prepared by using a rough piece of sacking to rub off the peel and with much less labor and time than scraping.

A fine milk bottle opener is a large horse shoe nail, placed in a convenient place. It is also a good nutpick, and has the advantage of being cheap and easy to get.

When putting up a lunch in which sauce is used, crumb a few crackers in the cupful of sauce. They will soak up the surplus juice and take the place of parsley.

When baking cookies or drop cakes, a whole recipe may be baked in the oven at one time if a pair of baking sheets are a part of the kitchen utensils. They are sheet iron made to fit the oven, and an edge to handle them by may be turned up and reinforced by a wire.

When there is kindling to carry, a fine help is a piece of strong carpet or tent cloth, 45 by 27 inches, bound, and with strong leather handles.

Water drained from cooked rice makes a fine starch for laces or fine fabrics.

A granite spoon or a granite dish may be a great source of danger. Never use a granite spoon for anything except stirring up chicken feed. The hens thrive on broken bits of glass, but our stomachs do not need such aids to digestion.

When using a granite dish, care should be taken never to strike the edge with a spoon to dislodge the contents while stirring. A wooden spoon is the ideal one for all kinds of cooking, as they are less apt to injure the surface of any enameled dish, and are easy in the hand when doing much stirring.

Nellie Maxwell.

Impressive Figures.

The following calculation is interesting: Suppose one boy, aged ten years, determines to rise at five o'clock all the year round. Another of the same age, indolent and fond of ease, rises at eight, or an average of eight, every morning. If they both live to be seventy years old the one will have gained over the other, during the intervening period of sixty years, 65,745 hours, which is equal to 2,739 and a fraction days, or just 7 1/2 years.

Suez Canal.

The Suez canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red sea, shortening the route to India from England and America more than 5,000 miles. It was commenced in 1859 and completed in 1869. Length 100 miles; average breadth, 329 feet; depth, 26 feet. Cost in gold, \$65,000,000. Distances: English channel to Calcutta, via Cape Good Hope, 13,000 miles; via canal, 8,000. New York to Calcutta, via Cape Good Hope, 14,000 miles; via canal, 9,500.

UNCLE SAM GETS WONDERFUL BUTTERFLIES



William Schaus of New York has presented to the National museum at Washington one of the finest and most complete collections of butterflies and moths in the world, to the making of which he has devoted many years. In the illustration, Mrs. J. C. Crawford, wife of the assistant curator, is seen arranging some of the 200,000 specimens, and behind her is one of the butterflies which measures 11 inches from tip to tip of his wings.

DREAM OF CENTURIES IS REALIZED AT GAMBOA WHEN DAM IS BROKEN

Free Waterway Across the Isthmus Created When President Wilson Touched Button—Possibilities Were Seen by Balboa—Story of the Panama Canal and of French and American Engineering.

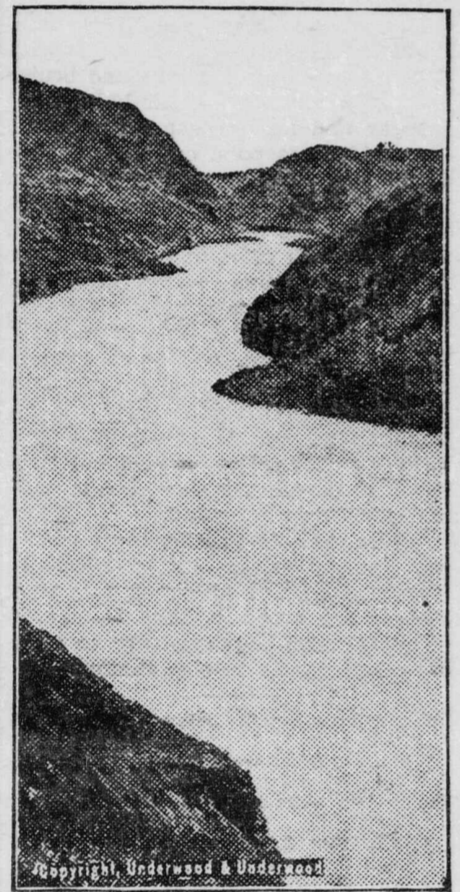
New York.—For more than 400 years the vision of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama has fired the imagination of the world. Frank Parker Stockbridge writes in Popular Mechanics. The vision became a reality on October 10, 1913, when President Woodrow Wilson in the White House at Washington pressed a button which sent the electric current 2,000 miles to explode 40 tons of dynamite which blew up the last barrier to a free waterway across the isthmus.

"Gamboa's busted!" exclaimed the president as he pressed the telegraph key. The casualness of his remark was a tribute to the engineers of the United States army, to whom the digging of the canal has been simply "another job" in the routine of their regular work and one that called for no brass bands or special ceremonies to glorify it. With the same simplicity the first vessel to pass through the famous Culebra cut, after the breaking of the Gamboa dike had let in the water, was an ordinary rowboat, while a humble but useful tugboat was the first craft of any kind to make the passage through the great Gatun locks.

While the work at Panama is still far from completed, yet the canal which the first Spanish explorers visualized is today an accomplished fact.

