

GLADSTONE TOWN AND ITS SUBURBS

During the past week, auto wrecks and runaway rigs have filled the pages of Escanaba papers until it seems strange that drives are worth driving on Sand Point. However, Escanaba automobilists will in future comply more strictly with the provisions of law if they wish to avoid trouble here. They will be expected to carry their license tags and run at a moderate speed with all lights lit after dark.

Three Escanaba lads, the oldest nineteen, became intoxicated and drove to Gladstone Tuesday night, where they proceeded to make a spectacle of themselves racing on Delta avenue. They were apprehended by the night-watchman on complaint of the owner of the horse. Next morning Justice Huber gave them a stern lecture and suspended sentence.

Ed. Willis, a train dispatcher, disappeared Thursday evening, and his whereabouts are being sought. He left for Escanaba on Gladstone day, and has not returned. His previous habits have been regular. He is a man of striking features, tall, thin and sharp faced. It is expected that he will soon be located.

C. N. Dewey of Manistique, deputy state fire marshal, was in the city Tuesday on business of his office. In addition to requiring fire escapes on the school houses, he called on the hotels and boarding houses to provide fire extinguishers and knotted rope fire escapes, as directed in the act of 1913.

Some person who neither fears heaven nor loves the police turned in an alarm of fire Friday evening at 11 o'clock, giving the department a run to Andrew Stevenson's. Investigation is being made of the telephone call.

The autumn decorations of Goldstein's store, whose fall opening begins today, are symbolic and attractive. They were planned and pains takingly executed by Lowell P. Boyer.

Any elector who is desirous of joining the Ferris non-partisan club may arrange to affiliate with the organization and receive its button by application to C. P. Mason.

James Snell of Rapid River, with his son Robert, left Monday for Detour to supervise the work of taking down the mill recently purchased by the Stack Lumber Co. for removal to Masonville.

Our full line of cough remedies enables us to take care of your colds. x NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Escanaba will purchase an auto fire truck. Bids will be received October 6. It is planned to eliminate the original fire station, now No. 2.

The tango party Wednesday was not largely attended. There is strong competition these days in the dancing business.

The stores of Lewin & Jacobs, H. Goldstein and Henry Rosenblum will not open for business Monday.

During these peaceful days, the council might consider turning an honest penny by renting Delta avenue to the gun club for a rifle range.

Delavan's comet was visible on the first clear evening of the week, following the extended rain. It is pale blue, just on the limit of visibility, but is growing brighter. (On Monday, if the sky is again clear, it will readily be located by the easternmost stars, or "Pointers" of the Great Dipper. It will be in the direct line below them, and about twice as far from the lower one as they are apart. The hazy tail is always directed away from the sun.) On the same evening a cloud of smoke lay straight across the sky, being faintly luminous after dark and attracting much wonder.

The Penzlar remedies are sold and guaranteed only by NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

The ferry company, in addition to its regular schedule, is open to engagements for special morning trips during the duck season, which commenced a few days ago, under state and federal laws. The Muriel may be engaged for those early morning trips that the sportsman enjoys, by arrangement with Manager F. W. Marble for prices and hours.

While looking for cattle which had strayed from the pasture Louis Miller of Cooks Mills shot and killed a large black bear Sunday afternoon. The animal is a monster of its kind and will weigh in the neighborhood of 250 pounds.

Two Armenians were arrested in Marinette Tuesday soliciting funds for war sufferers. It became evident that they considered themselves the principal war sufferers, and they were ordered out of town.

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

A special meeting of the volunteer firemen will be held tomorrow to consider matters of importance.

The St. Paul cleared last evening, but is delayed by the fog off Peninsula point.

A Shattered Test.

The extremely handsome professor of nerve restoration was addressing his matinee class of society ladies, relating the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I am about to show you one of my original tests," he said, with a flash of perfect teeth. "I produce an artificial mouse attached to a string and draw it across the floor. You all know it is artificial and are not startled. Yet there may be a little palpitation. Let us see." He stepped outside and immediately reappeared, his hand holding a string to which a mouse was attached. He drew it forward. "You see how harmless it is. Look at it for a little while." He tossed down the string, and the mouse immediately made a dash for the nearest chair. In five seconds the room was empty. The handsome professor looked around ruefully.

"That darn kid rung in a live one on me!" he said.

Basuto Idea of Future Life.

The Basutos believe that the souls of the wicked flutter forever blindly through the jungles of the earth, knocking their heads against trees and cliffs, floundering through swirling rivers and dank, dark swamps and suffering such other casualties and hardships as would naturally beset a sightless flying creature.

FAIR AND WARMER NEED CIVIC SPIRIT

The Northern State Fair, after a previous rainy season, was favored with perfect weather upon its first day, and attendance has been larger than ever before. On Thursday, when Gladstone paid its annual visit, buildings and grounds alike were jammed with people, and at an early hour it was estimated that 8,000 were in the inclosure, in one end of which 210 automobiles were parked. The display were up to the mark in all respects with last year's splendid crops, except for hay and grain, which has suffered from the wet season in this vicinity. There was quite a portion of the exhibit given to showing the produce of school gardens, under the agricultural courses now taught. The outdoor attractions were good, and the indications are that the enterprise is still growing in popular favor. The cars were packed all day, and delayed considerably from their schedule by the great numbers of passengers carried.

Strawberries with the flowers and buds on the vines, despite our recent frosts, as well as ripe fruit, were exhibited at the county fair by James Snell. These berries should find a good sale at top prices when their culture is attempted on a larger scale, as they are unquestionably the latest to be had.

The Canadian government's exhibit at the fair was mildly resented by some who observed it. There is no reason for doing so. A sign should have been put up over the exhibit of the I. Stephenson Co. "Why Go To Canada?" and that would have been sufficient.

The Northwestern Co. and Lumber Co. displayed its veneer in various finishes for paneling at the fair. The Cleveland Milling and Marble Arms Co. were represented, and O. G. Champin conducted a busy booth there.

H. Jochumson, in charge of the Bark River creamery, at the state fair last week, was awarded first prize of \$25 for the best butter displayed at the state fair in Detroit, from a total of 78 creameries in the state.

John vonKlotz, cheese-maker at the Schaffer cheese factory, won the second prize at the state fair on his exhibit of cheese.

The Marble Arms and Northwestern Co. were represented, and O. G. Champin conducted a busy booth there.

Postmaster Mertz, for the first time, failed this year to take a first or second prize at the fair. The only known reason is that he had no exhibit.

Alderman Holm is driving a cycle car this week, having loaned his own touring car for exhibition as a prize at the county fair.

Among those who have been diligent attendants of the fair is P. R. Legg, who spent the week there.

We see by the prize list that Gladstone was represented at the N. S. Fair games.

There seems to be a spirit of vandalism abroad in the land. It is state-wide, nation-wide and world-wide. Vandalism in Michigan seems to abhor beauty in environment and orderly behavior in community. The element of vandalism lays destructive and disfiguring hands upon depots, school buildings, nearly all public buildings. Whence comes this destructive, disfiguring spirit of vandalism? We have sowed the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind. It is a bequest of the past. The records of history show vandalism as the one dominating feature of all the past centuries. Public sentiment must be quickened and built up until the spirit of vandalism shall die a natural death. Laws may be passed to punish community vandals, but laws alone will not eliminate vandalism. When a community has developed civic pride to a degree that a majority of its members are active defenders of a community beautiful, we shall have no more vandalism.—D. E. McClure.

Is there an ordinance restraining pulling up street signs? Everybody's doing it; and the mayor has ordered the police force to make an example of these enemies of free delivery. The city attorney fails to find an ordinance covering the offence. On the other hand, there is scripture against removing landmarks. It is a clause of Magna Charta dear to every British heart that whoso shall put nets in the Thames river shall be excommunicated. Perhaps spiritual remedies can be applied to the culprit who disturbs our city's funeral aspect.

The park front is no safer for property than before. On Monday evening persons unknown took a launch from its moorings and left it in the rough water to be battered against the dock.

DUCK SEASON NOW OPEN

Sportsmen who enjoy those early morning hours may arrange for transportation at their convenience

Launch Muriel will make special trips to any point on the bay and return when desired. Any size party can be accommodated. Terms and hours by arrangement.

FLOYD W. MARBLE, Manager, Little Bay de Noc Ferry & Transportation Co.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Negaunee, will conduct evening services tomorrow, September 20.

GOOD FOR DELTA COUNTY, TOO

The proposal to seek legislation that will permit the establishment of a municipal court in Marquette will be generally approved and there will be an earnest hope that it may be successful. To pave the way for the proposed court it will be necessary to amend the general act, so that if Marquette may establish a municipal court the same privilege will be open to other cities. But as there has been much agitation in favor of such tribunals in many cities, it is not to be concluded that this obstacle is an insuperable one. Anyway the game is worth the powder, and Marquette may well exert every effort to secure favorable action.

The establishment of a municipal court here would mean that all the minor court business, both civil and criminal, would be conducted in a court room established in the city hall, that the judge would be on a flat salary and that the fees would go to the city and county. It would mean that the docket would always be written up and that any person interested in the course of minor court business in Marquette could secure immediate and dependable information about what was going on. Wherever municipal courts have been established on these lines they have been hailed by attorneys and public alike as a marked improvement over the justice courts they have replaced.—Mining Journal.

LODGE HAPPENINGS

Laurium lodge, K. of P., has withdrawn from the upper peninsula Pythian league. Endeavors are being made to organize a league of the copper country lodges. The ground urged is that the expense of participating in the tournaments has always been great for the copper country men, who send large teams long distances.

The Patriarchs were disappointed of their meeting Tuesday with the grand officers, owing to Grand Chief Patriarch Lindsay suffering a fractured ankle at Calumet, which prevented the visit. A rally was held however, with a few visitors from Escanaba, and a supper and smoker was served.

The Yeomen held initiation and dance Thursday night. O. F. Habermann received a handsome emblematic pillow as a reward of his interest in the order. On Tuesday, September 29, a special meeting will be held to receive candidates; it is hoped to win a prize offered by the state manager for rapid increase.

Cloverland lodge, 272, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted on Wednesday evening at Rapid River, about twenty-five members from Gladstone attending. Miss F. Irene Boise, Noble Grand for the state, who conducted the ceremony.

Eighteen F. & A. M. from this city attended the school of instruction in Escanaba last night.

BASEBALL SEASON NEAR CESSATION

The Garden baseball club came over Sunday on the Saugatuck with a fair bunch of rooters, with the evident intention of trouncing what remained of our leaguers. Gladstone started scoring in the first inning when Flath slammed a two-bagger and advanced to third on a wild pitch and scored on a single through second by Monte Olmsted. In the third the locals scored three more on a single by Bush, Stewart who was hit, Olmsted safe on Bailey's error and a two-base blow by McGee. In the fifth Gladstone secured another on a two bagger by Raasche from where he scored on McGee's promed ball to the shortstop, who made a bum peg, Tebo dropping the ball. Good base running by the German scored this run.

Again in the eighth the locals secured two more on a walk, a hit batsman, another walk, and a two bagger by Monte. Gladstone garnered eleven hits off Truckey, but the kid's support was poor, Bennie making four errors and Bailey one, besides the numerous bones pulled by others of the Garden team. Monte was touched for three hits, two of which were of the fluke variety. Monte walked no one, while Truckey walked three and hit two. Olmsted had eleven strikeouts and Truckey five. Score by innings.

Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Gladstone	1	0	3	0	2	2	x	9	11	1

Escanaba meandered to Newberry Saturday and Sunday and won Saturday by the score of 16 to 4 and lost Sunday in a weird exhibition 12 to 11. Escanaba's rejuvenated "home guards" with Foley and Flannigan of Ishpeming and Woolford of Gladstone fully expected to make a joke of the "Lunatics," but were surprised.

Stewart and Bush, backstop and shortstop of the locals returned to their homes in Chicago Monday night. Bush being greatly exhilarated with the leading batting honors of the team which was 310.

Escanaba lost to the Menominee river men by 7 to 4 Wednesday, and 8 to 2 Thursday, but won yesterday and has decided to finish the scheduled series, which threatened to be cut short.

The high school football team, which has been practising under Coach F. A. Baumann, played a practice game this afternoon with an alumni eleven, strengthened from the roundhouse. A game will be played here next Saturday with St. Joseph's of Escanaba. The interscholastic championship schedule has been abolished, but several games will probably be played this fall. It is understood Negaunee wants a game.

Escanaba's high school eleven is not promising this year. It lost, 26 to 0, to an alumni team yesterday.

Gently Defined.
"Father," said the small boy, "what is a lobbyist?" "A lobbyist, my son, is a man who is so afraid there will be a mistake made in legislation that he is willing to spend large sums of money to prevent it."

It Stands for Interest So Welcome And Sure!

"INTEREST speaks all sorts of tongues and plays all sorts of parts, even that of disinterestedness." La Rochefoucauld was right. Interest is the ever increasing rolling snowball of money. Interest grows fat upon what it feeds. Interest is never an idle fellow, but he is best when let alone. GET INTERESTED IN INTEREST. Some INTERESTING FIGURES about what INTEREST WILL DO for the asking.

COME IN AND SEE US.

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

— S H O O N —

They called them in Old English. But in the modern, up-to-date version, the only way you can describe The Hub's stock of just received, Fall of 1914 Fancy Footgear is to say,

THE MOST DRESSY
THE MOST DURABLE

SHOES

EVER SOLD IN GLADSTONE

The very names stand for Excellence, HANAN, HOWARD & FOSTER, BEACON, FLORSHEIM.

CLOTHES AND **THE HUB** FURNISHERS

WE WILL REMAIN CLOSED MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

Jewelry of High Degree

Rings, Necklaces and Scarf Pins
Ornaments in Silver and Gold
Watches and Watch Repairing
a Special Feature.

"Experience be a jewel," wrote Shakespeare, and he was a philosopher as well as playwright. Your experiences in purchasing anything in our line will be jewels. Our wares are exactly what they are represented to be.

Dahl the Jeweler

FERRIS ADDRESSES MICHIGAN DOCTORS

URGES PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXAMINATION OF ALL SCHOOL CHILDREN.

MEETING CLOSES IN LANSING

New Officers Are Chosen at Final Session in the Capital City—Dr. R. Peterson of Ann Arbor is New President.

Lansing.—"Let Michigan provide for a physician and mental examination of all her school children," urged Governor Ferris in his address before the Michigan State Medical society at Lansing.

"Immediately I hear the cry that this would imply tremendous expense. Expense is not the right word, it would imply from the standpoint of money profit the greatest paying investment ever made by the state.

"We are investing a large amount of money to stamp out hog cholera. Intelligent men do not cry out against the cost, for the simple reason that intelligent men know the value of hogs. Sooner or later we will know the worth of a normal healthy child.

"It is all right to save hogs, it is all right to save chickens, it is all right to save corn, it is all right to save fruit, but why not save a few children?"

The governor's speech was the feature of the day. With the only chance of a fight in their meeting—the question of fees for accident cases—referred to a committee which will not report until next year, and with Grand Rapids selected as the place of meeting for 1915, the society quit its sessions here in the afternoon.

"The question of fees to be charged insurance companies was left to a committee to be named by President Peterson of Ann Arbor. While there went with this recommendation power to act on the part of the committee, it was stipulated that the schedule, when drafted by the committee, should be sent to each county secretary so that it might be recommended or changed. This was the direct result of some of the talk given the previous day, when it was admitted that it was a grave question whether or not a schedule could be reached which would please all of the various sections of the state. In Wayne and Kent counties where the high cost of living entered into the question of fees, there would be a tendency to keep the fees higher than in those other counties where the doctor was well able to get along on a little less per annum.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Reuben Peterson, Ann Arbor; first vice-president, L. W. Toles, Lansing; second vice-president, A. M. Hornberger, Muskegon; third vice-president, C. D. Monroe, Jackson; fourth vice-president, V. A. Chapman, Muskegon; councilor for Third district, S. K. Church, Marshall; delegates to American Medical association—L. J. Hirschman, Detroit, and H. H. Randall, Flint; alternate delegate, J. D. Brooks, Grand Rapids, and A. E. Gall, Pigeon.

The general sessions closed and were followed by several sectional meetings at which subjects of a technical nature were discussed.

Governor Ferris in his speech emphasized the need of courage and hopefulness in a physician's attitude toward his patient.

Urge Commutation for Boy Bandits.

The board of pardons has recommended to Governor Ferris that he commute the sentence of Millard Johnson, twenty-one years old, and Floyd Matthews, twenty-three, now "lifers" in Jackson prison.

Johnson and Matthews, when they committed the crime for which they are now serving, June 8, 1912, were known as the "boy bandits," of Grand Rapids. On the day mentioned they held up an automobile and were going through the clothes of the passengers when one of the latter struck Johnson, knocking him unconscious. He was taken to the police station and later pleaded guilty, being sentenced on June 10 for life. Matthews was arrested and convicted, receiving the same sentence.

