

# THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXIX

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., October 3, 1914

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 28

## LOCAL OPTION LAW

During the week the statutory petitions for a local option election in Delta county have been posted in each precinct. It is claimed by those espousing the movement that at the meeting of the board of supervisors on October 12, they will present 1700 names, or two hundred more than needed. In this case, it will be the duty of the board, under numerous decisions of the supreme court, to order an election held.

In this event, some history of the law and its workings will be of interest to all. The state of Michigan, originally admitted in 1837 to the union, early fell in with the first prohibition movement. In 1853 a general prohibition law was passed. For many years a clause in the constitution existed forbidding the grant of liquor licenses, finally eliminated in 1876. During this period Escanaba, with about 2000 population, had sixty saloons, with no license to pay. In 1889 a prohibition amendment was rejected, and a local option law passed, finally decided to be unconstitutional. In 1887 a general liquor license law for the state passed, repealing all local enactments, and establishing uniform taxes, closing regulations, etc. This was in 1909 amended by the Warner-Cramton act. The present local option law has been amended repeatedly, to the extent that some of its clauses require a quarter of the electors on the nominating petitions, and others a third.

In 1890 VanBuren county voted dry and has remained so. Since that time over a hundred elections have been held in the state. Several counties have gone back from dry to wet, and others have made several revolutions.

The provisions of the law are that: upon the filing with the clerk of the county signatures of sufficient electors, with the proper affidavit, he shall lay them before the board at its next meeting. They must also be publicly posted in three places in each precinct ten days before, and after their being posted no signer may withdraw his name. Each precinct must be separate and the signatures must be accompanied by the affidavit of the circulator that all signers are qualified (not registered) voters. This having been done, if they exceed one-third of the voters at the last state election, (4403 is the basis in this county) the board must submit the question to the popular vote at the coming spring election. The ballots contain the question "Shall the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and the liquor traffic be prohibited in this county?" A majority vote is necessary to carry.

The county board meets the Monday after election and makes a canvass of the votes, which is not subject to review. If they find that the prohibition question has been approved, they will pass a resolution forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor in the county. It will then be unlawful to have in possession intoxicating liquor in the county, except in a private residence with no store, shop or factory attached; and any affiant is entitled to a search warrant at any hour. The act has been strengthened last year by another forbidding shipments into a local option county, except under certain forms required, and every carrier must keep for

public inspection a list of all persons receiving liquor over its lines. To have liquor in possession except in a private residence is forbidden, or to make, sell or give it away; under a penalty of fine or imprisonment for the first offense; and both fine and six months' imprisonment and all following offenses. A clause permitting the manufacture of home-grown wine and cider has been held unconstitutional.

The repeal of local prohibition may be submitted in like manner as its adoption, provided that at least two years must elapse between elections in the same county.

At the present, of the sixty-eight lower peninsula counties the following are dry: Alcona, Antrim, Allegan, Barry, Branch, Benzie, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Livingston, Mecosta, Midland, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oceana, Oscoda, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, Wexford.

Counties which are wet, after submission of local option, and of which many have tried prohibition for two years or more are Alpena, Arenac, Berrien, Clare, Cheboygan, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Huron, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lake, Lenawee, Lapeer, Mason, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Otsego, Ottawa, St. Clair, and Washtenaw.

The wettest county in the lower peninsula is Wayne, with the growing city of Detroit, which had in 1912 1785 liquor dealers, or one to 242 inhabitants. This is the only one comparing with the upper peninsula counties in this respect, except the small county of Crawford, with 12 dealers and 3,934 inhabitants. One county, Bay, paid more liquor tax than state tax. This and its companion Saginaw rank next to the other two in wetness.

In the upper peninsula the position of the saloon has been much stronger; and its importance in a fiscal way is more marked, as the entire revenue, instead of half, goes to the city, township or village in which the dealer is located. For this reason it is, or has been the principal reliance of the municipalities for revenue. In four counties of the peninsula, Delta, Dickinson, Menominee, and Schoolcraft, the liquor tax exceeds the state tax, for 1912, the last for which figures are furnished by the manual, Delta county in this regard exceeding any other in the state at least by twice the proportion.

## Now is the time to learn dress cutting by AMERICAN GARMENT CUTTING SYSTEM

Also dress making and ladies' tailoring in all its different branches. The most stylish, simple, complete and durable method of drafting garments ever invented.

A demonstration of the system of drafting will be given Saturday afternoon, October 3, at 1011 Minnesotta Ave.

All ladies are invited to attend.  
**Mrs. F. Cavender**  
MANAGER OF DRESSMAKING SCHOOLS.

This, however, dwindled from \$79,796 in 1907 to \$53,330 in 1913, and has correspondingly forced up the municipal tax rates. Our share of state tax was \$47,302 last year.

The comparative figures in 1912 on the counties of the peninsula for number of saloons and population show that Delta is exceeded only by Houghton in number and Ontonagon in frequency. It is therefore among the very wettest counties of the state. In 1912 Alger had 23 liquor licenses to 7,675 population, or one to 274. Baraga had 26 to 6,127 or 1 in 235; Chippewa 41 to 24,472 or 1 in 597; Delta 148 to 30,108 or 1 to 203; Dickinson 86 to 20,524 or one in 235.

Gogebic had 100 to 33,333 or 1 in 333; Houghton 262 to 88,098 or 1 in 336; Iron 71 to 15,164 or 1 in 213; Keweenaw 15 to 7,156 or 1 in 477; Luce 14 to 4,004 or 1 in 286.

Mackinac had 26 to 9,249 or 1 in 355; Marquette 145 to 46,739 or 1 to 322; Menominee 85 to 25,648 or 1 in 302; Ontonagon 43 in 8,650 or 1 in 201; Schoolcraft 33 in 8,681 or 1 in 263. These ratios have been much reduced in the past two years by the operation of the Warner Cramton act and growth of the population, which has been considerable in some counties. Last year the number of retail licenses had been reduced to 102 in this county, 63 in Escanaba, 11 in Gladstone and 28 in the townships.

