

AFTERTHOUGHTS OF THE ELECTION

Michigan returns are no surer and swifter than before, with all the changes of the election laws.

The opposition to Osborn in the Republican camp was too badly divided to be successful, as many observers predicted. It is now up to Mr. Ferris to show whether his popularity has waxed or waned.

Groesbeck ran heavily in the upper peninsula, where he had strong and organized support. He carried Luce, Houghton, Keweenaw, Earing, Menominee and Dickinson counties. On the other hand, in Chippewa, Delta and many others, his vote was negligible.

Prosecutor Strom received a vote in Gladstone that surpassed the estimates of his supporters here. Twenty-one votes were cast in the city of Gladstone for his nomination.

Mr. Osborn has never lost an opportunity to show his antagonism to anything pertaining to the interest of Luce county and her people, an attitude that is justly resented. No Luce county voter, possessing a particle of good red fighting blood in his veins will cast a vote for Osborn next Tuesday. Newsbury News, Osborn received 56 votes in Luce county to 375 for Groesbeck and 50 for Marquette.

George Perry is popular alike with Democrats and Republicans. He had one vote for delegate to the Republican convention and seven for the Republican convention, as well as one in his own ward for register of deeds on the Republican ticket. William A. Miller also ran strong on both tickets.

Louis Danielson was nominated by the Progressives for sheriff by four to one over C. C. Stephenson. The latter had but one vote in his own ward, there were not a hundred votes counted for any Progressive, the members of the party preferring to cast their votes in the free-for-all Republican scrimmage.

Joseph E. Bayliss came out a decided second in this and many other counties. He carried the second ward of this city, Bay de Noc and Wells township, only. Scott, who carried Delta and Menominee counties most tremendously, as well as all in the lower peninsula but Kalkaska, received a vote in his home county that was practically unanimous.

The election proved conclusively that the public appreciates the work of a faithful public servant. County Surveyor McNabb, though he did not work for reelection, received a very substantial vote of endorsement that was most general. Electors who did not have the slightest interest in governor, sheriff, clerk or prosecutor fell over themselves to cast a commendatory ballot for the surveyor.

It is something, even without success, to know that your neighbors are with heartily. Otto F. Haberman and Glenn W. Jackson received an excellent testimonial at the primaries Tuesday. Even with the small vote cast in the city, Otto received 256 votes, and Glenn 253. Their numerous friends worked hard and solidly in their behalf up to the closing of the polls. The latter was also first choice of the voters in Brampton and Masonville townships. The immense preponderance of the Escanaba vote is again emphasized.

Second precinct of Garden is Fishdam. Politicians footing up the returns usually mention the missing precinct by name.

With all but a few state returns Thursday night Osborn had over fifty thousand votes, and Groesbeck and Martindale were practically tied with a little over thirty-nine thousand each.

The Socialists had some votes at the primary, many of them only indicating their party without voting for candidates. The nominations are: governor, James Hoogerhyde; lieutenant-governor, Edward A. Kosten; congressman, Rudolph E. Miller; sheriff, Elias Ahola, county clerk, Hugh Crawford; county treasurer, Siger Swenson; register of deeds August Olson; coroners, John Maki and Claus Storsted; drain commissioner, Charles Roberg. The only prohibitionist on the ballot below the state officers was Charles T. Tuxford, so that a ticket will be named by scattered votes.

The Democratic ticket was nominated without opposition. It is like this:

Governor..... Woodbridge N. Ferris
Lieutenant Governor..... Francis T. McDonald
Congressman..... Robert E. Holston, Jr.
Sheriff..... John J. Tolan
County Clerk..... Harry L. Spooner
County Treasurer..... Rudolph Schwartz
Register of Deeds..... George Perry
Prosecuting Attorney..... Joseph F. Cuddy
Circuit Court Commissioner..... John P. McColl
Coroners..... Michael P. Fencelon
County Surveyor..... George J. Truckey
Drain Commissioner..... Clifford Barron

The Progressive party, despite its two contests, had few votes, although many tried to "split" their tickets in favor of Progressive candidates. The nominations are:

Governor..... Henry R. Pattengill
Lieutenant Governor..... James N. McBride
Congressman..... Herbert F. Baker
Senator..... Nathaniel L. Field
Representative..... Cheever Buckbee
Sheriff..... Louis Danielson
County Clerk..... John Edwin Olson
County Treasurer..... Clifton E. Bartley
Register of Deeds..... Carl J. Johnson
Prosecuting Attorney..... John L. Loell
County Surveyor..... William E. McDonald

This is the way the Republican ticket will look:

Governor..... Chase S. Osborn
Lieutenant Governor..... Still in doubt
Congressman..... Frank D. Scott
State Senator..... James C. Wood
Representative..... G. Raymond Eapson
Sheriff..... Andrew Iverson
County Clerk..... Albert J. Popin
County Treasurer..... Frank J. Hess
Register of Deeds..... George F. McEwen
Prosecuting Attorney..... Herbert J. Rushton
Circuit Court Commissioners..... D. Mead and P. Pierson
Coroners..... George C. Bartley
County Surveyor..... John L. Conover
Drain Commissioner..... Marcus S. McNabb
John Gasman

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church has adopted the "Open door" policy. Regular services every Sabbath. Subject for Aug. 30, "Waiting for the Promise" and "Getting the Crowds". The latter subject will be an intensely practical one. The sermon tells the secret of success both in church life and in the business life. It will pay you to hear this sermon. A cordial invitation is extended, a hearty welcome awaits you.

HITHER AND THITHER

Louis Voetsch, chief of Houghton police and fire departments, was fatally injured last Friday by a stray stone from a blast, and died within seven hours. Louis was known to every fireman in the peninsula, presided over the tournament here as head of the association, and many Gladstone men had just renewed acquaintance with him seven days before. The copper country was plunged into mourning by his death, and sincere sorrow is felt wherever he was known. He was a man of generous good fellowship and wide, practical sympathy; and everywhere that he was known men testify that the world was brighter and better for his living in it so long.

Come to think about it, humanity and civilization wouldn't suffer to any great extent if Germany should happen to do the unexpected by whipping Austria and Russia. Escanaba Journal. Some surprise, that—as the sporting editor says.

A flock of blackbirds, apparently of the impression that fall is here, visited in the second ward Wednesday afternoon.

A solemn requiem mass for the late Pius X was celebrated at All Saints church Tuesday morning. In addition thereto, until the termination of the present war, prayers for the restoration of peace will be said at every mass, in accordance with the dying injunction of the late pontiff.

With best regards to friends and others, the Gladstone baseball nine will finish its schedule. At the request of Negaunee the two games this week will be a double header, the Gladstone team going up Sunday morning, Negaunee will come here next Saturday and Sunday, and Escanaba and Gladstone will play Labor day morning and afternoon. Gladstone fans take notice accordingly.

Fred Artley returned last Wednesday from Minneapolis. While working on an auto there three months ago, he severely wrenched his leg, and he is just able to be about now with crutches.

Henry Blackwell and Victor Williamson went up to Trenary this Friday morning on a fishing trip, returned this evening.

A FAVORITE SELECTION

The politician is my shepherd; I shall not want for anything during the campaign: he leadeth me into the saloon for my vote's sake; he filleth my pockets with cigars; my glass of beer runneth over. He inquireth after my family, even unto the third and fourth generations. Yes, though I walk through the mud and rain to vote for him, and shout myself hoarse when elected, he straightway forgotteth me. I meet him in his own house and he knoweth me not. Surely the wool has been pulled over mine eyes and I shall dwell in the house of a chump forever.—With apologies to the corrupt practices act.

SQUIBS BY SQUIBS.

The Twins of the W. L. League defeated Escanaba Thursday afternoon in an exhibition of baseball. There was not a chance for the Marquette-Delta-County League leaders. Escanaba started strong, Garland doing the hurling, but was relegated to the coop after three and two thirds innings. Then "come-back" Henry assumed the mound until the ninth when Steny Aronson took the hill. Krasnicko, a south paw Menominee amateur twirled for the Twins and after the first inning was never in danger, allowing Escanaba only two hits in the last eight frames after they had secured three in the first. Spellman, Twin catcher playing right field poked one over the fence. A total of eight bases were stolen on Boyle, Nagle of the visitors pilfering a total of four himself. The score of the combat was 7 to 3.

Five Gladstone players, M. Olmstead, "Ducky" Stewart, Villani, Bush and Woolford, journeyed to Engadine to play with the team of that village against Newberry at the latter place Thursday. The score was two to one, ten innings. Woolford secured a two bagger off Ludlow, but got no farther then second, where he died. Olmstead held Newberry four hits and Ludlow held Engadine to three. Five hundred fans attended the game, some contrast to the attendance in the M. D. League. Newberry plays at Rapid River Sunday and Monday. The locals would like to play the Newberry team Tuesday on the local grounds for a side bet of a hundred dollars. Neutral ump's will be furnished.

GLADSTONE TOWN AND ITS SUBURBS

Earl Evans, alias Harley Davis, who has figured before in police reports, returned Wednesday evening to his home with Sheriff Curran. Having been convicted of forgery, he was paroled by Judge Flannigan in the sheriff's care, and the latter secured him a job in Gladstone. Evans took a fancy Tuesday evening to investigate the safe of Albert Latimer, at whose barn he was doing odd work, and secured some eighty dollars from it, having observed the combination. He was immediately suspected and the officers went on his trail Wednesday morning. He eluded them among the piles of lumber in the flooring mill yards, but in the evening phoned to the barn for a rig to Rapid River. Mr. Latimer went up and seized him in a saloon there. Evans, whose mentality is certainly deficient somewhere, admitted his guilt and turned over \$68. On being brought to Gladstone, he called the officer aside and gave to him for Mr. Latimer two more dollars of the latter's own money "to pay for the rig." He was taken to Escanaba, where he will be held for Judge Flannigan's attention for the former offense.

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

The Delta last Sunday received from James Snell, of Rapid River, a box of strawberries and though the mischance of the parcel post and our present awkward mail delivery had badly discouraged the package, it was apparent that the berries were of usual size and good appearance. Mr. Snell writes "They are a new variety that I started in with this spring. They are loaded with ripe berries, buds and blossoms at this season of the year. I will set 30,000 more plants on about five acres next year and they will be the best variety that is grown. This variety is a little different. It has not the genuine U. P. flavor, but it will be acclimated next year."

This is the time of the year that your system needs some soda phosphate. See the large bottles for 40 cents, smaller for 20 cents, in window at STEWART'S PHARMACY.

The new plumbing ordinance abolishes the license fee, which has been a source of much contention. A permit will be insisted on before any work is done; and all jobs must be inspected by the water or sewer superintendent. It is not probable that the special sewer tax will be passed, as there is strong opposition to it in places, equitable as it appears.

The steamer Fisher is expected at Kipling in a few days. She will take a couple of thousand tons of iron to Cleveland. This is the first load of the season.

We carry the largest line of perfumes in the city. Over fifty odors to select from. 50c to 2.00 per ounce.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO. The Eagles of Escanaba aerie, 1088, will picnic at Maywood tomorrow and have a most enjoyable time, weather permitting. Music for the event will be acceptably furnished, as customary, by the Gladstone city band.

The council held a brief special meeting Tuesday and authorized the use of the electric light poles for the attachment mail boxes. Postoffice Inspector Schlabach has been in the city this week and, it is presumed, sent in a report recommending free delivery here. However the present curtailment of public revenue may make the government unwilling to increase expense.

A large number of Gladstone's Royal Arch Masons will attend the chapter meeting at Escanaba this Friday evening. The grand officers will be in attendance, and a lecture will be delivered by Horace S. Maynard, of Detroit.

Gladstone homestead, B. A. Yeomen, will enjoy a chicken bouillon together with the prize contest and dance September 3. The committee in charge has all confidence in its ability to distract the attention of Officer Burnette long enough to secure a bunch of fine fat fowls. Olson will furnish music.

Out of forty-five who took the recent teacher's examination, twenty-one received second and eight third grade certificates. The questions were pronounced unusually difficult in some studies. There will be no lack, however, of certificated teachers in the county this fall.

There will be the first prize modern dance seen in Gladstone at Wasa Hall September 16. Prizes for best tango and hesitation waltz artists on the floor. All the up to date dances, Gentlemen, 50 cents admission, ladies 25 cents. *

The commercial association failed to meet Thursday for lack of a quorum. A meeting, however, is urgently desired, and will be held Tuesday to consider the proposition made by a Grand Rapids concern to locate here.

Lightning on Saturday night struck one of the company houses at Kipling, demolishing the chimney, and slightly injuring a little girl. This is the third occurrence of the kind this season.

A fire alarm was rung from the central school Saturday afternoon. A gasoline stove which had been used to heat water for scrubbing was turned too high and sent up a burst of flame. It was extinguished immediately, however.

A special meeting of importance to the Camp Fire girls has been called for Monday evening. They will meet at the residence of Mrs. John D. Staple.

Anderson's orchestra will furnish music for another Friday evening dance at Perkins September 4.

The customs force is not out of a job here for lack of imports, as prophesied. A good many carloads of German goods shipped before war was declared, have been received, and more are expected for them to work on.

When you think of perfume think of Vogue. The voice of the flower sold by NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

The school board will meet this Friday evening to open bids for the installation of the new boiler at the schoolhouse.

Pantry sale, by the ladies of the Mission church, at P. J. Lindblad's grocery. Saturday afternoon, September 5.

The Little Bay de Noc Ferry and Transportation Co. held a business meeting Thursday evening and appointed Floyd W. Marble manager. As this is the busy season, his whole time will be required for the work.

Sheriff Curran was called Wednesday to Ontonagon county to arrest Tony Graus, wanting for a knifing affair at Kipling a couple of months ago. Graus is known to have been working in that region.

No War Prices at



We have cleared out our stock of summer merchandise and are busy unpacking our new Fall Goods. While prices on all fabrics and everything that goes into them has risen sharply with the war, we bought these goods at Low Prices, and we think it good business policy to

GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS

the advantage of these bargains. You will say that the quality of these up-to-date goods is superior to anything you have before purchased for the money. Wait for our opening.

CLOTHIERS AND **THE HUB** FURNISHERS

Schedule of Launch Muriel

AND

Scow Maywood

BETWEEN GLADSTONE AND MAYWOOD

LAUNCH MURIEL—Leaves Gladstone for Maywood and returns every day hourly, 7:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Mason's dock. Additional Sunday Schedule: Muriel makes two trips from 10th Street dock to Maywood at 12:10 p. m. and 2:10 p. m. returning at 5 p. m.

Scow Maywood

Ready for service on SIGNAL on the above schedule between Mason's dock and Maywood.

AUTOMOBILES, TEAMS, LIVE STOCK AND VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS

PRICE 30c

each way, which also includes one passenger.

LITTLE BAY DE NOC FERRY & TRANSPORTATION CO.



She takes the opportunity we provide to make personal inspection of purchases and does not foolishly rely on misleading catalogues from mail order houses. When you want jewelry and watches, do likewise.

Dahl the Jeweler



A BANK ACCOUNT IS LIFE'S BEST INSURANCE

IN time of death the bank account proves itself the BEST KIND of insurance. You can get your money IMMEDIATELY and without question. During life the bank account proves EQUALLY VALUABLE, provided it is kept at a figure that really insures, and it pays BETTER INTEREST. Get your cash in the bank. Leave it there. You can't beat that kind of insurance. This requires DETERMINATION and sometimes SELF SACRIFICE. But it pays. A bank account WITH US is your BEST POLICY.

GLADSTONE STATE SAVINGS BANK
I. N. Bushong, Pres. G. J. Slining, Vice-Pres. W. W. Gasser, Cashier

STATE OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS ENDS

SESSIONS HELD IN CALUMET

Patrick Murphy is Re-Chosen President of the State Body—Detroit is Selected as the 1916 Meeting Place.

Lansing.—Detroit was selected for the 1916 convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the final session of the biennial convention in Calumet. The meeting closed with a banquet at which General Manager James MacNaughton was the chief speaker.

All state officers were re-elected. Patrick Murphy, of Detroit, president; Daniel Vaughan, Marquette, vice-president; Eneas McCauley, Hancock, secretary; Frank P. McQuillan, Jackson, treasurer; P. S. McGlaughlin, Wyandotte, medical examiner, and Rt. Rev. J. S. Foley, Detroit, chaplain. Resolutions of condolence were passed regarding the death of Pope Pius X, and similar action was taken by the ladies' auxiliary.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will wage a great war against intemperance. Dr. J. S. McGlaughlin, medical examiner for the order, brought attention to the increase of intemperance and urged more stringent regulations regarding the admitting of new members in order to help check the evil.

The order in Michigan has made an effective fight against the white plague. During the period since the 1914 convention there were 113 deaths of Hibernians in Michigan and of these only 13 were claimed by the dreaded plague.

During the last two years the order in Michigan paid insurance claims amounting to \$111,500. The membership was increased by 502 and has now reached the total of 3,800 in this state.

State Third in Apple Crop.

An apple crop of 210,000,000 bushels is forecast by the department of agriculture which bases its estimate on its latest reports. That is about 65,000,000 bushels more than last year, but 25,000,000 bushels less than in 1912, and about 4,000,000 bushels less than in 1911. The mean price to producers in the three months of heavy marketing September, October and November, last year, was 85.5 cents a bushel; in 1912 it was 62.3 cents, and in 1911 it was 69.7 cents.