At the time there had been an epidemic of holdups in and about Grand Rapids and Judge McDonald, who imposed the sentence, was actuated by the desire to stop them. Later the fact that he had sent the two youths, at that time nineteen and twenty-one, to prison for life caused him to join in a recommendation for commutation, and particularly inasmuch as they both had good records in the prison.

Matthews, in addition, is suffering from tuberculosis.

Local Option Election in Spring.

According to plans outlined by Grant Hudson, superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon league, local option campaigns will be staged by the drys next spring in 24 counties where saloons and breweries are now doing business, and in addition vigorous fights will be made to retain the "dry" counties where the "wets" will take the offensive. Every county in the upper peninsula will be invaded by the Anti-Saloon league, with the exception of Gogebic and Dickinson.

Second Week of Fair Opens.

The second week of the Michigan state fair began under most favorable auspices. The finest weather since the big show started greeted the occasion.

The opening day was Automobile Day, and auto enthusiasts have their inning. Henry M. Leland, president of the Cadillac Motor Car company, delivered an address, which was of special interest to the advertising end of the business.

Prizes for the best exhibition of cut flowers were awarded E. E. Stewart, of Brooklyn, Mich., winning first honors. The award was \$100. He won the prize by a display of 250 varieties of gladioli. Mr. Stewart has 35 acres of these flowers and is the third largest grower of them in the United States.

Mrs. Mat Buzzard, of Fenton, Mich., won second money, \$75, with a showing of asters. W. B. Brown, 13 Elizabeth street west, Detroit, got third money with a mixed display, and fourth prize was awarded Jacob Baumann, of Detroit, with a display of dahlias.

The flowers were distributed among the hospitals of Detroit by the state fair management.

The milk from the six cows entered in the dairy contest was turned over to the fair management and the management has decided to give it to the mothers who are entering their babies in the baby contest.

In front of the cattle barns at the fair grounds where the Holsteins are quartered there is a little pen. It is made of poultry wire, and within it stands a brown Leghorn rooster. Standing describes the bird, as it is one of those freaks of nature that sometimes come to life. The bird was hatched near Cohoctah, Mich., and from the time it was a little chick it has stood as erect as a human being.

Over this pen is a rudely inscribed placard, which reads as follows: French Tango Cockerel.

A New Breed. Originated by J. Fred Smith, Byron, Mich.

The females of this breed lay two eggs per day.

There has not been a moment since the fair opened that the bird's pen has not been surrounded by a wondering crowd. There have been all sorts of comments over it, and a number of people who, it developed, were city residents, have sought out Mr. Smith and asked him where eggs may be obtained for this wonderful new variety. One of the stable boys in the cow barn, who is something of a "wag," adorned himself in a uniform and stood out by the bird, expatiating to the passersby on the great value of the new breed.

Urges Fight on Hog Cholera.

The Michigan Agricultural college experiment station has issued the following bulletin urging co-operation among Michigan farmers for the eradication of hog cholera.

"Contagious diseases like hog cholera can be eradicated at great public expense by vigorous police measures. There is no reason to believe that such steps will be taken in Michigan for two reasons: (1) the state will not see fit to appropriate a sufficient sum to accomplish the purpose; (2) the hog owners will not willingly submit to the necessary police measures. But something must be done to eradicate or at least to control this most serious disease.

"A demonstration of what can be done is now in evidence in Branch county. Through the co-operation of the United States department of agriculture the state live stock sanitary commission, the agricultural college and, most important of all, the Branch county farm bureau, success is attending our efforts to eradicate hog cholera. Serum alone and vigorous methods of sanitation accomplish the results which are in marked contrast with conditions in surrounding counties. Relatively only a few cases of cholera have been found in Branch county and in no case has the disease spread to neighboring farms. The disease is under perfect control. Perhaps never has hog cholera been more widespread in bordering counties than during the present season. The only set-back to the work in Branch county is attributable to the work of an unlicensed veterinarian from Indiana who has produced hog cholera in over a dozen herds, by the use of the serum virus.

"Branch county will be saved many thousands of dollars and much worry over the cholera this season. These results are all due to co-operation. The farmers of southwestern Michigan much organize immediately and put themselves in a position to receive the benefits of this co-operative work next season if they wish to get rid of hog cholera. Let each county form an organization capable of handling all the agricultural needs of the county and the hog cholera problem will be only one of the problems solved. The state live stock sanitary commission and the agricultural college will do everything possible to help.

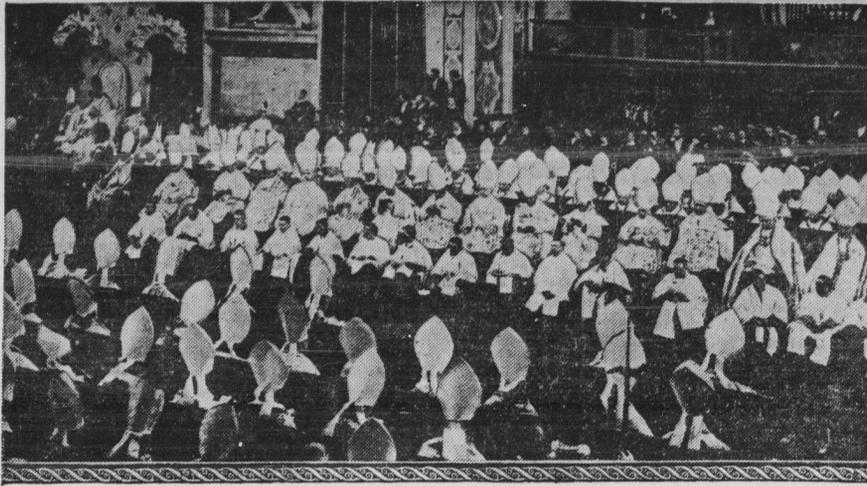
Must Elect Judges.

Attorney-General Fellows rendered an opinion to Governor Ferris in which he held that the vacancies occurring in the office of judge of probate in Clinton, Benzie and Baraga counties should be filled at special elections.

Fellows says that either the governor or the board of supervisors may order special primaries for the purpose of nominating candidates.

Had the vacancies occurred previous to the recent primaries they could have been filled by the country committees.

CONCLAVE OF THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS



Photograph of the College of Cardinals in session in the Vatican at Rome for the purpose of electing a new pope.

STEAM NAVY NOW IS LITTLE OVER 100 YEARS OLD

Strange Craft Which Was Fore-runner of Dreadnaught.

FULTON'S ORIGINAL WARSHIP

Vessel With Twin Hulls and One Paddle Wheel Made Four Miles an Hour in Fair Weather—Rotted in Navy Yard.

Philadelphia.—Just a little more than one hundred years ago the steam navy of the United States had its material beginning. On that day, June 20, 1814, for the same reason, the steam navies of the entire world had their origin. Such is our debt to the mechanical genius of Robert Fulton, who planned and built the epoch-making craft, the Demologos, a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer says.

Of course, as all of us know, steam navigation was not a novelty in 1814, but the vessels so propelled were craft of peace and limited their routes to the protected waters of rivers. Fulton's Demologos was designed to withstand the heaviest blows that the biggest fighting ship afloat could bring to bear, and, at the same time, the craft was to navigate the open sea without drawing her motive power from the free winds of the heavens. Remember, we were then in the throes of our war with England, and it was Fulton's desire to build a ship that would be able to make our harbors unassailable while having the power to destroy whole squadrons of the foe. Rather an ambitious scheme, no doubt, but something that might have been proved entirely practicable had the Demologos ever had a chance to measure her forces against those of the foe.

Fulton's Floating Battery.

Toward the close of 1813 Fulton laid before the president of the United States plans for a war steamer or floating battery. Strange to say, knowing how inventors are commonly treated today, his extraordinary project was favorably received, and in March of the year following congress authorized the building and equipping of "one or more floating batteries for the defense of the waters of the United States." The Demologos, or, as she was afterward officially known, the Fulton, was begun on the 20th of June, 1814, by the laying of her keels at the shipyard of Adam & Noah Brown in the city of New York. The craft had two keels because she really was given two hulls. Fulton used a single paddle wheel and he wanted to place this vital part of his propulsive mechanism where it could not be reached by an enemy's cannon balls.

Notwithstanding many difficulties due to the existing war with Great Britain, the Fulton was launched on the 29th of October, 1814, and the occasion was one of national rejoicing and much local ceremony. To the average eye the body of the craft appeared bulky and unwieldy, but no less an authority than Capt. David Porter said: "I would not alter her if it were in my power to do so."

The Biggest Steamer Then Afloat.

The Fulton had a length of 150 feet, a breadth of 56 feet and a tonnage of 2,475, and at that time was hundreds of tons bigger than the largest steamer of the day afloat. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable guns for her armament. A goodly number of her cannon came from Philadelphia, and in order to escape possible capture by British ships 20 of these weapons were transported overland upon the miry roads of New Jersey. They were dragged by horses.

Unfortunately, Fulton's untimely death on the 24th of February, 1815, prevented him from seeing the completion of the ship, and, too, his demise likewise delayed her finishing. However, her engines were made ready by the last of June and by a happy coincidence she was taken out

for a trial run on Independence day. According to the old accounts, "She made a trip to the ocean eastward of Sandy Hook and back again, a distance of 53 miles, in eight hours and twenty minutes, without the aid of sails, the wind and tide being partly favorable and partly against her, the balance rather in her favor."

Later, on the 11th of September, with all of her guns on board and carrying a considerable quantity of ammunition, the Fulton made another trial trip, during which she fired off her cannon successfully and without the slightest injury to the craft or to her machinery. It is said that her performance more than equaled Fulton's expectations, and that she actually exceeded what he had promised the government—that is, that she should be able to make under steam from three to four miles an hour.

Blow Up at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Inasmuch as the war with England had been ended, the Fulton had no chance to show what she could do in action, and the government authorities assigned her to the Brooklyn navy yard to serve as receiving ship for the station. There she lay quietly rotting away and inactive until the fateful 4th of June, 1820, when the powder in her magazine—about two and a half barrels—blew up, killing 24 and wounding 19 of her people while incidentally wrecking the historic craft. Not until six years later was any effort made to build another steam vessel for the United States navy.

In June, 1835, the secretary of the navy discovered that congress, back in 1816, had provided money for the construction of a steam vessel and steps were at once taken to profit by that appropriation.

The ship ordered was later known as the U. S. S. Fulton (second), but there was no one in the navy capable of designing the necessary engines, and it was not until the first half of 1836 that a man of sufficient skill was found in Charles H. Haswell, the memorable father of the engineer corps of our fighting fleet. So well did Mr. Haswell do his work that the U. S. S. Fulton, launched May 18, 1837, was able to make about fifteen miles an hour in smooth water. Following the Fulton we built two much larger side wheel frigates, the Mississippi and Missouri, profiting by what Mr. Haswell had shown possible in the earlier craft. The Mississippi was built in Philadelphia and the Missouri in New York, and both ships turned out to be very fine specimens of the steam propelled man-of-war.

But side wheels were a handicap when ships were under sail alone, for then these big wheels had to be dragged through the water, and, besides, they were very much exposed not only to the violence of stormy seas, but to the possible attack of an enemy's shot. The engineering revolution which was to overcome these drawbacks was effected by that notable Swedish genius, the late Capt. John Ericsson, and this time the city of Philadelphia was to be the birthplace of probably one of the most startling changes in warship propulsion—a change that has persisted to this very day for sound mechanical and military reasons.

Ericsson's Screw Propelled Craft.

Ericsson had demonstrated while in England in 1836 the possibilities of screw propulsion, but the august dignitaries of the British admiralty pooched his measure by patronizing indulgence. His only real encouragement came from Americans, and among these was Capt. Robert S. Stockton of the United States navy, then temporarily in London. Captain Stockton persuaded Ericsson to follow him back to America, and in 1841 induced the navy department to build a screw propelled ship of war. This vessel was the original U. S. S. Princeton.

Apart from this novelty the Princeton was unique in the type of engines with which she was equipped, also due to the engineering skill of Ericsson. By reason of his cunning it was made possible for the first time to put the entire propelling mechanism below the water line and beyond the reach of an enemy's shot and shell. In addition to this, the screw propeller was not the same drag upon the ship when under canvas as were the older side wheels, and later it was found possible to disconnect the propeller from the engines and leave it to revolve easily with still less resistance to progress.

On the same ship Ericsson had installed a large gun of his design, and that successful weapon may quite justly be said to have paved the way for the formidable cannon with which his wonder Monitor was equipped for her memorable fight with the Confederate ram and armed battery, the modified frigate Merrimac.

Parent of Modern Dreadnaught.

In the Monitor which Ericsson gave us in the hour of greatest national peril he produced more than he probably then realized. For it is unquestionably from the Monitor, with its heavily armored sides and turrets, that the modern dreadnaught in general principle has evolved. The main difference today lies in the fact that we have virtually built about the essentials of Ericsson's Monitor, with its battery of big guns, a higher ship-shaped structure for the purpose of getting greater seaworthiness and speed and much more habitable accommodations for the present complement of 1,000 men and more.

The Advent of the Steel Ship with us in the early '80s started us anew in the rebuilding of our fighting fleet, which had sadly dwindled during the period following the Civil war. The story of the new navy is something with which we are all pretty familiar, and yet it has grown in fact from the start Fulton gave us in 1814 by the laying of the keels of the craft he dubbed the Demologos. Just fancy the contrast between that strange vessel of 2,475 tons and a speed of four miles and a modern dreadnaught like the Texas of 28,000 tons and a speed of 21 knots an hour! A hundred years has transformed the steam fighting ship with its more frequently used spread of canvas into a sea-going battle monster depending entirely upon machinery and motive energy dug out of the bowels of the earth, and yet, withal, capable of holding her own in the face of the roughest seas and the worst of gales. The steam that Fulton showed us how to use has been turned into hundreds of auxiliary services on shipboard today, and through that energy electricity is generated and the brilliancy of sunshine rivaled, while by virtue of the same potent force its very heat is the agency by which ice is furnished Jacky in the tropics. Not only that, but this refrigeration makes it possible for him to have fresh meats and vegetables month in and month out, no matter how far from port, where the ancient seafarer ate "salt-horse," hardtack and beans.

COTTON IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

Experiments With Fleecy Staple in California Indicates New Industry is Established There.

Washington.—Cotton has been tried out very fully for several years in the Imperial valley of California. There were 15,000 acres planted to cotton in 1910. From the results since that time it is now certain that a new industry is fully established.

A cotton field in the Imperial valley

—not an experiment but a staple crop. It is only a question of learning how to plant and irrigate cotton to make it profitable in this section.

In this section, the short-staple upland cotton producing a good commercial fiber, and the first planting by men knowing little of the industry producing a bale and a half per acre. Something has now been learned about irrigating and planting the seed and excellent results are expected from this new industry. The growing season lasts from March to December and the cotton is uniform in staple and color. It is believed that the dryness of the air will keep the boll weevil out of the Imperial valley.



A cotton field in the Imperial valley —not an experiment but a staple crop. It is only a question of learning how to plant and irrigate cotton to make it profitable in this section.

Wolverine News Brevities

Battle Creek.—Mrs. Robert Winsor, sixty-nine, of Grand Rapids, dropped dead in a local theater from heart trouble brought on by over exertion of climbing the gallery stairs.

Flint.—Mrs. Roy McKenzie of Rogersville, bleeding from wounds on her head and badly bruised about her body and arms, was barely able to sign a complaint against her husband for assault and battery in Justice Halsey's court. A deputy sheriff was sent to Rogersville to arrest McKenzie.

Bay City.—Several hundred dollars were raised for the widows and orphans of Poles slain in the European war, at the national day celebration at Wenonah beach. More than four thousand were present. Besides the local Polish societies there were several hundred visitors from Saginaw and Alpena and some from Detroit.

Elk Rapids.—Four persons lost their lives in Lake river when the steel motor rowboat, in which they were riding, was swamped. The drowned are: Alec Sharp, thirty-seven, proprietor of the Lake View house; his daughter, Audrey, seven; Mrs. Mary Hickey, twenty-six; Mary Dunger, twenty-two. The spot where the party went down has been dragged, but the bodies have not been recovered.

Menominee.—Jumping from a rapidly moving train on which he was a passenger, Edward Van de Welle of Kansas City, Mo., saved the life of Miss Theresa Puerst. The young woman had been knocked from a trestle by the train into a river and would doubtless have drowned had not the Missouri man performed the heroic rescue. The woman was slightly injured and Van de Welle proceeded on his journey, the train having stopped.

Three Rivers.—The funeral of John Annan Kline, who was buried in Riverside cemetery with Masonic honors, marked the death of the last charter member of Three Rivers lodge. Mr. Kline was a nonagenarian. A search of the lodge records conceded him to be the oldest member in the state. Made a Mason in Michigan under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge. He has been a member in continuous good standing since 1847.

Flint.—William Shuemaker, a colored junk dealer of this city, called at police headquarters and told a strange story of an alleged assault made upon him at Plymouth while he was making his way back to Flint from Toledo. He says he was pulled out of a box car by two men and after being roughly handled was told to hurry along the railway track. A shot was fired at him, he asserts, the bullet striking him in the left arm. He walked from Plymouth.