On September 25, 1543, Vasco Nunez de Balboa climbed the peaks of the continental divide and discovered the Pacific ocean, which he named "the South sea." From where Balboa stood his new ocean lay directly south, because of the S-shaped twist of the isthmus, which brings the Pacific entrance to the canal not only southward but eastward of the Atlantic terminal. When Balboa's report of his discovery reached Spain, it was accompanied by the recommendation that a canal be immediately dug across the isthmus. What the explorer had in mind was a sea-level canal, for, although Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian

years practically all of this traffic was by way of the isthmus over the Panama railroad, opened in 1855 by Americans under a concession from the republic of New Granada, now known as Colombia. The explorations and surveys for the railroad, a work that is said to have cost the life of a man for every tie, led to a much more accurate knowledge of the topography



First View of Canal Since Blowing Up of Gamboa Dike.

and geology of the isthmus than had previously been available. President Grant in 1869 asked congress to take up the matter of a canal. The only action was a resolution providing for an exploration by officers of the navy and the creation of a commission in 1872 to consider their reports. Then in May, 1876, the republic of Colombia granted a concession for the construction of a canal from Colon to Panama, the terminals of the Panama railroad, to Lieut. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, an officer of the French army.

In 1894 a new French company was organized and work was resumed. In 1899 the United States congress created the isthmian canal commission to examine all practicable routes and to report which was the most practicable and feasible for a canal "under the control, management and ownership of the United States." The commission reported two alternative plans, one for a canal at Panama and the other across Nicaragua. It estimated the cost of a Panama canal at \$156,378,258 and of the Nicaragua canal at \$200,540,000. But because the route from New York to San Francisco would be several hundred miles shorter by way of Nicaragua, and considering existing French concessions in Panama, the commission gave it as its belief that the Nicaragua route was more desirable under the circumstances. The effect of this report was to induce the French Panama company to offer its concession to the United States for \$40,000,000 in January, 1902. The isthmian canal commission advised the purchase and congress authorized the president to buy all the property of the Panama company, including a majority of the stock of the Panama Railroad company, and to obtain from Colombia perpetual control of a strip of land six miles wide, through which to build the canal. Colombia refused to grant this control, but in November, 1903, ten months later, the state of Panama declared itself independent. Within a month a treaty had been negotiated with the new republic by which the United States was given control of a strip of land ten miles wide for the purpose of a canal. The French com-



First Boat Through After Gamboa Dike Was Blasted.

painter-engineer, had recently invented the hydraulic lock, now generally used for lifting vessels over elevations, it had not become widely known. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was followed by a tremendous volume of traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for fifteen

pany's property was bought and in February, 1904, a commission for the construction of a canal was appointed. In May of that year work was begun where the French company had abandoned it. In June, 1905, a board of consulting engineers was appointed to consider whether the canal should be at sea level or with elevating locks.

The canal itself, from deep water to deep water, is 50 miles long. Its general direction from the Atlantic entrance to the Pacific end is from northwest to southeast, the northern terminal being about 22 1/2 miles farther west than the southern entrance from the Pacific. The first seven miles of the canal beginning at the Atlantic end are at sea level. Five miles of channel, 500 feet wide, have been



Blowing Up of Gamboa Dike.

dredged to a depth of 41 feet directly south through Limon bay, and two miles of this sea-level section has been cut through low-lying land to the entrance to the Gatun locks, where the ships are raised, in three steps, to a height of 85 feet above sea level, into the great body of fresh water called Gatun lake.

SLAYER HID IN BIG PRISON

Man Wanted for Murder Allowed Himself to Be Caught in Burglary to Escape Search.

Sacramento.—A country-wide search, covering almost three years, for Otto Schaumberg, the notorious "key burglar" of St. Louis and alleged murderer of Detective James Arnold of East St. Louis, has ended in a cell at San Quentin prison. Schaumberg was identified by William J. Mulconery, sheriff of Le Claire county, Illinois. The police of every city in the United States have been on the watch for Schaumberg and \$500 reward for his capture is authorized by Le Claire county.

Schaumberg was betrayed by his cellmate at San Quentin, to whom he narrated the story of his criminal operations in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Sheriff Mulconery was notified and extradition papers were signed by Governor Dunn of Illinois and filed with Governor Johnson two months ago.

Sheriff Mulconery recently came to the Pacific coast to get a prisoner at McNeil's Island penitentiary and stopped over at San Quentin to identify Schaumberg, whom he had seen about East St. Louis.

"Hello, Otto," Mulconery said, and offered his hand to the convict. "My name's not Otto," Schaumberg replied, and he pulled back his hand. "I never was back there, and I don't know you," he added.

"Back where?" queried Mulconery. "Back where you come from," Schaumberg replied, and then witted down when Mulconery accused him of the murder.

Schaumberg told his cellmate that after he had murdered Detective Arnold he hurried to the Pacific coast and permitted himself to be captured in the act of committing a burglary at Santa Cruz, Cal. He pleaded guilty under the name of Ray C. Jones and was sentenced to serve two years in prison. Schaumberg told his fellow convict he thought he would be safer in prison while a search for him was on than roaming around the country.