Forecast of production by states (in thousands of bushels) follows:

Maine	5,500
New Hampshire	1,700
Vermont	2,500
Massachusetts	3,000
Rhode Island	300
Connecticut	1,800
New York	36,000
New Jersey	3,000
Pennsylvania	18,500
Delaware	400
Maryland	3,300
Virginia	12,300
West Virginia	10,300
North Carolina	7,200
South Carolina	7,000
Georgia	1,700
Ohio	10,500
Indiana	4,900
Illinois	4,100
Michigan	13,000
Wisconsin	2,500
Minnesota	900
Iowa	2,500
Missouri	11,700
South Dakota	200
Nebraska	2,200
Kansas	4,200
Kentucky	7,100
Tennessee	5,900
Alabama	1,200
Mississippi	400
Texas	400
Oklahoma	1,200
Arkansas	4,000
Montana	900
Colorado	4,400
New Mexico	900
Arizona	100
Utah	800
Nevada	200
Idaho	1,500
Washington	7,600
Oregon	3,300
California	5,300

Push Agricultural Work.

The work in agriculture at the Central State Normal school, Mt. Pleasant, will be strengthened in many ways for the coming year.

A part of the \$100,000 building now being erected will be used for this work. There will be a large laboratory room devoted to work in soils, drainage and fertilizers. The greenhouse will be a valuable addition to the work, illustrating plant propagation, forcing, handling of bulbs, etc. Plans are being made to have the greenhouse in operation for use in the fall term in the course of landscape gardening. A small typical farm chicken house will be erected and a few birds of the egg, general purpose and meat breeds will be kept to illustrate practical methods of handling poultry. The small orchard started a few years ago is coming into bearing and affords an opportunity to illustrate pruning, spraying and general care of the orchard.

Next season a farm orchard will be rented and pruned and sprayed according to modern ideas. Arrangements have been made with the government Indian school for co-operation along agricultural lines. The boys specializing in agriculture must spend a portion of their time for teaching at the Indian school in training the Indian boys in agriculture.

Expert Praises State Potatoes

Regierungsrat Professor Dr. Otto Appel of the imperial pathological bureau at Dahlem by Steglitz, near Berlin, the world's foremost authority upon potato diseases, has pronounced Michigan tubers to be among the healthiest in the United States. Doctor Appel has just completed an inspection of the potato-growing districts in and around Kent county and in the Thumb district and he has reported that the Michigan crop is much freer from disease than is that of the eastern states.

Druggists Meet in Detroit.

The difficulty of securing crude drugs which heretofore have been imported from Germany and other countries now at war, the possibility of substitutes and of producing many of these drugs in America loom large in the discussions which are to be heard by the American Pharmaceutical association.

The annual meeting of the association opened with a session of the executive council in the convention hall of the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit. The convention is being held in conjunction with that of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical association and the Michigan Pharmaceutical Travelers' association.

For manufactured drugs the United States leads the world, but crude drugs and chemicals, cannot be produced here in competition with the cheaper labor of Germany or other foreign countries. Hence when the imports from these countries ceased the United States found itself with very limited supplies or none at all. This is a situation which has been discussed from day to day in the newspapers.

Advances in prices on these drugs have brought forth condemnation from the public in many cases. Officers of the American Pharmaceutical have made only on drugs which have association assert that advances have been secured with difficulty at advanced prices and that prices had not been advanced on supplies on hand purchased before advances went into effect.

"Disabuse the minds of the public of the idea that either the jobber or the retailer has advanced prices to make a greater profit. In many lines it has now come to the point of getting no supplies at all. For instance carbolic acid, which comes from Germany and England, bandages and glycerin are among the articles the entire output of which is now kept at home. There was a small factory manufacturing carbolic acid in this country, but it could not compete with the German labor.

"Crude drugs are produced so much cheaper abroad that there has been no attempt at raising the plants here. However, the pharmacy departments of the University of Michigan, the Minnesota university and the University of Wisconsin are experimenting extensively with such plants and have established that digitalis and belladonna can be cultivated in this country, which is four or five times as efficient as the plant grown in Germany. If we can raise these plants with this increased value we can afford to pay the higher-priced American labor to grow them."

This is one of the interesting topics which will be discussed in the professional sections of the convention. Then there are legislative and educational sections which will take up matters within their province, and a commercial section, where cost and price are considered.

Urged to Raise More Wheat.

"There is no reason why Michigan should not become one of the greatest wheat raising states," declares H. E. Hooker, secretary of the state millers' association.

The lower peninsula has all the essentials for successful wheat growing. It has the climate, tempered by the surrounding lakes, and the soil, which produce a fine quality of the soft winter wheat.

"It frequently happens that the corn crop is a failure in Michigan, and little comment is made, yet farmers persist in raising corn. But when the wheat crop is a failure a great hue and cry is made, and the result is an uncertain crop in Michigan. This is not true, and if care is exercised in preparing the ground, selection of seed, planting and harvesting, wheat is as sure and profitable a crop as any."

"It would be well for wheat raisers to observe the following:

1. Be particularly careful in the selection of the seed. Plant only the best. (The long berry red variety is the best adapted for this locality.) Free from foul stuff and inferior kernels.
 2. Dip or sprinkle the seed in a solution of blue vitriol or formaldehyde for smut.
 3. Fit the ground carefully and do not sow the seed until September 20, as recommended by the state agricultural college, thus avoiding the Hessian fly, the greatest enemy.
- "The use of the foregoing formulas will insure a fine crop of wheat.
- "War is going on in Europe. The wheat producing countries will consume, if anything, more wheat than usual. They will produce much less wheat than usual. It is up to the United States to supply much of this unusual demand for wheat in Europe, and it is needless to state that correspondingly high prices for wheat will follow.

"The wheat growers of this country should take advantage of this unusual situation, and plant a large acreage of good wheat and reap the reward of coming high prices."

Articles of Incorporation.

The following Michigan firms have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state:

Driggs, Prost, Lazelle Sales company, Lansing, \$10,000.

Detroit Electric Shoe Shining Machine company, Detroit, \$15,000; Louise E. Van Hoffman, Charles M. Smith, Leonard C. Weeks.

E. Jacques & Sons company, Detroit, \$250,000; Elle Jacques, Eli O. Jacques, William J. Jacques.

Race Sorin Saddling company, Muskegon, \$40,000.

GERMAN WAR BOOK IS AID TO FOES

Take Advantage of Bernhardi's Strategy Treatise.

WATCH OUTFLANKING MOVES

Teutonic Principle Is to Attack All the Time With Superior Force and "Overlap"—Stories of Refugees.

London.—There is the best reason for believing that the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies will take full advantage of the candid exposition of German military strategy contained in the book written by General Bernhardi of Berlin, writes Edward P. Bell to the Chicago News. The German principle, according to this authority, is to attack all the time in superior strength and always to "overlap." In other words, the Germans, said General Bernhardi, when the war with France came, would hurl themselves with irresistible force against certain points in the French line of defense and at the same time outflank the enemy on the north and south.

Allies Watch Flank Moves.

The allies are especially vigilant in watching for these outflanking or enveloping movements. They have every confidence that their center of defense is proof against any assault however formidable. The allies expect to stand firm against the invaders, permitting them to break wave on wave against the line of forts, guns, rifles and mountains until they are seriously shattered and wasted and until the Russians demand attention on the east.

Then the defensive armies expect to issue from their trenches, earthworks and mountain covers and take the offensive. The object of this offensive will be to seize sufficient territory to compel the Germans, hard pressed as they are expected to be by the Russians, to conclude a peace which will be regarded by the democratic nations as safeguarding Europe from the perils

most of us had to rent the cheapest kind of rooms and buy food in the shops, thus living on a few cents a day. The Germans seized Verviers, suppressed the newspapers and subjected the inhabitants to strict control. Every window facing the street had to be closed. The houses were shut and in the evening nobody was allowed on the streets.

Prevented From Leaving the City.

"For many days every one was prevented from leaving the city. Horses, automobiles and every other means of conveyance were appropriated by the Germans unless the owners could show credentials from the German army. The Belgian citizens were reduced to a state of terror. Cannonading began at noon, August 4, and was incessant day and night, rain or shine. Houses trembled, windows rattled and at first it was impossible to sleep because of the noise. Afterward we got quite used to the uproar.

"I saw 2,000 or 3,000 Belgian prisoners marched through the streets of Verviers and it was pitiful to watch the crowds of relatives, fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts running beside the prisoners trying to throw bread and cigars to them. The captives were not given time to catch the gifts, but were ruthlessly hurried on by the German soldiers. We Americans sympathized heartily with the Belgians. Persons who had escaped from Liege told us that the Germans had taken three forts, caused a small fire in the city and captured 3,500 prisoners.

Citizens Shot at Liege.

"August 14 a party consisting of two other Americans, myself and two Englishmen and a Frenchman obtained from the German commandant passes to return to Herbesthal on the way to Aix la Chapelle. Armed with these, we attempted to get a conveyance to the German frontier, but the cab drivers were so terrified that we tried five different men before we found one with sufficient nerve to take us. Even then I was compelled to conduct the driver to the German commander to get a paper guaranteeing the safety of the cabman, his horse and his vehicle. Our horse was so old that we had to walk up the hills. The age of the beast, the driver said, was the only thing that kept the Germans from taking it.

"While we were in Liege several citizens were shot because of remarks they made to German officers and soldiers.

FIRST STORY OF TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF GERMANS INTO BRUSSELS

[By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

Brussels.—The Germans entered Brussels Thursday without firing a shot.

Yielding to the dictates of reason and humanity, the civil government at the last moment disbanded the civil guard, which the Germans would not recognize. The soldiers and ordinary police were then intrusted with the maintenance of order.

After a day of wild panic and sleepless nights the citizens remained at their windows. Few sought their couches.

Cry "Here They Come."

The morning broke brilliantly. The city was astir early and on all lips were the words: "They are here," or "They are coming."

The "they" referred to were already outside the boundaries of the city in great force. The artillery was packed off on the road to Waterloo. Horse, foot, and sapper were packed deep on the Louvain and Tervuren roads.

An enterprising motorist came in with the information and the crowds in the busy centers immediately became calm.

Burgomaster Gives Up.

At eleven o'clock it was reported that an officer with a half a troop of hussars bearing white flags had halted outside the Louvain gate.

The burgomaster claimed for the citizens their rights under the laws of war regulating an unfortified capital. When roughly asked if he was prepared to surrender the city, with the threat that otherwise it would be bombarded, the burgomaster said he would do so. He also decided to remove his scarf of office.

The discussion was brief. When the burgomaster handed over his scarf it was thus entrusted for the time being with the civil control of the citizens. The Germans gave him plainly to understand that he would be held responsible for any overt act on the part of the populace against the Germans.

Triumphant March Begins.

From noon until two o'clock the crowds waited expectantly. Shortly after two o'clock the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphant march of the enemy on the ancient city had begun.

On they came, preceded by a scouting party of uhlans, horse, foot, and artillery and sappers, with a siege train complete.

A special feature of the procession was 100 motor cars on which quick runners were mounted. Every regiment and battery was headed by a band, horse or foot. Now came the drums and fifes; now the blare of brass and soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland ueber Alles."

Death Head Hussars There.

Along Chaussee de Louvain, past St. Josse and the botanical gardens, to the open space in front of the Gare du Nord, the usual lounging place of the tired twaddlers of the city, swept the legions.

Among the cavalry were the famous Brunswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions on many bloody fields, the Zeiten hussars. But where was the glorious garb of the German troops, the cherry-colored uniforms of the horsemen, and the blue of the infantry? All is greenish, earth color gray. All the helmets are covered with gray. The guns are painted gray. Even the pontoon bridges are gray.

"To the quickstep beat of the drums the Kaiser's men march to the great square, Charles Regier. Then at the whistling sound of the word of command—for the sonorous orders of the German officers seemed to have gone the way of the brilliant uniforms—the gray-clad ranks broke into the famous goose step, while the good people of Liege and Brussels gazed at the passing wonder with mouths agape.

Crowds Want Revenge.

At the railroad station the great procession defiled to the boulevards and thence marched to encamp on the heights of the city called Koenelsberg. It was truly a sight to have gladdened the eyes of the Kaiser, but on the sidewalks men were muttering beneath their breath:

"They'll not pass here on their way back. The allies will do for them."

Many of the younger men in the great array seemed exhausted after the long forced march, but as a man staggered his comrades in the ranks held him up.

It was a great spectacle and an impressive one, but there are minor incidents that were of a less pleasant character.

Officers in Shackles.

Two Belgian officers, manacled and fastened to the leather stirrups of two uhlans, made a spectacle that caused a low murmur of resentment from the citizens. Instantly German horsemen backed their steeds into the closely packed ranks of the spectators, threatening them with uplifted swords and stilling the momentary revolt.

At one point of the march a lame hawker offered flowers for sale to the soldiers. As he held up his posies a captain of hussars, by a movement of his steed, sent the poor wretch sprawling and bleeding in the dust. Then from the crowd a French woman, her heart scorning fear, cried out: "You brute," so that all might hear.

Bear in Belgium Uniform.

There was one gross pleasantry, too, perpetrated by a gunner, who led

along a bear, evidently he pet of his battery, which was dressed in the full regalia of Belgian general. The bear was evidently intended to represent the king. He touched his cocked hat at intervals to his keeper.

This particularly irritated the Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation or any unpleasant feature of behavior.

The soldiers as they passed tore repeatedly at the national colors, which every Belgian lady now wears on her breast.

Refuse Gold in Payment.

A more pleasant incident was when a party of uhlans clamored for admittance at a villa on the Louvain road. They disposed of a dozen bottles of wine and bread and meat. The non-commissioned officer in command asked what the charge was and offered some gold pieces in payment. The money was refused.

Near the steps of St. Gudule a party of officers of high rank seated in a motor car, confiscated the stock of the news vendors. After greedily scanning the sheets they burst into loud laughter.

March Forward for Hours.

Hour after hour, hour after hour, the Kaiser's legions marched into Brussels' streets and boulevards. Some regiments made a fine appearance. It was notably so in the case of the Sixty-sixth, Fourth and Twenty-sixth. Not one man of these regiments showed any sign of excessive fatigue after the grueling night of marching, and no doubt the order to break step was designedly given to impress the onlookers with the powers of resistance of the German soldiers.

The railway stations, the post office, and the town hall were at once closed. The national flag on the latter was pulled down and the German emblem hoisted in its place. Practically all the shops were closed and the blinds drawn on most of the windows.

What It Costs to Kill One Man in Modern Warfare

The cost of killing a man is obtained by dividing the total cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

In 1870-1871 France spent \$400,000,000 in the actual expenses of the war. Repairing materials and giving succor to the victims of the war, expenses that are justly to be added, cost another \$200,000,000. France paid \$1,000,000,000 as war indemnity, plus another \$400,000,000 in interest on the sum, less of revenue, forced contributions by the enemy and upkeep of the German army of occupation. This third category of expenses, not being inevitable in all wars, cannot properly be included.

- On a similar basis here are some facts about other wars:
- Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878)—Turkey, \$400,000,000.
- Russo-Japanese war (1905)—Russia, \$1,200,000,000.
- The number of men killed or who died of wounds in these wars were:
- Franco-Prussian war—Germans, 28,600.
- Russo-Turkish war—Russians, 16,600.
- Russo-Japanese war—Japanese, 58,600.

Whence it results that the cost of killing each man was as follows:

- In 1870-1871, \$21,000.
- In 1877-1878, \$15,000.
- In 1905, \$20,400.

What will kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force most will be not the rifle or cannon, but fatigue, typhus or cholera.

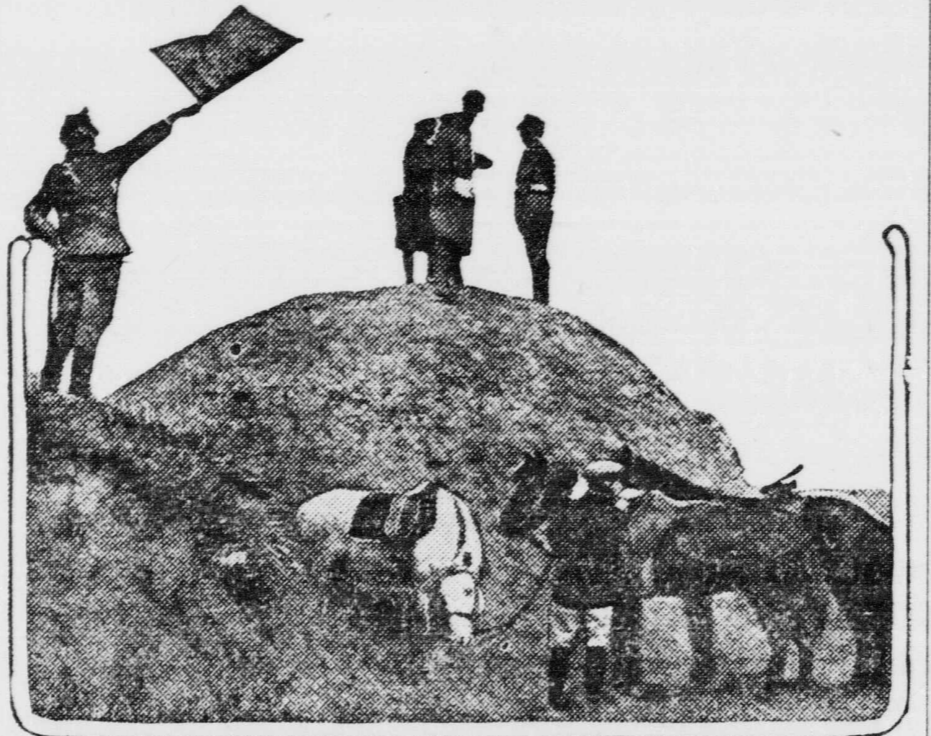
Phantom Ships.