In 1910 eight of the fifteen counties of the upper peninsula voted on the question all going wet. The votes cast were:

Alger, for 565, against 743, majority 178; per cent of drys, 43.2.  
Chippewa, 1658 for, 2291 against, majority 635; per cent 41.9  
Dickinson, 1419 to 2103; majority 684; per cent 40.2.  
Gogebic, 1329 to 1623; majority 285; per cent 45.2  
Luce, 289 to 320, majority 31, per cent 47.4  
Mackinac 827 to 1138; majority 311, per cent 42.1  
Marquette 3792 to 4604; majority 812, per cent 44.1  
Schoolcraft, 781 to 1004; majority 223, per cent 43.7.

Such is a statement of local option laws and conditions and their adoption or rejection in the state. As customary, many counties will vote next April upon the question. From all appearances, Delta county is in for the liveliest campaign and largest turnout to the polls in its history.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We, the undersigned Bodies of Organized Labor of the City of Manistique, Michigan, cheerfully recommend the Hon. Francis T. McDonald, Democratic Candidate for Congressman from the Eleventh District of Michigan.

We firmly believe him a competent man and one who will earnestly apply himself to promote the interests of the laboring class and uphold the dignity of labor.

Signed for the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 823,  
C. E. WILSON, President

Signed for the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, Local 15  
CHAS. TROWNSSELL, President

Signed for the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 590  
JAMES CULL, President  
Signed for the International Union of Timber Workers' Association, Local 29  
FRED BERGER, President  
Political Adv't.

## CITY OF GLADSTONE

Fire destroyed the barn behind Rupert C. Ostrander's grocery Sunday afternoon, as well as a valuable horse and much flour, hay, and other goods. It was discovered about 1:30 by M. G. Fonda, who, after some searching, found an alarm box. When the firemen arrived one horse had been rescued, and another smothered by the smoke, which was rolling out in vast clouds. The flames had already crossed the alley, burning the telephone cable and setting fire to adjoining sheds. The fire was extinguished after two hours' work; much trouble being given by a large amount of gasoline, which did not explode, but burned. Mr. Ostrander and family were absent in Marinette, having gone thither by auto. The building are owned by his father-in-law, Jules Bellin; there was no insurance on any of the property. The loss is estimated 300 buildings and \$400 contents. Small boys and cigarettes are suspected as the cause.

Have you used any of these new Talcums? Country Club, Golf Girl and Min-u-et. These are the finest and lightest Talcums made, and you will like them.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG.

The city will not be exceedingly affluent next year, at the best, for the estimates for the year include a good deal more than is provided by the tax levy. Without the \$5,500 estimated license money the finances of the city will be even more depleted and it is a question if the lighting department can earn enough to keep up current expenses. For the highways the city might resort to one method of taxation which has not lately been attempted. It can levy poll tax, perhaps, one dollar per head. This might take out eight hundred dollars or so.

The victrola recently ordered for the school has been received. It is a special type, sold for this purpose, and a bargain at \$67.50 to schools only. The fund provided by the school plays has left enough for records; and some music suitable for each grade has been ordered. The selections, it is believed, will form a regular series, suitable to the comprehension and advancement of its hearers.

The cemetery board met again Wednesday and paid bills for the installation of the new pump.

The customs business at this port has fallen almost to nil, the German and other continental imports having ceased. R. B. Barnett returned this week to the Soo, and Collector Gill will divide his time between the ports until navigation closes. The Soo handles Canadian imports, which are still coming.

The regulator for the street lighting arrived Sunday, and a much needed improvement is now promised in our illumination.

The Buckeye bridge, whose timber have decayed considerably, was on test found too weak to bear the weight of engine and cars, some of the timber crushing. For the present, therefore, the county work must be done on the north side of the slough, and travellers detour.

Gladstone defeated Manistique Sunday by a score of 8 to 5, with an assorted team. Tomorrow Olmstead and Raasche will figure in the Manistique lineup.

Alex Johnson was arrested Saturday, on complaint of John Barrett, and pleaded guilty before Justice Huber to the misdemeanor of sweeping chimneys without a license. The justice imposed the minimum fine of \$6 and costs. Mr. Johnson went forth and procured a license in due form. He then investigated and found that Mr. Barrett's license had expired by statutory limitation, if not by revocation. He therefore went to the justice and made oath against his rival in legal form. The latter is now in absence.

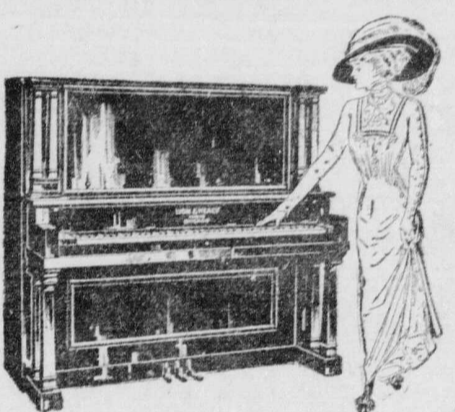
16 inch Maple and Birch millwood \$1.90 a single cord, \$5.25 a full cord Hemlock, \$1.25 single and \$3.00 full cord; delivered to any part of the city Call up C. W. Davis, Phone 7

Persons unknown effected a daring robbery of a Soo car Thursday night. It was destined for the way freight west, and switched on the ore track about one o'clock. At seven it was found that the seal had been broken during the night. Every case in the car had been opened, including a number of shipments from the Marble Arms Co. A large quantity of mackinaw jackets destined for Rhinelander from the Soo Woolen mills had been taken away, the thieves evidently bringing a horse and rig.

The Minneapolis came in Thursday with a small load, leaving in the evening 2200 tons of grain and flour.

The Gladstone high school eleven, which started the season rather inauspiciously, on Saturday defeated St. Joseph's team 44 to 0. The visitors were lighter than in former years. This Saturday Gladstone plays the strong Soo eleven at the Lock City, and games have been scheduled October 17 with Menominee and October 24 with Manistique.

## LATEST STYLE LYON & HEALEY PIANO



A genuine sensation in piano values has been created by the appearance of the new Lyon & Healey Upright.

This charming instrument excels in both musical value and appearance many pianos selling at \$100 more.

In order to understand this great stride forward in piano making, you must pay our warehouses a visit of inspection.

You will be most cordially welcome and you will be given every opportunity to make comparisons and judge values.

Visitors are not urged to buy. We make these remarkable terms this month: \$5 down and balance in very easy monthly payments. Old instruments taken in exchange.

Special bargains on one Moline Piano.