ROYAL FLUSH BRINGS DEATH

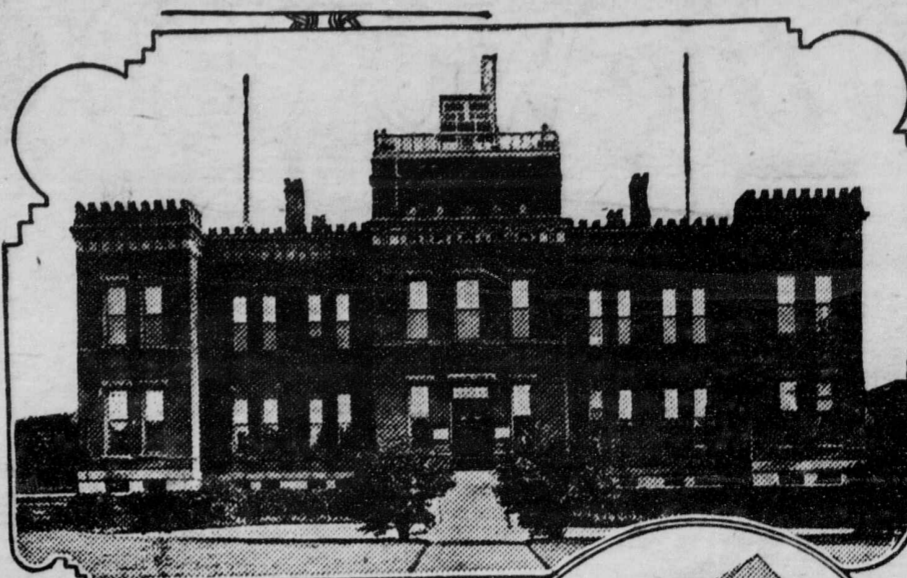
New Orleans Man Believed Slain by Man He Beat in Poker Game.

New Orleans.—With his head and the upper part of his body filled with buckshot, Capt. William Collier was found dead in his hermit's lodge. He was seated at a table and clutched in one hand was a "royal flush." Opposite him was a "full house." He had been playing poker and was evidently assassinated by the loser. The police are seeking his opponent in the game, believed to be a sugar planter.

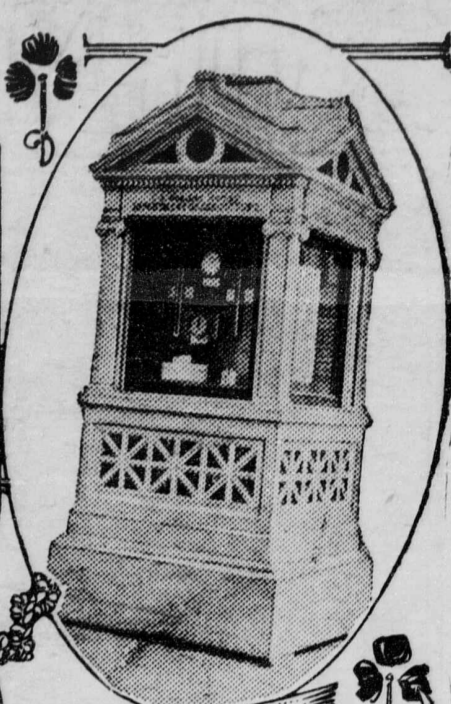
Prohibits Button-Up Back Dresses. Providence, R. I.—A bill prohibiting women from wearing dresses that button up the back has been introduced in the legislature. It would make offenders serve six months at hard labor in the kitchen.

Mayor Balks at Pay. Mendota, Ill.—Because his pay has been fixed at 16 cents a day, Mayor Charles Rogers goes on strike. He wants \$300 a year.

FORECASTING STORMS, FROSTS AND FLOOD



CENTRAL OFFICE WEATHER BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C.



WEATHER KIOSK IN WASHINGTON

MONTEREY, Colic, Dalmatian, seaman, ensue, dubbed." Why, certainly, help yourself, glad to know you, sir, or anything else you wish. That's about what you would say to anyone who stepped up to you on the street with a knowing air and delivered himself of the above quotation. There would be just a chance that he was kidding if he pulled it verbally, but if he sent it to you via wireless—well, there would be but one answer, "bughouse."

At least that would be your natural surmise, and you little know how wrong you would be. For instance, the government weather bureau at Washington receives just such messages every day in the year. And the weather bureau men know that these apparently "dippy" messages are really an important part of a great and intricate system which Uncle Sam supports to tell the people of the United States what the day is going to bring forth in the matter of weather.

As a matter of fact, "Colic, Dalmatian," etc., when translated, signifies that the steamer Monterey is saying that at 7:00 a. m. on the seventh of the month, she is in latitude 22 degrees 52 minutes; that the barometer is 30.04, the temperature 80; that the wind is northeast, blowing 14 miles an hour, and that the sky is clear. Rather an original and unique way of saying it, is it not?

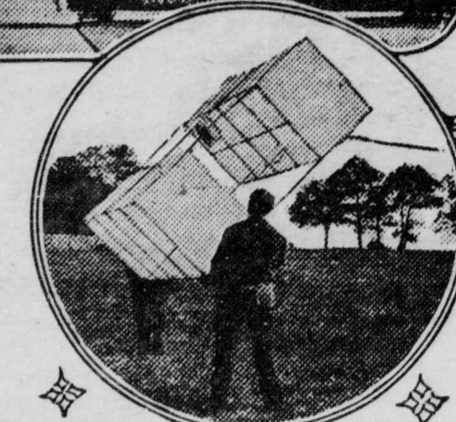
It is a mighty slick little organization, this weather bureau of the department of agriculture. It keeps a small army of experts busy from seven o'clock in the morning until midnight every day in the year keeping track of just what Old Man Weather is up to, cataloging all his idiosyncrasies and doping out what new caper he is about to cut up.

No ghost of an atmospheric disturbance, no storm wrath or cold wave apparition can stalk abroad in any cranny of the states, nowadays, without being instantly pounced upon by the nearest bureau, and its would-be secret maneuvers spread broadcast to other stations that they may expect its coming and set in motion their machinery for doping out the exact time of its appearance. It was only comparatively recently that the efficiency of the weather bureau was enhanced by an arrangement between the department and many of the big steamship lines to send semi-daily weather reports from vessels at sea beyond a distance of 75 miles from port.