British war vessels swarm (just out of sight) off our coast, says the Hartford Courant. German war vessels (just out of sight) are hovering about the Atlantic to capture French or British ships. Mysterious searchlights flash along the eastern horizon for the entertainment of those at the seashore. Startling, indeed—and then "nihil fit." What does it recall to the adult mind? Don't you remember that mysterious "Spanish fleet," which spread a scare all along the coast, not by any means omitting Washington? There never was any such fleet, but that made no difference. Thoughtful residents of Boston quietly transferred their safe deposit contents to similar depositories in Worcester. Conservative New Haveners went to Hartford and put them in safe deposit there. The fleet never showed up, but the scare did, and now the ghost, the same old specter, is on the job again. Will it materialize this time?

Modern Russia's Founder.

Alexeevitsh, usually styled Peter the Great, was the creator of modern Russia, the father of such civilization as Russia may be said to possess, and the founder of St. Petersburg, as well as the first czar of Muscovy to assume the title of emperor, as students know. The students also know that the father of his country, while reforming others, neglected to reform himself, an omission not peculiar to Peter—and remained to the last a coarse and brutal savage and tyrant, addicted to the meanest vices and finding his greatest joy in torturing his enemies. Often he lopped off ten or twenty heads in succession, and was immensely proud of his horrid dexterity with the sword.

GERMAN SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK



of an aggressive war for at least a century.

Even if the Germans break through the line of the allies or turn it on the north or the south they will not find the roads to Paris unobstructed. The allies are not likely to put all their money on one card, strong though that card may be. The roads to Paris are guarded by growing forces which at present will not take any part in the fighting. The battle line from Holland to Switzerland is merely the first barrier the Germans must clear.

Chicagoan Tells of Trip.

Louis A. Dumond, the Chicago municipal investigator, has reached London after a fortnight of interesting and severe experiences in Germany and Belgium.

"August 3, while I was in Hamburg, the army began to mobilize," said Mr. Dumond. "Troop trains were running in all directions and the regular schedules were reduced hourly. The American consul advised me to leave immediately and escape to London by way of Belgium. I left Hamburg the same afternoon and was due on the Belgian frontier at 12:30 a. m. The train was delayed at every station and at Cologne we were forced to wait two hours. We reached the German frontier town of Herbesthal at ten o'clock the next morning.

"There we found that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium and were marching in the direction of Liege. The Belgians had destroyed the railroad from Herbesthal to Verviers, which place I managed to reach. The trains had stopped running and it was impossible to return to Germany, as Americans had been ordered to leave that country.

Says Roads Were Blocked.

"I made numerous attempts to get through Liege ahead of the German army, but was unsuccessful, either because the roads were blocked or I was turned back by German bayonets. The banks were closed and no shops, hotels or business men would cash checks, recognize letters of credit or trust any one. English and American travelers had little Belgian money and

diers. Apart from this the Germans appeared to treat the citizens well and paid for their supplies. The larger portion of the population who work in the woolen mills are reduced almost to starvation. The Germans buy most of the meat, bread and other supplies, and no supplies can be brought in from the outside.

"At Herbesthal we were searched and examined by German officers, and were then allowed to take a military train to Aix la Chapelle, from which place we got a cab to the Dutch frontier. At the village of Baaz they told us that we could get a train to Maastrecht. On arriving there we found the Dutch army mobilized, practically all the trains used for soldiers and the main roads and bridges blockaded to resist an army of 150,000 German soldiers just outside.

"We deemed it inadvisable to wait at Maastrecht for a possible train, and the next day we hired an automobile. This broke down at ten o'clock that night. The chauffeur worked frantically two hours to repair the machine, but at midnight announced that it was impossible to run on account of a flat tire. Finally he consented to go on.

Left Stranded in Auto.

"At 1 a. m. we were still twelve miles from Helder, whither we were going. The chauffeur stopped in the village of Durne. He refused to budge and left us stranded in the middle of the road while he roused nearly every one in the village in search of a horse and carriage. He returned in an hour or so and announced that it was impossible to reach Helder, and that we must spend the night in Durne. The next morning we got a train from Durne to Rotterdam. We found that city flooded with Americans from all parts of Europe, most of them possessed of only the clothes they were wearing. The next morning we caught a train to Flushing, and thence came on a crowded boat to England.

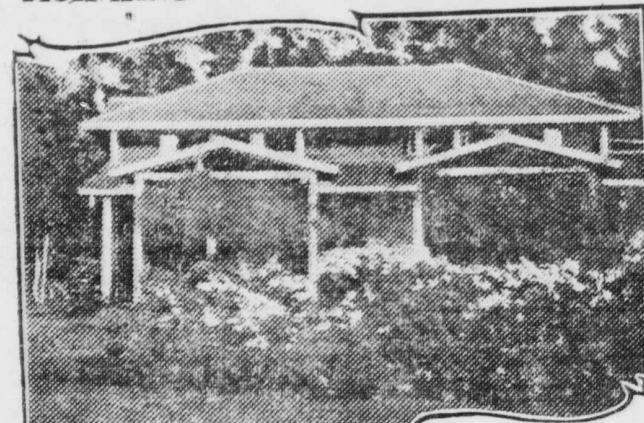
"German officers in Liege assured us that they had captured the forts, driven the Russians back on the eastern frontier and would be in Paris in two weeks.

"LAYING OFF" IN HAWAII

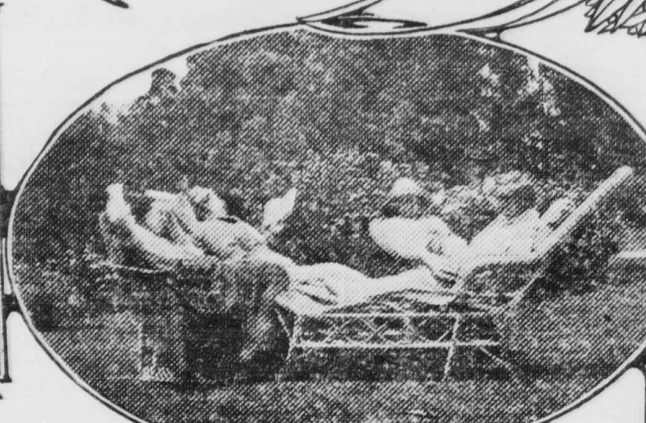
By KATHERINE POPE



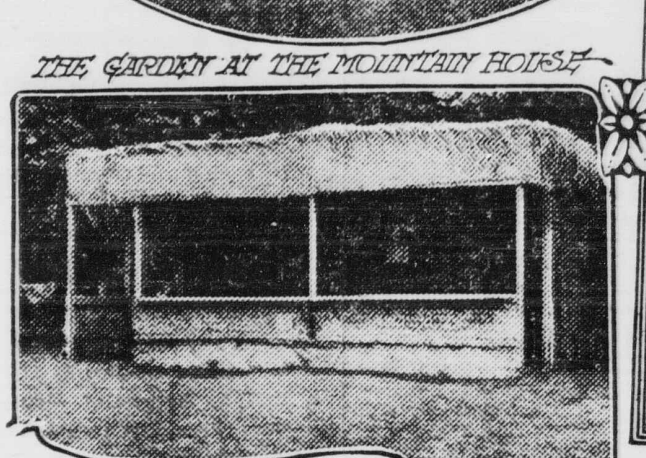
READY TO LEAVE TOWN FOR THE MOUNTAINS



ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, 5,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA



ON A SWOLLER IN THE MOUNTAINS



A THATCHED RETREAT NEAR THE SEA



JAPANESE SERVANT AND THE PET HORSE IN THE MOUNTAINS



A MOUNTAIN NEST

THE planters use the term as freely as the dinner-pail men in the states, and one takes to it easily, presently can think of no true substitute.

Hawaii is a wonderful land in which to "lay off." I can easily name a number of more desirable places in which to labor, but the islands are the "great, good place" in which to refrain from labor. And this is evidenced by the growing number of "retired" folk who are taking up residence here; though witnessed much more emphatically by the Hawaiians themselves; than move on earth no more repose-full, superior, truly aristocratic beings. "Plenty" snobs there are in Honolulu, but the unsalably superior souls are the native-born, the native race, who, aloof from the barred bustling haoles (whites), walk in unmoved calm and philosophy. And this air of large leisure worn by a goodly part of the population, the "low latitude" of the islands, with other temptations of nature, invite all to loitering or play.

For play, too, is one of the persuasions of the land, and though at sea-level the temperature remains ever at summer reading, the uplands and far heights are brisk and breezy, and every one of the eight islands is mountainous. Hawaii has the highest mountains of any islands in the world, and her lesser ranges, also, offer to the mountain climber no little of hazard and excitement, as well as infinite beauty. Certain persons return year after year to the little island world; in the ambition to explore still unknown valleys, scale unforgetting baffling palls (precipices), essay again a path to a pathless summit.

On the largest island, Hawaii, there are three mountains, one of which is over eight thousand feet in height and each of the others more than thirteen thousand. On the much smaller island of Maui, old Haleakala bulks large and towers high; few grander sights are to be studied than the view from the top of this mountain; the battling of the clouds below; the narrow isthmus of Maui joining on to those West Maui mountains that upraise a noble wall opposite the greater range; the giant crater; the distant islands floating in the water. On a clear day from the summit may be seen all the islands of the group except Kauai; over on the big island, Hawaii, snow-capped Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa stand forth, though distant a hundred miles; the entire island of Maui lies revealed.

The people who say one can "do" Hawaii in very short order, are very likely the people that declare the Hawaiian language is easy to learn. To "do" them takes considerable time and considerable effort. But they are very worth while, they are as responsive as the race whose name they bear—or who bears their name. Seashore or mountainside, bride path or trail the tramper cuts for himself, auto highway or cowpath on the wide ranch lands, all lure and give rich return to those that respond to their call.

The horse not so very long ago was king in the island, ruled supreme, richman, poorman, beggarman, thief, all were dependent on equine carrying. Everybody knew how to ride, everybody had a horse, planter and Pahe (Chinaman) meeting in this on a certain equality. But now, for one reason and another, horses are getting scarce and cost a good deal more to keep than they used to. And while the expense of riding has increased, the pleasure has decreased—owing to automobile and motorcycle. But for mountain trips the horse still holds its own, and I know no better way to play in Hawaii than to travel mauka (mountain-ward) with a willing steed, climbing up and up and up to where "the trail is narrow and the path is dim"—but no "panther" clings to the arching limb. The mountain forests are of much beauty and interest, both the reforested heights and the slopes still in possession of the native trees. Giant ferns, great-leaved, aspiring vines, wild bananas and tall shrubbery, help make a tropical jungle, though the cool air, the energy of horse and rider, do not bespeak the tropics. Birds are few, but one would rather see none than be accompanied by the bold, raucous, multitudinous mynahs of the lower levels. These pests, as one ascends the mountain, give place to an occasional skylark, whose song and soaring fit in well with a holiday mood. Occasionally in the wilds the little native olive-green bird separates itself from the protecting foliage; and once in a while that other son of the soil, a rose-colored songster, is heard and seen. But bird life is not a feature of the islands; the forests are almost silent, almost destitute of animal life.

Wild flowers are as scarce as native birds. One occasionally comes upon the Hawaiian begonia, drooping, large-petaled, pink and gold, very lovely. Sometimes the bloom of the jasmine shines out white and starlike and sheds its fragrance far abroad. The flowers of the wild ginger, one kind pure white, the other a creamy yellow, fill the air with intoxicating sweetness. But the dominant mountain odors come from the greenery; perhaps from the trailing malle, a myr-

tle-like creeper of which the Hawaiians are inordinately fond; perhaps it is the wholesome scent of the eucalyptus trees, whose straightness, slimmess and pervading spiciness remind one of the pine woods of the North; perhaps there is but a lush ferny smell.

There is one native tree growing in the mountains that bears a blossom very unique and delicately fragrant, the chua. In its time of full blossoming the tree's often stocky form presents the appearance of a huge crimson bouquet, there are such myriads of silky pompon flowers. Perfect pompoms they are, and very well made, each silken thread about as hard to pull out as a thread of manufactured silk from a milliner's creation. The flowers are woven into beautiful garlands, or leis, as the natives call them, and on the streets of Honolulu the stranger always turns to look again at a wreath of lehua blossoms, the deep coloring, the character of the flower, being so unusual. And a still more beautiful mountain bloom, to my mind, is that of the ohia, cousin to the crimson blossom. This is of the same shape but smaller in size and its shade is the richest old-rose. A party descending from a trip mauka with each member sporting a lei of lehua or ohia, feel very lucky indeed, proudly display this trophy of ascent to and dalliance in a real mountain region.

In Hawaii one need not go to the states to get the tonic of the cold; one can take to a mountain hut and in mountain life arrive at invigoration. I write at this moment from a mountain retreat located at an elevation of 5,000 feet; sit clothed in khaki and sweater, and with a great downy scarlet blanket cushioning my chair and enveloping my feet. Evenings the household indulges in a fire of crackling and pungent, eucalyptus logs, and nights I have on my bed from four to six blankets! This abode and the acres about, are stolen from a great cattle ranch on the slopes of the mountain of Haleakala, and I cannot but wonder how our host ever was able to get any sort of sleep from the great landed estate. Glad indeed I am that he was able, and that I am allowed to sojourn here in my present "laying-off." For the spot is of rare beauty—even in this land where beauty is such a commonplace.

The little retreat lies midway up the mountain, a seven-mile ride by horse and the summit is reached. But one has no call to take the slow, arduous climb very often, for there is such a ravishing view from this viewpoint. Most of the island lies spread out below, rolling ranch lands leading down to green cane fields with the sea beyond, and over all a dome so vast and blue one thrills at the immensity and beauty. On clear days three islands float off there in the sea, and behind us the summit stands out sharp and challenging, a long line with little or no curve or cut.

On our deep, level lawn high clumps of geraniums and fuchsias glow richly colorful in the mountain air, at the window blue hydrangeas peer in, down in the little garden a Mareschal Niel rose blooms riotously, beyond our rates real dandelions dot the pasture lands and there are occasional purple thistles. As I stroll about the enclosure, or ride without on the ranch, I marvel that all these homey flowers and weeds, this bracing air, can really be a part of sub-tropical islands. My present comparatively luxurious mountain life—hair me; resses, French china, Jap servants, etc., etc.—is very pleasant indeed, but I was equally at ease the time I spent seven weeks in a cowboys' hut in the Walaana mountains on Oahu, where I slept on fern beds, drank my coffee (but good quality) from an enamelware mug, several of us shared the services of one "boy." In the humbler holiday there was the keen, pure upland air; the beds of dry ferns, piled a foot or so high, were very comfortable; one clever China

boy could do wonders over an outdoor fire; wild turkeys were numerous and easily obtainable, and a near-by gulch yielded taro (Hawaii's chief vegetable), sweet potatoes, papayas, etc.

There, as here, I tramped and climbed and rode in the daytime; there, as here, evenings I blanketed myself like an Indian and lying on the hillside looked at ease upon glorious sunset and wondrous moonrise, then sought a snug shelter and spent a snug evening. The simple life may be followed in Hawaii very successfully by the sea, though here one may be tempted, as Beatrice Grimshaw says, to "go native" a little too much. Bare feet and a holoku (native dress) seem suitable costume, and once taken to, it is hard to return to the burdensome trappings of conventionality and cold climates. Of course, on the beach or, near Honolulu, the haole (white person) would not dream of such a thing, but "on the other side the island" many indulge in this dream.

To the newcomer a thatched shelter appeals as the most appropriate dwelling, as the right setting for life on coral strands, but in these days of prosperity and display one has to search far in Hawaii before coming upon such simplicity. Not long ago I stumbled upon the ideal, a little shack close to the sea, yet pleasantly screened from its glare by rows of feathery ironwood trees, and here I cast anchor for a season of laziness. It was very pleasant for awhile, very restful and restful. At night I went to sleep to the sound of the skylark. A dip in the ocean was followed by breakfast under the ironwoods, then a stroll along a winding road and a view, over the hedges of spider lilies, over the distant canefields, of misty mountain valley, lofty peak and dome. Afterward a hammock in the alley of ironwoods; or canoeing with a native fisherman; or lying in the sands idly watching a holoku lady put her head down into a box with a glass bottom and peer about the waters in pursuit of bathing. In the cool of the afternoon, clad in a bathing suit I indulged in "barefoot joy" along the beach, took a second plunge, then donned a fresh holoku and went in to dinner. And the day was done.

NEW CURE FOR BALDNESS

Yes, they say a new cure for baldness has been discovered in Boston, warranted to grow hair on a bone or whiskers on a cake of ice. So the man with a clearing on his pate will come in for a few more bromidic joshes from the gentlemen with incandescent imaginations. It may serve to check the torrent to remark that it is believed that the first cure for baldness was discovered in the early part of the reign of that Pharaoh of Egypt who was drowned while chasing Moses and Aaron on moving day for the land of Goshen. At any rate the Pharaoh was bald and physicians of his time peddled remedies for baldness, no there is a case of circumstantial evidence. As baldness has persisted until this date, it is to be presumed that some of these baldness cures have been bald fakes. The Boston cure may be a perfectly legitimate thing, able to do all that is claimed for it—but there may be persons who will prefer baldness to hair, not considering hairlessness as much of an affliction as constant visits to the barber shop. There are all sorts of opinions among us, you know.—Detroit Free Press.