Port Huron.—An investigation into the cause of the recent fire at the plant of the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills company, has developed the fact that the blaze was the work of an incendiary. Three hundred feet from the scene of the actual fire an attempt had been made to start another fire in the heart of the plant. A pile of half-burned papers was found under the corner of a lumber pile. It is thought that some discharged employes of the plant may be responsible.

Cadillac.—That the mystery in Greenwood township, the finding of a dead man in some huckleberry bushes by a party of berry pickers, has been cleared up seems probable. Sheriff Chamberlain has received a letter from Mrs. Lulu Lundgreen of Grand Rapids and she states that she believes the unknown victim was her brother, George H. Newcombe, who bought some huckleberry marsh here and who never has returned home or written. The body was buried by Kalkaska county officers.

Cadillac.—The two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Sator, aged five and seven, were playing on the city dock when the younger one fell into Lake Cadillac. The older sister jumped into the lake and attempted to rescue her tiny sister. But for the fact that two fishermen happened to see the accident and the attempted rescue both children probably would have been drowned. The mother, though only a few feet away in the city park, did not know of the accident until after the rescue.

Flint.—Twenty-five years after having commenced divorce proceedings, Mrs. Mary Burns of Vienna township appeared in the circuit court and asked that the case be brought on for hearing. The final details of the action were completed within a few minutes, and the long-delayed decree was issued. The bill was filed in 1889. A short time afterward the complainant caused the arrest of her husband, charging that he had attempted to kill her, but when placed on trial the accused was acquitted. He then sent his wife a deed to his farm and disappeared, and so far as it is known, he has not been heard from since. In granting the decree Judge Wisner confirmed the deed as permanent alimony.

Detroit.—Henry Hemper, seventy years old, prominent Detroit business man, shot and killed himself at his home here. Worry over his health is attributed as the cause of the deed. He has resided in Detroit 50 years. Starting in the employ of the Globe Tobacco company ten years ago as a salesman, he was advanced to the position of sales manager. A widow and two sons, Charles L. and L. W. Hamper of this city, and two daughters, Mrs. W. C. Johnson of Chicago, and Mrs. Genevieve Mantell, wife of the well-known actor, survive.

The KITCHEN CABINET

The sultry summer past, September comes, Soft twilight of the slow declining year, More sober than the buxom, blooming May, And therefore less the favorite of the world; But dearest month of all to pensive minds.—Wilcox.

DESSERTS FOR THE INVALID.

All desserts for invalids should be prepared as attractively as possible, for daintiness in serving is a great aid to the appetite. An orange is far less tempting in its natural state than if after cutting in halves the pulp is removed with a spoon and served in long-stemmed glasses and dusted with powdered sugar. Cantaloupe, when scooped out by spoonfuls, sprinkled with a little sugar and served in sherbet glasses is far more tempting than simply served in halves or slices.

Apples baked or as apple sauce are often easily digested when the raw fruit does not agree. Pears and bananas as well as peaches are delicious when baked. Stewed prunes and figs are especially valuable when laxative foods are desired.

Desserts of which the basis is milk, either with or without eggs are easy of digestion and very nourishing. The simplest of milk desserts is junket made from rennet. This comes in tablet form, one tablet being sufficient for a quart of milk. The rennet slightly digests the milk so that it is easily cared for by the most delicate stomach. Baked and boiled custards with various flavorings come next in line of simplicity. Plain ice creams are also valuable, especially in fever cases in hot weather or when the throat is sore and inflamed. They slip down so easily and are both nourishing and refreshing.

In all desserts using milk or eggs the freshest and best are always to be used, as a sick person is abnormally acute as to taste, and the slightest suggestion of anything not just right will be more quickly noticed than would be the case with a person in health.

Desserts made of gelatine may be varied almost indefinitely. Jellies of different flavors are refreshing, coffee and cocoa mildly stimulating.

Sponge cakes are the best for the invalid and all puddings should be of the simplest kind.

You will find the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate way improve yourself.

SAVORY MEAT PIES.

Meat pies are acceptable when well made and not served too often. Cut the remnants of cold roast beef into small pieces, season well with salt, pepper and paprika. Cover with an abundance of gravy, and let simmer gently over the fire. Add to it a tablespoonful of chopped onion, or a few mushrooms and a teaspoonful of beef extract. After seasoning put into a pudding dish and cover with a thin layer of pastry, leaving a vent for the steam.

Chicken Pie.—Cut up one chicken into neat pieces, a half pound of pork sausage cut in inch lengths, one dozen button mushrooms, two hard cooked eggs, a few oysters and half a cup of white stock, pepper, salt and a little grated nutmeg. Arrange the materials in a pudding dish in layers, pour on the stock and add the seasoning, and cover with a paste. Cook one hour in a hot oven.

Gypsy Pie.—Peel and slice thin as many potatoes as will half fill a moderate sized baking dish, butter the dish and put in a layer of potatoes on the bottom, then pieces of cooked meat, or slices of lean bacon. Sprinkle in some herbs and onions chopped fine, and then another layer of potatoes until the dish is full. Dot pieces of butter on top and cover with a good crust. Bake three-quarters of an hour, then pour in a little rich gravy and cook 15 minutes longer.

Veal and Ham Pie.—Take one and a half pounds of veal, two hard-cooked eggs, a little mace, and cayenne pepper, half a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, half a pound of ham, one teaspoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one chopped onion, a few mushrooms and herbs. Cut the veal and ham into thin slices, mix the spices, herbs and seasoning and flour, roll each piece of meat in the seasoning and

lay in a pudding dish, alternating with ham, eggs cut in slices and the mushrooms. Add a cupful of water, line the edges of the dish with paste and cover with a crust. When baked add a little stock or gravy. Serve hot or cold.

WORTH WHILE KNOWING.

Individual cottage puddings baked in muffin rings or tops of baking powder cans are much more appetizing, especially for those who prefer the crusty pieces.

Pass a snowy dish of freshly popped corn with the tomato soup and let each help himself.

Ginger plasters made like mustard plasters produce the same results without the blister.

When children suffer from the earache dust a little pepper on a bit of cotton wet in warm oil and insert in the ear. Repeat if the pain does not cease soon.

Castor oil taken in a spoon with a bit of orange or lemon juice will go down without a protest.

For a cold in the head put a few drops of peppermint in a bowl of hot water and inhale it. Camphor is also used in the same way and is often easier for some to inhale.

Pineapple juice with honey is an excellent cough medicine, and one that the little people will not object to taste.

If a fishbone is lodged in the throat, swallow a white of egg at once, and an egg swallowed after any foreign substance will coat it and cause less trouble in the alimentary canal, as it surrounds and covers the substance.

To stop nose bleed, place an ice pack on the back of the neck and press the blood vessel on the side of the jaw which leads to the side of the nose.

If a child is taken with cramps, rub the throat and neck with kerosene oil and give half a teaspoonful internally while waiting for the doctor.

Old newspapers put around the ice will keep the ice from melting. Also newspapers wrapped around the ice cream can before packing and then covering well with paper will keep cream frozen much better than the ordinary way of covering with rug or carpet.

LIVING WITHIN THE INCOME.

The majority of people, when thinking of income, think in terms of dollars and cents; but there is a much more important side of the question—there is the income of time and the income of possessions—they cannot be renewed as can money.

How best to arrange one's work that the minimum of time and strength produces the maximum of comfort is the problem for each householder to solve. Conditions are so different, family tastes are so varied that each must work out her own solution, using all the light it is possible for her to throw upon it.

The homemaker needs time for social duties and life; they are obligatory upon her by her family's relation to society, as well as her own.

All work and no play makes Jill a dull girl. We must get away from the training of our Puritan mothers, fine as it was, to put right values on things. Society life has so many more calls upon the woman of today and we are relieved of much that was then impossible to get outside of the home.

In homes where no help is kept and the children share in the housekeeping, they have a training in life that nothing else can give. Many mothers who are able to pay for the expense of a maid or two dispense with them for the children's good.

All work becomes much easier if it follows a system, enabling one to go from one duty to another without stopping to think what comes next. For each day there are certain tasks to be done, and for every day some peculiar to that one alone.

We must have each day the three meals, the dishes washed, some dusting done, the beds made, and if we take these in order they will be dispatched much sooner than if no plan is followed.

If each member of the family is expected to put his bed to air on leaving it, put away all belongings, it helps greatly in the day's work. One will soon learn not to make two motions when one will do.

Nellie Maxwell.

Points on Advertising

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

(Copyright.)

Cato's Follow-Up System.

If a man lambasted you on the eye and walked away and waited a week before he repeated the performance, he wouldn't hurt you very badly. Between attacks you would have an opportunity to recover from the effect of the first blow.

But if he smashed you and kept mauling, each impact of his fist would find you less able to stand the hammering, and a half-dozen jabs would probably knock you down.

Now advertising is, after all, a matter of hitting the eye of the public. If you allow too great an interval to elapse between insertions of copy the effect of the first advertisement will have worn away by the time you hit again. You may continue your scattered talks over a stretch of years, but you will not derive the same benefit that would result from a greater concentration. In other words, by appearing in print every day you are able to get the benefit of the impression created the day before, and as each piece of copy makes its appearance, the result of your publicity on the reader's mind is more pronounced—you mustn't stop short of a knockdown impression.

Persistence is the foundation of advertising success. Regularity of insertion is just as important as clever phrasing. The man who hangs on is the man who wins out. Cato the Elder is an example to every merchant who uses the newspapers and should be an inspiration to every storekeeper who does not. For twenty years he arose daily in the Roman senate and cried out for the destruction of Carthage. In the beginning he found his conferees very unresponsive. But he kept on every day, month after month and year after year, sinking into the minds of all the necessity of destroying Carthage, until he set all the senate thinking upon the subject, and in the end Rome sent an army across the Mediterranean and ended the reign of the Hannibals and Hamilcars over northern Africa. The persistent utterances of a single man did it.

The history of every mercantile success is parallel. The advertiser who does not let a day slip by without having his say is bound to be heard and have his influence felt. Every insertion of copy brings stronger returns, because it has the benefit of what has been said before, until the public's attention is struck like an eye that has been so repeatedly struck that the least touch of suggestion will feel like a blow.

The Cellar Hole and the Sewer Hole.

A coal cart stopped before an office building in Washington and the driver dismounted, removed the cover from a manhole, ran out his chute, and proceeded to empty the load. An old negro strolled over and stood watching him. Suddenly the black man glanced down and immediately burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, which continued for several minutes. The cart driver looked at him in amusement. "Say, Uncle," he asked, "do you always laugh when you see coal going into a cellar?" The negro sputtered around for a few moments and then, holding his hands to his aching sides, managed to say, "No, sah, but I jest busts when I sees it goin' down a sewer."

The advertiser who displays lack of judgment in selecting the newspapers which carry his copy often confuses the sewer and the cellar.

All the money that is put into newspapers isn't taken out again, by any means. The fact that all papers possess a certain physical likeness doesn't necessarily signify a similarity in character, and it's character in a newspaper that brings returns. The editor who conducts a journalistic sewer finds a different class of readers than the publisher who respects himself enough to respect his readers.

What goes into a newspaper largely determines the class of homes into which the newspaper goes. An irresponsible, scandal-mongering, muck-raking sheet is certainly not supported by the buying classes of people. It may be perused by thousands of readers, but such readers are seldom purchasers of advertised goods.

It's the clean-cut, steady, normal-minded citizens who form the bone and sinew and muscle of the community. It's the sane, self-respecting, dependable newspaper that enters their homes and it's the home sale that indicates the strength of an advertising medium.

No clean-minded father of a family wishes to have his wife and children brought in contact with the most maudlin and banal phases of life. He defends them from the sensational editor and the unpleasant advertiser. He subscribes to a newspaper which he does not fear to leave about the house.

Therefore, the respectable newspaper can always be counted upon to produce more sales than one which may even own a larger circulation but whose distribution is among unprofitable citizens.

You can no more expect to sell goods to people who haven't money

than you can hope to pluck oysters from rose-bushes.

It isn't the number of readers reached, but the number of readers whose purses can be reached that constitutes the value of circulation. It's one thing to arouse their attention, but it's a far different thing to get their money. The mind may be willing, but the pocketbook may be weak.

If you had the choice of a thousand acres of desert land or a hundred acres of oasis you'd select the fertile spot, realizing that the larger tract had less value because it would be less productive.

The advertiser who really understands how he is spending his money takes care that he is not pouring his money into deserts and sewers.

The Neighborhood.

Circulation is a commodity which must be bought with the same common sense used in selecting potatoes, cloth and real estate. It can be measured and weighed—it is merchandise with a probable value. It varies just as much as the grocer's green stuff, the tailor's fabrics and the lots of the real-estate man.

Your cook refuses to accept green and rotten tomatoes at the price of perfect ones. She does not calculate the number of vegetables that are delivered to her, but those that she can use. When your wife selects a piece of cloth she first makes sure that it will serve the purpose she has in view. When you buy a piece of property you consider the neighborhood as well as the ground. Just so when you buy advertising you must find out how much of the circulation you can use. You must judge the neighborhoods where your copy will be read, with the same thoughtfulness that you devote to selecting the spot where your goods are sold.

A dealer in precious stones would be foolish to open up in a tenement district, and equally short-sighted to tell about his jewelry in a newspaper largely distributed there. Out of a thousand men and women who might see what he had to say not ten of them could afford to buy his goods. These thousand readers would be mass without muscle. He could make them willing to do business with him, but their incomes wouldn't let them become customers.

One of the greatest mistakes in publicity is to drop your lines where the fish can't take your bait.

Circulation is, as you see, a very interesting subject, but very few people know anything about it. It would surprise you to know that this ignorance often extends to the business offices of newspapers. I have known publishers to continually mistake the class of their readers and have met hundreds of them who had the most fantastic ideas upon the figures of their circulation.

While I would not be so harsh as to accuse them of anything more than being mistaken, none the less their tendency to infect others with this misinformation renders it extremely advisable for you to become a member of the Missouri society—and "be shown."

MAN AND STARCHED COLLARS

Movement to Abolish "Palladium of Respectability" Calls Forth a Strong Protest.

The papers report that a league has been formed to "emancipate man from the starched collar."

Nonsense! Man does not need any such emancipation, except on some extra hot days in summer, and then he emancipates himself.

There is more moral support, more reinforcement of character, in a starched collar than can be had in any other form for the same money. The starched collar is the badge of European civilization. Asia never developed it. Neither did Africa. The Chinese have had civilization for 1,000 years, but no starched collar. Where is their civilization now? It has gone to the laundry.

The Hindus are kind to animals and a thoughtful people, but they have never taken to starched collars. Where are they now? Trying to land in British Columbia, trying to stay in South Africa and being shooed away by collar wearers.

The Persians are on the run. The Japanese, the liveliest people in Asia, when they accepted western civilization, accepted starched collars with both hands. The American negroes wear the tallest and stiffest collars to be had. There is hope for them.

The starched collar is the palladium of respectability. It is the token of victory over self. Talk about abolishing it is bosh. Abolish trousers if necessary; nations have become great without them; but stick to the collar and stick to the starch.—Life.

Sight Lost and Restored.

Struck by lightning and blinded; struck again and cured of his blindness—this has been the extraordinary experience of a young Castleford (Ireland) miner named Isaac Barnes. Barnes was first struck when a storm was at its height. He received a severe shock, and when he recovered consciousness he was totally blind. The storm was renewed in Castleford on the following evening, exactly twenty-four hours later. At seven there was a vivid flash, and Barnes, who was lying in bed, was thrown to the floor. A moment later, to the amazement of the others in the room, he exclaimed, "Thank God, I can see!" He is still suffering from nervous shock, but it is stated that he is progressing favorably and that his sight is normal.

SANITATION IN HOG HOUSES AND LOTS



Healthy Sow and Her Litter.

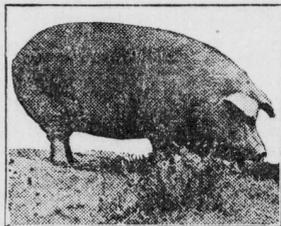
Sanitation in the hog house, lot and herd is important and no small problem, states the United States department of agriculture. Swine are affected by many serious diseases and parasites. Tuberculosis, cholera, lice and mange attack vast numbers of hogs and cause a consequent heavy loss to swine growers annually.

Thumps cause great loss in thrift in young pigs. Sunlight, dry, clean beds and plenty of exercise with nutritious foods are essential to a proper control or lessening of these losses. Dusty or damp sleeping quarters are especially favorable to disease infection, because they furnish a favorable place for germ life. Dipping furnishes an excellent means of controlling external parasites, and the dipping vat is an economical and convenient part of the equipment of any large piggery. Galvanized iron vats are cheaper and easier to put up than concrete vats, but do not last as long.

The hog louse makes pigs unthrifty and, though the actual loss due to this cause cannot be estimated because it rarely kills an animal, its annoyance in decreasing the rapidly with which gains are made. The louse is easily and effectively controlled by repeated dipping in almost any of the standard dips, if they are used in strong solutions.