**SEGERSTEIN MUSIC CO.**  
ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK

## IN DELTA COUNTY

The question of equalizing the county will be again a burning one at the fall session of the board of supervisors. Last June the board was all torn up for three days over it. The equalization committee disagreed and finally submitted a report which satisfied not even themselves; and to accomplish some action, all rolls were accepted at face value. Five supervisors protested and two filed appeals with the state tax commission. As the equalization had no effect on the county levy, however the appeal was disregarded. Now the county tax is to be equalized, and the same question will come up, with either an attempt to suit everyone or an appeal. Possibly if the board of supervisors had the state tax commission's estimate of their valuations, they could accomplish an equalization more readily.

Work has been suspended at the plant of the Mashek Chemical & Iron Company for a month. On Nov. 1 the chemical plant will resume operations and the furnace of the Stephenson Charcoal Iron Company, which has been out of blast since July 1, will be put in blast and operations will be conducted for several months at least. The lumber mill of the I. Stephenson company will be closed for two weeks within a short time, to allow readjustments that are made by prevailing conditions. —Morning Press.

The Royal Neighbors of Delta and Menominee counties meet Thursday in Escanaba. Degree work will be exemplified by the Gladstone, Escanaba and Rapid River camps, and the Gladstone members will give an exhibition of drilling. State Oracle Alfa S. Smith of Detroit and State Vice-Oracle Slade of this city represent the state camp. Its morning session will be public, that in the afternoon secret; and in the evening the delegates will be banqueted.

Wells township, instead of 33 1/2 per cent had 122 per cent of signers to the L. O. petition, according to the Journal. This is because 171 votes only were polled there in 1912, and 209 names have been added to the roll of signers. Gladstone furnished 323 and Masonville township 112.

Joseph Campbell, cable inspector for the telephone company, was electrocuted Tuesday afternoon at Wells by coming in contact with a 6600 volt transmission wire while touching the telephone cable. He had just finished, a short time before, repairing the cable at Fourteenth street, broken in Sunday's fire.

An election was held Saturday in Brampton township. By a vote of 29 to 2, the electors decided to spend \$2,000 to build a new town hall; and work will be commenced at once, the township having money and a hall being much needed.

Partridges are generally reported plentiful in the peninsula this year. They have never been more plenty around Round Lake, says W. L. Marble. In that vicinity is a thick growth of growth of brush, unique in the peninsula, which provides abundant food for the birds.

## WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

There will be a business meeting of the C. E. Friday night Oct. 2, Mr. McCarroll's.

Regular services on Sabbath Oct. 4th. Subjects: "The Great Promise" and "The Fight That Gets Peace."

Bible school at the close of the morning service. Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Miss Nowack will sing a solo in the evening service.

**Give Old Diogenes a Chance— Be Honest With Yourself**

**PROCRASTINATION** is the thief of saving. Don't say to yourself, "I'm going to start a bank account just as soon as I pay those bills." Pay your bills by all means, but put something in the bank at once. Play fair with yourself. **START NOW.** Saving becomes easier as you go along. It becomes a **HABIT.** Try it and see.

**THIS BANK WILL HELP YOU.**

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

## DID YOU EVER GET MEASURED?

For a Suit of Clothes to be made to order and then find that the fit was too loose and the style all lacking? This too common occurrence can be avoided by wearing

**HIRSH-WICKWIRE-CO.**  
**READY-FOR-SERVICE GARMENTS**

Your measure will not be sent many miles away to some tailor-to-the-trade house for speedy making, but you will be fitted correctly in a **SUIT** that satisfies you in every particular before you obligate yourself to pay one cent. Ask us to show you.

**HIRSH-WICKWIRE-CO'S CLOTHES**

CLOTHIERS AND **THE HUB** FURNISHERS

## "Who Steals My Purse Steals Trash; 'Tis Something, Nothing!"

## NOT TRUE!

If purchased at our store. Of course many purses as well as chatelaine bags, card-cases, fountain pens, etc., are "trash," but not the kind we carry. Ours are guaranteed to be just what we represent to you.

## Dahl the Jeweler



TEACHERS PLAN ANNUAL MEETING

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION TO HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION IN DETROIT.

SESSIONS OCTOBER 29-30

Governor Ferris and Other Prominent Men Will Deliver Addresses— School Children to Have Short Vacation.

Lansing.—Detroit schools will be closed October 29 and 30, the dates of the annual convention of the Michigan State Teachers' association in Kalamazoo.

Among the speakers will be Governor Ferris, whose topic is "Sanity in Education;" Henry C. Curtis, supervisor of Washington, D. C., playgrounds, and secretary of the National Playground association;

The Detroiters will take an important part in the convention. Those on the program are Supervisor S. A. Curtis, "Teaching Efficiency;" Mrs. Ellis O. Grosvenor, "School Gardens of Detroit;" Mrs. Florence Milner, Detroit university, "Correlation in Mathematics;" Miss Grace Hill, "The Teacher of French in the High School;" Assistant Superintendent Charles L. Spain, "Writing in the Public Schools;" Judge Henry S. Hulbert, "The Juvenile Delinquent;" Assistant Superintendent Frank Cody, "Report on Special Classes in Detroit;" Assistant Superintendent O. L. Frederick, "The Function of the Imagination in School and Life;" Miss Charlotte Willits, "School for the Deaf, Reading for the Deaf."

Detroit teachers who are officers of the association are William Lightbody, principal of the Lillibridge school, chairman ward principals' section; Miss Effie Dean, Campau school, secretary grammar school section; Miss Jessie Whitman, Central High school, secretary physical education section; Director J. L. Holtzlaw, Cass Technical High school, chairman penmanship section; Miss Alice B. Metzner, department special education, chairman sub-normal section; Miss Lucie M. Dumon, School for the Deaf, chairman education for the deaf section; J. F. Thomas, principal Martindale Normal Training school, member state executive committee.

War Is Poultryman's Opportunity.

A great opportunity for poultrymen in Michigan is seen by Prof. J. O. Linton of the Michigan Agricultural college, as a result of the situation brought about by the European war. Steps will be taken immediately by the college poultry department to get to get in touch with the men who own henneries. They will be urged to increase their flocks, for, according to Professor Linton, higher prices and a greater demand for American chickens and eggs are certain to come because of the check placed upon the poultry business in Europe by the great conflict.