MIXED.

Silas—I don't believe you pronounced that word right, Jonas.
Jonas—That's the way Phil Albricht pronounces it. He's a college aluminum and I guess he ought to know.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Great pity were it if this beneficence of Providence should be marred in the ordering, so as to justify merit the reflection of the old proverb, that though God sends us meat, yet the devil sends us cooks.

WHAT TO DO WITH GRAPES.

Grape juice cannot be too highly recommended as a wholesome, nutritious and attractive drink. It may be served as an invalid's drink and prove a most valuable one, or as a refreshing drink for a hot day for anybody.

Wash, drain and stem the grapes. Put them in a deep kettle, mash well with a wooden potato masher and heat slowly, adding a very little water. Cook until the grapes look much lighter in color, then drain in a jelly bag, made of three thicknesses of cheese cloth. Wring the clothes out of hot water, put into it the hot pulp two quarts at a time, and hang up to drain. When no more of the juice drops, squeeze the pulp as dry as possible, keeping the cloudy portion separate. To a quart of the juice add a cupful of sugar or less, cook for twenty minutes, then bottle and seal the corks with wax.

Spiced Grapes.—Wash and stem the grapes, rejecting all that are not perfect. Remove the pulp by hand, dropping the pulp into a kettle and cook until the seeds may be easily separated in a sieve. To this sieved pulp add the skins, then measure. For four quarts add a half pint of good cider vinegar, three pounds of granulated sugar, one ounce of whole cloves, a half ounce of cassia buds and two ounces of stick cinnamon. Tie the spices in a cloth and put into the kettle with the vinegar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Add the grape mixture and boil until thick as marmalade. Bottle and seal.

Grape Ice.—Boil together a pound of sugar and a pint of water, cool and add a pint of grape juice and the juice of one lemon. Freeze as usual.

Spiced grape jelly is most delicious for an accompaniment to game. For grape ice cream use a pint of cream, a cupful of sugar or less, a cupful of grape juice and a tablespoonful of cream. Freeze.

Grape Marmalade.—Prepare the grapes as for spiced grapes and mix the pulp with an equal measure of sugar, simmer until thick and smooth. Put up in jars and seal.

What a strange thing is man! And what a stranger Is woman! What a whirlwind is her head, And what a whirlpool full of depth and danger Is all the rest about her. —Byron.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

A good dish for supper, breakfast or luncheon is an omelet, and they may be varied with different seasonings as to make them constantly new.

Savory Omelet.—Beat the yolks of two eggs until thick, add a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, add seasonings of pepper, salt and onion juice or a bit of grated onion. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a hot omelet pan, stir in the well beaten whites and pour into the pan. Stir with a spoon until it sets. Fold and cook well done on both sides. Cheese may be used instead of parsley for variety in flavor.

An omelet pan is best kept for that purpose exclusively as it must be smooth in order to have a good looking omelet when turned out.

Bombay Toast.—Beat well four eggs, add one half tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of chopped capers, a dash of cayenne. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and when hot stir in a tablespoonful of anchovy paste and the egg mixture. When it thickens take from the fire and spread on thin slices of buttered toast and serve at once.

Cucumber Fritters.—Peel and grate a number of large cucumbers, press out all the juice from the pulp and measure. To each pint allow one tablespoonful of melted butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream, two eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and one-half cupful of sifted flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder added. Beat well and drop by spoonfuls into smoking hot fat. Drain on paper and serve hot.

Tomatoes à la Indian.—Cut rounds of bread and saute in butter until brown on both sides. Cut firm tomatoes in thick slices, two for each

slice. Shape a good sized green pepper into strips, dip in boiling water, then drop into ice water. Wipe the tomatoes and fry in hot butter. Lay a slice of each on each slice of bread, season well and sprinkle with the pepper, cover with another slice of tomato. Garnish with yolk of egg hard cooked and put through a ricer, with a little parsley.

Man's mind a mirror is of heavenly sights, A brief wherein all marvels summed lie, Of fairest forms and sweetest shapes the store, Most graceful all, yet thought may grace them more. —Robert Southwell.

SUMMER FOODS.

Green corn is so good in its natural state cooked on the cob that it is usually served in that manner. There are, however, many good dishes which may be prepared with it which are both appetizing and wholesome.

Green Corn Pudding.—Score the kernels of two dozen ears of sweet corn and press out the pulp. Add a cupful and a quarter of milk, three eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt, season well with pepper. Turn into a well greased baking dish and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Jersey Pie.—Line a pie plate with a crust filled with apples, add sugar, nutmeg, bits of butter and bake; then pour over sweetened whipped cream for the top crust and serve.

Peach Trifle.—Boil together for five minutes one cupful of sugar and a cupful of water, dropping into it the pits from a quart of ripe peaches. Skim them out and lay in the pared peaches, stewing slowly until they are tender. Set aside until cold, then press through a sieve. Line a glass dish with pieces of cake dipped in orange juice, pour over the peach pulp and cover with sweetened whipped cream, flavored with almond.

Breakfast Corn Cake.—Cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter. Beat into it one cupful of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, two cupfuls of milk and two cupfuls each of corn meal and white flour, sifted with one teaspoonful of soda and three of cream of tartar. Lastly add the beaten whites of the eggs and bake.

Egyptian Salad.—Take cold boiled corn, but from the cob, a bit of chopped onion and red pepper, a few cooked peas and bits of potato and a sprinkling of parsley, mix with French dressing and serve on lettuce.

We suffer from disease through ignorance. We escape through knowledge. We make them hope and hope is health. Science stands holding out resources, devices and remedies we are too stupid to use.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

To keep the kitchen range black and clean looking, wash it off each time with the dish water, using a cloth kept for that purpose.

Keep a large mouthed jar near the sink to take all the scraps of soap and when there is sufficient, add a little boiling water and have a soap jelly which will be nice for dish washing.

When stubborn spots refuse to be removed from the kitchen floor, especially grease spots, soak newspapers in soda water and lay on the spots, wetting the paper occasionally to keep them moist.

When a candle is too large for the stick, hold the candle in a little hot water to soften then push it into place and it will hold firmly.

Cream cheese beaten until it is almost foamy, served with plum jelly and wafers makes a most tasty dessert.

When preparing pumpkin for pies cut up the pumpkin skin and all, just removing the seeds. Cook until soft then put through a sieve or colander and let it slowly dry out on the stove or in the oven.

When string comes around packages do not spend time rolling it, hang it on a nail out of sight where a string may quickly be pulled when needed.

When stains get under the nails use an orange wood stick dipped in oxalic acid.

Nellie Maxwell.

the abnormal sound can be distinguished from other noises, and with a little experience the exact point from which it comes can be discovered.

A Scruple.

"Did that stout and stupid prodigal show any qualms when his overjoyed father set him down to a feast to celebrate his return?"
"No; why should he?"
"I thought he might feel like a cannibal if he were to eat the fattened calf."



WHY do you start the day off with a cereal? Why do you give well cooked cereals to children? Because there's health in good cereals. Our line of fine groceries includes all the popular cereal foods, most of which you are familiar with.

We have specials in them every once in awhile. Everything in best grades of groceries. ELOF HANSON GROCER—PHONE 48

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.

For a season the socialists of Europe may rest. Emperors are doing their work for them.—New York World.

A Los Angeles judge has decided that a widow is a woman whose husband is dead. We don't believe even the United States supreme court would have the nerve to reverse that decision.—Des Moines Register.

Condolences to the Kansas City Star which undertook to publish Carlyle's celebrated denunciation of war in entirety and had the cleverest shaft elicited by the spelling of Dumdudge as "Dumdredged" all the way through. St. Louis Globe Democrat. Cheer up, the neighbors are in the same boat up here.

The American Protective Tariff League has issued a request to all producers: "Please report to us any article or articles of use in agriculture, mining or manufacture in the United States for the supply of which we are dependent upon any foreign country. Give details." We suggest "wops," "gimmies," "Bohunks," etc.

The automobile license plates for Michigan next year will be the "classiest" yet decided upon, according to attaches of the secretary of state's office. It will be a dark blue background and white letters. In the upper left hand corner, where the plate of the state is now painted, the plate will sport the same embossed in aluminum.

The Gladstone State Savings Bank of Gladstone has passed its second milestone. The bank has enjoyed an almost phenomenal growth during two years it has been in existence. The officials of the bank are five wives and as its record proves are extremely popular. I. N. Bushong is president; G. J. Sluening, vice-president; W. W. Gasser, cashier.—Michigan Investor, Detroit.

There are twenty-four commercial schools and business colleges in Michigan. The 1911 enrollment was 7,032 pupils. It is estimated that more than half this number completed commercial courses and a large number are now employed in Michigan business institutions. In the entire nation there are 618 business colleges and commercial schools and they accommodate 160,557 students annually. This is an average annual attendance of 260 pupils per school.

Copper country Pythians had the pleasure recently of entertaining for a short time several distinguished members of the order. The visitors were there on their way home from Winnipeg where they attended the supreme convention. Included in the party were Union B. Hunt, president of the insurance department; S. M. Davis, representative from Colorado who is making a tour of the Great Lakes; Philip T. Colgrove, past supreme chancellor; W. H. Loomis, major general of the military department, and J. S. Henry, one of the Eastern representatives.

A game reserve 22 miles long and containing 10,000 acres is being prepared in the Upper Peninsula in Luce county. This is the first of a group of game reserves proposed by the public domain commission. That body expects to use 200,000 acres for that purpose. Land Commissioner Carlton said: "Michigan will soon be without game unless game reserves are established." Mr. Carlton conceived the idea of establishing joint game and forest reserves several years ago. The state has 522 forest reserves now with a total acreage of 600,000.

Houghton county has established an employment agency. It is in charge of County Clerk Kaiser and its purposes is to seek work for the unemployed men of Houghton county, men who have been laid off by the mining companies as a result of the effect on the copper market of the European war. He will get out a circular to be mailed to various employment centers, particularly to the harvest fields and to the granges, advising employers that men are available in Houghton county. The county will assist insofar as possible these men in reaching any point at which they may obtain work.

The 1910 census figures for industries in Michigan have been issued. Of the workers, who were 1,112,998, or 39.6 per cent of the total population, 355,825, or 30.2 per cent of their farmers or lumbermen; 36,502, or 3.3 per cent miners; 382,414 engaged in manufacturing, 7089 in transportation, 104,414 in trade, 11,636 as public employes, 51,564 professional men, 91,869 domestics and 48,474 in clerical work. The great bulk of them were between the ages of 21 and 44, only 27 men in the thousand between those ages being unemployed. In Michigan in 1910 there being 14,512 males and 4,781 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 3.3 per cent of the males and 3.1 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were gainful workers. This a great reduction from the percentage of ten year before.

MICHIGAN POTATO PATCH The Michigan potato patch contains 364,000 acres this year and the total production will be approximately 37,099,000 bushels.

POINTERS ON PRINTING BY PROFESSIONAL PUBLICISTS

It may not be discovered at a glance, but you may set it down as certain that cheap printing is produced like anything else cheap—by putting less material or labor into it than it should have.—Impressions.

It takes practise to put into printed words the conviction that you might be able to convey by spoken words.—Ad-viser.

Patronize a printer who has more than paper to sell. You can get paper anywhere, but it takes brains to do good work.—Wardle's Words.

The insurance policy against bad advertising, which is a synonym for bad business, is good printing. No matter who it is, the man that does good advertising by means of good printing succeeds. He succeeds because the man who has the gumption to see the value of good printing has the gumption to get along. Paper and ink don't make good printing. They go a long way but they are not all by any means—it depends on the printer who moulds the type, ink and paper into a perfect whole.

THE GLADSTONE DELTA INTELLIGENT PRINTING.

000 bushels, according to estimates made lately by the United States Crop Reporting Board. The condition of the crop is 19 per cent of normal and the price at the present time is averaging around 67 cents per bushel. Michigan is the leading potato States of the Union.

In the United States there are 3,708,000 acres planted to this product and this year's production is estimated at 369,614,000 bushels by the Federal Department of Agriculture. This year's crop will exceed the average crop of the past five years by approximately 3,000,000 bushels. The nation's production last year was 331,525,000 bushels, and was produced on 3,668,000 acres of land and sold for \$227,903,000, or an average of 60 cents per bushel.

George M. Mashek has received 250 yearling ewes, shipped from the state of Washington to be placed on his farm at Cornell, establishing the first extensive ranch of its kind in the district. The animals are of excellent breeding and will form the foundation for an extensive flock. Mr. Mashek has 160 acres under fence and will begin at once the work of fencing other tracts owned by him near Cornell.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

To the Republican Electors of the County of Delta:

Notice is hereby given that a Republican County Convention will be held in the Court House at the City of Escanaba, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September, A. D., 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in the city of Kalamazoo, on Wednesday, September 30th, 1914; for the further purpose of choosing the Republican County Committee, except chairman and secretary, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Table listing delegates from various townships including Baldwin, Bark River, Bay de Noc, Brampton, Cornell, Escanaba, Fairbanks, Ford River, Garden Township, Maple Ridge, Masonville, Nalmna, Wells, Escanaba City, etc.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, August 12th, 1914. Republican County Committee. I. C. Jennings, Chairman. Matt Fillion, Secretary.

August 1, 1914 September 19, 1914 STATE OF MICHIGAN The Circuit Court for the County of Delta in Chancery.

At a session of the said Court held at the Court House in the City of Escanaba, in said County of Michigan, this 17th day of August, 1914. Present the Honorable Richard C. Flannigan, Circuit Judge. Lewis S. Gillette, Complainant.

Philip W. Herzog, S. J. Herzog, Mrs. Frank Rogers, Blanche M. Herzog, Mrs. B. Partridge, Elmer J. Herzog, Mrs. G. W. Herzog, Mrs. Gardon Brannon, Ralph W. Herzog, Frederick C. Scherfberg, Frank H. Anson, (Grimmer Circuit Judge, State of Michigan, at Detroit, Connors, George Engelking and Austin S. Merrifield, Defendants.

In this case, it appearing by affidavit on file, that defendant, Austin S. Merrifield, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the State of Missouri; and that defendant, Grimmer, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the State of Minnesota; and that defendant, Philip W. Herzog, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the State of Wisconsin; and that defendant, S. J. Herzog, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the State of California; and that S. J. Herzog is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the State of Ohio.

It is further ordered that the said complainant cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in this said county, and that such publication shall be continued within twenty days of the date of this order, and that publication shall be continued therein once in each week for eight weeks in succession, or that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served upon the said defendants, respectively, at least twenty days before time above prescribed for their appearance.

RICHARD C. FLANNIGAN, Circuit Judge.

Examined and countersigned and entered by me. JOHN A. SEMER, Register in Chancery.

GLENN W. JACKSON, Solicitor for Complainant. Business Address: Gladstone, Michigan.

August 1 September 5 Homestead Notice U. S. LAND OFFICE, MARQUETTE, MICH. July 17, 1914

Notice is hereby given that Frank Bourasseau of St. Jacques, Michigan, who on August 30, 1909, made homestead application No. 0185, for SW 1/4 Section 12, Township 40 N., Range 20 W., Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make one year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before county Clerk of Delta county, at Escanaba, Michigan, on the tenth day of September, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sam Bourasseau, of St. Jacques Michigan; Rose Simon; Joe Mixson; Thomas Bourasseau. OZRO A. BOWEN, Register.

LOST OR STRAYED TWO MORE GAMES

Gladstone journeyed to the Hammett City Saturday morning for two games with the Ishpeming team. The result was the same as usual, close scores with Gladstone on the small end. The weather was anything but ideal for baseball, it rained all through the Saturday contest, making the grounds soggy and sticky. The Sunday weather was cold and the grounds wet as they were the previous day. Saturday's game was a fairly good one. Goulette and Monte Olmstead the two southpaws, being opposed to each other. Ishpeming scored all of its runs in the first two frames piling up three in the first, on two hits and some misplays and two in the second on three hits. Of the nine hits scored off Monte, five were bunched in these two innings. Gladstone scored its first run in the third on two hits and in the ninth, with Monte on first, secured by a single, Loeffler drove out a homer scoring two more but the rally was not forthcoming for another two.

Summary

Summary table for Gladstone vs Ishpeming game 1. Columns: Gladstone (G), A.B.R., H, P.O., A, E.

Summary table for Gladstone vs Ishpeming game 2. Columns: Gladstone (G), A.B.R., H, P.O., A, E.

Earned runs—Ishpeming 3; Gladstone 3. Home runs—Loeffler. Two base hits, Flannigan, Villani, Bush. First on balls, off Goulette 1; off Olmstead 4. Sacrifice hits Mack (2). Left on bases Ishpeming 7; Gladstone 5. Stolen bases Villani, Embloom. Wild pitches Olmstead 1. First base on errors Ishpeming 3; Gladstone 2. Struck out by Goulette 2; by Olmstead 3. Doubt plays—Stewart 1. Hit by pitcher Flannigan, Stewart. Umpire T. Dyer.

The Sunday game was lost to the locals by the score of six and five. Gladstone scored two runs in the first on two hits and two errors. Ishpeming forged ahead in the second on four hits and errors by Gladstone. Ishpeming scored one in the third and one more in the sixth on one single and many errors by Gladstone. The locals tied the score in the sixth and seventh, when they combed four hits for three runs in the two innings. Ishpeming went out in the ninth when two hits mixed with an error netted the ended run. Loeffler's fielding featured.