If a vat is not available one of the three following methods of treatment may be found to suit conditions: (1) Spraying with kerosene; (2) putting up a rubbing post filled with crude oil; (3) putting crude oil or kerosene on the surface of the water in the pigs' wallowing vat. Mange is a serious though not so common parasite as the louse, and is best and most effectively treated by dipping.

The brood sow is the first animal to select in laying a foundation for a herd. The better she is the greater the chances for success. A good brood



Sow Raised by Member of Boys' Pig Club.

sow must possess depth and length of body, a good heart girth, smooth shoulders, well-sprung ribs and long, deep, well-turned hams. Her sides should be long, deep and straight.

A slightly arched, or straight, broad back is much desired, as it is much stronger than a low back. The back should carry its width and the side lines should be straight. She should stand well up on her toes and have smooth, straight joints with hard but not coarse bone, and must have feminine characteristics, which are indicated by a rather small head and ear, a fully developed, even udder, and absence of shields in the shoulders.

A brood sow should show early maturing qualities and have sufficient capacity to do the work for which she is intended. A smooth coat of fine hair and a broad head with sufficient weight for her age are good indications of early maturity. If selecting more than one sow, uniformity of the lot is desirable and important.

The nearer alike the sows the more probability of the pigs being uniform. If pure-bred sows are selected, breed type should be carefully observed. "Breed type" means the characteristics of a breed, and will be discussed later.

In selecting the herd boar the same points are essential, except that the animal should show masculinity. A strong, broad head and neck, sufficient bone, with strong, straight pasterns, hock and knee joints are important. He should show early maturing characteristics and have well-developed testicles. Shields, or thick plates of skin, should not show on the sides of the shoulder before he is one year of age.

A strong, slightly arched back, with large heart girth, is essential in a first-class boar, for he must have room for the vital organs, namely, heart, lungs, etc. Remember that the boar is at least half of the herd as far as breeding is concerned, and he is usually more, so his selection cannot command any too much care or patience. Get a good boar and he will pay you well.

The farrowing pen should provide a

quiet, safe and comfortable place for the sow. Light, cleanliness and freedom from dampness and drafts are essential. A guard rail should be provided to keep the sow from crushing the pigs.

Feeding the sow so that she is properly nourished and not overfat is the most important of the herdsman's duties. She should have succulent feeds, such as pasture or forage in summer, and in winter bran or other laxative feeds should be given, so that constipation and fever may be less likely to develop.

At farrowing time no feed except a little bran or oatmeal gruel should be given, and only moderately warm water for a few days. A little bran or green feed can then be offered, and as the litter grows and all signs of fever leave, more concentrated feeds may be given. Corn and other heating feeds should be fed in limited quantities for some time, but as the pigs grow and there is more demand on the sow she should be fed liberally.

There is no place equal to good pasture for the brood sow and her litter. Alfalfa, clover, rape, oats, rye, vetch, peas, or native pasture afford succulent, nutritious feeds which keep both sow and pigs in good condition. Little pigs will learn to eat the forage with the sow at ten days of age if they have some palatable pasture.

Sun light and clean dry sleeping pens aid materially in starting the pigs off and in securing rapid, economical growth. Feed the sow well and teach the little pigs to eat as soon as possible. Cause both the sow and pigs to take plenty of exercise, whether or not on forage or pasture crops.

The dry sow or bred sow should be handled as economically as possible, so they should have pasture and be fed a well balanced ration and just enough of it to keep them in good condition without permitting them to become fat. As farrowing time approaches the sows should be separated in order to prevent their crowding or injuring one another.

The herd boar is best handled by giving him a pasture lot by himself. His feed should be liberal enough to keep him in good breeding condition only. This will be very light when he is not in use for breeding purposes, but during the breeding his feed should be increased. His ration should consist of some high-protein feeds, along with mill feeds and a little corn. The care of the boar is important because of his relative importance in the herd, and his care, quarters, feed and watering should be carefully seen to and provided.

The term sote is applied to all swine from the time the pig reaches weaning age until the fattening or breeding age is reached. Pigs should be weaned at from eight to twelve weeks, depending on whether or not the sows are to be bred again. It is always wise to have them taught to eat well before weaning, in order that the rate of gain may not be checked. Weaning should be done gradually, the sow's feed being reduced to cause her to dry up properly and at the same time increasing the feed for the pigs. The pig at this age should have a ration rather high in protein and low in carbohydrates.

The boar pigs should be castrated after weaning, but before they reach breeding age; usually a week or two after weaning is a satisfactory time. The loss in gains or by death is less if done while the pig is young. Spaying the females is not advisable under modern conditions and will not be found profitable enough to justify the risk of the operation.

HAY PRODUCT IS IMMENSE

Crop of 1913 Placed at 64,116,000 Tons—One of Big Features of Commercial Industry.

The hay trade of the country is one of the big features of commercial industry and deserves the best system of government and operation in its distribution, and must eventually secure this where there is room for improvement between grower and dealer or consumer. The immensity of the hay product of the United States may be appreciated when the 1913 crop, by official report, is placed at 64,116,000 tons; price per ton, \$12.43; total, \$797,077,000. The 1914 crop has a prospect of a much larger yield.

Cool Care of Stables.

You should plan to see that the stables are kept cool, clean, well ventilated and free from flies. It can be done. Disease will then be prevented and the horses will work better.

Might Not Lend It.
"Do you think Gudgerly loves his fellow man?"
"I don't know about that, but if there were only one pulmotor in the world, I would hate for Gudgerly to own it."

Not Convincing.
"I'm not finicky, as a rule."
"No?"
"But I do hate to see a fat girl sitting at a piano on a hot day and trying to play soulful music."

An Authority.
Yeast—I believe that fellow has something up his sleeve.
Crimsonbeak—I don't. When he has anything about him worth concealing you'll find it in his hip pocket.

A Stage Term.
"What do you call this vaudeville skit?"
"The Knockout."
"Ahem! Poison?"
"Yes, we play with two drops."

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.

MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS

Maine went, etc.
 In the light of recent events, Huerta appears almost eligible for the Nobel peace prize.—Detroit Free Press.

William Junk, a Detroit man, was badly hurt in an auto accident. The editor is ashamed to make so obvious a comment.

Shade of Attila, revisiting the old camp ground at Chalons-sur-Marne: "And I have borne the reproach of a bloodthirsty savage these many centuries!"

We observe by the development bureau's list that the sheriff of Keweenaw county wants to know where he can buy a good piece of land. We wait to hear from the Keweenaw Miner.

As a relief measure for unemployed miners, the Houghton county board of supervisors has made a large appropriation for immediate road work. Over two hundred men applied for a job the first day.

Of course we do not believe that the Japs want the Philippine islands. But if they do let's give them to them on a silver platter and decorate the platter with gold dollars to make it attractive.—Houghton Gazette.

Disease and crime are partners. Hillsdale city and county, through education and civic living, has the lowest disease and crime record of any corresponding unit of population in Michigan.—Public Health.

Can Governor Ferris be reelected? This is the next question before the house. If half the republicans vote for him who have said they will vote for him the question will be answered in the affirmative.—Newberry News.

The men who wrote the Ordinance of 1787 left a great document which is temporarily in our possession. Let us write into this great document, "Every ill which can be relieved shall be removed, and every preventable disease shall be prevented."—Victor C. Vaughan.

There's just one sane thing to do in order to get this country going right again, and that is to vote the Republican ticket. You cannot expect men to stand solidly in the ranks when any portion of the leadership is advising desertion of any nominee of the party.—Ishpeming Iron Ore.

Luke McLake says: One reason why I am going to vote for prohibition is because I would rather pay two bits for a swig of Moccasin Milk out of a dirty bottle in a dirty stable in a dark alley than wear out my right shoe pawing at a bar rail when I am drinking a cool beer out of a clean glass in a clean cafe.

The official canvass shows that Osborn received 58,408 votes, Martindale 47,942, Groesbeck 43,137, Linton 30,433, Ellis 22,248. The total vote for governor on the Republican ticket was the largest in any primary so far—and no one had anywhere near 40 per cent. For lieutenant-governor, Lureu D. Dickinson had 60,140; David E. Heinerman, 59,907; Edwin J. Curtis, 55,608. Ferris has 31,299, and Pattengill 6,998 votes. In this congressional district Frank D. Scott had 10,830; Joseph E. Bayliss 8,947; Francis T. McDonald, democrat, 1,178; Herbert F. Baker, progressive, 443.

Not since Michigan became a sovereign state has any candidate for governor within or without her borders stood in greater need of that plenitude of persuasion and prodigious political potentiality that Ex-Governor Osborn is popularly credited with being the fortunate possessor of.—Munising News.

The Michigan Historical commission asks for cooperation in gathering up early local history and records of the state and its counties, and urges the formation of pioneer societies. Papers of interest will be copied and returned to the owners. The work for the upper peninsula is in charge of A. L. Sawyer, of Menominee.

There is great recrimination among the warring powers as to the use of expanding bullets. It has been established by American big game hunters that the modern sharp-pointed military or "Spitzer" bullet at close range produces almost explosive effects in tearing flesh. This is probably the origin of the wild accusations being now made.

Land Commissioner Carton suggests that the legislature be asked to appropriate \$50,000 or \$100,000 for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Upper Peninsula, which would be, when cleared, excellent for farming, and which can be bought for a few dollars an acre. Then he would have prisoners placed on those wild lands to clear them, and when cleared sell them to settlers.

No American can watch the next few months of European history without concern. Questions of right and wrong, of rival cultures and racial ambitions, are wholly subsidiary to the greater question as to whether democracy, with all its virtues, can, because of its inherent defects, defend itself against autocracy, against the most efficient autocracy this world has known in centuries. If it fails, it is not difficult to foresee the reaction that will follow.—Marquette Chronicle.

Washington correspondents agree that the present congress is less able than its predecessors. It is honest and willing, but mediocre in talent. Some of these correspondents says congress began to decay about the time the system of nomination by primary became general. Certain it is that the quality of the Michigan legislature, to come nearer home, has steadily deteriorated in recent years, since the primary was introduced.—Grand Rapids Press.

It is a practice of the mail order houses to obtain copies of country newspapers throughout the territory in which the house wishes to do business. They get these papers because they find that the advertising in the local papers is the best barometer of local business conditions that they can get. When they find that the local dealer is not advertising or is advertising indifferently, the mail order houses immediately flood that territory with their literature. They do this because they have been practicing it for years and have found that it brings big results.—Publishers' Auxiliary.

The Michigan College of Mines is offering special short courses for practical men. It is offering to the workman, the non-technical unlettered man, the miner, the millman, the shop worker, the smelter employe, what he particularly wants about the line of work which interests him. It is a most sensible, practical and altogether progressive movement. The Michigan College of Mines, from the very first, has enjoyed a world wide reputation for success. This is based upon the successes made by graduates of the college in the field of practical mining, as well as upon the high standing of the faculty and the high class of men on its board of management. Now every one of the advantages of this well established, highly proficient educational institution is offered to the practical man who may be lacking the high school qualifications formerly considered necessary or the other technical preliminaries.—Houghton Gazette.

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 Champaigns of France, or the hills of Rhineland. But don't forget the Roast Beef. Yours,

AUGUST LILLQUIST
 905 DELTA

Homestead Notice

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH.
 August 28, 1914.
 Notice is hereby given that Louis M. Labate of Escanaba, Michigan, who, on May 19, 1913 made Homestead Application, Serial No. 6133, for South half of South east quarter of Section 2 Township 41 N., Range 23 W., Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the County Clerk at Escanaba, Michigan, on the 12th day of October 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
 Charles Haglund, of Escanaba, Michigan
 Carl Sawyer " " "
 Mitchell Martin, " Perkins "
 Joe Richards " Brampton "

OZRO A. BOWEN,
 Register

The Circuit Court for the County of Delta in Chancery

In a session of the said Court held at the Court House in the City of Escanaba, in said County on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1914.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants are not residents of this state, and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or country the said defendants, Gus Larson and Mrs. Gus Larson now reside. On motion of M. D. Mead, Esq., solicitor for the complainant, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendants be entered in this cause within five months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the solicitor for the complainant within fifteen days after service on them, or their solicitor of a copy of said bill; and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed against the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that the said complainant cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, such publication to be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, and such publication to be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendants Gus Larson and Mrs. Gus Larson, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

JOHN L. LOELL
 Circuit Court Commissioner for the County of Delta, State of Michigan.

MYRICK D. MEAD,
 Solicitor for Complainants

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 on the 26th day of July, 1914.

Present the Honorable Richard C. Flannigan, Circuit Judge.
 Lewis S. Blodgett, Complainant.
 Philip W. Herzog, S. J. Herzog, Mrs. Frank Rogers, Blanche M. Partridge, Elizabeth A. Herzog, Phil C. Herzog, Mrs. Gardon Brannon, Ralph W. Herzog, Frederick C. Scherfenberg, Frank H. Anson, Grimmer Land Company, State of Michigan, Stewart T. Connors, George Engelking and Austin S. Merrifield, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing from 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 Land Company, is a foreign corporation with its principal office in Chicago, Illinois; and that defendant, Frank H. Anson, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Montreal, Quebec, Canada; and that defendant, Philip W. Herzog, is not a resident of this State, but is a resident of the State of Minnesota; and that defendants, Mrs. Frank Rogers, Blanche M. Herzog, Elizabeth A. Herzog, Phil C. Herzog, Mrs. Gardon Brannon, Ralph W. Herzog and Mrs. B. Partridge, are not residents of this state, but are residents 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; and that the residence of Frederick C. Scherfenberg, Steven T. Connors and George Engelking is not known to affiant and that it cannot be ascertained in what states or countries they respectively reside.

On motion of Glenn W. Jackson, Esq., solicitor for complainant, it is so ordered, that the appearance of the said defendants above named be entered in this cause within two months from the date of this order; and that months from the date of this order, and that in case of the appearance of any of them, that those who shall appear shall cause their answers to the Bill of Complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the solicitor for the complainant within fifteen days after service on him, or his solicitor, of a copy of said bill; and in default thereof, that said bill be taken as confessed by said defendants so appearing.

And 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 commenced 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.

League standings in the European pennant race: Montenegro Mites, 1,000; Moscow Monjiks, 700; Berlin Brewers, 600; Servian Scrappers, 600; British Bulldogs, 500; Belgian Braves, 250; Gallic Giants, 250; Wiener Wursts, 100. Much interest centers in the contest, and some enthusiastic fans are desirous of organizing new teams to enter the league. So far Umpire Samuel has had no pop bottles thrown at him. A sensational long drive outside the foul lines recently crashed through the window of the Chinese laundry.

Of the seventy-six delegates to the Chippewa county Republican convention elected at the recent primaries, thirty-two (including several substitutes) were present. To show the trend of the times, and the manner in which the insurgents are returning to the G. O. P. fold, it is only necessary to state that twenty and nine of the attendants at the county convention were former bull moosers, many of them the leaders of the third-party movement in this county two years ago.—Soo Times.

Taking the standard of our forefathers, however, as to the necessities of life—good plain food for the physical preservation of man, clothes to keep the body warm, a fire and a house to live in—I would say that 50,000,000, or one-half our population, are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the luxuries of life. What I would like to impress upon your minds is the absolute necessity of keeping the rural population in proportion to the population in our cities and the absolute necessity of preserving to that rural district a purchasing power that will permit it to purchase the products of the city.—Land Commissioner Carton.

In an address before the State Medical association at Lansing Governor Ferris advocated physical and mental examination of school children under direction of state officials and at state expense. Said he: "There are more than 572,000 children in the Michigan schools. Tens of thousands have physical defects so very serious that they are handicapped in their efforts to secure a common school education. In the Ferris institute a large number enroll annually who have defective eyes. Not a few of these students drop out of school, abandoning forever the hope of acquiring an education. What I have said about defective sight applies with equal force to defective hearing."

Iron county republicans endorsed O. B. Fuller for re-election as auditor general. The same thing has happened in a number of upper peninsula counties. Mr. Fuller is an upper peninsula man who has made good beyond question. He has put the auditor general's office on the map. Moreover he has run the office properly and without dictation. Some governors who tried to show him his business found out they had something to learn about their own. On the basis of general efficiency he ought to be retained in office, for it is not often that the state gets as competent an auditor as Mr. Fuller. We believe the sentiment among the republican delegates from the northern end of the peninsula to be decidedly for the retention of Mr. Fuller in his present position, for the good of the party and the good of the state.—Houghton Gazette.

WE DIDN'T GET ANY

In other than war times a sensation would be created by the publication of plans formed last February for the extension of German trade and German influence, especially in "American States," of the formation of a secret organization under the auspices of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and made up of a number of the most powerful of German industrial, financial and transportation interests, with the design of capturing world markets for German trade. At this meeting pledges were made amounting to a total of from \$250,000 to \$375,000 a year, including liberal contributions from the imperial treasury, to be used in manipulating news and in advertising in American newspapers that could be relied upon to support the German plans and purposes.