Many people have an idea that there is something mysterious and occult about the work of the weather bureau in forecasting the coming of storms, frosts and floods. Not a few think that the observers must necessarily get their data by reading the planets, the stars and the moon. As a matter of fact the forecaster of the bureau foretells the coming of disturbances in a businesslike way, very similar to that in which a man who has ordered a shipment of goods would estimate the date of its arrival.

Suppose a business man had ordered a carload of pineapples from the Hawaiian Islands. He would know the average time it would take the steamer to make the trip to the Pacific port, the average time for unloading and loading into refrigerator cars, and the average number of days to be allowed these cars for their trip across the continent to New York. His estimate, however, would be subject to error, because the steamship might be delayed by fog, or the cars might meet with an accident.

Storms, like pineapples, as a rule do not originate in the United States. They come to us, some from the Philippines, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, Canada or the Gulf of Mexico. The weather bureau gets cable, telegraphic or wireless notice of a foreign storm. Station after station, or vessel after vessel reports the storm's arrival in its neighborhood, so that the general direction and rate of progress can be determined very early. In fact, the



WEATHER BUREAU KITE WITH RECORDING INSTRUMENT ATTACHED USED IN OBTAINING UPPER AIR TEMPERATURES

arrival of some storms can be foretold ten days in advance. The forecasters watch for the region of low barometer, which is the storm center around which the winds blow. This whirl or eddy moves bodily forward with the general eastward drift of about 650 miles a day in our latitudes. As the lines of equal pressure (isobars) around the low center crowd closer together, the winds attending the storm increase in force. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and its velocity.

When weather disturbances are reported, the forecasters know from experience about how long it takes them to reach our Pacific coast, and then how long after they will reach the Atlantic coast. For example, if a storm coming from Siberia drifts eastward around the North pole and reappears in Alaska, it should appear in Washington and Oregon in about two days; should get to the great lakes in six days and to the Atlantic coast in seven or eight days.

Unexpected conditions may delay storms or divert them from the straight track just as a refrigerator car may be thrown off its schedule or be shipped by accident on a wrong road. Some of these storms deplete themselves by running into regions of high barometer which are of greater magnitude and extent than the storm itself. Some of them, however, travel completely around the world.

To keep tab on cold waves that come into the United States from Canada and Alaska, the weather bureau studies the Canadian weather reports. England sends reports from Iceland, the British islands and continental Europe, and daily reports come from St. Petersburg on the conditions in Russia and Siberia.

The same businesslike system used

in tracing the track of a storm is applied in determining the arrival of frosts.

Flood forecasts are made in much the same way. Information as to the amount of rainfall at the head waters of streams that cause floods are covered by telegraphic reports sent by local observers. As this rain reaches the main channel, the height of the water in the channel is determined by successive gauging stations. Past records establish how much a height, say of 20 feet at Dubuque, Iowa, will produce at Davenport, another station 80 miles down the Mississippi. This plan is followed all the way down the river, and at each point full allowance is made for the effects of water from tributaries, and from additional and local rainfall. As a result of these observations in the recent flood, the people of Cairo had warning a week or ten days in advance. The Pittsburgh district can be given only 12 to 24 hours' notice, because a flood is upon them within 24 hours after a heavy rainstorm.

To carry on this work of forecasting storms, frosts and floods, there are established throughout the United States 200 branch bureaus, each with apparatus for measuring rainfall, wind, etc., and with a circulating system of information between them that twice every 24 hours swaps observations, each with the other 199.

Briefly, forecasting of the modern school is resolved into watching the course of great disturbances and calculating their probable movements and the time it will take them to cover given distances. But there is a good deal of the forecaster's work more subtle than this. For instance, it recently has been discovered that there is a remarkable interplay between atmospheric phenomena in widely separated regions. The state of the barometer in Siberia in winter is found to be related in an intimate way to the existence and progress of storms in the United States at the same time. And now the modern forecasters are reaching out into other continents for their storm warnings and prognostications.

LOTS OF BUYERS LIKE THAT

Man's Complaint That He Never Gets Quite What He Wants is a Pretty General One.

"I never buy what I want!" explained Trazler to his friend, Ebsan. "Every time I buy anything, no matter what, I hardly get home before I think of something else that I need worse and that I could have bought with the same or less money. Sometimes I can figure out three or four things I really need that the same money would have bought."

"There is the library table that I have needed so long. The time for it never comes—yet I paid \$18 for photographs the other day. I could have bought the library table for that money. I could have paid the laundry bill with that \$18."

"There is truth in what you say," murmured Ebsan sadly. "I went without a phone in my house for eight years and spent the money I could have used to pay phone rent in making monthly payments on an encyclopedia! Can you beat that?"

"Many a time I hurried over to the neighbor's phone in my bathrobe and slippers when I could have had a phone right in my own bathroom, and so could have gone along with my ablutions while the boss complained over the phone about my latest blunder."

"In your bathroom!"

"Sure. I never took a bath in my life without some one calling me on some urgent matter. So my phone is

in my bathroom now. I stopped payments on the encyclopedia and had a phone put in.

"But it has turned out now that I need the encyclopedia worse than I do the phone. That's the way it always is. Every time I go to take a bath now some neighbor is stricken with paralysis or some other calamity and the family has to use my phone instantly. So I have to do my dressing gown and duck into my room while the family's representative tells doctors, nurses and relatives about it."

"Even so, why do you need the encyclopedia?"

"To fill up the bookcase that Uncle Hitbottle gave me for Christmas."