"The world will be dependent to a considerable extent upon the United States for its egg and poultry supply while the struggle continues in Europe and for some time afterward," declared Professor Linton, "and the present appears to offer a golden opportunity for the Michigan poultryman. We are advising him to make the most of it by increasing his flocks to meet the new demand."

Cotton Worm in State.

A new insect, known in the South as the cotton worm, which will work ravages with the peach, plum and tomato crops, has been discovered in Michigan, according to Prof. R. H. Pettit of the entomology department of the Michigan Agricultural college. This worm has worked its way up here from Central America, where it has been destroying fruit for a number of years. These insects suck the sap out of the fruit, causing it to rot. The only salvation is to capture them by attracting them to a light. The entomology department of M. A. C. gives out the following directions for the capture of the invaders: "Make a trap lantern by using a soap box in which a pan of water and kerosene has been placed, and set the farm lantern in the center. The insects, which look very much like a moth, will fly against the light, become stunned and drop into the kerosene water."

Complete Plans for Pencil Day.

Plans are practically completed by the Michigan Children's Home society for their annual pencil day, October 10, of which Mrs. F. W. Blair is general chairman and Mrs. Levi Eaton general vice-chairman. Mrs. George G. Caron is president of the Detroit branch.

On the committee to sell the pencils in banks is Mrs. Irvine B. Unger, while Mrs. Peter Alexander MacDonald is on the committee to sell in stores. Mrs. Charles Kaichen is in charge of the boxes and pennants.

Taxes This Year Much Below 1913.

Taxpayers this year will pay \$2,460, 292.67 less in state taxes than they did in 1913, when the taxes reached \$8,589,520.78. This year taxes to be paid by the several counties will amount to \$6,129,228.11. However, the tax this year will be \$676,919.96 higher than in 1912.

The decrease this year is due, of course, to some extent, to the fact that there was no session of the legislature. With large appropriation measures, the state tax is always higher the year of a session of the legislature.

Auditor General Fuller is notifying the counties of the amount of tax they will have to raise.

The following figures show the state tax levied against the various counties as compared to 1913:

Table with 3 columns: Counties, State tax, 1913, State tax, 1914. Lists counties from Alcona to Wexford with corresponding tax amounts.

U. of M. Gets \$192,000 Extra.

The general fund of the state will be hit for \$192,000 which state officials were not expecting. The University of Michigan has applied to the state treasurer for the payment of the \$192,000 extra to which it is entitled under the new equalization of the state, and under the law giving the university three-eighths of a mill on each dollar of the equalized value of the state it will have to be paid. The state officials had not expected to be called on for the extra money this year, as the collection of state taxes under the new equalization does not begin until December 1, and the state does not get its share from the counties before January or February. But the law on the point is plain, they find, and the money will have to be paid over to the university, so it must be taken from the general fund.

The M. A. C., which will profit by the new equalization to the extent of \$58,000 annually, will not be able to collect its extra money this year, because its fiscal year begins July 1, while that of the U. of M. corresponds with the calendar year.

State After Hospitals.

Steps were taken by the state board of registration of nurses to establish a standard curriculum in all hospital training schools for nurses.

Many of the schools comply with the standard now. The board has no power to force the curriculum upon the training schools, but will strongly urge its adoption. The standard curriculum requires three years' training for the nurses. The state law requires only two.

The board will also urge that all hospitals meet the general standard of requirements as to equipment, etc., established by the board. The board has no power over them other than it can refuse to credit their nurses when they apply for permission to take the state examination. Anne Coleman of Lansing, state inspector of the board, is now inspecting every hospital in the state.

Arbitrators Hold Meeting.

The arbitration board of the Michigan industrial accident board held a session in Bay City with Chairman John E. Kinnane presiding.

New Corporations.

Ennsley Realty company, Detroit, \$10,000; stockholders, Fred B. and John W. Ennsley and Julia B. Turney. Beaver Timber company, Escanaba, decreased from \$125,000 to \$25,000. Albert Cigar company, Detroit, \$5,000; stockholders, Arthur F. McRener,

WEEK'S NEWS Summarized for Very Busy Readers

European War News

The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation. The duration of the closure is not stated. Russia is said to be ready to declare war on Turkey.

The operators of a German dirigible dropped a bomb into a schoolhouse at Bielostok, Russia, killing 11 children, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the London Morning Post.

For 48 hours the armies of the Germans and the allies have hammered away at each other at close quarters, as the climax of the battle of the four rivers, which has been in progress for over a fortnight. Thus far the struggle has not brought decisive results to either side. Both, however, claim encouraging if slight gains.

The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrian debacle is complete and they have lost all their artillery. The left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have captured 300,000 Austrians since the war began.

An official dispatch from Berlin says that the response which the German nation has made to the government's war subscription of \$1,250,000,000 has removed all anxiety over the financial condition of the empire. According to German military authorities the war is costing Germany \$5,000,000 a day.

For three long days without cessation the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire front in northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that have yet taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the emperor himself. Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say they have failed.

The German general staff, by way of Berlin, reports that the allies are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army. The general staff also reports slight gains on the center of the battle front and an engagement with artillery south of Verdun.

The German casualty list, as officially reported from Berlin, numbers 104,589 up to date, of whom 15,674 are dead, 65,908 wounded and 23,007 missing.

In the far East, according to Japanese reports, the Japanese have defeated the Germans on the outskirts of Tsintau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiaochow.

German Zeppelins have dropped bombs on Belgian towns, a German aeroplane has paid another visit to Paris, dropping explosives in its flight, while a Zeppelin also has appeared above the city of Warsaw. But not much damage was done in any of these instances. Ambassador Herrick had a narrow escape from death.

From Petrograd comes an official statement from the Russian general staff that the German attempts in Russian Poland have been repulsed and that the Germans are in retreat.

A telegram from Vienna to Venice states that the minister of finance is considering the question of the payment of the coupons of Austrian rentes, due October 1, to holders in France and England. In view of the action, it is said, taken by those countries regarding the payment of debts due in Austria, it is expected that the minister will decide to withhold the payments.

The commander of the Canadian expeditionary force will be designated by Lord Kitchener. After the troops reach England the war office will disclose the name of the general who has been selected to lead them in battle and the Canadian government will be asked to ratify this nomination.

The German siege guns have resumed their destructive bombardment of Belgian cities, and Malines, Alost and some of the outlying forts at Antwerp have been shelled since Sunday morning. Mons is reported to be in flames.