Summary

Summary table for Gladstone vs Ishpeming game 3. Columns: Gladstone (G), A.B.R., H, P.O., A, E.

Score and hits by innings: Gladstone—2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5. Hits—2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0—7. Ishpeming—0 3 1 0 0 1 0 1—6. Hits—1 4 0 2 1 1 0 2—12.

Earned Runs—Ishpeming 3; Gladstone 1. Stolen bases—Foley, Villani, Stewart, Adamson. Wild pitches—Caldor (2). First base on errors—Gladstone, 1; Ishpeming, 5. Struck out, by Adamson 11; by Caldor 9. Passed balls—off Adamson 2. Sacrifice hits—Geeelan. Left on bases—Gladstone 4; Ishpeming 8. Umpire—T. J. Heard.

SQUIBS BY SQUIBS

Frank Scanlon of Escanaba fame and also some from Green Bay made his first appearance at Louisville Sunday when the Colonels decided to try him out when the game was won. He twirled the last two innings, allowed one hit, a base on balls, and whiffed three besides getting a single himself. Carlo, the greatest pitcher of all time, has hooked up with Peoria, in the Three Eyes League and won his first game last week by the out-out route, four to nothing. He tried a rescue act on Sunday, but was pelted quite hard which combined in with three walks and two wild pitches left him on the small end of the game 10 to 2.

The locals boosted their fielding average in two games, no less than fourteen errors were made in the trip up north. Our Escanaba outfield got three hits in the two games. Gaedtko, the pitcher who was with us for several weeks was tried Monday by Wausau, and was slammed for nine runs in the eighth inning. Dutch Flath and George Hirm accompanied the locals on their weather-beaten trip.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Cement, Lime, Brick, And Other Building Materials CARRIED IN STOCK Let Me Figure on Your House Bills C. W. Davis 1112-24 DELTA AVENUE, PHONE 7. GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Business and Residence Lots for Sale on Easy Terms. C. A. CLARK, Agent.

Rapid River played the Marinette Athletic club last Sunday and was defeated by the Wisconsin team by the score of eleven to two. DeLoughery was on the mound for Rapid and was given a severe mauling. House, for the visitors, struck out fifteen of the Rapid warriors and allowed only four hits.

Manistique administered Garden a severe drubbing last Sunday at Escanaba, defeating the latter team in a score of 3 to 0. MacLaurin and Harsbman were Manistique battery, and MacLaurin again demonstrated his ability as a pitcher, striking out eighteen men, and allowing three hits. Truckey and Sullivan occupied the points for the Garden team. Truckey struck out fourteen men and allowed three hits.—Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.

OPENING OF MUSIC CLASSES

The music classes of All Saints' School will be opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph, August 31. There will be this year three music teachers. A limited number of pupils will be taken. Those desiring of entering the classes are requested to make arrangements with the Sisters this week, in order to secure their lesson books.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CULLED FROM RAPID RIVER NEWS

We are starting out on our second year in spite of the predictions of a year ago that we could not last six months and in doing so we are buckling on our armour with a grim determination to give to the people the very best little newspaper that it is possible for us to give them. We have learned to realize that the field here is too small to support a newspaper so in the future we will make the paper of more general interest.

John E. Wright of Cooks Mills who owns several forties just this side of Cooks Mills and on the east edge of Delta county, several years ago discovered strong indications of heavy iron deposits on a forty he owned at the time and after extensive investigations he proceeded to buy up all of the adjacent descriptions. Satisfying himself that a pay streak could be located he has a drilling machine on what he considers a most likely spot and is now drilling and fully expects to find iron deposit in paying quantities.

While Mrs. Rufus Burt was visiting her mother for an hour Monday afternoon, some one who evidently was pretty familiar with the lay of the land entered the home and pilfered a bureau drawer of 30 dollars in cash leaving no clew as to who did the trick nor even a grounded suspicion.

BRAMPTON NOTES

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter DuBrock a son, Aug. 15. Mrs. Anna Baker was in Gladstone last Thursday. Miss C. Lynn of Escanaba is spending the remainder of her vacation in Brampton. Mr. O. L. Sheffer and L. R. Sheffer of Foorland, Ill., were in Brampton last week visiting J. L. Sheffer. Flossie and Kenneth Marshall have returned to their home in Gladstone after spending a week in Brampton.

WILL THE TEST COME? Will the United States be put to the test in the European war?

Congress has passed the registry act, permitting foreign built ships when owned by Americans to take on American registry, and from our point of view, they will be neutral as is any American built, American vessel. There are, however, indications that some of the European

nations will not view the procedure with complacency. If we buy German ships, as seems to be the most likely result England and France may hold that their transfer and purchase during war time from a foe is illegitimate. The United States would in that case, be forced to declare herself. It is hardly likely that the allies would push the matter to a point of war, but with their tremendous superiority on the seas they may feel that a settlement with the New World power might as well be had now as at any other time.—Marquette Chronicle.

DRAY AND BAGGAGE LINE

Light and heavy teaming to any part of the city and vicinity. W. H. SELLERS & SON NINTH STREET PHONE 14

HOT ROAST BEEF MAY BE HAD IN AUGUST

Lillquist's buffet at any reasonable hour. With it, the finest in the land, you can have your choice of beverages from many lands, the Fjords of Norway, the sunny Vegas of Spain, the Champagnis of France, or the hills of Rhineland. But don't forget the Roast Beef. Yours, 905 DELTA

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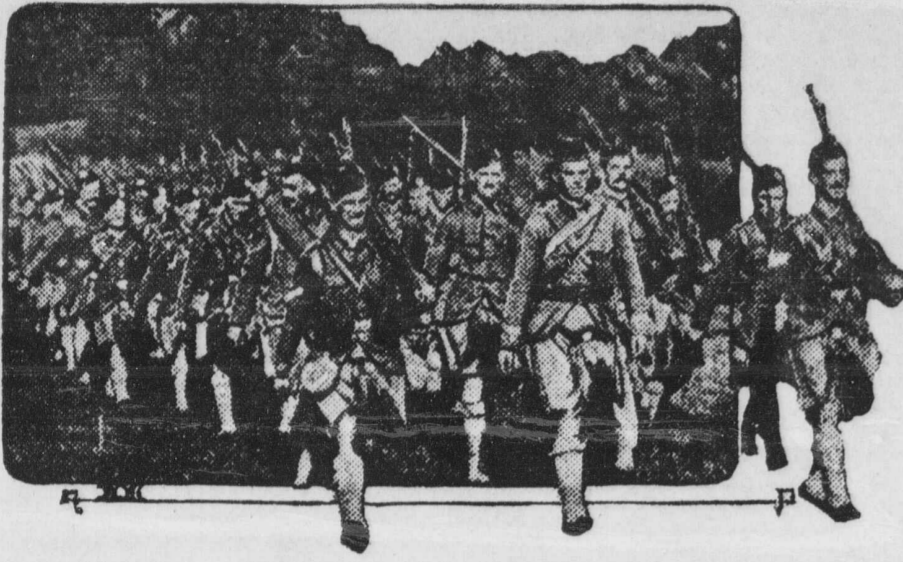
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HIGHLAND REGIMENT MOVING TO THE FRONT



ATTACK OF ALLIED FORCES REPULSED

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES FORCED TO RETREAT BEFORE GERMANS.

BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

French War Office Admits Serious Reverse in Attempt to Check Prussian Invasion of Belgium—Namen Falls.

London, Aug. 25.—The French and British troops opposing the invasion of the German army in Belgium have suffered a serious reverse, according to the official announcement issued by the French war office. In the battle line, which extends from Mons to the Luxemburg frontier, several army corps, composed of both British and French, took the offensive on Sunday against the Germans, but their plan of attack failed, owing to "unforeseen difficulties," as described by the official statement, and the troops retired on the covering positions.

The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy, and the French officials describe the Germans as being obliged to establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine.

Germans Capture Namur.

Namur has been captured by the Germans, according to official announcement. The fortress upon which the allies placed their main dependence to hold in check the advancing hordes of the German main strength after they had swept past Liege has given way before the advance of the enemy.

Namur is at the Junction of the Meuse and Sambre rivers.

Its fall without a word of warning or any such prolonged siege of guns as was deemed necessary to reduce it to submission before the German advance indicates that the attack must have been sudden, sharp and terrific and that the main strength of the German field forces must have centered for the time being on this one objective.

Charleroi Battle Continues.

The fighting at Charleroi continues. The armies are engaged in combat on both sides of the River Sambre. The furious cannonading ceased yesterday afternoon, but was resumed in the evening with renewed intensity. Echoes of the thunder of the great guns can be heard as far as Maubeuge, France.

A dispatch from Paris said it was officially announced that Luneville, Amance, and Dieulouard, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, had been occupied by the Germans.

Germans Claim Big Victory.

From Berlin there comes a message saying official announcement was made there today that the German army commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg had defeated the French army at Neufchateau. It captured many guns, flags, and prisoners, including several general officers.

German armies under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Crown prince Friedrich Wilhelm, and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pursuing the French.

Clash on Historical Fields.

London, Aug. 24.—After three weeks of preliminary maneuvering for strategic advantages the first great battle of the European war began on Saturday when the German army clashed with the allied Belgian, French and English forces on the blood soaked historical fields between Namur and Charleroi, Belgium.

While nothing definite is known of the strength of the opposing forces, it is safe to assume that nearly 400,000 men are engaged on each side, the

battle line extending over twenty miles. There is no doubt that the battle will rage for several days.

Refugees Tell of Clash.

Refugees from Ostend have brought confirmation of the fact that the main armies are now engaged. They say that the fighting seemed to center in the vicinity of Charleroi during the early morning hours, but later the scene of action shifted toward Namur. The greater portion of the German troops, according to the refugees, have not passed the river Dender, which lies to the east of Ghent and Bruges, although previous reports asserted that those two towns had already been occupied by the Germans.

Germans Make Steady Advance.

Apparently without serious check the German advance is sweeping through Belgium. Following the capture of Brussels the troops of Emperor William are forcing their way steadily and rapidly to the north and west. The plan appears to be to overrun the whole of northern and western Belgium. At the same time the Germans appear to be drawing closer to the French frontier. Southwest of Brussels they are investing Namur on the Meuse.

The Germans have occupied Ostend and Bruges. Ghent was captured yesterday. The Chronicle prints a dispatch from Folkestone saying passengers arriving there from Ostend report that German patriots were in that Belgian seaport last Friday.

Antwerp Ready for Siege.

Antwerp, Aug. 22.—This city is being placed in a state of siege. All foreigners will be asked leave as soon as possible. King Albert and the general staff are now here. The forts are all manned and the civil guard has been directed to act under orders from the military. Fast channel steamers have been requisitioned to carry the noncombatants to places of safety, either in England or France.

The defense plans call for the flooding of certain sections of the approaches to the forts to a depth of between two or three feet, depth sufficient to prevent the bringing up of artillery and yet not deep enough to permit the enemy to use boats.

There is grave doubt whether the German plans consider any serious siege of Antwerp. The defenses of the city are considered impregnable. There are three lines of forts, the final and naturally the strongest having been completed in 1908. The entire approach from the land is carefully guarded, while British or French warships can be sailed directly up the Scheldt to aid in the defense.

Austrians Lose Big Battle.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The first detailed account of the great battle between the Servians and the Austrians, which lasted for seven days in the territory on the frontier between Siabatz and Losnitza, has just arrived in Paris by telegraph from Kragujevatz, sent by Henry Barby, war correspondent of the Paris Journal.

This battle ended in a victory for the Servians. The Austrians precipitately retired, seeking to recross the river Drina. The Servian army pursued them with drawn swords, inflicting great slaughter. When the fugitives reached the bridges the artillery had already opened fire.

Rome, Aug. 24.—A message from Nish states that the latest reports of the Austrian defeat at Losnitza are that the Austrians lost 15,000 and that the Servians captured eighty guns. The Servian losses also were very heavy.

No Invasion of France.

London, Aug. 21.—The Germans have at last occupied Brussels, but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have recaptured Muehlenhausen and it still seems true that, after eighteen days of fighting, there are no German troops on French soil.

On Germany's eastern frontier there has been considerable outpost fighting which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration. There have been no serious collisions in this region as yet, however. Austria is too much engaged with Russia and with the need of helping Germany to make much progress in her campaign against Serbia.

Prince's Death Confirmed.

London, Aug. 21.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the third list of German casualties, aggregating 1,000 men killed or wounded, mainly infantrymen, has been published in Berlin. The correspondent adds that the Cologne Gazette confirms the report that Prince Frederick William of Lippe was killed at Liege.

Italian Army Mobilizes.

Geneva, Aug. 25.—Italian troops, according to thoroughly reliable information reaching here, are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. According to reports, the Italian army has been raised to 800,000 men.

fast in the south to Diep in the north, and in the next few days the first stage of the war will have been settled definitely.

Czar Goes to Front.

London, Aug. 25.—The Central News has given out a message from its Rome correspondent saying that a dispatch received from St. Petersburg declares that Emperor Nicholas has gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has now taken the offensive in full strength.

JAPAN ISSUES WAR DECREE

Kaiser's Disregard of Ultimatum Brings Immediate Action at Expiration of Time Limit--Mikado Issues Order for Land and Sea Attack on Germany--Bombardment of Fortress Begins.

Tokio, Aug. 25.—The bombardment of Tsing-Tau, the fortified seaport of Kiau-Chau, the German possession in China which Japan has demanded Germany give up, has begun. In addition to the Japanese war vessels, British, French and Russian ships are taking part in the blockade of the port.

Tokio, Aug. 24.—The imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany was issued Sunday night. It officially inaugurates hostilities in the far east as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum. The text of the proclamation was made public simultaneously in Tokio, Washington and London.

The Japanese government immediately ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea, handed to the German ambassador his passports, and notified the powers that a state of war existed between Japan and Germany.

German Garrison Is Prepared Official Japanese circles estimate that three months will be required to reduce Tsing Tau, the fortification at Kiau Chau. The German garrison is reported to be fully provisioned for a siege enduring eight months.

Count von Rex, the German ambassador, probably will leave for America, either on the Minnesota, sailing Aug. 27, or the Manchuria, which departs on the 29th. Georg W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany.

Austria Avoids War.

Austria has avoided war with Japan by agreeing to dismantle the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, now at Tsing-Tau. Owing to the strained relations, the Austrian ambassador had been preparing to leave Tokio, but when his government agreed to the dismantling of the cruiser he let it be known he saw no occasion to quit his post.

An imperial ordinance gives German merchantmen until Sept 5 to discharge their cargoes and sail away safely under the protection of a passport.

Text of Declaration.

Following is the text of Japan's declaration of war on Germany: "The imperial rescript: "Issued at Tokio, Aug. 23, 6 p. m. "We, by the grace of heaven, emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects: "We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effects of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the far east by the maintenance of the strictest neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country and Germany is at Kiau Chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising the seas of eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the far east is thus in jeopardy. "Accordingly, our government and that of his Britannic majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such meas-

ures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part being desirous to obtain that object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war."

Japs Will Localize War.

Washington, Aug. 25.—"Japan has officially notified the United States that she will confine her activities in the war situation to the far east," said Secretary of State Bryan on Monday.

From now the political interest of the United States in the world war will be concentrated on the movements of Japan in China and Pacific waters. Although the administration has faith in the assurances of Japan's intention to localize the conflict, it is realized that exigencies may arise which will broaden Japan's activities to an extent that will be extremely distasteful to this country.

The position of the United States as set forth in Secretary Bryan's note of three days ago has met with the approval of Japan. In that communication the United States "notes with satisfaction" that Japan promises to maintain the integrity of China, that Japan sought no additional territory and had pledged herself in pursuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to the maintenance of the principle of the "open door" in China and equal opportunity for the commercial interests of all powers.

RUSSIAN BATTLE FRONT NOW IS 680 MILES LONG

London, Aug. 22.—Russia has begun an aggressive campaign against both the German and Austrian frontiers, taking the city of Lyck, eighteen miles west of the east Prussian frontier, and moving steadily forward at many points along a line 680 miles in extent.

This movement was put under way a fortnight before the Germans expected it.

The Central News correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

AUSTRIANS SHELLING THE SERVIANS



Austrian fieldpiece firing at the Servians during the battle near Semlin.

3,000 Belgians, 4,500 Italians, 2,600 Russians, 2,000 Swiss, 1,000 Spaniards, 600 Romanians, 325 Luxemburgians and 125 Americans.

All these volunteers were obliged to wait until the completion of the mobilization of the French regular forces, which was accomplished yesterday. In the meantime 30,000 foreigners, resident in France, have inscribed their names provisionally on the rolls of a committee calling itself "the friends of France."

Only those volunteers resident in

Paris presented themselves today. It will take several days to comply with all the formalities and examinations and make the men into anything like an organized body of troops.

ENGLISH PUBLIC ALARMED

London, Aug. 21.—Dispatches from the front make it perfectly clear that the first great battle of the war has commenced. There have been encounters reported from Bel-

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

DEMAND FOR BETTER ROADS

No Reason Why Portion of Tax Should Not Be Used in Putting Highways in Better Condition.