Banded Against Napoleon. One hundred years ago Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia concluded the treaty of Chaumont, so called after the French town where the allied sovereigns then had their headquarters. Fearing the disputes might break up the coalition when its object—the overthrow of Napoleon—was all but accomplished, Lord Castlereagh, the British plenipotentiary, proposed to conclude a treaty among the four great powers which should bind them solemnly to one another, at first until the conclusion of the existing war, and then for 20 years afterward. The treaty of Chaumont, however, was soon after succeeded by that of Paris, signed April 11, 1814, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty.

EXTRAORDINARY DISHES

Mrs. Dan Crauford, whose book, "Thinking Black," has created considerable controversy, mentioned some extraordinary Central African "dishes" in the course of a recent lecture. These included stewed elephant's trunk, roast rhinoceros foot, boiled hippo-tongue (stewed 48 hours to make it tender), roast wild donkey, stewed monkey, roast water rat, head, tail and all, and the luscious

morsel, which a chief provided as a state delicacy, of a mess of thousands of white ants, frizzled in their own fat, like a sort of Central African whitebait. Also there was a special dish, much favored, of starchy boiled grass, "green and glutinous." Mrs. Crauford also told of the Central African "knuts." The young bridegroom wore a necklace of teeth and hairs of the elephant's tail, and

a fur boa, which any West end lady would envy, of squirrel skins, gray and white, the toilet being completed possibly—for all European garments were fashionable—by one of Mrs. Dan Crauford's skirts specially lent for the occasion.

Underworld Assurance. "We have a number of blue laws in this town," said the police officer, warningly. "Blue!" exclaimed the elegant crook. "My favorite color!"

A FREE BOOK That Teaches the People How to Avoid Catching Cold.

The thirteenth edition of the "How to Live" is now ready for distribution. Beginning on page three of this popular work on medicine, is an article stating in plain language how any one can avoid catching cold.

The article was written by a doctor. It was written by a doctor eighty-four years old, who is a hale and hearty man. It is his boast, founded upon fact, that he does not catch cold. He thinks he knows the reason why. He explains it in detail in this book. Every family ought to have a copy of it. Sent free by the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. O. Fred Linstrum, 1923 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I contracted a severe cold several years ago. Through the use of Peruna I fully recovered. I have never had any trouble since." Mrs. Henry Martin, La Motte, Iowa, says: "I have found Peruna to be a great remedy for coughs and colds of children. A dose at bedtime will relieve them all night."—Adv.

Fools and children tell the truth, and generally at the wrong time.



WHEN the food reaches the stomach it is subjected to a peculiar churning movement by the muscular walls of the stomach. (See Dr. Pierce's Medical Advertiser, page 65). In the liver, kidneys and skin, the blood is purified of its waste materials—these organs act as human filters, leaving the blood pure and clear—unless liver, digestive tract and kidneys are clogged.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is a stomach, liver and kidney tonic—by assisting the stomach to assimilate, the liver to filter, the kidneys to act—the poisons are removed, the red blood corpuscles are increased and one feels light, fresh and active instead of logy, dull and heavy. The "Discovery" stimulates the stomach, increases action of heart and arteries and is a most satisfactory alternative in blood-taint of any character. The refreshing influence of this extract of native medicinal plants has been favorably known for over forty years. Everywhere some neighbor can tell you of the good it has done.

Sold by all medicine dealers in liquid or tablet form; or send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and a trial box will be mailed you.

Non-Inflammable Movies. Neptune, being the god of the Seven Seas, very properly comes to the aid of the moving picture in banishing the menace of fire, but he does not offer water—sea-weed is the thing. From this an English experimenter has found that a product called "algin" can be extracted. It is used in the manufacture of non-inflammable films and in the treatment of paper to make it waterproof, flame-proof and germ-proof.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Paw Knows Everything. Willie—Paw, what is light fiction? Paw—Gas and electric light bills, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands. Adv.

There are also good compliments as ever were fished for.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says: "The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position. New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising. For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to GEO. A. HALL, 123 Second Street Milwaukee, Wis. Canadian Government Agent.

Positively Relieves CATARRH BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA

A new inhaler that revolutionizes the treatment of Catarrh, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. Affords continuous medication as nostrils without obstructing air passage; charges every breath with healthy restoring, soothing fumes of a prescription long recommended by eminent physicians. Easily adjusted on retiring or worn during day if desired. Practically invisible, perfectly comfortable. Endorsed by medical profession. Complete outfit in neat case, prepaid to cents. Money back in 3 days if not satisfied. In ordering specify ailment. Free Booklets of convincing testimony. American Antiseptic Corp., 862 Madison Bldg., New York City.

Works All Night W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 13-1914.

Had Something to Learn. The village orchestra was rehearsing. The passage was marked "pp," but the cornet-player was blowing away as if his life depended on it. The new conductor, after an ear-splitting blast which effectually drowned the sound of all the other instruments, leaned over to see whether the cornet part was properly marked. Yes, it was.

"My good man," said he, approaching the subject diplomatically, "what do you understand 'it' to mean?" "Full force!" answered the rustic. This was unexpected, but it might pass. "Then what does 'pp' stand for?" "Plenty of power!" was the illuminating reply.

Spellbinders. Professor—Why do college men misspell so often? Student—Probably because they pay more attention to the miss than they do to the spell.—Ohio Sun Dial.

Some people have an idea that reform only makes the world better by making it more uncomfortable.

WILSON ANALYZES SELF TO PRESS MEN

President Tells What Office Means to Him.

SIZE OF TASK TREMENDOUS

Chief Executive Finds Pose of Dignity Irksome and Declares When Term is Over He Will Visit Washington on Sightseeing Tour.