A casualty list received in London from the British general headquarters in the field under date of September 22 gives the names of 35 officers killed, 54 others wounded and 13 missing.

Italy is prepared to strike at short notice. The first line army of 450,000 men has been quietly mobilized. All reports agree that Italian public opinion would welcome a declaration of war against Austria immediately.

A Berlin dispatch to the Paris Temps denies that the British, French and Russian sections at the Leipzig printing exposition have been burned.

The allies, after suffering a check to their advance forces operating to the northwest of Noyon, in the movement to turn the German right, brought up reinforcements, which pressed the Germans back. The Germans, on the other hand, directed a strong offensive movement against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

French troops have been landed at Lissa, an Austrian town on the Adriatic, and the French and British flags have been hoisted over the city.

Four Americans have been arrested in Plymouth, England, and detained as prisoners of war on their arrival from New York via Rotterdam.

Theodore Roosevelt's youngest daughter, Ethel, wife of Dr. Richard Derby, will nurse the wounded in the hospitals of Paris and her husband will be a surgeon in the French army.

A German dispatch to the London Chronicle confirms reports that General von Dalming, the German commander in Alsace, has been dismissed.

Washington

A joint resolution to express the appreciation of congress and to confer gold medals upon the A. B. C. medallions, Ambassadors DaGama, Naon and Suarez, for their services in the Mexican mediation, was introduced by Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee at Washington.

President Wilson declined to allow the Democrats of New Jersey to endorse him for a second term. He believes that such indorsement might look as if he were "taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain some personal advantage through such an expression of confidence by them."

The house at Washington passed the war tax bill which is intended to raise \$105,000,000 annual revenue to make up the loss caused by the European war. The vote was 233 to 136.

President Wilson sent from Washington the first message from the wireless station at Marshall, Cal., to the governor of Hawaii. The message follows: "May God bind the nations together in thought and purpose and lasting peace."

President Wilson paid a touching tribute to the memory of his wife by signing the Washington "alley bill," which recently was passed by congress. Mrs. Wilson was deeply interested in the passage of the measure, and it was her dying request that the bill be rushed through congress. The president was greatly affected as he signed the bill.

Mexican War

Five more troops of American cavalry took up positions along the Mexican border to prevent any violation of United States territory in the battle now imminent between Carranzas and Villalistas at Neco, Sonora.

Immediate resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as first chief of the constitutionalists is the only basis on which Gen. Francisco Villa will agree to settlement of differences between himself and Carranza. Fernando Calderon is Villa's choice.

Carranza forces under Gen. Benjamin Hill were routed by the troops of Governor Maytorena in the first engagement of the new revolution proclaimed by the state of Sonora in connection with General Villa's defiance of Carranza. Maytorena killed 78 of Hill's troops.

Gen. Juan Cabral, Carranza's general who was sent to Sonora to take charge of affairs there, said he had word from Mexico City that Carranza had agreed to resign as first chief in charge of the republic and take his chances at the November election rather than plunge the country in war.

Personal

Bruno C. Hanson, Minneapolis (Minn.) traveling salesman, was shot and killed in the Presbyterian hospital in Omaha, Neb., by Mrs. Emma Michen of Omaha, who then committed suicide.

Foreign

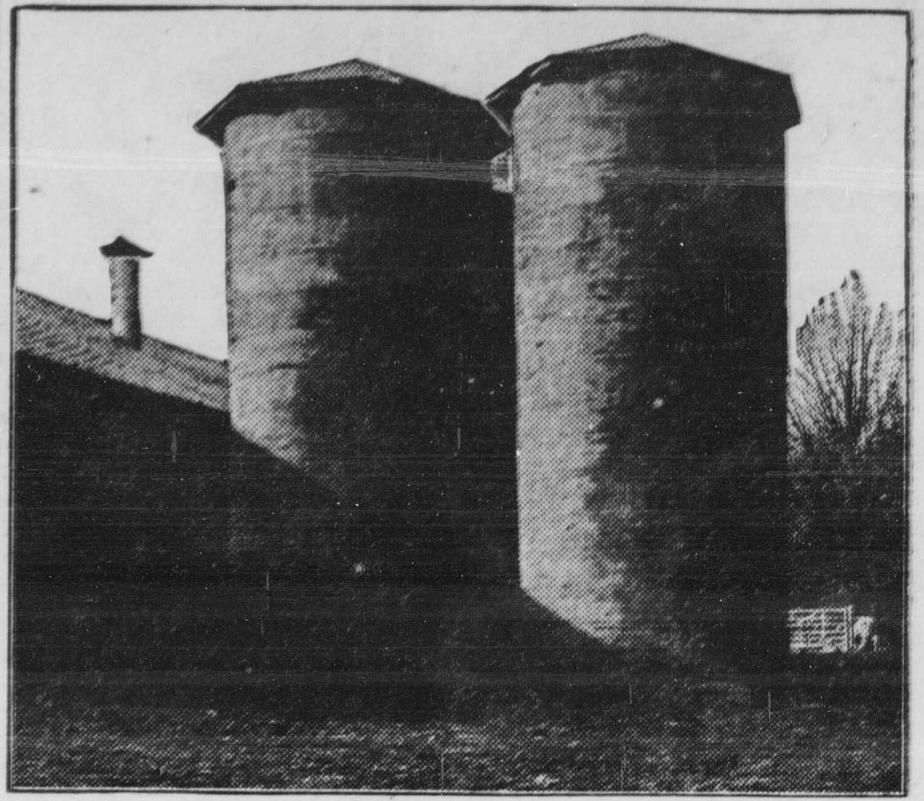
An epidemic of cholera has broken out at Trieste and residents of the city are fleeing.

Prince Burhan-Eddin of Turkey has been elected president of Albania. A dispatch last week reported that Muntaphe Bey had been elected by the Albanian senate at Durazzo.

Domestic

Martin H. Glynn, Democrat; Charles S. Whitman, Republican, and Frederick N. Davenport, Progressive, were nominated at the primary in New York. The senatorial race was settled in an equally decisive manner by the nomination on the Democratic ticket of Ambassador James W. Gerard, who was opposed by Franklin D. Roosevelt and James S. McDonogh, and by the Republican choice of William M. Calder.

PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTING CONCRETE SILO



Well-Constructed Silos.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A well-constructed home-made silo will last indefinitely, and there is no danger of its blowing down, rotting out or being attacked by vermin, says Farmers' Bulletin 589 of the United States department of agriculture.