There is a growing demand for more and better road making during the autumn months. In many localities the roads become filled with deep ruts and the wheel tracks so depressed during the summer that they collect rains which soon wash them into gutters which soon ruin the roads for heavy loads and comfortable travel. There is no reason why a portion of



A Durable Stone Culvert.

the road tax should not be used for putting the highways in good condition for travel, says Northwestern Agriculturist. The split log drag and other road-making implements should be put to work before the ground freezes. The outside of the roads should be brought into the center of the track which will establish a crust that will shed the water, rather than retain rains, which are sure to occur during the late fall and early spring months. Roads having a full-high center are quite sure to remain in good condition during the rainy season of fall and spring. Steep hills, where water is apt to collect in wheel tracks, should be provided with open gutters on each side into which rains may be diverted with an occasional crest over which water cannot pass. Approaches to bridges and culverts should be so filled with earth that vehicles of all kinds may pass over them without serious jolts and jars. Roads are much improved when covered with gravel. This is a season of the year when such work can be accomplished at a minimum expense. Every township should own gravel pits from which road-making material can be cheaply obtained. Concrete roads will soon become popular. The same material only should be used in making small bridges and culverts. A good quality of sand and gravel is necessary to make serviceable concrete. Every farmer should have a special interest in all roads adjoining his premises and leading to market.

INCREASE THE LAND VALUES

Strong Argument in Favor of Good Roads is That They Enhance Value of Bordering Farms.

It takes all kinds of arguments to interest the numerous types of men found in every community in public improvements. One man will sanction and work for good roads when he is convinced that they will shorten and expedite the haul of some special crop that he produces. Another will assist because he owns a motorcar. One of the most effective arguments is that good roads will enhance the value of farms bordering upon them, says Breeder's Gazette.

Several real estate dealers in Iowa have begun to advertise land as located "on the Lincoln Highway." Experience has shown that this is a strong "talking point." Of course the great national road is not finished, but it is already famous, and since it will steadily increase in historic interest many properties abutting it will probably acquire an augmented selling value. Unfortunately only a small percentage of farms are located on the Lincoln Highway, but that thoroughfare marks the inauguration in this country of the old-world attitude toward convenient and pleasant highways and byways as a means of socializing and upbuilding a large-hearted, broad-minded citizenship.

Age of Progress.

The age is progressive. Fifty or sixty years ago this country began to build railroads, and now we have more than nearly all the rest of the world together. In place of crude industrial facilities, we have the very best on earth; yet we are behind other civilized nations in the improvement of our roads. We are beginning now to do with our highways what should have been done long ago.

The spirit of good roads is heralded.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS

Iron Mountain.—Helmer Bohman, aged nineteen years, son of Master Mechanic Charles Bohman of the Pewabic mines, was electrocuted near the mine when he took hold of a guy wire against which the wind carried a live wire. The live wire carried 2,300 volts.

Kalamazoo.—"There is nothing to it. It's a frame-up," cried Joseph Wallraff, a prisoner in the county jail, to a crowd of 200 standing outside the building. Wallraff is believed by officers to be implicated in the murder of Hal Davis here seven years ago.

Muskegon.—Word was received that Edward Bennett of Manistee, well-known locally, had a fall from a pile driver in that city and died from the injuries. This makes the fourth accidental death in the Bennett family recently.

Jackson.—District elders were elected by the Michigan conference of the Free Methodist church in this city as follows: Detroit district, E. J. VanAntwerp; Spring Arbor district, W. H. Wilson; Kalamazoo and Coldwater districts, W. C. Muffet. Bishop W. T. Hogue of Chicago addressed the meeting.

Vassar.—Dr. Charles Williams, aged eighty-one, better known as the "Indian doctor," died from an overdose of belladonna administered by himself. He was born in Austria and was stolen by the Indians when nine years old. Made his escape from them nine years later. He had made his home here for the last 18 years with Oliver Loomis.

Flint.—Sheriff Green was notified that Charles Fisher, who is wanted here on a charge of grand larceny, is under arrest at St. Ignace. Fisher is alleged to have stolen \$74 in money and a gold watch belonging to Henry Beck, a fellow-boarder in a local boarding house. The theft was committed August 11, and suspicion was directed against Fisher because of his disappearance immediately afterwards.

Hillsdale.—H. V. Baker has received word from his son, Dr. Charles H. Baker of Bay City, who went to London as a delegate to the International Medical and Surgical Institute, that he and his family are in Holland, the safest place on the continent. He states that there is great difficulty in securing funds and that as a matter of economy he is living in very cheap lodgings.

Hastings.—The Wesleyan Methodist conference has acquired the Methodist Protestant church, congregation of 106 and Pastor O. J. Montgomery of Eaton Rapids. The transfer was made because the Methodist Protestant congregation had become so small it could no longer support a church, while the growing Wesleyan congregation needed a place of worship.

Grand Rapids.—A giant powder bomb was received here through the mails by William J. Mickel, deputy state food inspector, who has been active recently in prosecutions at Muskegon and Manistee. Mr. Mickel carefully cut open the wrappings and found that the cover of the box was arranged so that upon opening matches would ignite and cause an explosion. It was turned over to United States postal inspectors.

Owosso.—Miss Edith Sutton, a traveling saleslady, elected to stand trial when arraigned in municipal court charged with having "jumped" a board bill of \$29 at the National hotel, where, according to L. G. Heyer, the proprietor, she stayed for three weeks and only paid three dollars. Miss Sutton says Heyer's claim amounts to more than she owes and that he agreed to wait until September.

Muskegon.—Run over by his own automobile and then arrested because he refused to be taken to a hospital, was the experience of Herbert Knowles, a well-known real estate dealer of this city. Knowles attempted to start his car and was so successful that it leaped ahead and ran over him and finally crashed into a telephone pole half a block away. Dr. G. L. Lefevre, who was passing, offered to take Knowles to a hospital, but he refused to go.

Houghton.—Louis Voetsch, forty-nine years old, chief of the Houghton fire and police department, was killed on the principal street of the city while on his way to his home for supper by a rock thrown by a blast in an excavation in the Copper Range railroad yards, 1,000 feet away behind the towering electric light plant. He was struck unconscious and never recovered. Chief Voetsch was a native of Houghton, a member of the Houghton fire and police departments for 25 years. The blast that killed him was set off by his personal friend, August Giesing, master carpenter of the Copper Range railroad, who is distracted by the accident.

Kalamazoo.—While some one was waiting on the telephone for him to answer, J. A. Salter, sixty, committed suicide by hanging himself by his sister. He instructed her to wait a minute while he went to the barn. "I have a little matter to attend to at once," he said. Five minutes later she went to the barn to remind him of his telephone call. She discovered his body hanging by a strap from a beam. Despondency over the death of his wife last winter in Albion is given as the reason. Two days ago he prepared his will.

INDIANS STILL "MAKE RAIN" AS DID THEIR FATHERS IN THE LONG AGO

Efficacy of Cow-Tails as Storm Producers, an Article of Faith With Euchie Medicine Men—Interesting Ceremony in Which Indian Prays for Rain for His Corn—No Rain, No Pay for Performer.

New York.—The government at Washington gave permission recently to a band of Sioux to hold a modified sun dance on one of the reservations out in the Northwest. It was explained that the resident agent had instructions to confine the ritual of the ceremonial to its purely religious features, eliminating those fanatical demonstrations, designed to appeal to race prejudice, which have worked so much injury in the past. It was a sun dance, under the clever manipulation of the cunning Sitting Bull, which led to one of the most frightful Indian wars.

While the sun dance is the best-known by name to white men, yet it is by no means the most important of aboriginal seasonal feasts. When Capt. Sam Geer of Talleguas, Okla.—the "Indian Nation," as it is still called by old-timers in the West—arrived at Hempstead, L. I., a few days ago, on a short visit, he told how the Euchie were "making rain" to save the corn.

"In the southern part of the old Creek reservation, in what was the Indian territory, is located the Euchie village, which holds the remnants of a once powerful tribe that was subdued by the Creeks many years ago," said he. "I passed through this village one hot July day. The weather had been dry. No rain had fallen for weeks and the grass was scorched to dust-colored hay on the ground. Driving along the road a short distance beyond the village, I saw a crowd of Euchies on the banks of a small stream. There were many squaws in the gathering, and, wonderful to relate, they were silent. I pulled up the horse and asked John Sixshooter, the Creek guide who accompanied me, the meaning of the assemblage and of the silence which prevailed. He shaded his eyes with his hands, looked at the crowd for a few minutes, and said:

"Reckon they is 'bout to make rain. I see the old medicine man an' some o' th' things they use when gettin' ready for a play o' that kind."

"Do they really make rain?" I asked.

"Well, they say they do; but, like th' white man, they sometimes say a derned lot more'n they mean."

"We drove over to the Euchies. John had reckoned correctly. Rain was badly needed in the country, and the Indians had called upon their medicine man to provide a bountiful supply.

"The members of the tribe were massed on one of the banks of the creek stolidly regarding the medicine man, who stood some fifty yards away on a little grass-covered knoll which was clear of tree or shrub. He was perfectly naked. At his feet was a tub, three-quarters full of water from the adjacent stream. The tub was a plain wooden affair, such as is used

doubt, by design. It would not do for the members of the tribe to know all the medicine employed on such an occasion. They might witness the theatrical display; but without the precise form of the communication to His-sak-i-ta Eemisa they were powerless to make medicine on their own account.

"The prayer concluded, the medicine man closed his hands, which all the while had been extended, and drew them slowly to his breast. He began another prayer in an undertone, extended his hands, opened them when at the full length of his reach, closed them and drew them to his breast as before.

"Seems to be pulling on unseen strings," I remarked to John.

"That's whatever; he's jist doin' that same," replied the guide.

"After repeating the string-pulling performance a dozen times, the medicine man, still muttering a prayer, reached over the side of his tub and picked up the cow tails. He shook them in the air over his head with a quick, jerky motion, laid them down and began again to pull on the unseen strings in the northwest. Three times, at regular intervals, the medicine man shook the tails. Then he stepped from the tub; emptied the water on the ground, and retired into the forest to the northwest, taking tub and tails with him.

"Later I asked the old chief of the

rowed much of their medicine from the older and larger organization. The Meesocoes inhabited the country east of the Mississippi river; but occasionally the young braves crossed the big stream to hunt on the buffalo grounds some distance to the west. When they got up a herd of buffalo the game, on being disturbed, had a habit of throwing their tails in the air, preliminary to a mad gallop for safety. If the weather had been dry the herd was soon lost in a cloud of dust. This did not bother Mr. Indian very much, for he could track the beasts and gradually run them down. If a rainstorm should come up overnight, however, the buffalo tracks were soon washed out, and the herd, very likely, escaped. So the Indians interpreted the flirting of the buffaloes' tails as an appeal to the Giver of Breath for rain. The medicine men incorporated the tail-shaking in their medicine for that reason. It was "good medicine" which they had learned from the beasts.

Creeks the meaning of the performance I had witnessed at the Euchie village.

"First," began the chief, "let me tell you that only a few Sundays ago I heard a white man preacher pray for rain. Now, what was the difference between the white man's appeal and that of the Euchie medicine man? You don't care to say, eh? Well, I'll tell you the difference, and a very important one it is, from the Indian's standpoint. If the medicine man brings rain he saves the corn crop, and, in return for his services, he receives a portion of the crop raised by every Indian in the tribe. No rain, no crop; no crop, no corn for the medicine man. The white man preacher gets his corn whether he brings rain or not."

"But tell me: If the medicine man fails, what excuse has he to offer? Those chaps always leave a hole through which to crawl, without disturbing the popular belief in the efficacy of their medicine."

"You observe," replied the chief, "that the rainmaker seemed to be drawing on 'unseen strings' from the northwest. The rain always comes from the northwest in this country, and those 'strings' were attached to rain-clouds. He was sure to draw the clouds to himself, and there would surely be rain unless some enemy of his, or of his tribe, had planted a hatchet, edge up, between him and the clouds! If a hatchet had been buried

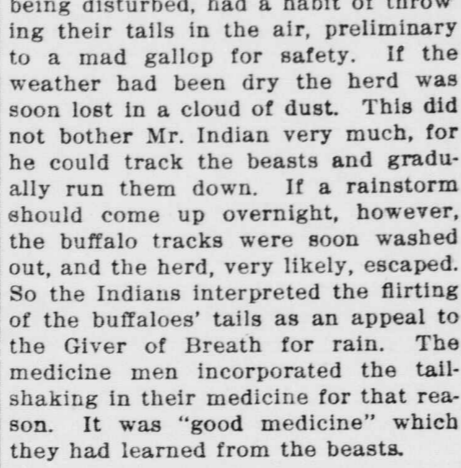
to the northwest, why, it is perfectly plain the strings would be cut in passing over the sharp edge, and, consequently, the medicine man would lose his hold on the clouds.

"Then if there should be no rain Mr. Medicine Man would make it convenient to find a buried hatchet the following day, while if there should be rain he would be careful to say nothing of a hatchet or of hatchets?"

"Well, something of the kind."

"And the cow tails?"

"That feature of the performance I have tracked back to the early days when the Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles and the Chickasaws were known as Meesocoes. The Euchies were a neighboring tribe, and, doubtless, bor-



Indian Musicians.

RISK LIVES FOR FOSSILS

Wisconsin Scientists Collect Rare Specimens in Desert of the Far West.

Madison, Wis.—After months of hardship and danger in the desert, Dr. M. G. Mehl and assistant, G. M. Schwartz, have brought to the biological museum of the University of Wisconsin a wonderful collection of prehistoric fossils gathered in New Mexico and Arizona.

More than a ton of the specimens brought in by the party are entirely new to science, and some tell the story of life and the world of over three million years ago.

Doctor Mehl and Mr. Schwartz went to Flagstaff, Ariz., where they secured a wagon outfit and a Mexican guide. Then they made a 65-mile drive across the desert, with no water except what they carried with them. They camped on the Little Colorado river and suffered much from sandstorms. At times water was very scarce and their lives were in danger. They were also threatened by Indians.

Bear Jumped into Carriage.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—As Frank Lewis was driving on the North Mountain a large dog jumped from the seat on the carriage and rushed into the woods, to return a few seconds later with a black bear at his heels. The dog took refuge under the carriage and the bear followed him. The horses became excited and bolted, the bear following for nearly two miles.

Ninth Visit of Burglars.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Burglars made their ninth annual visit to Frank Knapfer's sporting goods store, carrying away a stock of revolvers, as usual.

ONE WOMAN'S WAY

By JAMES ANTHONY, JR.

Old Greene would have to retire soon, and then there would be an upheaval in the office. Nuttall, the junior partner, had lately come into the firm. He was an aggressive, dominating man of thirty, and had twice offered the colonel a substantial sum for his interest in the business. Col. Francis Greene was sixty-four, and losing his grip. It was time he retired.

But what a shake-up when he should go! Twice the rumor of impending changes had scared the employees. They were all Colonel Greene's people, and most of them were middle-aged, for the colonel would never hear of discharging an employe. It was on this one point that he had held fast against Nuttall.

"We've got to get younger men," insisted Nuttall, clenching his fists. "The business needs new blood."

"Come, Nuttall, we are getting along pretty well as it is, it seems to me," the colonel answered. Nuttall could not move him. He had tried to buy Greene out. The second time the colonel had promised to take the matter under advisement.

"I'm getting old, I know," he said, "but I want time to think about it. Somehow it would break my heart to get out of the business, Nuttall."

Nuttall snorted and withdrew. He did not know that the colonel was thinking of his people. They had always been like a big family there. For ten years little Miss Slavin, the chief stenographer, who must have been nearly forty and looked thirty-five, had gone to the colonel's bachelor quarters at his hotel every Saturday to receive his confidential letters. Nuttall did not like that; he was jealous of Miss Slavin, and everybody knew that, when Greene sold out, she would be the first to go.

They were talking the matter over in whispers. Gregson, the book-keeper, whose head was entirely white; Andrews, the head of the ship-

ping department, who had gone in with the colonel when they were young fellows of the same age; Peter Train, the head of the costs department, who was forty-five and just too old to find another billet.

"I guess it's all up with us," said Andrews. "The colonel isn't ready to go yet, but he'll go this fall, and then we'll be in Queer street. And I've saved less than five hundred. All my life I've drifted—"

"And I didn't know that my life had more than begun," said Peter Train. "That's a fact. I've always looked on myself as a boy, till the last year or so."

"The first gray hairs generally come with a shock," white-headed Gregson. "However, we fellows had better begin investigating the hair-lyes, because we'll need them pretty badly soon."

"I think you boys are altogether too pessimistic," said little Miss Slavin sharply, looking up from her work. They looked at one another. If anybody knew what was in the wind, Miss Slavin knew. But she was the old colonel's confidant; she could not talk to them as they talked to one another. They caught at each hint that fell from her lips.

"Yes, too pessimistic altogether," Miss Slavin repeated, bending over her letters with a heightened color.

"Colonel Greene only needs six months in Europe to set him up, and he'll be good for another twenty years."

"He works too hard," murmured Peter Train. "I always told Andrews that."

"Andrews doesn't know what he's talking about himself," replied Miss Slavin.

There was no more to be said. But such of them knew that his time was limited. And each one looked anxiously after Francis Greene as he passed into his office every morning, to be accosted by the harsh, aggressive voice of Mr. Nuttall.

Nuttall would not make a success of the business. There was not a man who would not have sacrificed himself for the colonel; but Nuttall didn't understand the needs of the

customers. A good deal of personality had gone into the upbuilding of the business. Nuttall was a machine-made man. Under Nuttall the prestige of the old firm would soon be lost. But Nuttall did not understand.

Days went by and weeks; and gradually it became apparent that the colonel would not be able to remain long at the head of affairs. He blurted out the truth to Miss Slavin one Saturday, as she sat in his room taking dictation from him.

"My doctor tells me I may have twenty years before me," he said. "But I've got to give up work. I've got to turn affairs over to Nuttall. I hate the thought of leaving you all—especially you, Miss Slavin."