Washington, March 23.—Woodrow Wilson unbosomed himself to the members of the National Press club of Washington Friday, telling them in a frank, conversational way how he felt as president of the United States; how difficult it was for him to imagine himself as the chief executive with the formal amenities of the position, and how he had struggled to be as free as the ordinary individual without the restraints of his office. It was an intimate picture of Woodrow Wilson—the man—drawn by himself, on the occasion of the "house-warming" at the Press club's new quarters.

The president did not intend to have his remarks reported, but later, at the request of the club, the speech was made public.

Wilson, as He Sees Himself. "I was just thinking of my sense of confusion of identity sometimes when I read articles about myself," the president said. "I have never read an article about myself in which I recognized myself, and I have come to have the impression that I must be some kind of a fraud, because I think a great many of these articles are written in absolute good faith. 'I tremble to think of the variety and falseness in the impressions I make—and it is being borne in on me so that it may change my very disposition—that I am a cold and removed person who has a thinking machine inside which he adjusts to the circumstances—which he does not allow to be moved by any winds of affection or emotion of any kind—but turns like a cold searchlight on anything that is presented to his attention and makes it work. 'There are blessed intervals when I forget by one means or another that I am president of the United States. One means by which I forget is to get a rattling good detective story, get after some imaginary offender, and chase him all over—preferably any continent but this—because the various parts of this continent are becoming painfully suggestive to me. 'The postoffices and many other things which stir reminiscences have 'sickled them o'er with a pale cast of thought.' There are postoffices to which I wouldn't think of mailing a letter, which I can't think of without trembling with the knowledge of the heartburnings of the struggle there was in connection with getting somebody installed as postmaster. 'Knows Little of Capital Sights. 'Now, if I were free, I would come not infrequently up to these rooms. You know I never was in Washington but a very few hours until I came last year and I never expect to see the inside of the public buildings in Washington until my term is over. 'The minute I turn up anywhere, I am personally conducted to beat the band. The curator, and the assistant curators, and every other blooming official turns up, and they show me so much attention that I don't see the building. I would have to say, 'Stand aside and let me see what you are showing me.' 'Some day, after I am through with this office, I am going to come back to Washington and see it. In the meantime, I am in the same category as the National museum, the monument, the Smithsonian institution, or the Congressional library, and everything that comes down here has to be shown the president. 'If I only knew an exhibition appearance to assume—apparently other appearances that do not show what is going on inside—I would like to have it pointed out, so that I could practise it before the looking glass and see if I could not look like the monument. 'Being regarded as a national exhibit, it would be much simpler than being shaken hands with by the whole United States. And yet, even that is interesting to me, simply because I like human beings. 'It is a pretty poor crowd that does not interest you. I think they would have to be all members of that class that devotes itself to 'expense regardless of pleasure' in order to be entirely uninteresting. These look so much alike—spend their time trying to look so much alike—and so relieve themselves of all responsibility of thought—that they are very monotonous indeed to look at! whereas a crowd picked up off the street is just a jolly lot—a job lot of real human beings, pulsating with life, with all kinds of passions and desires. 'Plain Citizen, His Ambition. 'That would be a great pleasure if, unreserved and unattended, I could be knocked around as I have been accustomed to be knocked around all my life; if I could resort to any delightful quarter, to any place in Washington that I chose. I have sometimes thought of going to some costume—some theatrical costume—and buying an assortment of beards, rouge, coloring, and all the known means of disguising myself, if it were not against the law. You see, I have a scruple as president against breaking the law and disguising one's self is against the law. 'But if I could disguise myself and not get caught I would go out, be a free American citizen once more, and have a jolly time. I might then meet some of you gentlemen and actually tell you what I really thought."

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THINGS WE READ

John Ericson Sr. of Palestine, near Stephenson, Menominee county passed away Sunday evening. Mr. Ericson settled in Palestine in the early 80's. His wife passed away eighteen years ago. Mr. Ericson was taken ill Sunday morning. He made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ole Olson and was 77 years old. He leaves three sons and two daughters: August of New York, Emil of Palestine and John of Gladstone; Gerda Ericson of Gladstone and Mrs. Ole Olson of Palestine. Mr. Ericson was a most respected and beloved resident of Palestine. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. A. Nord to officiate.—Menominee Herald Leader. John V. Erickson went to Palestine Sunday, and Miss Hildur Erickson Tuesday.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company will operate this summer at Gwinn the Stephenson mine and the Gwinn, formerly known as the Smith. It may resume operations at the Austin, where no work has been done the past several months, but the Princeton, where operations were suspended last fall, will remain inactive. There is a large stock of ore at the Princeton, and in all in the district there is now 700,000 tons, or thereabouts, above the ground. The Stephenson is the company's largest producer on the range, and is capable of an annual shipment of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of ore. The Gwinn mine is now producing about 100 tons a day, after hoisting has been carried on for a month on a small scale, and 125 men, or thereabouts are employed at the property. It will be a considerable producer during the season.

The road commission has received a carload of its steel track, which has been unloaded at Rapid River, where road operations will begin next month, as soon as the rolling stock arrives. The commission has prepared a statement on the subject of the proposed road vote, to furnish the public with information on the subject, which will appear in papers of the county soon, showing why the measure should pass. County Engineer Mason has made a survey of the Ford River road, which will meet the Menominee county Bay short cut between the two counties. It will be improved this year.

The Michigan College of Mines club of Iron River was organized last week at the Boyington Hotel, following a banquet that was attended by fourteen graduates from that school. The organization will hold monthly meetings and dinners at which papers dealing with mining subjects will be read, general discussions to follow. It has been decided to admit professional mining men of the Iron River district as honorary members. E. Leslie Laing is secretary of the club.