The cost of the home-made silo depends so much on the size of the silo and on the local price of materials that no definite amount can be assigned which would be applicable to all conditions. Recently collected data on the cost of home-made silos show an average cost of concrete silos to be \$2.58 per ton capacity. The stave silos cost \$1.63 and the modified Wisconsin \$1.61 per ton capacity. Silos of small diameters cost more per ton capacity than silos of large diameters.

There are some features which are essential to the construction of all silos and without which silage will not be kept in perfect condition.

1. The walls should be air-tight. Since the keeping of silage depends upon the exclusion of air it is imperative that the walls of the silo be built in such a way as to keep out the air. The lumber should be well matched, and that containing large knots should be rejected. In concrete silos a wash on the inside with cement or with raw coal tar thinned with gasoline is effective in making the walls impervious to air. Care should be taken that the doors fit closely into their frames.

2. The walls should be smooth and plumb so that the silage will not adhere to them in settling and thus cause air spaces in the outer edge of the silage. Furthermore, the walls should be capable of standing considerable lateral strain without cracking or bulging. This is one reason why rectangular silos are unsuccessful.

3. The silo must be deep enough so that the pressure from above will thoroughly pack the silage and force out the air. The greater the pressure the less air in the silo and the less will be the loss of nutrition materials by fermentation.

4. The only form of silo to be recommended is one which is round. This form is the cheapest, capacity consid-

The Size and Capacity of the Silo.

The diameter of the silo will depend upon the amount of silage to be fed daily. The silage should be removed from the top at the rate of 1 1/2 to 3 inches per day, depending upon climatic conditions. The warmer the weather the more silage must be removed from the surface daily in order to prevent spoiling. For the winter feeding season it is safer to figure upon removing two inches daily rather than a smaller amount. A common error in building is to make the diameter too large for the size of the herd.

The weight of a cubic foot of silage varies according to the pressure to which it is subjected, but in a silo 30 feet deep it will average about forty pounds. So, by knowing the amount of silage to be fed daily, it is possible to estimate what the diameter of the silo should be to permit the removal of a certain number of inches in depth each day.

The following table will prove of interest to those contemplating building silos:

Relation of size of herd to diameter of silo for winter feeding, on basis of 40 pounds of silage per cubic foot:

Table with 5 columns: Inside diameter of silo, feet; Quantity of silage in depth of 4 ft., pounds; Number of animals that may be fed allowing; 40 lbs. per head; 30 lbs. per head; 20 lbs. per head.

INFLUENCES TOUCHING SOIL

Thorough Pulverization of Soil Following Drought Tends to Increase Yields—Frost is Factor.

Big crops usually follow a year of drought, in the main due to the thorough pulverization of soil from that agency. Frost is another factor that gives big crops whenever it enters the ground deeply, and either of these agencies will till the soil deeper than any tools can reach.

There is yet another agency which should never be neglected, deep-rooting plants, which, beside their mechanical and acid action on the soil, bring to the surface again fertility that has leached or that which is out of reach of the shallower rooted plants, or those with less subsoil penetration. Wheat or oats will attack the subsoil to a limited extent. Alfalfa and sweet clover will work with us and for us all the time.

While we work the top soil free of weeds, and retain the soil mulch, which will enable the alfalfa to survive, the plant roots are doing an infinitely greater work below, besides adding bacteria, bringing a soil to life that has lain practically dead, except at the very top, for all the ages that have gone.

Gain From Use of Manure.

The net return realized from a ton of yard manure under general farming conditions depends upon the soil, method of cultivation and crops grown.

The Ohio experiment station has obtained an increase amounting to \$4.60 per ton from yard manure used at the rate of eight tons per acre in a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy. Four tons being supplied to corn and four tons to wheat, this return being the average for the third five-year period, the average return from the yard manure used in all tests in which rotation is practiced has been \$2.97 per ton for the whole time.

Green Cabbage Worm.

For the green cabbage worm use dry paris green dusted on the cabbage when wet, or a spray made by mixing three pounds of paris green with 50 gallons of water, and adding two or three pounds of soap. For cauliflower white hellebore should be used instead of paris green.



Small-Sized Silo.