Miss Slavin, working diligently over her notes, did not say a single word.

"Do you know you have come to me every week for ten years, Miss Slavin?" inquired the colonel presently. "Except during your vacation, you haven't missed a week. And the others—how hard and faithfully they have labored! I'm afraid Nuttall will want to replace them—and I can't hold out on that point, can I, Miss Slavin? And I'm a poorish man, you know. Yes, I've spent and lost money inexcusably. I don't see—what I can do—"

His voice trailed off as he went groping back over his past. The firm had been all his life, and it had had all his devotion.

"Now you know as much about the business as I do, Miss Slavin," he continued presently. "If only—"

He got out of his chair and placed one hand in a fatherly way upon Miss Slavin's shoulder.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

ONE VETERAN RETIRED AND RECRUIT TOOK SERVICE.

Gringo Civilian Got a Taste of Stirring Life and Found It to His Liking, So the Account Was Balanced.

Silently the steamer slipped over the starlit waters, Momotombo's plume of steam 6,000 feet above us. The pier we were to take was hidden in the blackness ahead. Every light aboard was doused, for we had no wish to make a show of ourselves.

Then somebody opened the fire doors under the boilers. A plume of sparks flew from the smokestack and lit the boat brightly and a hundred men on deck swore, not too softly.

Answer came in a flash from the black shore ahead of us. Bang! came the bark of a field gun. A rosy spark boring its way through the night passed over our heads and on into the night and lake.

"Turn around, captain! Turn quick, and go back!"

So our brave Colombian general in command; a patriot for Nicaragua and 300 pesos a month.

Pray, don't imagine that he was scared. He wouldn't endanger his men out there on the water; the enemy on firm land and beyond reach of machetes. No, he boldly stood grasping the rail, and if his arm fairly shook me as we were crowded against each other it was no doubt because he trembled with bold ardor.

At least I couldn't see that he changed color. But then, I never saw an ace of clubs change color. Still, there's a difference in blacks. The general's shade was the shiner of the two in the light from our plumes of sparks.

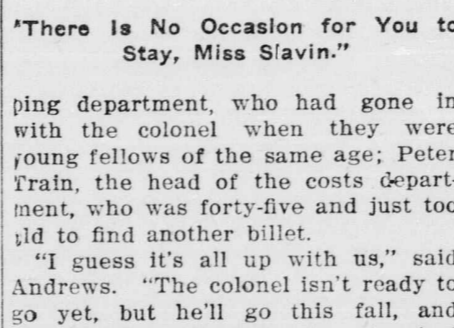
"Go back, captain, to a thousand meters!" the general ordered again, but with no very great authority of tone.

"You go to thunder!" Captain Tooth blurted with what seemed to me an approach to bluntness. "Isn't there a man aboard who'll take a crack at them chaps ashore?"

The commanding general walked aft. A gringo civilian said:

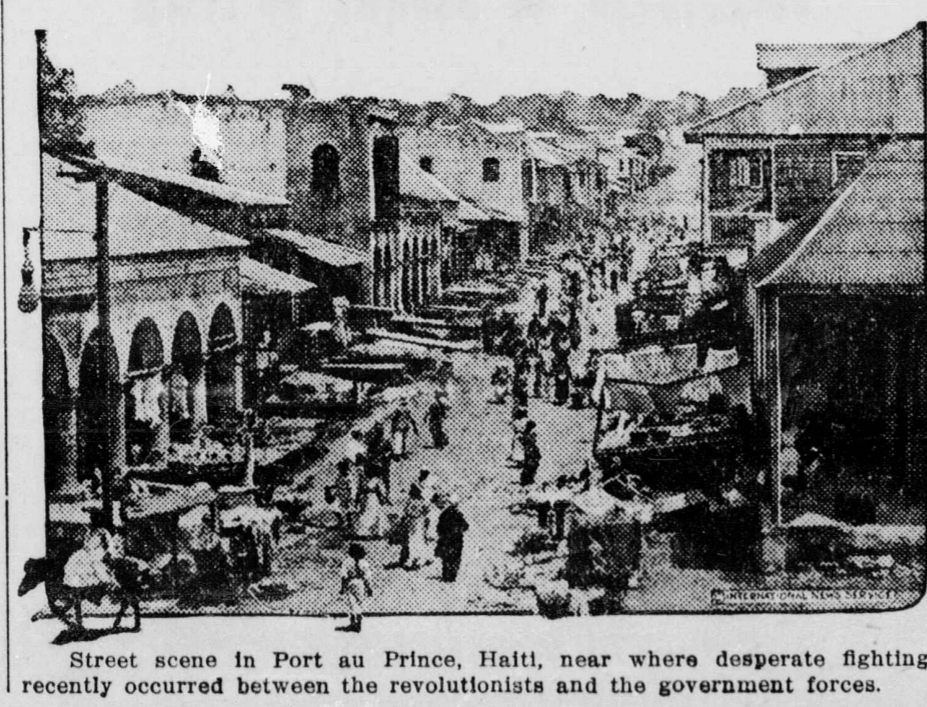
"Hold her as she goes, Cap. I'll try a shot."

He dropped to the main deck, sighted the little beauty of a breechloader and jerked the lanyard. A shell stroiled shoreward, struck and broke in many pieces. A locomotive on the pier vomited burning sparks and rumbled away from there. The natives who were the crew of the gun dipped coffee sacks in a bucket of water and laid them on the gun.



There is No Occasion for You to Stay, Miss Slavin.

HAITI IN THROES OF REVOLUTION



Street scene in Port au Prince, Haiti, near where desperate fighting recently occurred between the revolutionists and the government forces.

Lakes Drying Up.

The Dancing Floor.

Pleasurable Madness.

EARTH'S MOST LONELY SPOTS

Islands Where Communication With the Great World is at Rare Intervals—Tristan da Cunha.

Though scientific progress has made it possible to do a double journey between England and America in a fortnight, there remain many islands with which it takes years to communicate.

Off the Scottish coast are the groups of islands known as the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Of these the most isolated islands is St. Kilda, some three miles long and two miles broad. The inhabitants lead lives of great loneliness, for it takes a month to get to the next island, and the sea often makes any communication with St. Kilda impossible for months.

The group of eight Phoenix Islands in the Pacific has a total population of only 158, while another little bit of the British empire is Fanning Island. This is a landing place for the Pacific submarine cable, and usually there are about one hundred people in the place.

The loneliest of all parts of British territory is the island of Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, which is also the smallest inhabited island in the empire. It is 1,800 miles from land, has a population of 74 Scottish Americans, and the inhabitants get news of the outer world usually once every two years.

FACE FULL OF PIMPLES

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill. —"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, while others would get white heads on them and when they broke open some matter came out. They would burn and itch and I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse.

"I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did me no good. I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.

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

A Piece of Fiction.

"Is this the bookkeeper?"
"Yes, sir."
"I'm the head of the firm. I came in to ask you if you would accept an increase in your salary."
"No sir! I'm getting too much as it is. You could get any number of men to fill my place for half the money."
"But our profits are so great we don't know what to do with them."
"Sorry; but to encourage me in that sort of thing would only result in disaster. Besides, if I got more money my family of nine children might get enough to eat. And if the practice should spread, the whole civic fabric would be upset."
"But I really feel—"
"Go away, sir! I won't listen to you! Discharge me if you must, but raise my salary—never!"—Life.

Fly Screens.

A teacher in the third grade recently introduced the word "vell" to the attention of her pupils.
"What does vell mean?" she asked.
There was no response. "Ladies wear them," she explained. Then a small boy spoke up.

"Please teacher," he said, "it is a black cloth which those ladies wear over their faces when de flies is biting."

And the Hearer is Deceived.
Hewitt—Money talks.
Jewett—Sometimes it is pretty good at disguising its voice.

Some love affairs end at the altar—though few ever get that far.

Summer Days

Call for a dainty, wholesome food—such as

Post Toasties

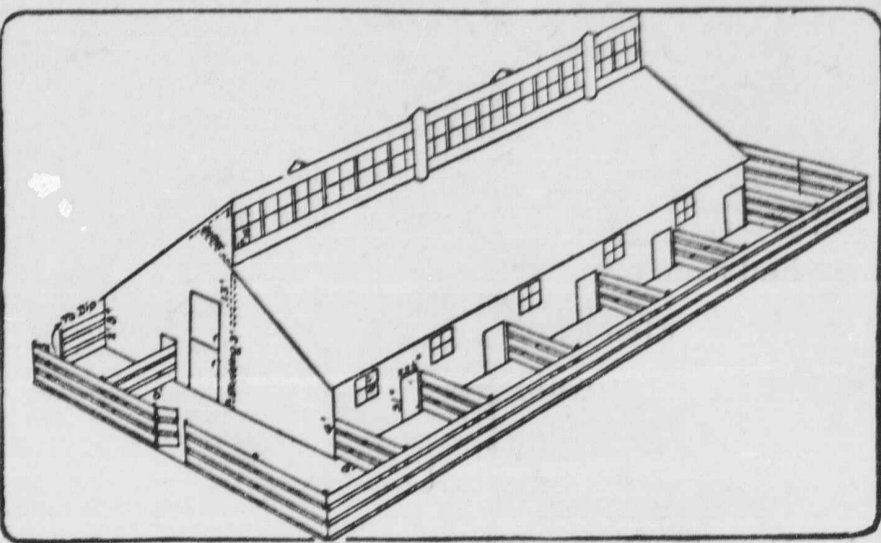
with cream.

There's little work, and much satisfaction in every package of these crisp bits of perfectly cooked and toasted Indian Corn.

Appetizing flavour, substantial nourishment and convenience of serving are all found in Post Toasties.

Sold by Grocers

GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSES FOR THE HOGS



A Well-Built and Well-Arranged Hog House, Showing Arrangement of Outside Pens.

The variety of hog houses is almost as great as the variety of individuals using them. It is rare, indeed, to find even a semblance of uniformity prevailing in a community. There are, however, only two or three general types which commend themselves to the careful hog man. Of the two styles of large houses, the larger has two rows of pens, an alley through the middle, and a jog in the roof for windows to light the north pens, while the smaller has but one row of pens, with an alley and a row of windows on the south side. The double house is much cheaper per pen, and for that reason is to be preferred. Less work is also required to care for the hogs than where a single row of pens is used, says the United States department of agriculture.

Probably the cheapest house possible is a low building with a single row of pens and no alley, but such a house is much less convenient, especially in stormy weather.

A large hog house should always stand east and west, facing the south, so that the maximum amount of sunshine may be had in each pen. When a double house is used, which is much the cheapest, the outside pens on the north are often of little use in early spring and late fall on account of the shade and the cold winds. This difficulty can be partially overcome by changing sows so that those which have not farrowed and those with the oldest pigs, which have least need of warm outside pens, are on the north side.

In the majority of large hog houses the upper windows are not so placed that the sunshine will strike the floor when it is most needed there. Indeed, a hog house with the windows in the proper position is rarely seen. Direct sunshine should strike the floor in every pen for as many hours in the day as possible at the time when the pigs are farrowed. Nearly every one realizes this is a matter of the greatest importance, but too often the builder does not take the trouble to find out whether he is getting it or not. Ordinarily the farmer has no means of ascertaining where to put the windows so as to get the maximum amount of sunshine at the time he wants it, unless he happens to be building just at that time, which is very unusual. The country is dotted with hog houses in which the owner thought he was putting the windows where he wanted them, but found later they were in the wrong place.

Whether the large house with individual pens is better than the individual cot is an open question, perhaps largely a matter of individual preference. Each has its distinct advantages which can not be secured in the other. Many of the best hog raisers are now providing themselves with both types of houses, and this seems to be the most satisfactory method. It is no more expensive in the long run, for all the buildings can be kept in use the year round. In such cases the larger houses are used for farrowing quarters, and as soon as the pigs are a week or two old, or as soon as the weather permits, the sows and litters are removed to the individual cots. During the remainder of the year the large houses are utilized for sleeping quarters.

The small cot has the advantage of keeping each sow from being disturbed by the others, and lessens the danger from contagious and infectious diseases. The disturbance in a large house, however, is usually not a serious matter, and is often unduly emphasized. After the pigs get a little start there is usually more or less robbing where many are together. The individual cot lessens this trouble. When the surroundings become insanitary, the cot can easily be moved to a clean place.

Probably the greatest disadvantage in the cot is the large amount of work required to tend the stock. This is a matter of no small importance. There are usually no windows, so there is no sunshine or light when the roof door is closed. There is, however, no reason why windows and ventilation should not be provided. The open roof which is commonly used places the pigs in more danger of being chilled by cold winds and sudden

storms when the attendant is away. Unless the cot is unusually well built, it is somewhat difficult to keep warm in very cold weather than the large house.

The variety of individual hog houses is greater, if anything, than that of large houses, but they are readily separable into two general classes—the A-shaped cot, and the various cots with perpendicular sides. The A-shaped cot is quite satisfactory when well built and provided with a window and ventilating door, but generally these are lacking. Nearly all of the cots with perpendicular sides have doors in the roof or in the south side to be opened in sunny weather. It is easier to care for sows in these houses than in the A-shaped cots. All cots should be built on skids.

The hog house floor is an unsettled question. The ground with woven wire stretched on top to prevent the hogs from rooting makes a good floor. Electrically welded corrugated wire is very satisfactory. This makes a floor which is easy on the hogs, almost free from rats, and, if properly bedded, it is warm and dry. It is, however, more difficult to keep free from dust than some other floors. Many concrete floors are used, but they are cold, liable to be wet, and are hard on the hogs' feet. Often almost an entire pig crop and many sows are lost by taking cold on concrete floors. Concrete floors are, however, very satisfactory when covered with plank overlays, or false floors, which should be raised from the concrete about an inch by nailing cleats on the under side. The wood portion of this floor consists of two by four inch timbers laid about one-fourth inch apart to allow drainage. Cork brick on concrete makes an ideal floor from the standpoints of warmth and sanitation, but is very expensive and the brick are sometimes eaten out by the pigs.

Board floors are expensive, short lived, cold, if up off the ground, and make the worst kind of rat harbors. An old hog house with wood floor was visited in which the owner said the rats had gotten over half the pigs. Several men report that rats may be kept out by packing sand or cinders to the top of the joists before laying the floor, but these materials are often too expensive to be used for this purpose.

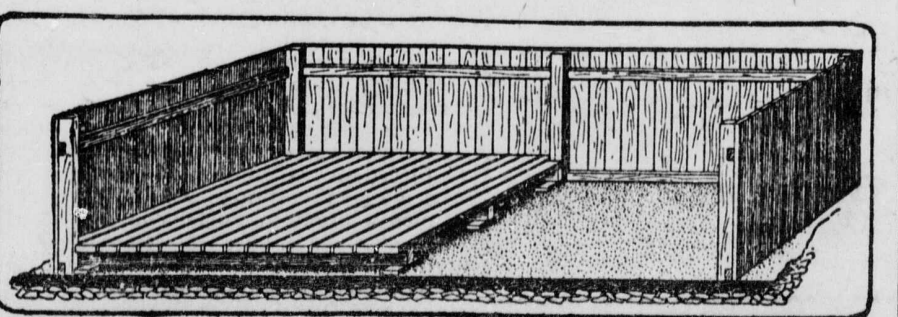
Pig rails or guard rails should be placed on the inside of the pen, from six to ten inches from the floor, according to the size of the sow, and should stand out six or eight inches to prevent the sow from mashing the pigs against the wall.

It will be found convenient to have the alley gates removable by lifting out.

Six by eight feet is generally found to be a very satisfactory size for pens, but if feeding is to be done inside, the pen will need to be longer in order to give room to feed and water without getting the bed befouled. Very large sows, such as are sometimes kept for breeders, may need more room, but the producer of pork will not need a larger pen. Small sows do not need this much room, and it might be good economy to make half of the pens five feet wide. Five by eight feet will accommodate a small sow very well.

In most cases, either ventilation is lacking or the house is drafty. In a well-ventilated double-walled building, little moisture will gather on the walls even in cold weather, while in a poorly ventilated one thick coats of frost will often gather, and the whole house will be damp when the frost melts. It is not easy to secure a good supply of fresh air and prevent all drafts from striking the pigs. There are, however, several quite satisfactory methods of ventilation in use. The commonest one is to make some of the windows so they will either slide or swing on hinges.

Whitewashing the inside of the house is an excellent practice. Besides going a long way toward disinfecting, it increases the light materially. When the sunshine strikes a whitewashed wall, much of it is reflected to the floor and does a great deal of good. Dark houses which must be used will be much improved by whitewashing.



Pen, Showing Floor With Removable Wood Overlay.

Points on Advertising

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

(Copyright.)

Some Don'ts When You Do Advertise.

The price of the gun never hits the bull's eye, And the bang seldom rattles the bells.

It's the hand on the trigger that cuts the real figure.

The aim's what amounts—that's what makes record counts—

Are you hitting or just wasting shells?

Don't forget that the man who writes your copy is the man who aims your policy.

When you stop to reflect what your space costs and that the wrong talk is just noise—bang without buff—you must see the necessity and sanity of putting the right man behind the gun.

Don't tolerate an ambition on your adman's part to indulge in a lurking desire to be a literary light.

People read his advertising to discover what your buyers have just brought in from the market and what you are asking for "O. N. T." They buy the newspaper for information and recreation and are satisfied with the degree of poetry and persiflage dished up in its reading columns.