Ben Sherwood has purchased the Rambler auto from the Barbeau Livery Sam Vietz, who has been at Marek, Wis., for the past winter, returned Monday and is taking a short preparatory course at Billiards under the instruction of Mose Buchman. Cecil Horning, of Gladstone was here during the week to secure a residence for his family and expects to move to the village in a few days.—Rapid River News.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rogers of Lansing are the parents of a prize baby. In a prize contest conducted by the Woman's Home Companion in which 500 babies were entered, their one was one of the three tied for first place. The three babies scored 955. Joe Rogers is the Rev. J. M. Rogers, so well known here.—Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.

Lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place; but the same robber held up the Soo station at North Escanaba Saturday, revolver in hand, and emptied the till. Within a few minutes the sheriff was on hand, and Detective W. H. Stephenson arrived on No. 7, but their search of the vicinity, which is wooded, revealed no one.

J. P. Bushong, a prominent resident of Gladstone and well and favorably known here, was in the city on a business mission, Monday. Mr. Bushong knows a good town when he sees it, and, aside from his own immediate locality, thinks Manistique is just about the only town on the map.—Courier Record.

Charles D. Mason, who reluctantly severed his connection with the Michigan naval brigade on removing his residence, has been appointed navigating officer of the Dorothea, of the Ohio naval militia, and will continue to serve his country on the great lakes.

According to the St. Paul News of Wednesday, J. C. Laflam, formerly of this town, figured in a smashup for which no railroad man was to blame. An automobile collided with an auto truck and drove it against his engine.

James Stimpson died Saturday in the hospital, after a month's illness, the result of frozen feet. He was a native of England, fifty years old, and has no relatives in this country. The funeral was held Monday.

A perusal of the columns of the Marquette Mining Journal would indicate that E. A. Segerstein and Lew E. Niles have been active in the county to the northward in a business way during the past week.

DIRECTORY.

DR. DAVID N. KEE
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence 808 Delta Ave.
Telephone No. 44 49

DR. A. H. KINMOND,
Dentist. 41
Office over Lindblad's Grocery,
McWilliams' 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 Minnawasca Furniture Co's store.

SWENSON BROS.
Fine Furniture, Undertaking, Upholstered goods and Steamship Tickets.
Delta Avenue near Central.

CHAS. E. NEBEL & SONS
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Plumbers, House Movers, Contractors and Builders
Let us Figure on your Job

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163

Meets every Tuesday in Castle Hall,
Odd Fellows' Block 919 Delta Ave.
All Visiting Knights are Welcomed

DR. A. L. LAING, M. D. C. M.
Practice confined to Surgery and diseases of women.
OFFICE OVER GROOS' DRUG STORE
1007 Ludington St., ESCANABA
HOURS—1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
daily except Sundays. 52
Consultation at Laing Hospital, 838 Mary St.
9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

GARDENING

Is a pastime and a profitable employment for your spare hours. Now is the time to plan your garden and to think of the seeds you need. I have a full line of warranted seeds, adapted to this climate from the famous houses of D. M. Ferry, Mandeville and King Co. and the Manitowoc Seed Co. and the Madson Co. Make your selection now at the grocery of

ANDREW MARSHALL
Phone 164

Broken

is the backbone of Winter if I am any judge and we are now on the toboggan for Arbutus and Strawberries. But as some time must yet elapse before we reach the bottom of the icy hill, come down to The Harbor and let me or my lieutenant mix you a glass of something warm and comforting. I will give it to you straight if you like it better. I shall always be glad to have you come to the end of the car tracks and call on

ANDREW STEVENSON
JUST ROUND THE CORNER

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 364 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE TOWN TOPICS

Since the disestablishment of Groos postoffice, the former patrons of that office have had trouble in obtaining their mail; and a few days ago they filed a petition with the department asking for the extension of the Gladstone rural route from Duranseau's corner to the Groos location. This distance is not three miles, and the most convenient way of making the connection. Postmaster Mertz also purposes to take up the matter of city delivery. Some time ago this office was notified that an inspector would be sent to investigate; but no more has been heard. "One of the best things" says the postmaster "about free delivery is that it would obviate the practice of all members of a family calling for the mail, which often causes loss or confusion in the household, as well as burdens the office force."

Why pay 25c for one ounce of Geisler's Face Skin or Face Cream when you can get the best made in 2 ounce jars for only 35c. See for yourself at
STEWART'S PHARMACY.

The question of securing a pastor for the church has been for some time under consideration by the Presbyterian congregation here; and it is quite likely that the church will be opened with Rev. George C. Flett, formerly of this city, in the pulpit. It is believed that Mr. Flett, who is now in Illinois, could be induced to return this summer. Rev. J. M. Rogers is expected shortly to arrive for the purpose of conducting services in the meantime.

Your prescriptions correctly filled with pure drugs and delivered to any part of the city.

LABAR & NEVILLE'S

While the city has been negotiating for a right of way for its intake, it has become apparent to the Soo Line that its land does not extend as far as was thought, and that a hiatus of twenty feet exists between the pump-house and railroad property. The city is trying to purchase the acre of Cleveland-Cliffs land including and east of the intake main, which will include a small waterfront.

Sulphur as a medicine has been in use for over 2000 years. Taken with Cream of Tartar in tablet form it makes an excellent blood purifier. Get them at
ERICKSON & VON TELL

The fire department was called to the residence of M. Jacobs Tuesday morning by a blaze in the basement. An incubator which Mr. Jacobs uses in the pursuit of his avocation as a poulterer caught fire, and the house was full of smoke when the family awoke at one a. m. For a few minutes it looked like a full sized job of fire fighting, but little damage was done.