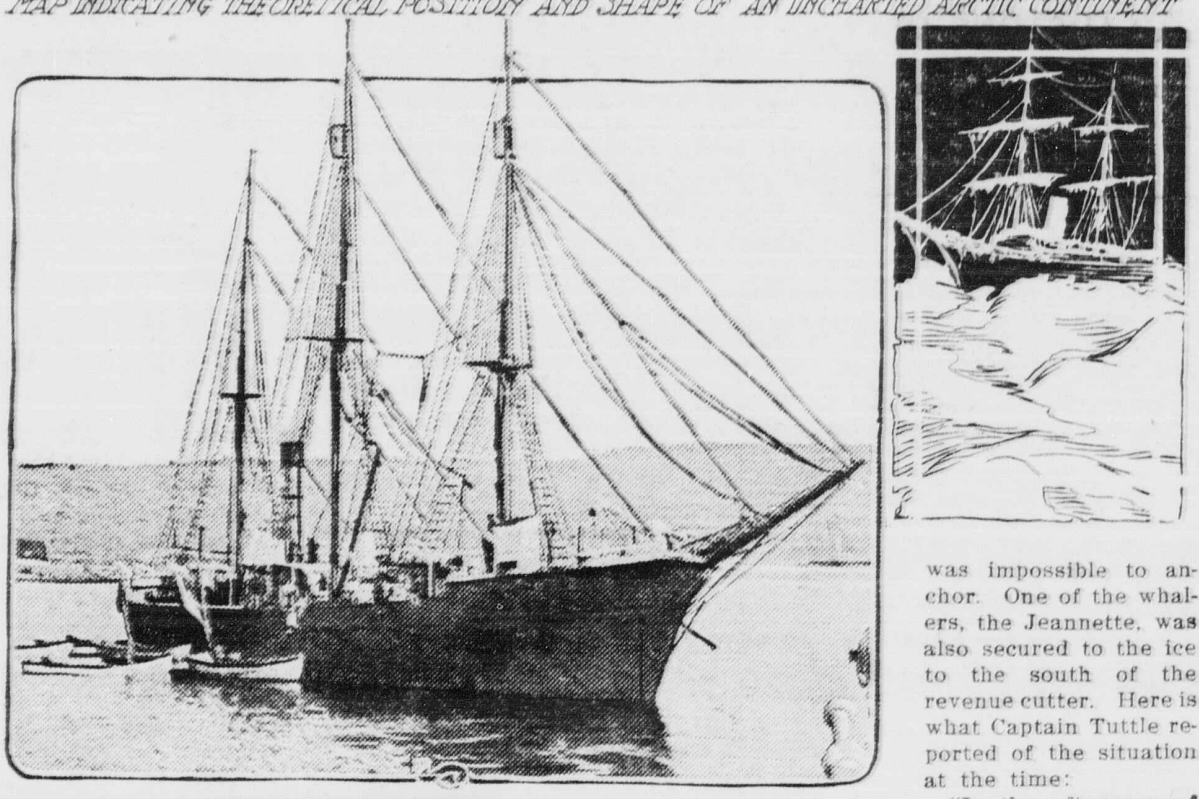
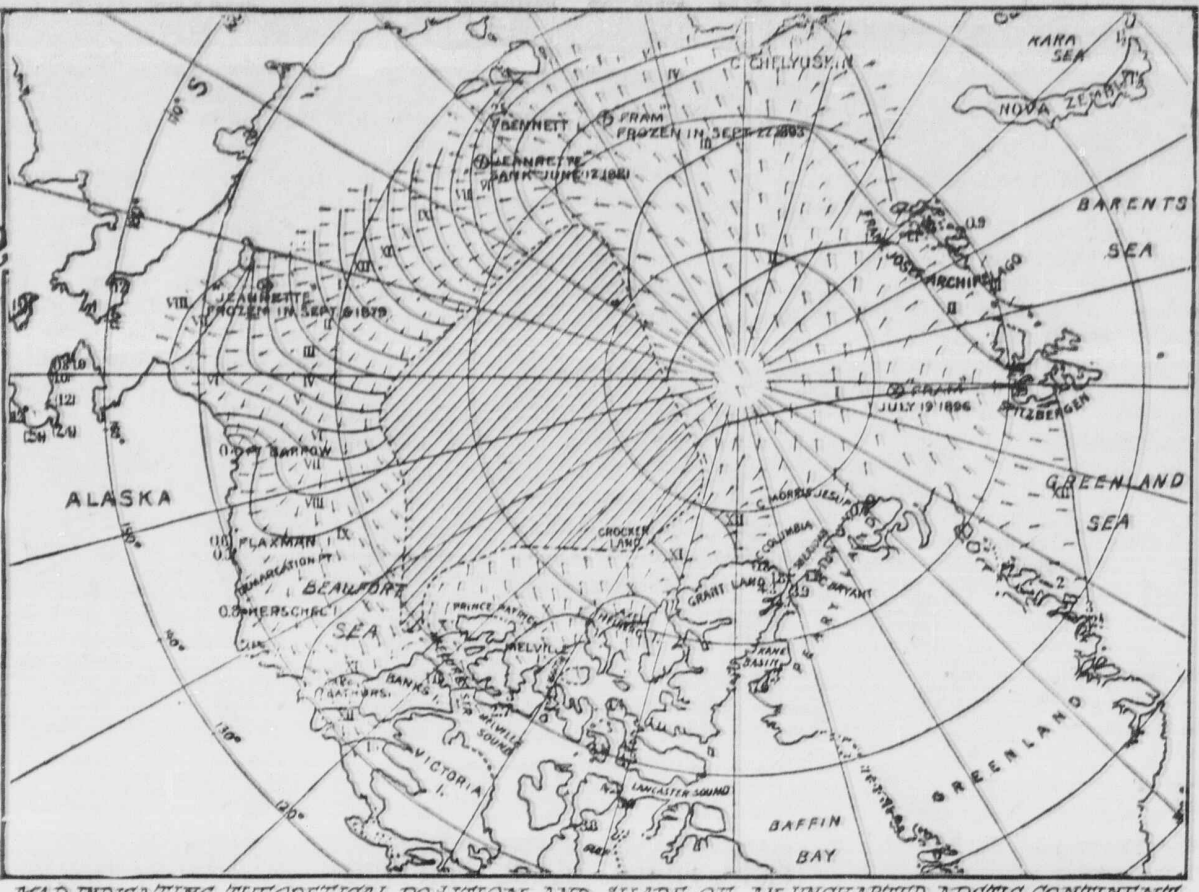
ered, and the walls are more rigid than those of the rectangular or octagonal forms. This results in more perfect preservation of the silage.

The silo should be placed outside rather than inside the barn. As a silo ordinarily does not need the protection of a barn, it is not economical to use barn space for this purpose. An exception to this rule may be made in the case of the round barn. A silo, in the middle of a round barn serves to support the superstructure as well as to place the silage in a position for convenient feeding. A silo so placed, however, is liable to be very inconvenient to fill. The most popular location is not more than a few feet from the barn and opening into a separate feeding room. The door of the barn can then be closed and the silage odors kept out of the stable at milking time.

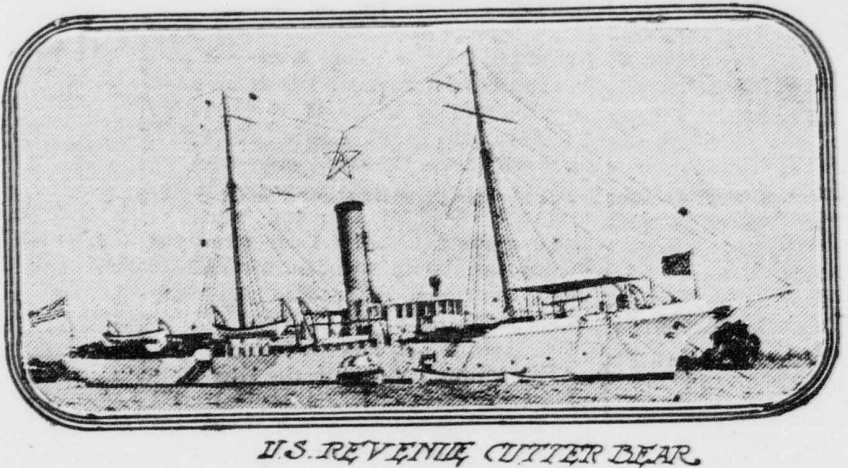
The silo should not be built in the ground so deeply as to make it necessary to lift the silage more than five feet in getting it out from the bottom. In other words, the bottom should not



# RESCUE SHIP of the ARCTIC



U.S. REVENUE CUTTER BEAR.