Don't exaggerate. Poetic licenses are not valid in business prose. The American people don't want to be humbugged and the merchant who figures upon too many fools finds himself looking into a mirror, usually about a half hour after the sheriff has come to look over the premises.

Don't imitate. Advertising is a special measure garment. Businesses are not built in ready-made sizes. Copy which fits somebody else's selling plans won't fit your store without sagging at the chest or riding up at the collar. Duplicated argument and duplicated results are not twins. Your policy of publicity must be specially measured from your policy of merchandising.

Don't put your advertising in charge of an amateur. Let somebody else stand the expense of his educational blunders. Remember you are making a plea before the bar of public confidence. Your advertiser is an advocate. Like a bad lawyer, he can lose a good case by not making the most of the facts at hand.

Don't get the "sales" habit. "Sales" are stimulants. When held too often their effect is weakening. The merchant who continually yells "bargain" is like the old hen who was always crying "fox." When the real article did come along none of her chicks believed it.

Don't use fine print. Make it easy for the reader to find out about your business. There are ten million pairs of eyeglasses worn in America, and every owner of them buys something. And Don't start unless you mean to stick. The patron saint of the successful advertiser hates a quitter.

The Omelette Souffle.

There is a vast distinction between distribution for the sake of increasing the circulation figures and distribution for the sake of increasing the number of advertising responses.

There is a difference between a circulation which strikes the same reader several times in the same day and the circulation which does not repeat the individual. There is a difference between circulation which is concentrated into an area from which every reader can be expected to come to your establishment, if you can interest him, and a circulation that spreads over half a dozen states and shows its greatest volume in territory so far from your establishment that you can't get a buyer out of ten thousand readers.

You've got to weigh and measure all these things when you weigh and measure circulation figures. It isn't the number of copies printed, but the number of copies sold—not the number of papers distributed, but the number of papers distributed in response territory—not the number of readers reached, but the number of readers who have the price to buy what you want to sell—that determine the value of circulation to you.

You can take a single egg and whip it into an omelette souffle which seems to be a whole plateful, but the extra bulk is just hot air and sugar—the change in form has not increased the amount of egg substance and it's the substance in circulation, just as in the nutrition in the egg, that counts.

The Mistake of the Big Steak.

Watch out for waste in circulation. Find out where your story is going to be read. Don't pay for planting the seed of publicity in a spot where you are not going to harvest the results.

The manufacturer of soap who has his goods on sale from Oskaloosa to Timbuctoo doesn't care how widely a newspaper circulation is scattered. Whoever reads about his product is near to some store or other where it is sold—but you have just one store.

Buying advertising circulation is very much like ordering a steak—if the waiter brings you a porterhouse twice as big as your digestion can handle, you've paid twice as much as

the steak was worth to you, even if it is worth the price to the restaurant man.

You derive your profit not from the circulation that your advertisement gets, but from circulation that gets people to buy.

If two newspapers offer you their columns and one shows a distribution almost entirely within the city and in towns that rely upon your city for buying facilities, your business can digest all of its influence. If the other has as much circulation, but only one-third of it is in local territory, mere bulk cannot establish its value to you—it's another case of the big steak—you pay for more than you can digest. That part of its influence which is concentrated where men and women can't get your goods after you get their attention is sheer waste.

By dividing the number of copies he prints into his line rate, a publisher may fallaciously demonstrate to you that his space is sold as low as that of his stronger competitors, but if half his circulation is too far away to bring buyers, his real rate is double what it seems. He is like the butcher who weighs in all the bone and sinew and fat and charges you as much for the waste as he does for the meat.

HONESTY IN THE FAR NORTH

Scrupulous Regards of the Rights of Property Carried to a Really Remarkable Degree.

An interesting example of painstaking honesty in the distant North is given in "A Summer and Winter on Hudson's Bay," by Mr. C. K. Leith and Mr. A. T. Leith. When the authors' geological expedition was wrecked in a terrific storm at Whale river, nearly a hundred miles from the nearest source of food supply, it was necessary for them to abandon a large part of their outfit. Nearly fifteen months later they received a letter from the Hudson's Bay house in London, announcing that a case of goods for them had been forwarded by freight, and inclosing a bill for three shillings and sixpence.

In due time they got the box packed exactly as they had left it after the wreck. Besides some very valuable specimens, it contained two water-soaked cameras, some dip needles, compasses, geological hammers, maps and geological reports, pencils, one glass bottle of drawing ink, and so forth. This was the itinerary of the box.

Propped on poles to escape the ravages of foxes, it had remained until the following winter, when Eskimos, passing on their winter hunt, took the box along in a toboggan and returned with it in the spring to the post at Great Whale river. When Hudson's Bay opened in the summer, the box went out on the post's sailboat on the annual trip to the central supply depot of the Hudson's Bay company on Charlton island, some four hundred miles distant. On the arrival of the Hudson's Bay company's steamer Discovery from London, the box was put on board, and carried to London. It reached Mr. Leith in Madison, Wis., in January, 1911, after traveling 7,500 miles in at least five different kinds of conveyances, at a cost of \$1.20.

On another occasion, a pocketbook containing 20 cents was dropped on a portage, picked up, carried 200 miles, and returned. Where else, asks Mr. Leith, would such a thing be possible?—Youth's Companion.

Record of the Inquisition.

One hundred years ago Ferdinand VII restored the Inquisition in Spain. The Inquisition was designed to punish heresy and spiritual offenses and had been established for centuries in various countries of Europe. In Spain the sentences of the inquisitorial courts were carried out with untold cruelties, the burning of the victims at the stake being one of the commonest forms of punishment. One of Napoleon's first acts after he had conquered Spain was to abolish the Inquisition. After its restoration by Ferdinand VII it continued to exist but six years, being finally abolished by the cortes in 1820. Historians have reckoned that more than thirty thousand persons were put to death and nearly three hundred thousand otherwise punished during the 236 years that the inquisitor existed in Spain.

Guard Against Eye Strain.

The eye responds to the slightest physical force in the world, that is, light waves which are hundreds of millions of times more infinitesimal than sound waves. The eyes are the hardest worked of all organs, and the safety and existence of human lives frequently depend on their accurate working. The harmful results of eye strain, never wholly absent throughout life, may begin very early in childhood, even in the second year.

King Edward's Superstitions.

The late King Edward would not allow two knives to lie on the table before him, and his hostesses had to acquaint themselves with all his little failings. He also regarded Tuesday as his fateful day, as he was born, baptized, married and succeeded to the throne on that day. The serious operation which postponed his coronation also was performed on a Tuesday.

Trace Cause of Earthquake.

The recent earthquake in Sicily, which was accompanied by an eruption of Mount Etna, is thought by an Italian scientist to have been caused by an underground infiltration of sea water into the hot zone underlying the volcano.

MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Daughter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female



weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

One Too Many.

The 'bus was rolling up Fifth avenue in a heavy groundswell, on a murky night. Perhaps it was only that the chauffeur and conductor were both sleepy, or maybe it was only the mugginess that deceived them.

On the corner at Thirty-fifth street stood, waiting to cross, a bearded delivery boy, holding erect by the waist a dressmaker's dress form. The chauffeur thought he detected a fare, and slowed his craft in to the curb. The conductor looked out through the fog, shook his head, and rang the bell to go ahead.

"Room for one only," he said, and the 'bus rolled on.—New York Evening Post.

Easily Classified.

Hemmandhaw, who was writing a letter, looked up to inquire:

"Is it ever permissible to apply gender to volcanoes?"

"I don't know," Mrs. Hemmandhaw returned, "but if it is they are surely masculine."

"Why?"

"Because they sputter, grumble and smoke."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Usual Process.

"They are going to put your resolution on the table."
"I'm not surprised. I expected it to be dish'd."

The people who are satisfied to put it off till tomorrow generally put it off indefinitely.

No man's education is complete until he can tell when a woman's hat is on straight.

Sore Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by *Murine Eye Remedy*. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. *Murine Eye Salve* in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or *Murine Eye Remedy Co.*, Chicago

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature *Brewer Wood*

MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY A High-Class Commercial School Courses in STENOGRAPHY, STENOGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING and ALLIED BRANCHES. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

108 Acres dairy farm; small clearing alfalfa, building; 3000 bushels pasture; 2000 trees; new 60' long time. Odd, must sell. ROSE, ANIWA, WIS.

FOR SALE—609 A. IN COLUMBIA CO., Wis.; 250 a. cult., 14 r. hae., orch., etc. R. S. Harrison, 1025 E. Gorham st., Madison, Wis.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 35-1914.

Personals

Fred Olson, who spent the summer in old Sweden...

Frank O. Gilbert, grand lecturer of the F. & A. M., will address the Escanaba brethren...

The Misses Clare and Louise Clark entertained a party of about eighteen little friends Monday...

A son was born Thursday, July 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Zemp of Seattle, Wash.

Carl E. Goranson returned last Friday evening from Ann Arbor...

We guarantee to compound your prescriptions with the purest of drugs...

Frank Shepard has been on crutches this week, as the result of overdeveloped arteries in his feet...

C. H. MacLaurin, of Manistique, etc., foregathered with Gladstone friends Monday.

E. J. Willman and family arrived Monday from Ann Arbor...

The Misses Clara and Anna Nebel returned Wednesday evening to Bozeman, Mont., where they will teach this year.

Commissioner Legg has now a much handsomer office, so far as its interior goes...

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heldmann and Roy Heldmann and the purple flup were down Tuesday from Triway...

J. M. Beattie returned Wednesday morning from Minneapolis, where he visited Mrs. Beattie...

Dr. A. H. Miller returned Monday from spending three days at the Soo. Mrs. Miller will return next week.

Mrs. F. W. Aslett left Monday for Elk Rapids, where she will visit a few days with relatives...

Will Smith has returned via Chicago to Pittsburg, after spending his vacation here.

Sr. Armand and Sr. Adrian returned Friday after visiting a month at the Chicago and the Soo.

Mrs. Richmond B. Loring arrived Wednesday from Duluth to visit her parents...

Rev. and Mrs. Hugh H. Harris, of Escanaba, have been guests at the home of E. N. Bushong since Sunday.

Miss Florence Elkins has been visiting at Green Bay, with her sister, Mrs. McFarland.

Miss Hazel Laing went up to Iron Mountain Tuesday to visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller of Marinette visited over Sunday with his brother, W. A. Miller.

Mrs. J. D. McDonald is spending two weeks in Chicago, as delegate from the W. C. O. F. to the national convention...

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Scott returned Tuesday to Marquette. Mr. Scott was called back next day by the illness of his father...

Harold Fuller and Glenn S. Cole of Lansing, arrived here on Sunday to remain until after election...

Floyd W. Marble spent the first of the week visiting with Menominee friends.

The Misses Esther and Ruth Anderson who have been visiting in Ishpeming returned to their home in the city Tuesday.

Sandy Peterson, of Chicago, arrived in the city Sunday to spend his vacation. Mr. Peterson is free from the blame of the typical boulevardier...

W. C. McDonald and C. V. Smith, of Chicago, superintendents for the Western Express Co., were in the city Wednesday on business with the local office.

Charles Holm and family will make an auto tour of the iron country, beginning the first of the week.

Miss Ella C. Johnson, of Ishpeming, was in the city Thursday, enroute to Minor, N. D., where she will teach.

Wendell Watson and Miss Winifred Fisher, who have been visiting here, returned Wednesday to their home at Malinta, O.

Swan Kjellander is expected, the first of the week from Iron Mountain, where he has been under treatment for lameness.

P. J. Baker has almost completed the reconstruction of his house on a larger scale than before.

Soda Phosphate at 20 cents per bottle. Made by Parke, Davis, & Co. Screw cup for measuring with each bottle.

North Wilcox, of Detroit, is visiting his uncle, C. W. Davis at the latter's summer camp.

Lillian, daughter of M. Jacobs, sprained her ankle while at play in the park Thursday afternoon.

John Larson, of Maple Ridge, who has the contract for grading the Maywood road, was in the city Thursday.

Mrs. O'Connell returns in a few days from a trip to Hibbing and other places.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. DAVID N. KEE Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence 903 Delta Ave. Telephone No. 44

DR. A. H. KINMOND, Dentist. 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.

SWENSON BROS. Fine Furniture, Undertaking, Upholstered goods and Steamship Tickets.

DR. A. L. LAING, M. D. C. M. Practice confined to Surgery and diseases of women.

--Do-- You Eat Cloves after taking a drink? It's a bad practice; the oil of cloves is a good remedy...

Fred Anderson 805 DELTA AVE.

MOSTLY FISH These summer days. He who knows the deep shady nooks in the bends of the creek will likely get something for his time and trouble.

FRANK LOUIS 902 DELTA AVE.

Place your orders now for CANNING PEACHES --NEXT WEEK-- Price Per Crate 90c ANDREW MARSHALL

Deputy Game Warden John Roughton returned to the city from Forsyth township, where he has spent the past few days...

Harry Butler of Nahma was yesterday morning arraigned in Justice C. D. McEwen's court on the charge of assault and battery...

Dr. A. Sanders went to Gladstone Thursday where he will inspect and treat thirteen horses...

Mrs. Fred Bedore, of Gladstone, is spending a few days with relatives at Spalding.

Mrs. J. H. Vickers of Escanaba was a visitor in the city Tuesday.

A few odd boxes of initial stationery regular five values while they last only 15 cents.

John Bonifas, the prominent Gladstone farmer and lumberman, died at Escanaba last Friday after a protracted illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rousseau returned Monday from Gernafak.

Charles Walz left Thursday evening for Ashland. He will return Monday with his daughter...

Miss Marie Morris of Escanaba, who has been visiting in the city with Miss Isabelle Duquette...

Mr. and Mrs. Erick Anderson of this city leave tomorrow for Superior where they will visit for a couple of weeks...

M. J. Magoon leaves next week for southern Wisconsin to visit at the old home.

William Reagan left Wednesday via Chicago, Louis Wilmotte Thursday and Charles Champion Friday via Trout Lake...

Miss Velda Hubert spent a couple of days at the Soo and returned Sunday morning.

Axel Wikner this week moved to Isabella, where he will farm.

Mrs. Pool and children of Minneapolis are in the city visiting with her sister, Mrs. Fred Louis.

Charles Anderson, the butcher, with his family has been taking an automobile trip this week.

Mrs. W. J. Lemon and daughter, Ruby, Bingham avenue, returned Tuesday from a visit with relatives...

William Michaud today completed his job of shingling on All Saints school, covering half the roof.

Mrs. Mamie Duquette and children visited in Escanaba Tuesday.

Walter Caron, while working on a flooring machine Friday morning, had his left hand caught.

Harry VanDonzel left Monday for Los Angeles to visit for a few months.

Messrs. Russell and Arthur Blanchard of Steelton, have returned home after a visit with friends at Gladstone...

William F. Gauffin of Escanaba was the guest of his son, Chief Gauffin, Sunday.

A daughter was born August 20 to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Berg.

A daughter was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. John Martin.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole last Friday.

A son was born Thursday, August 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wagner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Circuit Court for the County of Delta in Chancery. Issue Stephenson, Horace A. J. Upham, Nelson L. Barnes, Grant T. Stephenson, and Richard E. McLean...

SOME CHEERFUL Views of life and of the busy end of Gladstone, its docks and THE HARBOR may be had from my place opposite the elevator where you will be royally entertained with food and every kind of wholesome drink.

ANDREW STEVENSON JUST ROUND THE CORNER GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163 Meets every Tuesday in Castle Hall, Odd Fellows' Block 919 Delta Ave.

YOU SAVE FUEL As well as first cost when you put in the Monitor Caloric Furnace It will heat your house or store with less fuel and work than any other furnace and it costs less.

THE GLADSTONE HEATING & PLUMBING CO. YOU KNOW And so do I that there is a difference in things. You can get a drink in any place where such things are sold...

Soren Johnson 901 DELTA

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS COMPANY REPLIES

The Detroit News recently published an editorial on land grabbers in the upper peninsula, and designated the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. who did not let this go unchallenged...

It is not now, and never has been, the policy of this company to purchase selections of land, but on the contrary, it has been sought wherever possible to purchase lots in solid blocks.

As a matter of fact, the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company does not own any large amount of land in alternate sections, and all that it has ever purchased consists of lands which were previously patented either by the United States or the State of Michigan...

Neither The Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, nor any of its subsidiary companies, has ever made any substantial purchase of swamp lands...

We are conducting an experimental farm at Rumley to demonstrate the availability of these lands for farming purposes, and are seeking in every way we can to encourage the settlement of all our cut-over lands...

MORE CAUTION NEEDED. The manner in which business men fall time after time for the wiles of the clever forger indicates beyond question that they are too careless about cashing checks...

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS Chippewa county granges have applied for a farm expert, toward whose salary the government will pay \$1200.

The Grange and others interested in securing an agriculturist for this county plan to raise a portion of the money needed by organizing a farmers' club...

LOYALTY NOT ESSENTIAL. In order to establish and have paid by this Government millions of dollars of Civil War claims in the South...

-WAR PRICES- GOING UP -OUR PRICES- GOING DOWN. 3 can Pearl Milk 25c, 12 bars Saratoga Soap 25c, 2-5 lb pkg Johnson Washing Powder 25c...

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

SAVES YOU TROUBLE To drop into Peterson's place because it is right in the middle of the earth--it's just half way from everywhere...

Spring Lamb Our Mr. Olson, who makes regular trips into the country to purchase produce, secured about twenty fine lambs this week...

GREAT BARGAINS are scarcely in my line for I have no remnants. But everything I have on hand in any sort of liquor, domestic or imported...