THE GLADSTONE DELTA

Intelligent Printing
 11 North Ninth Street
 GLADSTONE, MICH.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 364 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 606 F St., Washington, D. C.

WHAT ARE PARTIES FOR?

It has come to pass that an orthodox republican is simply a man who believes in anything that he can get away with, or who can get away with anything he believes in, as the case may be. Mr. Osborn himself offers ample proof of this contention. One week he defined himself as a republican-socialist, declaring that the "republican party, or some party, must sooner or later accept every socialist principle, if it is to continue in power." And the next week the republicans of Michigan nominated him as their candidate for governor.

A strong man is a blessing to any party and to his state. But, as the candidate of a party, should the man not express to some extent the collective opinion and will of the party? If so, how can this expression be achieved under our present system of party regulation? If not, what is a party for?—Detroit Saturday Night.

FIRE PREVENTION RULES

Fill the oil lamps in the day time.
 Put greasy rags in metal receptacles.
 Never use gasoline for cleaning indoors.
 Have metal wastebaskets only in the home.
 Do not leave oil cans in the kitchen, especially near the stove.
 Have simple, cheap screens in front of every open fireplace.
 Keep the ashes in a metal receptacle, away from any wood.

Use only safety matches and keep these away from the children.

Constantly clean the rubbish, particularly in the yards, cellars and closets.

Avoid the prehistoric mistake of using coal oil to help along a dying fire.

Make sure that all doors that would cause drafts are closed before retiring.

Pay particular attention to the stove pipe, and see that it is set firm and tight.

Keep curtains and draperies tied back, to prevent them swinging against the gas jets.

Remove all cotton and metallic ornaments from the gas or electric light chandeliers.

Don't take a kerosene lamp into the cellar, attic or any other place where there is rubbish.

Have the chimney burned out and cleaned at least once a year and before the fall season sets in.

Smokers who carelessly leave matches lying around, are a menace to the home.

All sorts of rubbish is commonly the cause of a burned home.

Don't keep old clothes in trunks and closets. Better throw them away than have a fire start in them.

When you use a match, be careful where you put it. Careless disposal of burning or smouldering matches has caused many great disasters.—State Fire Marshal Winship.

Thunder Restored Speech.
 Thunder cured a man of deafness at Heidelberg, Australia, recently. The man, William Ilton, aged seventy, an inmate of a hospital, twenty-six years ago was struck deaf and dumb during an attack of paralysis, suddenly regained his speech and hearing after a "deafening" peal of thunder

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.

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.—Warde'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.

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO
SELL WOOD CHEAPER
 Than Anyone Else in Gladstone Can. Call up
 PHONE 45
 and get Our Prices before Buying WOOD.

**THE NORTHWESTERN
 COOPERAGE AND LUMBER COMPANY**



ONE definite way you can lessen the cost of living is to use dried fruits. They are cheap, they are easy to prepare, and they go a long way. Dried fruit economy helps many a family at times. We carry a large variety of dried prunes, peaches, apricots, etc. They have the advantage of being nutritious and good as well as cheap.

ELOF HANSON
 GROCER—PHONE 48

FORTS AT VERDON BEING BOMBARDED

GERMANS REPORT FALL OF FORTIFIED POSITION SOUTH-WEST OF CITY.

FRESH BATTLE IS RAGING

Report Retreat of Russian Army in East Prussia to be Developing into Flight and Demoralization—Loss Heavy.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—By Wireless to Sayville.—The headquarters of the German army in Berlin on Monday gave out the following official report:

"The German crown prince has captured the enemy's fortified position southwest of Verdun and is now bombarding on both sides with heavy artillery the outer forts lying to the south between Verdun and Toulon.

"A battle is in progress between Paris and the river Marne, over a front of 125 kilometers, stretching from Nanteuil, in the west, where the English forces are, to the Vitry. The crown prince's army is separated from the main battle by the forest of Argonne.

"The armies of the crown prince of Bavaria and Gen. von Heeringen are in formal battle near the upper Moselle.

"Sunday night's official details of the battle cannot yet be made public. A new battle is in progress, which up to the present has been favorable to the Germans. Reports from Paris and London of a German defeat are declared untrue.

"The retreat of the Russian army in east Prussia appears to be developing into flight and demoralization. Gen. Hindenberg reports the capture of 150 guns and between 20,000 and 30,000 prisoners, also many aeroplanes.

"The garrison at Antwerp has been repulsed.

"The London Times confesses that the attempts at recruiting in Ireland have failed.

Ambassador Denies Reports.
"James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has given out an interview to the press denying persistent reports that the United States was preparing to join the allies; that Mr. Whitlock, the American minister at Brussels, had attached the mayor of Brussels to his staff; that the American flag had been raised at Ghent; that the Tuckerton incident was unfriendly discrimination against Germany, and that he is advising Americans to hurry away because the United States was going to war."

English Women Leave.
London, Sept. 15.—In the house of commons Monday afternoon Premier Asquith announced that the British government had been able to arrange through the diplomatic service of the United States to facilitate the departure of English women and children from Germany. He stated permission for Englishmen to leave had been withdrawn, they being held as prisoners.

Paris, Sept. 14, 11:50 p. m.—The French official statement issued Monday night says that French troops have reoccupied Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but that the Germans are making a stand on the river Aisne. The statement follows:

"Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces.

"The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the river Aisne.

"On the center, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire.

Troyon Fort Relieved.
"On our right wing in the Wavre district we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon, which has been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is twelve miles southwest of Verdun.)

"In Lorraine, our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans.

"The moral and sanitary condition of our armies continue excellent."

It is generally believed here that the next phase of the gigantic war, in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged on the western field alone, will take place in German territory. The allies, according to the military experts, doubtless will endeavor to prevent the German armies, should they succeed in eluding capture, from taking strong defensive positions near the frontier.

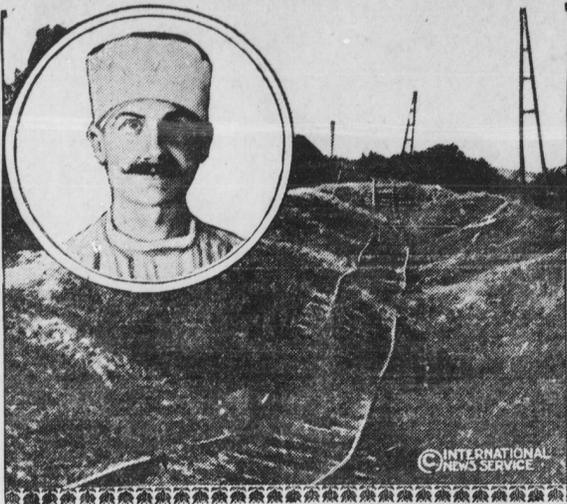
Many Aid Relief Fund.

Washington, Sept. 15.—John Burke, treasurer of the United States, found that thousands of friends of Americans stranded in Europe have sent to the treasury about \$2,330,000 for their relief since the outbreak of the war.

Allies Get More Troops.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The steamship Lutetia arrived at Bordeaux with 800 soldiers on board, showing the continuation of the movement of reinforcements from abroad for the allies.

BELGIAN RAILROAD DYNAMITED



In the effort to check the German advance the Belgians destroyed long stretches of railroad. Inset is a portrait of Prosper, a private, who nearly lost his life in blowing up a railroad tunnel at Dolham.

RUSSIA MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT OF TERMS OF PEACE

Editorial in Leading St. Petersburg Newspaper Doubtless Inspired by the Czar.

CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE VICTORY VERY APPARENT

Pronouncement Significant if the Allies Should Be Victorious—Berlin Officially Admits Retirement of German Troops—British Army to Be Enormously Increased—Losses Have Been Heavy.

The Rech, leading Petrograd (St. Petersburg) newspaper, anticipating negotiations for peace in the near future, editorially discusses the probable terms of final settlement as follows:

"The war must be terminated in such a way that it shall leave no vengeful associations on either side. The changes in the map of Europe must be final, and no nationality must be opposed in the satisfaction of its legitimate ambition.

"This ideal, however, is irreconcilable with the hegemony of Prussia in Germany. Further, it is irreconcilable with the division of Poland and the treaty of Bucharest.

"The unifications of Russia, Italy, Germany, Roumania and Servia must be completed. France must receive what has been taken from her, and Bulgaria also.

"A hundred years' fight for the principle of nationality must finish with a decision free from all compromise, and therefore final."

Exaggerate Damage Reports.
That the demolition of Belgian towns has been greatly exaggerated is the statement contained in dispatches to the German embassy at Washington.

England's casualties in the war to date are 18,729, composed of 589 officers and 18,140 men of other ranks, according to an official bureau statement, which added 134 officers and 3,454 men of other ranks to the list.

Berlin Officially Admits Defeat.
An official message from the German minister to General von Stein at Amsterdam states that the German army has been heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail. The fighting the message states, lasted two days, and the enemy won the battle, obliging the German troops to retire. Fifty guns were taken, together with thousands of prisoners.

The British army is to be raised as quickly as possible to 1,501,830 men. At the beginning of the war all the ranks mustered but 186,400; since then 439,000 recruits have been received. The volunteers in the first fortnight of the war amounted to 8,000 daily; these are now over thirty thousand daily. The 1,501,830 men will include the territorials.

The story of the defeat of an army of a million Austrian and German troops, culminating in the battle of Galicia, which has been fought for seventeen days and is fast drawing to a close, with the Russians in full pursuit of the enemy, is told in an official statement issued at Petrograd by the Russian war office.

Declare Germans Routed.
The Germans have been routed. This was announced officially by the

SHELLS FOR MACHINE GUNS

Ammunition Supplied to Many Types of the Weapons is Interchangeable.

For both of the types of machine guns used by the United States army and navy the ammunition used is the same as that taken by the new rifle, this representing another careful provision for the standardization of fighting equipment, remarks Popular Mechanics. Between 300 and 600 shots

French war office September 13. The following statement was issued:

"The allied army has won a great general victory. Germans have been routed everywhere.

"On our left wing the enemy continues his movement of retreat. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back towards the east near Soissons and Rheims.

"The Germans have retired to the north of the Vesle. They did not defend the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

"At the center the enemy, who has lost Restigny and Brabant-le-Roi, still holds his ground in the south of the Argonne.

"(The army which the French admit is holding firm is that of the crown prince, which retreated to this point Saturday.)

"On our right wing the opposing forces who were on the Meurthe are beating a retreat beyond St. Die and Luneville. We have occupied Raon l'Etape, Bacarat, Rambervilliers, Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson.

"In Belgium the Belgian army has pushed forward a vigorous offensive to the south."

New Point of Attack.
Dispatches develop a new point of attack which has been little mentioned. The fifth German army, after making the turning movement around Verdun, seems to have moved southeast up the valleys of the Aire and Aisne rivers. So great was the pressure of its attacks that the French line was forced back to Souilly and the line of the Ornain river. The day's wireless report from Berlin of the capture of fortifications near Verdun refers to the operations of this army.

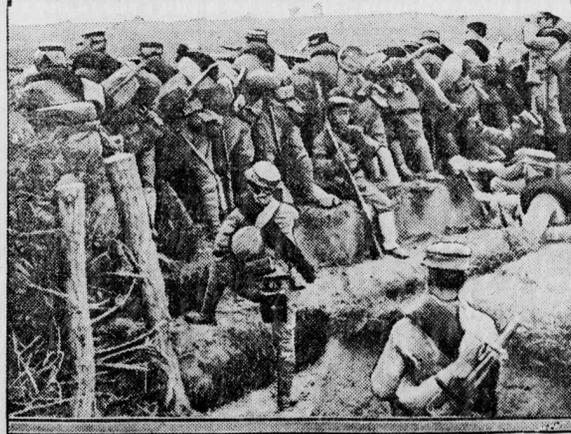
This portion of the French line is in a dangerous position. In their efforts to hold the fortress of Verdun the French left a salient protruding line. This salient is now exposed to attack both on east and west. A success by the Germans on either side would take the other side in rear and would result in serious losses during the withdrawal.

Depends on Artillery.
The outcome is going to depend largely on the French artillery. If the French guns can hold their positions and maintain their fire, the German losses in assault will be so great as to make success impossible.

All signs indicate that the Germans have reached the limit of their available force for the French campaign. To gain sufficient strength for the last effort they have had to strip the country from Ghent, Belgium, to Muelhausen in Alsace.

The latest news changes the situation in East Prussia. The German armies in this region have been greatly re-enforced and have again inflicted on the Russian army of invasion a blow that will seriously delay its advance. During the last ten days the Germans have made use of their better rail system to push forward to East Prussia such great numbers of reserve organizations that they have overpowered the south wing of the Russian army and have forced it back into the lake region of Prussia. The report from Berlin of the defeat of the Twenty-second Russian corps of Lyck, it confirmed, will indicate a disastrous defeat for the Russians.

SHARPSHOOTERS IN FORT TREIENG TRENCHES



Sharpshooters in the outer trenches of a Belgian fort sending their compliments to the enemy.

a minute can be fired, each with an initial velocity of 2,500 feet a second, and a maximum range of about two thousand yards with one model of these guns. In this, the ammunition is fed by means of canvas belts, in which a large number of shells are held. Just as rapidly as one of these is emptied another is run through after it. The pressure resulting from the expansion of gases following an explosion in the firing chamber effects the automatic feature of the instrument.

men's right flank that they have to consider the alternative of getting quick results in their attacks on the French lines or else retreating in time to save their right wing from disaster.

The mention of this turning force of the allies as a British and French army indicates that the British have been rushing forward their later expeditions via Havre and Dieppe and moving them to the front as a separate army.

The retrogression of the German army of General von Kluck freed the garrison of Paris from its primary duty of manning the forts. Detachments from this service can well be spared, sufficient to form an additional corps to strengthen the allies' left flank.

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Chance for Germany.

If the Germans succeeded in such a move they would isolate Verdun and have a chance to bring to bear upon it the same tactical use of heavy artillery that resulted in the capture of Liege, Namur and Longwy. The French armies would be forced back to the general line running from Vitry to Toul.

Such a success on the part of the Germans would not have a decisive effect on the battle, but it would have important values in shortening their front of operations and in facilitating the supply of their troops. By throwing open a new line of operations, it would tend to counterbalance the contraction of such lines on the right flank due to the allies' turning movement.

It is too soon to make any estimate as to the outcome of this battle. While the allies have a greater total force, the Germans have drawn in their columns and massed their troops in a way that gives them a numerical superiority at the point of contact.

Depends on Artillery.
The outcome is going to depend largely on the French artillery. If the French guns can hold their positions and maintain their fire, the German losses in assault will be so great as to make success impossible.

All signs indicate that the Germans have reached the limit of their available force for the French campaign. To gain sufficient strength for the last effort they have had to strip the country from Ghent, Belgium, to Muelhausen in Alsace.

The latest news changes the situation in East Prussia. The German armies in this region have been greatly re-enforced and have again inflicted on the Russian army of invasion a blow that will seriously delay its advance. During the last ten days the Germans have made use of their better rail system to push forward to East Prussia such great numbers of reserve organizations that they have overpowered the south wing of the Russian army and have forced it back into the lake region of Prussia. The report from Berlin of the defeat of the Twenty-second Russian corps of Lyck, it confirmed, will indicate a disastrous defeat for the Russians.

THIRST AND LEAD FAIL TO STOP DASH OF RUSSIANS ON LEMBERG

Petrograd.—The Rech prints the following details of the fall of Lemberg:

"The commencement of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Lemberg began August 29, when the Russians drove the enemy from Zisczow (45 miles east of Lemberg) and moved on to Golaya Gorka—a name which means 'the naked hill.'

"We spent the night on Naked Hill, and the actual storming of the town was begun at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. Then followed a four-days' battle. A virtually continuous cannonade continued from dawn to darkness without cessation.

"Even in the darkness the weary fighters got little sleep. Whenever a single shot was heard the men dashed for their places and the battle boiled again with renewed fury.

Russian Advance Impeded.

"The enemy's counter attacks were delivered with great energy and a dense hail of lead and iron was poured over our ranks. The Russian advance was greatly impeded by the hilly nature of the ground and the great number of extinct craters, which formed splendid natural fortifications for the enemy, which held them doggedly. Out of these, however, the enemy was driven in succession.

"We suffered much from thirst, for the stony country was devoid of springs. The days were oppressively hot and the nights bitterly cold.

"Both sides fought with great obstinacy, but the nearer we approached Lemberg the harder the struggle became. However, it soon was evident that we were superior in artillery.

"At length the enemy was driven from all sides beneath the protection of the Lemberg forts. Our troops were very weary, but in high spirits.

"For two days the fight raged around the forts, but we were always confident of the prowess of our artillery. The big guns of both sides rained a terrific hail down on the armies, which suffered terrific losses.

"At last we noticed that the resistance of the forts was growing weaker. A charge at double quick was ordered, and we carried the first line of works.

"It was evident from that point that many of the enemy's guns had been destroyed. Not enough of them had been left to continue an effective defense, but the enemy was undiscouraged and tried to make up with rifle fire what it lacked in artillery.