Banner Lamps are the Best and the Cheapest. We should like to figure on wiring your house. The best of Electrical work is done by the
NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO.

The commercial association has received several more inquiries in reply to its advertising for manufacturers, and is sending out circular replies pointing out the advantages of this city for furniture makers, in which line it is deemed wise to specialize. Several very optimistic promoters have been turned down, however.

Mentholine superior to Mentholatum the regular 50 jar size for only 35c, the 25c jar size for only 15c. Try them at
STEWART'S PHARMACY.

Over eighty sat down in the banquet hall of Alice Memorial church Tuesday evening at the bible class meeting. An extensive program of address and music was given following the dinner. The genuine surprise was when the class presented Rev. Mr. Field with \$100 for his services in building up the organization.

The Penslar Remedies do give satisfaction. We guarantee every bottle in the line.
LABAR & NEVILLE'S.

City Treasurer McDonald made a settlement with the county treasurer for the city's and county's share of taxes this week collected. His receipts for season were within a trifle of thirty-eight thousand dollars, all large taxpayers having paid up early.

Can you take pure crude Cod Liver Oil? It nauseates almost any stomach. Nyal's Cod Liver Compound appeals to all; the children will like it, so will you. \$1.00 a bottle at
ERICKSON & VON TELL.

The city electrician is rewiring the city hall. The old wires were a horrible example as a fire hazard; and it was no longer deemed desirable to run the hazard of having the fire department burned out. The new wiring is in conduit style.

It is to be feared that the cemetery board is a dead one. The last meeting on the books was in August, 1912. How about it, gentlemen of the commission?

An alarm Saturday afternoon called the department to the axe factory, where a small blaze had started. It was put out in a few minutes with little loss.

Garrott candies, always fresh and guaranteed to be the best at
LABAR & NEVILLE'S.

OLD NINETY NINE

AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKEY
15 YEARS OLD

Too Old to Bottle in Bond
CALL FOR IT

SOLD BY

Soren Johnson August Lillquist
Peter Peterson August Johnson
Peter Dehooge

WITH OUR BUSINESS MEN

Walter B Dahl, the new jeweler, is making preparations to install his stock, which will be on display as soon as the show cases arrive. The carpenters have already been making room for his shop in the Gladstone Pharmacy. Mr. Dahl, who has been for many years in business at Shoreham, has been appointed watch inspector by the Soo Line for this division; and in that capacity will meet many of his old acquaintances among the railroad men. He will fill promptly any orders for repairs or other work of a watchmaker and jeweler; and purposes to carry a brand new line of jewelry of excellent quality, suitable for the requirements of the trade in this city. Adv.

Frank Raville of Cheboygan, will arrive next week to accept a position with P. J. Baker. His brother, Homer was here for some time and is well known to patrons of the shop.

Eugene Martell will have his car again Monday. It recently broke a gear; and while being towed into Escanaba for repairs, was run into the ditch, breaking the frame and necessitating much work to put it in shape.

"In Old Vermont" has been secured by Manager Schilling for the Gladstone Theater next Tuesday. The company, which is playing in Manistique tonight, will present several decided novelties, including an Indian actor.

Ink, all kinds, Paste, Mucilage, Glue that sticks; Everybody uses it, best see ERICKSON & VONTELL'S window.

W. W. Gasser went up the line Thursday as far as Rex and paid several of the large customers of the Gladstone State Savings Bank a business call.

R. C. Ostrander has purchased the new five passenger Overland of Geo. C. Ogden, who has sent for another demonstrator. Mr. Ogden is making several deliveries in Escanaba this spring.

Charles S. Shing, who left Saturday via Chicago for New York city on business with the Palmer & Singer Co., is expected home next Friday.

A. E. Neff went to Green Bay on business Thursday morning.

16 inch Maple and Birch millwood \$1.90 a single cord, \$5.25 a full cord Hemlock, \$1.25 single and \$3.00 full cord; delivered to any part of the city Call up C. W. Davis, Phone 7.

Claus H. Swenson, who was ill for several days last week, is again at his business.

M. Jacobs returned Thursday morning from Chicago, where he went on a business trip.

D. McCarthy has purchased a five-passenger Reo auto and this week put it in service.

I. E. Shelley left for Chicago last Saturday to replenish his stock with the latest ideas to be found in that great market he returned Thursday.

Not So Crusty. Though immortally labeled "Crusty Christopher" by Tennyson, "Christopher North" was not without his amiable side.

Professional Dinner Tasters. In Paris there is a corps of professional dinner tasters, whose duty it is to test and pass judgment on all food prepared for banquets and similar occasions of state.

Luck. Luck is what enables a man to jump from the frying pan into the fire and put the fire out.

Thinking of Building?



Come to us and we will be glad to help you solve your building problems without putting you under any obligations in any way. We've had considerable experience in this line of work as problems like yours are put up to us frequently.

Let Us Give You Estimates

on the lumber for your building and show you our choice line of

Sash, Doors, Finish and Millwork

as well as our general stock of well manufactured and thoroughly seasoned Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Building Materials.

Come in and look at our stock

C. W. DAVIS PHONE 7.

Cloverland

Flour is winning its way in Cloverland because it is real good flour.

All the Cloverland goods are of the best of their kind, Millstuffs, Hay and Grain, vegetables, coal, wood and building material. See that you get the best by dealing with

CLOVERLAND MILLING & SUPPLY CO.

TAX LIST

The order for the sale of lands in Delta county which are delinquent for taxes of 1911 and previous years appears in this issue of The Delta, as a supplement. This publication will be continued until April 18. 52-4

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**