Losses Become Heavier.
"Between the first and second lines our losses were heavier than before, but under bayonet charges the enemy broke and fled in panic.

"Our troops entered the town at the enemy's heels. We ran into the town, despite our fatigue, with thunderous cheering.

"An episode which had much to do with ending the enemy's dogged resistance occurred during the fighting between the first and second lines. The Austrians, in the hope of checking the Russian effort to encircle the town, had thrown out a heavy screen of Slav troops with a backing of Magyars, who had been ordered to shoot down the Slavs from behind if they showed any hesitation.

"This circumstance became known to the Russian commander, who ordered a terrific artillery fire over the heads of the Slavs and into the ranks of the Magyars. This well-directed fire cut the whole line in panic.

Fall of Lemberg.
"Lemberg, anciently, and now to be called Lvov, was captured by the Russians Thursday morning, together with another important center of administration sixty miles southeast of Lvov, on Dniester, Halicz, Galich.

"The fighting which terminated in such a great victory lasted over a fortnight, of which the last eight days has been uninterrupted action extending over a front of nearly 300 miles.

"I shall attempt to describe the progress of this titanic struggle, according to the data at hand, but in the meantime it is well to consider the meaning of this victory. Lemberg or Lvov is the capital of Galicia and commands all roads and railways leading into Hungary.

Lemberg Strongly Fortified.

"It was defended by ancient fortifications, modern intrenchments and gun emplacements, being already in a naturally strong position. As the administrative end and military center of a vast region it has provided rich booty of military stores to the victors, thus correspondingly crippling the enemy.

"When the Russian commanders entered Lvov they found it possible to communicate by telephone the news of their arrival to Vienna and Cracow. The city has over 200,000 inhabitants. The houses were filled to overflowing with Austrian sick and wounded, who had been abandoned to the Russians.

"The Russian attack was so swiftly pushed home that everything in the capital of Galicia was found intact.

"While the Russians were carrying on their victorious campaign on Lvov

it would appear that the Austrian main armies, which had been encouraged to concentrate in the Polish provinces with their front towards Lublin and Kholm, were unable to accomplish anything beyond a single forward march on the extreme left flank, while the right flank still rested on Belz, in their own territory southwest of Sokal.

"The left flank moved to Opoland. The line runs thence to Zamostje and Belz. How much of this Austrian right flank suffered defeat during the combined operations has not seemed clear, but the forces of Austria, which inundated the province of Poland, are still referred to in official reports as the Austrian main force.

"Russia has certainly got enough men in position across the front of this main Austrian army to restrain it, and victories in other parts of the battlefield, which extends over 150 miles, have brought large Russian armies hardened by three weeks' fighting and marching, into the rear of the Austrian main forces.

"Russia has been conducting in perfect secrecy its combined operations against Austria in two regions over 400 miles apart, keeping well in touch with the enemy throughout this enormous distance and further executing a swift dash into East Prussia, another 200 miles away. The actual space covered by Russia's lines is considerably over a thousand miles.

Russians' Strategy Seen.

"Over this vast extent the attack and defense, cavalry raids and reconnaissance on the part of all arms, with temporary successes and occasional mishaps, have been alternating with one another for weeks past. Only now it is possible to penetrate to some extent the strategic plans of the commander-in-chief, and that only as regards the operations which have ended in the victory of Lvov.

"Russia, confident in its strength, took the risk of operating with two separate armies—one entering Galicia from the extreme east and pushing vigorously westward, while the other kept the Austrians employed along 500 or 600 miles of the frontier.

"Precisely by what tactical movements the situation was brought about I have not sufficient data to judge, but it may be safely assumed that the Austrians were increasingly favored in their attacks and incursions into Poland until their commanders were satisfied they had discovered an opening to the main positions, when they concentrated hostility on the Russian right flank.

Russians Foil Germans.

"The Austrians would be more readily disposed toward this direction, as it brought their main forces nearer to the armies of Germany, which ought at the same time to have been pushing vigorously toward Warsaw. The Germans, however, were prevented from performing this part of their plans by the Russians' invasion of East Prussia, which laid the German left flank open in any attempts to penetrate far into Poland from the west.

"The Austrians in the meantime continued victorious in their progress into undefended portions of Poland from the south. Early in the war the Austrians had a line about one march into Poland and extending over the whole western portion. As this territory was undefended, it was or should have been sufficiently obvious that Russia attached little military importance to it.

"The Austrians having secured their flank, proceeded to drive in strongly toward Kielce, but not encouraged in that direction, finally found a line of least resistance in the direction toward Lublin and Kholm, and proceeded to make repeated attacks in force with sufficient success to warrant their generals in making this the main objective of their forces.

Keep From Alarming Austrians.

"While these tactical operations were in progress Russia was pushing quietly, and not in too great force to alarm the Austrian general staff, into Galicia from Podolia and Bessarabia. In this region the Austrians trusted to their defense, also strong bodies of troops resting on fortified camps at every river crossing of this well-watered district.

"The Russians carried these in turn, capturing the valleys of the Rivers Sereth or Gmolden and the Luga without apparently exciting any particular alarm at Austrian headquarters. When they reached the third river, moving westward of Foulipa, the Austrians had evidently taken alarm and desperate efforts were made to arrest the westward progress of this army and even turn the flank at Halicz or Galicia, at the confluence of the Foulipa with the Dniester.

"By this time it was too late and the Russians, after weeks of marching and fighting, occupied a semi-circle of positions around the east side of Lvov and about one march from that place."

WAR FUGITIVES ARE PICTURED BY BRIEUX

Paris.—M. Brieux, the dramatist, who witnessed the arrival of a train full of fugitives at Chartres the other day, describes his experience for the Figaro.

"Children weep or gaze wide eyed, wondering what is the matter. Old folks sit in gloomy silence. Women with haggard cheeks and disheveled hair seem to belong to another age.

"They tell of invaders who scattered powder around or threw petroleum into their houses and then set them afire."

One of the fugitives explained to M. Brieux why after the first hour of their flight she had to carry her elder child as well as her baby. She showed him a pair of boots.

"I felt the inside with my fingers," says Brieux. "Nails had come through the soles. I looked at the child's feet. They were dirty with red brown clots. It was blood."

ONLY WOMAN FOREST FIRE LOOKOUT IN THE UNITED STATES

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

Alone, 6,414 feet above sea level, on top of Klamath peak in Siskiyou county, California, a young woman for months at a time during the prevalence of the forest fire season last year, did her part, and did it well, in the effort the government is making to preserve the forests of the country from destructive flames which have for years past caused an annual property loss of \$25,000,000, and cost each year an average of 75 human beings.

She is Miss Hallie M. Daggett, and she is the only woman lookout employed by the forest service. As soon as the season of forest fires begins this year, Miss Daggett will again be found at her post. Posted in her small cabin on top of the mountain peak it will be her duty, as last year, to scan the vast forest in every direction as far as she can see by naked eye and telescope, by day for smoke, and for the red glare of fire by night, and report the result of her observations by telephone to the main office of the forest patrol miles and miles away.

Few women would care for such a job, fewer still would seek it, and still less would be able to stand the strain of the infinite loneliness, or the roar of the violent storms which sweep the peak, or the menace of the wild beasts which roam the heavily wooded ridges. Miss Daggett, however, not only eagerly longed for the station, but secured it after considerable exertion, and now she declares that she enjoyed the life and was intensely interested in the work she had to do.

Perhaps the call of the wild is in her blood. Her parents are pioneers, her father, John Daggett, having crossed the isthmus in 1852, and her mother, a mere baby, being taken across the plains from Kentucky the same year. Miss Daggett was born at the Klamath mine, in the shadow of the peak on which the lookout station is perched. She spent most of her early years out of doors riding and tramping over the hills with her brother, so that it was natural that, with her in-born love of the forests, she should be anxious to take part in the fight which the forest service men are making for the protection of the forests. Debarred by her sex, however, from the kind of work which most of the service men are doing, she saw no opportunity until lookout stations were established, and then after earnest solicitation secured the place she held so well.

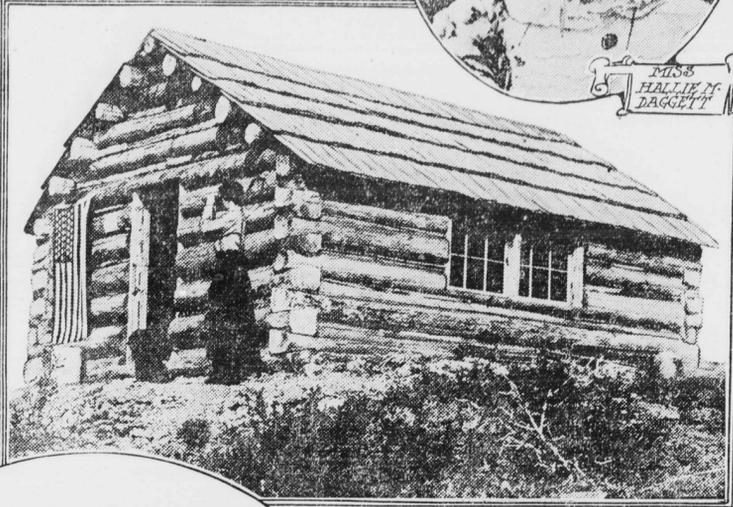
Some of the service men predicted that after a few days of life on the peak she would telephone that she was frightened by the loneliness and the danger, but she was full of pluck and high spirit, and day after day as her keen eyes ranged the hills which constitute the Salmon river watershed, and as she made her daily reports by telephone, she grew more and more in love with her work. Even when the telephone wires were broken and when for a long time she was cut off from communication with the world below, she did not lose heart. She not only filled the place with all the skill which a trained man could have shown, but she was re-appointed when the fire season opened a few weeks ago.

Miss Daggett's earliest recollection, she says, abounds with smoke-clouded summer days and fires that wandered over the country at their own sweet will, unchecked unless they happened to interfere seriously with someone's claim or woodland, when they were usually turned off by back-firing and headed in another direction, to continue their mischief until they either died for lack of fuel or were quenched by the fall rains. Consequently, she grew up with a fierce hatred of the devastating fires, and welcomed the force which arrived to combat them. But not until the lookout stations were installed did there come an opportunity for her to join what had up to that time been a man's fight; although she and her sister had frequently been able to help on the small things, such as extinguishing spreading camp fires, or carrying supplies to the firing line.

Then through the liberal-mindedness and courtesy of the officials in her district, she was given the position of lookout at Eddy's Gulch station in the Fourth district of the Klamath national forest; and entered upon her work the first day of June, 1913, with a firm determination to make good, for she knew that the appointment of a woman was rather in the nature of an experiment, and naturally felt that there was a great deal due the men who had been willing to give her the chance.

It was a swift change in three days, from San Francisco, civilization and sea level, to a solitary cabin nearly 6,500 feet elevation and three hours' hard climb from anywhere. But in spite of the fact that almost the very first question asked by everyone is: "Isn't it awfully lonesome up there?" Miss Daggett declares that never for a moment, after the first half-hour following her sister's departure with the pack animals, when she had a chance to look around, did she feel the slightest longing to retrace her steps. While she had been on the peak before in her early rambles, she had never thought of it as a home. One of her pet dreams had always been of a log cabin, and here was an ideal one, brand new the summer before, and as cozy indoors as could be wished, while outdoors, all outdoors, was a grander door-yard than any estate in the land could boast. It was a prospect of glorious freedom from four walls and a time-clock.

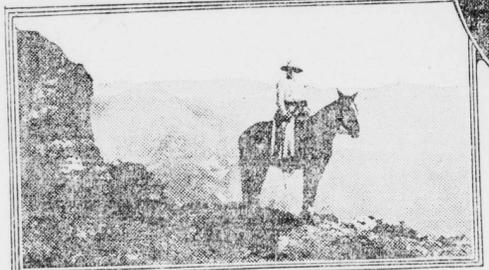
Klamath peak is not really a peak in the conventional sense of the word, but it is rather the culmination of a long series of ridges running up from the watersheds of the north and south forks of the Salmon river. Its central location in the district makes it, however, an ideal spot for a



KLAMATH PEAK LOOKOUT STATION—MISS DAGGETT'S CABIN



VIEW FROM TOP OF KLAMATH PEAK, SHOWING FIRE DAMAGE



VIEW OF SNOW-CLAD KLAMATH PEAK

MISS DAGGETT ON TOP OF KLAMATH PEAK

station. Miss Daggett describes it as the hub of a wheel with the lines of ridges as spokes, and an unbroken rim of peaks encircling around it; some eternally snow-capped, and most all of them higher than itself.

To the east there is a shoulder of snowy Shasta and an unseen neighbor lookout on Eagle peak; to the south, the high, jagged edge of Trinity county, and, just discernible with the glasses, a shining new cabin on Packer's peak; to the west, behind Orleans mountain with its ever-watchful occupant, a faint glimpse of the shining Pacific shows with a favorable sunset, and all in between is a seeming wilderness of ridges and gulches, making up what is said to be one of the finest continuous views in the whole of the West.

"Bird and animal life were also very plentiful," says Miss Daggett, "filling the air with songs and chatter, coming to the doorstep for food, and often invading the cabin itself. I positively declined owning a cat on account of its destructive intentions on small life—a pair of owls proving satisfactory as mice catchers, besides being amusing as neighbors as well. Frequently deer fed around the cabin in the evenings, and there was a small bear down by the spring, besides several larger ones whose tracks I often saw on the trail. In addition to these, a couple of porcupines helped keep me from becoming lonesome, by using various means to find a way into the cabin at night.

"All these animals being harmless, it had never been my custom to carry a gun in so-called western fashion, until one morning I discovered a big panther track out on the trail, and then in deference to my family's united request, I buckled on the orthodox weapon, which had been accumulating dust on the cabin shelf, and proceeded to be picturesque, but to no avail, as the beast did not again return.

"At many of the stations the question of wood and water is a serious one on account of the elevation; but I was especially favored, as wood lies about in all shapes and quantities, only waiting for an ax to convert it into suitable lengths, while water unlimited could be melted from the snow banks which lingered until the last of July, although it did seem a little odd to go for water with a shovel in addition to a bucket. Later the supply was packed in canvas sacks from a spring about a mile away in the timber. This was always a job sought by anyone coming up on horseback; and thanks to the kindly efforts of the guards who passed that way, and my few visitors, it was always easy to keep the pot boiling. My sister brought up my supplies and mail from home every week, a distance of nine miles."

The daily duties of life at Miss Daggett's lookout are small, merely consisting of an early-morning and late evening tramp of half a mile to the point of the ridge, where the trees obscure the north view of the cabin, and a constant watch on all sides for a trace of smoke. A watch of this nature soon becomes an instinct, according to Miss Daggett, for she found herself often awakened in the night for a look around. In fact, she

soon became to feel, as she expresses it, that the lookout is "an ounce of prevention." Then there are three daily reports to be sent to the district headquarters in town, to prove that everything is serene, and extra reports if they are not, and lastly a little, very little, housework to do.

Not a very busy day, as judged by our modern standards of rush, but a lookout's motto might well be "They also serve who only stand and wait." And there is always the great map spread out at one's feet to study by new lights and shadows while waiting, and the ever-busy phone with its numerous calls, which must be kept within hearing, so that one cannot wander far.

That phone, Miss Daggett says, with its gradually extending feelers, made her feel exactly like a big spider in the center of a web, with the fires for flies; and those fires were certainly treated to exactly the speedy fate of the other unworthy pests. Through all the days up to the close of the term on November 6, when a light snow put an end to all danger of fires, she felt an ever-growing sense of responsibility, which finally came to be almost a feeling of proprietorship, resulting in the desire to punish anyone careless enough to set fires in her "door-yard."

The utter dependence on the telephone was brought vividly to Miss Daggett's mind one afternoon soon after her arrival, when an extra heavy electrical storm, which broke close by, caused one of the electrical arresters on the outside of the cabin to burn out, quite contrary to precedent, and she was cut off from the world until the next day, when someone from the office came up in haste to find out the cause of the silence and set things aright. They often joke now, she says, about expecting to find her hidden under a log for safety, but it wasn't quite so funny at the time.

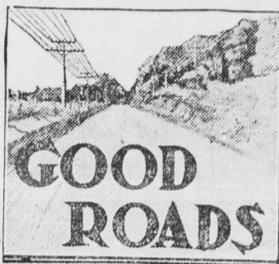
There seems, however, to be very little actual danger from these storms, in spite of the fact that they are very heavy and numerous at that elevation. One soon becomes accustomed to the racket, or, at least, Miss Daggett did. But in the damage these storms cause by starting fires lies their chief interest to the lookout, for it requires a quick eye to detect, in among the rage of fogs which arise in their wake, the small puff of smoke which tells of some tree struck in a burnable spot. Generally it shows at once, but in one instance there was a lapse of almost two weeks before the fall of the smoldering top fanned up enough smoke to be seen.

At night the new fires show up like tiny candle flames, and are easily spotted against the dark background of the ridges, but are not so easy to exactly locate for an immediate report. Upon the speed and accuracy of this report, however, depends the efficiency of the service, as was proved by the summer's record of extra small acreage burned in spite of over forty fires reported.

To the electrical storms, Miss Daggett adds, are attributed most of our present-day fires, as traveler and citizen alike are daily feeling more responsible for the preservation of the riches bestowed by nature, and although some still hold to the same views as one old-timer, who made the comment, when lightning fires were being discussed, that he "guessed that was the Almighty's way of clearing the forests," the general trend of opinion seems to be that man, in the form of forest service, is doing an excellent work in keeping a watchful eye on the limits of that Elyerto wholesale clearing.



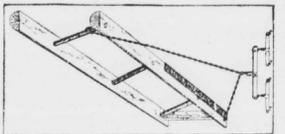
MISS HALLIE M. DAGGETT



GOOD ROADS

MAKING A SPLIT-LOG DRAG
Every Farmer Should Possess One of These Implements for Use on Roads After a Rainfall.

The halves of the drag should be framed together by wooden braces so that the split surfaces of the log shall be in front. The face of the drag should lie at an angle of 45 degrees with the lines of the road, thus drawing the earth toward the center. The rear log should follow in the track of the first. Drags should be used after rains, or continued wet weather to smooth the earth's surface and prevent ruts from forming to hold water.



Split-Log Drag.

The drag not only smooths the road, but crows it and puddles the mud so that it is hard when dry.

These drags have been used with great success on clay or water-holding soils. Many stretches of black gumbo roads in the West are maintained by the use of this implement alone.

Every farmer should own one, and after a rain he should spend a few hours on the road adjacent to his farm. If there are many depressions to fill, the drag should be used when the road is wet.

After it has been used long enough to make the road fairly smooth, the drag gives the best results if used when the earth begins to dry.

GRAVEL TO SURFACE ROADS

With Good Material and a Little Attention Highways Should Last for Several Years.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Experiment Station.)

There has been much agitation during the past year concerning the surfacing of our principal roads and as in many parts of the state we find deposits of gravel it seems that this is the material which may be economically used. A few words concerning the construction of these roads may not be out of place.

First of all the construction should be such that the gravel is confined and held in position on the road. This is accomplished by so grading the earth foundation that shoulders are formed at the sides. The earth forming the shoulders should be well compact and solid, otherwise they will fail in the function required of them. Loose earth thrown up from the ditch at the sides of the road will not answer the purpose unless moistened and rolled with a seven or ten-ton roller.

The whole surface of the earth foundation should be graded to the required form and compact with the roller and the gravel then spread in a layer about four inches thick, in the center and two and one-half inches at the side. Enough sand or loam is then added to make the gravel "bind" well, this is mixed with the gravel with a harrow and the layer is then sprinkled and rolled until solid. Another layer of gravel is then spread over the first and treated in the same way. The result is a gravelled surface 15 feet wide and six inches thick at the center and three and one-half inches thick at the sides, and if the gravel is of a good quality this road with a little attention should last for years.

Why a Country Road Unit.

A stretch of road of the utmost importance to a locality may be of little concern to a particular township involved (the people using another road), and hence there is no opportunity to have the entire stretch of the road improved as it should be. And we conclude that no system of roads that will answer present needs can be built under township units, because they are too small to carry on the work. Moreover, the cost would fall wholly on the township, whereas the center toward which the road goes is as much benefited, but may be in a different township. County control of the main roads would be better; the law could let each county vote for or against county control.—A. N.

A Land of Beauty.

Maryland appropriates \$4,000,000 for road improvements, a part of which must be spent for planting trees along the highways. Maryland is naturally a land of beauty; with good roads her rural districts will be doubly attractive.

Italian Regulations.

Italy is drafting and will enforce a series of regulations covering the width of wheel rims to be allowed on highways.



I Want Some U. S. Cartridges



U. S. Cartridges have won more Government tests than all other makes combined. World's Championship Rifle Teams habitually use U. S. Cartridges.

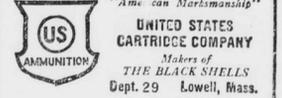
The U. S. Primer is different. Instead of being a mechanical mixture of fulminate of mercury and ground glass, the U. S. Primer is a strictly chemical mixture that combines uniformly and makes a uniform explosion—one cartridge acting just like the others—quick, regular and with an unvarying accuracy of bullet flight.

A non-mercuric primer means a hotter primer flame because it contains no heat-absorbing ground glass. A hotter primer flame means quicker powder ignition and more driving power. The U. S. Primer sends no glass to grind the rifling of your gun, and contains no mercury to make the cartridge cases brittle.

All Government-made cartridges are required to have this type of primer.

U. S. Cartridges will improve your marksmanship, at least to the extent of hitting where you aim.

Send Postal for Interest in Historical Booklet, "America's Meritismanship"



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A Splendid Opportunity to make money permanent business. Write health and accident insurance and be independent. All part time. Address National Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich.

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An Unknown Ailment.

A small boy of Nashville has been afflicted with mumps. The siege was unusually long and disagreeable. One evening recently an aunt, who is a newspaper woman, called up the boy's mother on the telephone to cancel an engagement. She was absent and the boy himself answered the call.

"Tell your mother," said the aunt, "that I can't come out this evening because I have taken an assignment. Can you remember that?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy. "I'll tell her." When the mother returned he said to her:

"Mother, auntie telephoned that she couldn't come, because she is sick."

"Sick? Why, what's the matter?" she wanted to know.

"I forgot what it is she's got," said the boy, "it's something she has taken, but it isn't mumps."

Delays.

"Do you prefer an automobile to a horse?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins.

"Because it goes faster?"

"Not exactly that. But somehow I enjoy hanging around a repair shop more than loading and looking on in a lively stable."

Her Fear.

"Why did Maud choose a single life?"

"She was afraid of getting a husband who would lead a double one."

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a builder. That's the reason. Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

Feed Them Pratts



Here is real egg-making joy for laying hens. Makes them relish their morning's feed and sends them happy to their nests. No sick, doxy birds standing around, but the entire flock full of life, laying regularly, and showing money-making form. Feed them

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Gets the laying hens into the egg-a-day class, and starts up the lazy ones. Makes no difference about breeds—the better the birds the more Pratts will do for them. Develops pullets into early layers. Brings birds quickly and safely through the moult and puts them back again on the egg-laying job.

Go to your dealer and tell him you want Pratts Poultry Regulator. Comes in 25c packages up to big, generous 25-lb. pails at \$2.50. Pratts does all we say and more—must do it or we give you your money back and no questions asked.

That has been our guaranty for 42 years. A Regulator with such a record is worth asking for and insisting that you get it and none other.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO TORONTO

WINCHESTER

12, 16 AND 20 GAUGE

Hammerless Repeating Shotguns

The Model 1912 Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun on the market. Although light in weight, it has great strength, because its metal parts throughout are made of nickel steel. It is a two-part Take-down, without loose parts, is simple to operate and the action works with an ease and smoothness unknown in guns of other makes. See one at your dealer's or

Send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for circular.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT, NICKEL STEEL REPEATER.

Wisconsin Directory

A SMOOTH, EASY SHAVE!
Use your old razor. Just get **MAGIC RAZOR PASTE** on your old razor. A Shave Maker's Secret. Send 25 cents silver for 5 years' supply to **OLD MACK, 621 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.**

M. HEIMANN & COMPANY, Millinery

423 to 425 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wholesale. Trimmed Hats a Specialty.

MEN WANTED to learn the BARBER TRADE

Only a few weeks required by our new, practical method. Tools furnished, money earned while learning. **THE WISCONSIN BARBER COLLEGE, 307 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Are You Looking for a GOOD FRUIT HOUSE?

If so, give us a trial, or ask for prices. **M. D'Amore & Sons Co., 315 Broadway, Milwaukee**

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Send for FREE CATALOGUE and cut prices. **C. A. Burghardt & Sons, 57-59 Oneida St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

Wisconsin Conservatory of Music

Corner Milwaukee and Mason Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. **The Largest School of Music in the Middle West** Faculty of experienced instructors in Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin and other (orchestra) instruments and Dramatic Art. MODERATE TUITION. LATE LESSONS IN PIANO AND VIOLIN FROM 6 to 9 p.m. Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Business Independence for \$250

To a man with ability, good references and \$250 working capital, we have a proposition to make which will lead to independence. Sound, limited, commercial proposition, with results limited only by your own energy. Write Department W. 918 Twenty-seventh Street, Milwaukee.

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Black Hudson Bay Wolf Sets

Large pillow mitt with the new style fitting and in the animal shape shoulder piece. Guaranteed to wear for years—\$20.00 Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of inspection. **HANSEN'S, 371 W. WATER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

EMIL O. SCHMIDT

Milwaukee's Only One Price PIANO HOUSE
2nd and 3rd Floors 310 GRAND AVE. Phone Grand 2311
State Agency THE OLDEST IN AMERICA—Pianos and CHICKERING & SONS' Player Pianos
State Agency THE WORLD RENOWNED—Pianos and KRANICH & BACH' Player Pianos
State Agency THE OLD RELIABLE—Pianos and SEYBOLD' Player Pianos
PIONEER ELECTRIC Automatic State Agency PEARLESS' Pianos

PAYMENTS Arranged to Suit Purchaser

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When You Buy Work Shoes It Is a Question of Durability and Comfort

Both are combined in the

"Bradley Milwaukee-Made Line"

Representing the highest possible average of excellence in workmanship and material—the only factors which make for successful work shoes in which long wear and comfort must feature.

Your dealer should carry this line. If he is unable to supply you, give us his name and address.

"To Make Good Shoes Is to Make Good Friends"

BRADLEY & METCALF CO., Milwaukee
Manufacturers
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1843

HIS FATEFUL LETTER

By JULIET JENNINGS.

"My dear Miss Burton," dictated Mr. Rogers to his new stenographer. "Have you got that?"

Little Miss Smith had got that, but Mr. Rogers had discovered during her three days' service in the woolen importing company that her stenography was superior only to her spelling and transcription. However, he was a kindly man and intended to keep her if she showed signs of improvement. A childless widower of fifty, he looked out on the world in a benevolent and self-depreciatory manner.

"My dear Miss Burton," he said again, and then he stopped. Miss Smith, with uplifted pencil, watched him. He had fallen into a daydream, and the essence of it was that he wished he had the strong, clever, capable Miss Burton to advise him in the depressed condition of the wool importing business.

The new tariff was playing havoc with his affairs, and two of his old, trusted employes had recently left him to establish an opposition business. Miss Burton had been with him for seven years, working her way up from stenographer to foreign buyer. He leaned a good deal on Miss Burton. If he were not twenty years her senior—

"My dear Miss Burton," he said for the third time, resolutely putting aside the dreaming impulse. "Now that you are in England you might run up to Huddersfield and see if you can't find some novelties that might go well on the market here. I am anxious to put out a new line. Have you got that, Miss Smith?"

"Yes, sir," said little Miss Smith, poised her pencil between her teeth. "I want a new, strong weave, not a cross weave like my last sample, but something durable, showy and serviceable. One that a man would like to



"My Dear Miss Burton."

put on his back and wouldn't be ashamed of showing to his friends. Do the best you can for me. That's all."

The last words were addressed to Miss Smith exclusively, but she conscientiously embodied them in the body of the letter, which unfortunately escaped subsequent perusal, because there was a pile of correspondence that day and Mr. Rogers picked up two letters together and only signed the top one.

The letter duly reached Miss Mary Burton in London. Miss Burton had selected a particularly fine assortment of goods that spring, but when she received Mr. Rogers' communication she did not go to Huddersfield. On the contrary she sat down and stared at the letter for about five minutes; and then the strong-minded, capable business woman burst into tears.

Her employer was evidently going insane. She had come to regard her work as something more than employment; she had an interest in the success of the business second only to her interest in Mr. Rogers. It was not like him to write in that way; in fact, if he were in his right mind he could not possibly have done so.

A hasty survey of the situation, and she decided to take the next boat back to America, which she duly did.

Meanwhile little Miss Smith was demonstrating her incapability at every turn. Her spelling might have delighted the heart of Mr. Carnegie, though it went somewhat beyond his own ideas of reform, but her transcription could have delighted no man. Miss Smith cherished the idea that vowels were an immaterial episode in a letter. So that, when Mr. Rogers' best customer received a communication informing him that the goods which he had ordered had a ticking effect (Mr. Rogers had dictated "taking"), and wrote back canceling his order, Mr. Rogers perceived that Miss Smith's days were numbered. And when a letter slipped past his scrutiny gratuitously instructing a large tailor that he could supply him with some fine drool for white waistcoats (which should have been "drill") Mr. Rogers sat down to cogitate.

The result was that, being something of a timorous as well as a kind-hearted man, he placed a note upon Miss Smith's desk during her lunch hour, informing her that two months' salary would be at her disposal, and that it would be advisable for her to look about for a more congenial position.

Ten minutes after Miss Smith had

departed for lunch in happy ignorance of her impending downfall Miss Burton walked in from the dock.

Mr. Rogers and Miss Burton were accustomed to greeting each other more as old friends, but when Miss Burton clasped both her employer's hands in hers and asked him, in a trembling voice, whether he was well, Mr. Rogers was a little startled. More than that, he was a little pleased at this evidence of Miss Burton's regard.

"I'm as well as ever," he answered, "only the business is going to the dogs without you."

"But you wrote me—" began Miss Burton, and stopped.

"Something wrong with a letter of mine?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"This was too much for Miss Burton. Mr. Rogers had never seen her in tears, but now—it must have been a joke, an underbred joke! He was not mentally afflicted—that was clear at a glance, and he was acting as though nothing had occurred.

"Miss Burton!" exclaimed Mr. Rogers, terribly startled and frightened, "show me the letter. You have it with you?"

"Yes, but I can't show you," wailed Miss Burton.

"Miss Burton, as your employer, I command you," said Mr. Rogers, assuming a dignity which he was very far from feeling. And Miss Burton's answer was remarkably feminine for such a strong-minded woman.

"There! Take your hateful old letter!" she said, flinging it down on his desk.

"My dear Miss Burton," read Mr. Rogers, "Now that you are in England . . . hum! . . . what's this? I want a new, strong wife, not a cross wife like my last sample, but something durable, showy and serviceable. Er . . . er . . . why, it is simply outrageous!"

"It is," snapped Miss Burton. "That's why I hurried home. I thought you must be ill. As you aren't ill . . ."

Then Mr. Rogers explained, and Miss Burton, having been herself a stenographer, understood that the symbols for "weave" and "wife" might readily be confused by anybody who transcribed without intelligence. But—but that made it worse than ever.

Suddenly she became aware that Mr. Rogers was standing over her, with a very un-employer-like expression on his face.

"Mary," he said, in a firm voice, "it was amiable. But now that the mistake has been made, won't you—won't you—?"

And a moment later he was clasping the strong, capable Miss Mary Burton in his arms. And he found that he did not feel anything like his age.

It was not until the end of Miss Smith's lunch hour was at hand that he remembered to tear the letter which he had left on her desk to pieces.

"A business letter?" inquired Miss Burton, wondering why he was destroying it so carefully.

"No, my dear," answered Mr. Rogers. "I'm just covering up my tracks, that's all. By the way, can you find a place in your department for an ignorant, unintelligent young woman with a genius for happy blundering?"

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

Emerson's Idea of Dreams.

Emerson's claim that even in the dreams of the night we are carried forward, accords with all that science or philosophy can unfold touching the onward march of being. It is true that it is for the active mind that he speaks this gain and it is in the refreshing ministry of sleep to man's mind and body that its purpose in human life is commonly found. To nurse and refresh him for further use of his powers is the meekness of sleep's mission in general acceptance and carried to fulfillment little more could be asked of it. Nothing surerly if it could enfold that sleep of death in its redeeming logic. For truly if after life's fitful fever man sleeps well it must be, as Browning so clearly discerns, that he "sleeps to wake" to the grander use of his powers in the life more large. Nor should he fear to find himself of just such stuff as his dreams were made of.

How He Could Find Out.

Henry Irving, in his early days, once played a part which in the first act called for a dark stage. In this darkness he fought with an old earl, threw him heavily and, when he did not rise after the loud thud of his fall, Irving would cry out:

"Great heavens! What have I done?"

One night he played the part in a small English town. A stage hand was very much impressed with the play and to him scenes quickly became real. So that when Irving reached the climax, felled the old earl to the ground and spoke the line, "Great heavens! What have I done?" he was startled to hear the stage hand say in a loud voice:

"Strike a match and we'll have a look."

Thoughts Not Up to Her Looks.

There was one young woman in the box party at the theater who took no part in the noisy chatter and giggle. With her gaze fixed upon the stage she watched the progress of the play, indifferent to the gawdy around her except that her delicate, aristocratic, finely chiseled features bore a look of weariness and a scornful smile curled her lips. At last, however, she turned her head slowly and looked at the other members of the party.

"Then she spoke to the elderly matron sitting by her side. "That chicken in the blue kimono," she said, "thinks she is the whole custard!"

COLORS' EFFECTS ON MOODS

Belief That Has Long Been Held is Declared to Have Real Foundation in Scientific Fact.

People to whom certain colors represent sounds or emotions have long been laughed at, but scientific work on the sun's rays is proving them to have justification for their theories.

Red, it appears, is the most exciting and stimulating of all colors and has a special effect on the activity of the brain. Blue, which so many people in an age of great nervous strain and tension find soothing, is so in reality. Unless you are in a depressed and melancholy state sea blue curtains at your bedroom windows have a beneficial effect, especially if you face south and get the morning sun.

Color, indeed, especially in flowers, has an extraordinary effect on the mental condition. The sight of crimson, pink and amethyst rhododendrons growing in the open air has a curiously uplifting and joyous effect.

SKIN TROUBLE ON HANDS

Cassville, Mo.—"My hands and feet were affected with a trouble similar to ringworm for a number of years. It first appeared as tiny clear blisters and in places the blisters were so close together that they almost formed one large blister. The skin was rough and cracked open. At times it was so bad that it disabled me; my hands became so sore that I could scarcely use them.

"I used every remedy that I could find but nothing seemed to do any good. Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I then got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which completely rid me of the trouble." (Signed) Ray Bryant, Mar. 14, 1914.

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

Mush Bolder.

"Do you see that girl in the fade-away costume?"

"I can't keep my eyes off her."

"I used to know her when she was a shy little maid always saying, 'I dassent' do this and 'I dassent' do that.'"

"Well?"

"I was just wondering if there was anything she wouldn't dare to do now."

Important to Mothers

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

Sweets.

"She is dearer to me than ever."

"Keeping up with the price of sugar, eh?"—Houston Post.

Some people could write all they know on a post card.

Filial Solitude.

"When I was your age," said Mr. Dunstan Stax, "I did not stay out and dance all night as you do."

"I know it," replied his sociable son. "And I'm mighty sorry about it. That's why I'm trying to get you to come along and make up for some of the chances you've missed."

The only man who can afford to look like 30 cents is the man who has about thirty millions.

The girl who is as pretty as a picture should never allow herself to get in an ugly frame of mind.

Work Weakens the Kidneys

Many occupations weaken the kidneys, causing aching backs, urinary disorders and a dull, drowsy, discouraged feeling. Work exposing one to chills, dampness or sudden changes; work in cramped positions; work amid the fumes of turpentine; constant riding on jolting vehicles, is especially hard on the kidneys.

Taken in time kidney trouble isn't hard to stop; neglected it is dangerous. As a kidney tonic, there is no other medicine so well recommended, so widely used and so universally successful as Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Wisconsin Case.

"Every Picture Tells a Story" Carl Pinkowsky, 1024 Shield St., Marinette, Wis., says: "I have had rheumatic pains and kidney trouble for three or four years. My back hurt me so badly at times I couldn't work. My limbs ached and the kidney secretions passed too often. Two or three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the pains and drove away the other kidney trouble. I now feel better in every way and I can't be too grateful."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature **Asentwood**

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License

Pettit's Eye Salve

QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES
W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 38-1914.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

- HODGDON, ME.**—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.
- CHARLOTTE, N. C.**—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 Winona St., Charlotte, N. C.
- HANOVER, PA.**—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ADA WILLY, 196 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.
- DECATUR, ILL.**—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation. As I had something growing in my left side, I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2300 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.
- CLEVELAND, OHIO.**—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRIFFITH, 7305 Madison Av., Cleveland, O.

Write to **LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.** (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Personals

Mayor Aslett has always been interested in good streets. Thursday he was interested in bad ones, having ridden to town on the hurricane deck of Bernard Micks' motorcycle. The machine skidded in the mud of Ninth street, and both riders turned flipflops.

William R. McDonnell received notice from Chicago that his standing places him in first place on the civil service eligible list at this postoffice. He will therefore be a regular instead of a sub.

Carlton Mertz is laid up with a sprained ankle, the result of football practice. It terminates his connection with the game for a couple of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rosenblum returned from the golden state Monday morning, and will again make their home in this city. "Gladstone suits me" says Sam, with the same old smile.

Harvey Gordon, who spent the summer here, has returned to Minneapolis, and thence will probably go to Montana.

Ike Buchman, who spent the summer at his home in Rapid River, returns next week to his engineering studies at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burgess return next Thursday from their trip to Deckerville.

Maurice Gormsen arrived Monday from Detroit, and visited his parents here until this morning, when he returned.

Albert Fitzpatrick is out again after being laid up two weeks by a fall from a bicycle.

W. A. Miller, Milton Damitz, O. F. Habermann and Glenn W. Jackson made a fishing trip up to Brampton Sunday and caught a few large ones.

Mrs. Charles D. Peterson spent the week in Crystal Falls with her son, C. A. Peterson.

Elmer Skellenger visited friends in Gladstone the first of the week.

N. L. Neveaux, of Manistique, arrived Monday and remained here until Friday looking after his interests here.

Miss Lois P. Price of Chicago arrived this week to take charge of O'Connell's millinery department for the fall opening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervie LaMarsh and their little daughter Leona, visited relatives and friends in Escanaba Sunday.

Charles Burnette is extensively enlarging his residence on Delta avenue, near Fifth street.

John Latimer, Sr., writes that he expects to return next week from getting in his crop.

W. L. and F. W. Marble returned Saturday evening from a two weeks' outing on the Whitefish.

John Swenson, who returned from the hospital last week, is not improving in health.

A daughter was born September 15 to Mr. and Mrs. August Gronlund.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ewald, of Manistique, visited at the home of Robert Little Sunday.

Ed. LaCombe, of Detroit, revisited the city this week, and is spending a few days with relatives and friends.

Ben Sherwood, of Rapid River, is assisting in the lighting department of the city.

The Misses Adel Frogner of Chicago, and Cora Frogner of Iola, Wis., visited their brother G. A. Frogner this week, leaving last night.

Mrs. Lex McCauley and children returned last week from visiting in Wisconsin.

Joseph Gagner left Wednesday evening for Rochester, Minn., again to consult the Drs. Mayo, having suffered a sharp attack that day of his illness.

Thos. H. Harris, of Detroit, spent Friday here on business, and visited at the home of D. McCarthy.

J. J. Healey and W. Corbin Douglass of Houghton motored through the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. S. Eaton and Miss Clara Kenney left yesterday for Appleton, and thence for lower Michigan to visit.

Mrs. Charles Walz and daughter spent the first of the week with relatives at Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Blackwell return tonight or Monday from their visit in Ohio.

Keep the ink off your fingers by using Moore's non-leakable Fountain Pen.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

James Laggas, of Marquette, has accepted a position with Leo Rouman.

A son was born Wednesday, September 16, to Mr. and Mrs. John Norton.

F. H. VanCleve was over from Escanaba Sunday to spend the day.

Mrs. W. B. Dahl and daughter left Saturday for a visit in Minneapolis.

Mike Vlahakas, of Ironwood, visited friends here this week.

Herman Rosenblum is here to spend New Year's with his brothers.

Mrs. Eugene Martell is on the sick list.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. DAVID N. KEE
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence 803 Delta Ave.
Telephone No. 44

DR. A. H. KINMOND,
Dentist. 41
Office over Lindblad's Grocery,
McWilliams' Block

DR. F. W. STELLWAGEN,
Dentist.
Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., from
1 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.
Delta avenue and Ninth street, over
Minnewasca Furniture Co's store.

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

DR. A. L. LAING, M. D. C. M.
Practice confined to Surgery and
diseases of women.
OFFICE OVER GROSS' DRUG STORE
1007 Ludington St., ESCANABA
HOURS—1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
daily except Sundays. 52
Consultation at Laing Hospital, 323 Mary St.
9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

--Do--
You Eat

Cloves after taking a drink? It's a bad practice; the oil of cloves is a good remedy in certain cases, but the Right way is to step into my place, which is conspicuous on Delta, and ask for some of my best liquors—any kind you choose. Then you turn your wrist one hundred and eighty degrees. That's all—except to requite your Host.

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. Anyway, if he fail in the forest or on the stream, he has a sure thing on getting what will please him in REAL RIGHT DOWN DRINKS by applying to

FRANK LOUIS
902 DELTA AVE.

PANGAKES

Are good at this time of year. Made easily with prepared flour.
Per package
10c
At the same price we have Bis-Ko, makes tasty raised biscuits with little labor.

AND
MAPLE SYRUP
Cloverland Maple Syrup, gallon \$1.60
Can Log Cabin Maple Syrup quart can 45c
Monarch Maple Syrup bottle 40c
Maple Butter per can 15c

ANDREW MARSHALL
Phone 164

I. A. Davis of Trenary and party narrowly escaped injury Monday, when in the rain they collided with a telephone wire dangling across the county road just south of Chatham. Shirley Davis shut off power and applied brakes but car skidded along for about thirty feet. Mr. Davis threw up both forearms, the dangling wire struck them and was thrown over the heads of those in the rear seat. The wire cut Mr. Davis' coat and inflicted a slight injury to one of his forearms. The wind shield was torn off, the glass smashed and scattered over those in the car.

Mayor John J. Gleason and Commissioner Joseph J. Brince, of Eveleth, Minn., who were recalled at an election held Wednesday, will be candidates for re-election to succeed themselves. They seek vindication at the polls and they believe that they will be re-elected. A majority of only thirty-four votes was cast in favor of retiring Gleason. The officials were charged with extravagance and incompetency, partiality in giving out city jobs and other charges. Gleason and Brince contend that the mining companies were responsible for the recall petition.

Miss Gertrude Laing left last Saturday evening for Chicago, where she will join a party of friends in a trip to New Orleans. Miss Laing is enroute to Tucson, Arizona, where she has a position in the city schools.—Iron Mountain Press.

Mrs. J. M. Shady and daughters, Grace and Gift, of Trenary, and Mrs. A. Maynard and son Rufus, of Gladstone motored to Iron Mountain on Sunday, returning home in the afternoon.—Press.

Howard Nebel leaves next week for Ann Arbor to enter the engineering department of the University of Michigan.

C. E. Gormsen and Sam Dunsmore of Gladstone were city callers Monday.—Manistique Record.

For old chronic coughs don't forget Vinol.

x NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Obituary

Charles H. Scott, a pioneer of Delta county, and one of the founders of Gladstone city, passed away Thursday afternoon at his home, after a long illness.

Mr. Scott was born at Roxbury, Mass., and spent his early years there and at Boston, removing to Toledo in 1871 and two years later to Escanaba, then a new town. He was there employed as chief clerk by the Northwestern railway. For four years he held the office of county clerk, and in 1887 removed to the prospective town of Gladstone, where he erected the first store building, the Minnewasca block. After its destruction by fire, he put up on the same site the first concrete block in the peninsula. Mr. Scott retired from business several years ago.

During his long residence here he held numerous civic positions, including postmaster, school trustee, treasurer, clerk, assessor, and justice, in fact retaining the last until his decease. More than a year ago he suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and gradually became weaker. He had been for several days only semi-conscious before the end.

Mr. Scott was married forty-three years ago to the partner of his life's journey, who survives him, with one son, Ray W. Scott of Marquette. Of his family, one sister is living, Mrs. Edward Barnes, of Brooklyn. He was during his lifetime an active member of the Congregational church, having been superintendent of Sunday school in Escanaba and here during his entire residence.

Mr. Scott was universally esteemed by those who knew him for his excellent qualities of heart, considerate in private life and public spirited as a citizen. He has many mourners.

The funeral will be held at the residence, 802 Wisconsin avenue, tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. F. M. Field officiating. Interment will be made at the family plot in Escanaba.

Women as a Power.
"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never dreamed of."—Matthew Arnold.

DRAY AND
BAGGAGE LINE
Light and heavy teaming to any part of the city and vicinity.

W. H. SELLERS & SON
NINTH STREET PHONE 14

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. For old wines and liquors ask

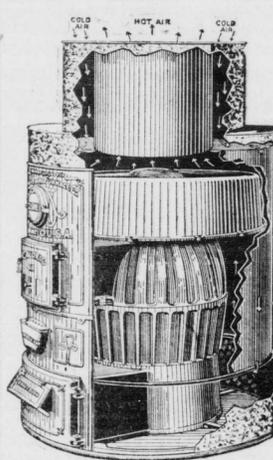
ANDREW STEVENSON
JUST ROUND THE CORNER

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163



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

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. If you value money, consult

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; but if you are a man of discrimination, one who knows a hawk from a heronshaw, you know or can learn in a minute, that to get the real antique and the artistic touch you must consult

Soren Johnson
901 DELTA

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau issues a list, at occasional intervals, of those who reply to its advertising of the peninsula. At least, a copy dated September 10 has been received at this office. Are there any Delta county landholders who take an active interest in following up prospective purchasers? In Menominee and other counties an extensive business has been done in selling lands to newcomers. If there are men in Delta county with acreage to dispose of, it would appear to be up to them to arrange, individually or cooperatively, to establish personal communication with possible buyers. Otherwise it is not strange that land is selling slowly here.

"Senator Bosshard nominated the former state chairman."—Press dispatch from Madison. What an opportunity for Sam Blythe.

NOTICE
TO THOSE OWING THE M. P. FOY ESTATE.

I have received notice that this estate must be closed up. All accounts not paid before the last of the month will be sold to the highest bidder. Kindly see that yours will not be thus disposed of.

GLENN W. JACKSON,
Attorney for Trustee.

HUSTLERS WANTED

To enter free automobile contest. A Ford touring car free. Write at once for instructions. FRED C. GORHAM, Ensign, Mich.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CULLED FROM RAPID RIVER NEWS

Mr. Barker has sold his Ford to the Holmgren Auto Co.

Gladstone beat Garden Sunday, nine to nothing. Next summer Gladstone will favor the formation of a league with Garden in it.

The base ball season has closed and there will be no more games this season, and the boys are to give a closing ball in the Hocks ball Thursday night, Sept. 24th.

Looking to our most temporal salvation we would respectfully suggest that (if we don't lose our generosity) we cut loose and buy lumber. Patriotism, like charity should begin at home.

A telegram was received by friends in the village to effect that Frank Glesner, formerly a resident of Rapid River and well known here, died at Sault Ste. Marie, Sunday after an extended illness death being due to consumption.

A partridge played a freak stunt at the Rapid River high school Wednesday breaking a couple of large sized panes of glass and would also have been the cause of a break in the game laws had Janitor Burman's aim been equal to his determination in the matter.

A few days ago Jack Neville, of Gladstone was over this way with his car and as he passed a bevy of small and medium sized boys one of them took a running shot at his car; the missile striking the wind shield, ricocheted and struck Mrs. Neville in the face with a painful smack.

A party consisting of F. C. Gorham, owner of the car, Leo Gravelle of Rapid River, John Erickson of Whitefish and August Mattson of Kipling left Rapid River early Sunday morning for Escanaba. Owing to defective steering gear, the car left the road and crashed into the ditch north of the bay shore drive. Gorham and Gravelle were pinned beneath the overturned car and received injuries about the head and back. Other members of the party escaped with slight bruises.

Sunday morning some one noticed that the back door of Al Yerrick's billiard hall was open and the interior looked generally as though some one had left in haste and on investigating it developed that some one had forced an entrance and touched the safe and till for something like 60 dollars. No clue was left that would furnish a well grounded suspicion. Sunday afternoon Robert Hocks went to the ball ground carrying on his person something like fifty dollars of the proceeds of Al's billiard hall and when he returned from the game he missed the pouch. He hurried back to the ground but no trace of the money could be found. For hard luck coming in bunches Al seems to have gotten his share.

Rosella C. as most every one around these parts know, is a driving horse that H. W. Cole raised and was proud enough of to give the family name. Some few months ago the animal was sold to parties in Escanaba and while she, no doubt, received the best of care while she was becoming city bred she longed for the freedom of her former home. One evening young Harold Cole was walking up the track toward Masonville and he met Rosella C. with blanket and halter, full of remorse and longing for forgiveness, wending her way down the Soo Line tracks toward her old home. She at once recognized and was pleased to meet a member of the family who accompanied her to the barn and later notified the present owner of the whereabouts of his driver.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE

In the goodies sold in a first class grocery store today from the sorts of only a few years ago. Now there are hundreds of things to buy where there used to be but a limited number and new things are arriving daily at this store. We urge the housewife to come to the store often and see things that otherwise you might not think of buying.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

Ferndell Pineapple, large size per can 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, unless you're there now. If you are not there, get there; it's the only place to get a swift and tingling drink. For further news, ask Fred or

P. W. PETERSON
711 DELTA AVE.

Spring Lamb

Our Mr. Olson, who makes regular trips into the country to purchase produce, secured about twenty fine lambs last week, and we will have much fresh lamb next week. Cold storage and War prices have no friends in us. Try our Delta county poultry, eggs, butter, etc.

OLSON & ANDERSON
PHONE 9
717 Delta Avenue.

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, is the best of its kind and so is well worth your while. I shall be pleased to see you at any time and will try to make you contented and happy. Try the Midway once—and again.

THE MIDWAY