J. S. KARLUK

**H**ISTORY again repeats itself. Seventeen years ago, in November, 1897, the United States revenue cutter Bear was dispatched northward to rescue the crews of eight whaling vessels ice-bound in the Arctic ocean somewhere in the neighborhood of Point Barrow, Alaska. Now the same ship is off once more for that frigid region, but this time to effect the relief of that part of the crew of the ill-fated Karluk now marooned upon Wrangel island, to the northwest of Bering strait.

As will be recalled, the Karluk set out to explore the Arctic region north of Beaufort sea and if possible to examine more closely Crocker land, which was sighted by Peary on the 24th of June, 1906, from a distant point. The discovery of Crocker land gave tangible support to the old contention that the polar region was not a great ice-covered sea, but instead that a vast continent existed there beneath its eternal cloak of snow and ice. Stefansson was one of those who believed in the existence of an Arctic continent in that wide untraversed realm, and his aim was to trace a part at least of its boundaries.

To the casual observer the untimely ending of his expedition might seem to have thwarted his purpose and to have rendered useless the venturing of the Karluk, but the loss of that craft in itself has, paradoxically, added cumulative evidence of the existence of the shores that Stefansson and his followers did not see. To make this clear it is necessary to explain how the searching mind of the scientist has already determined the probable existence of an uncharted Arctic continent or a vast archipelago of large islands covering a total area of quite 500,000 square miles—an area more than ten times as big as the state of New York or as large as Alaska itself.

Have you ever spilled a cupful of water on a level bit of ground? If so, you have probably noticed how far the liquid spread. Again, you have no doubt poured a bucketful of water into a barrel and been disgusted at the modest degree it went toward filling it. In a popular way this illustrates the manner in which the waters of a rising tide advance upon low-lying lands and, again, how the same influx is relatively but little noticed when the basin is deep and broad.

Without entering into the details of Arctic tides, it is a fact that they are normally of modest range, and yet in some parts the rise and fall is considerably less than it should be if the water were free to circulate from shore to shore or from side to side of the Arctic basin. Indeed, so we are told by R. A. Harris of the United States coast and geodetic survey, "at Bennett island at Teplitz bay, Franz Josef land, the range of the diurnal wave has about one-half of the magnitude which the tidal forces acting over an uninterrupted Arctic basin would produce." In other words, the normal or theoretical flow is somehow impeded, and the question is, What is the nature and the extent of this obstruction or series of tidal checks?

The semi-daily tides found in the Arctic ocean are derived almost entirely from those of the North Atlantic, because the semi-daily forces vanish at the pole and are very small in the higher latitudes," Mr. Harris continues. "It is a case of getting near the hub of a wheel. These tides enter the Arctic ocean proper by way of the strait lying between Spitzbergen and the eastern coast of northern Greenland. They are propagated through the Arctic to the New Siberian islands, the average rise and fall at Bennett island being 2.5 feet.

"Now upon the assumption of an uninterrupted Arctic basin the tides at Point Barrow and at Flaxman island could not differ greatly in size from the tides which would, upon the same assumption, be found at Bennett island. But as a matter of fact the rise and fall of the semi-daily tide is 0.4 foot at Point Barrow and 0.5 at Flaxman island."

But the presence of an obstruction, assuming the water for the tidal movement to come, as Mr. Harris says, from the Atlantic ocean via the passage between the northeastern coast of Greenland and Spitzbergen, is further evidenced by the directions in which the ebb and the flood tides flow. If no barrier existed to the free movement of the flood from east to west then the ebb would run east to the outlet between the two points mentioned. In short, it would leave by the shortest route to the original point of entry into the Arctic basin.

Other records are available that help to bear out Mr. Harris' argument in favor of a vast uncharted continent or extended group of big islands of which Crocker land is but a part. In September, 1879, the Arctic exploring craft Jeannette was caught by the ice and frozen in near Wrangel island, where the Karluk's men are now marooned. She was carried by the ebb tide along with the ice to the westward until she sank on June 12, 1881, to the northeast of Bennett island.

Again, Nansen's Fram was frozen in to the eastward of Bennett island on September 22, 1893, and after drifting generally westward got clear on July 19, 1896, at a point nearly due north of Spitzbergen. Now let us see what happened to the Karluk.

On October 6, last year, Stefansson's ship was swept from her anchorage by a gale and carried off shore at a point northeast of Barter island near Manning point. There she was caught by the Arctic pack, from which it was impossible to break her loose, and thence she, too, drifted to the westward—always westward—until crushed and sent to the bottom north of Wrangel island

MAP INDICATING THEORETICAL POSITION AND SHAPE OF AN UNCHARTED ARCTIC CONTINENT

was impossible to anchor. One of the whalers, the Jeannette, was also secured to the ice to the south of the revenue cutter. Here is what Captain Tuttle reported of the situation at the time:

"In the afternoon of the 30th there were large pieces of ice drift striking the vessel and part the mooring lines, got under way and steamed into an indentation in the ground ice, where the steamer Jeannette was made fast. A suitable mooring place was found and the vessel made fast to the ground ice.

"On August 1 and 2 loose ice would drift in and pack around the vessel where she lay in the indentation in the ice. As there was only a trifling pressure no danger was anticipated. At 2 p. m. August 3 came a sudden pressure of the ice, the four forward fasts carried away and the vessel forced astern about five feet. The pressure then coming against the starboard side forced the port side against the ground ice.

"A point of ice under water abreast the engine room, the weakest place in the vessel, as there are no athwartship timbers there, forced the port side in sufficiently to buckle the engine room floor plates. Men were immediately sent with ice chisels and the ice was cut away. As soon as the ice was removed the pressure at that point ceased and the floor plates dropped back in place.

"The after section of the rudder was sprung about an eighth of an inch. The ice was cut from around the rudder and the pressure on that was removed. So far as can be seen no material damage was done by the nip. A vessel less strongly constructed would have been crushed at once."

On more than one occasion that year the little Bear was hard put to it and her mission of mercy was fraught with hazards. On several occasions during that Arctic summer she had to blast a channel open to clear water, and this exploit was not always immediately successful, while the odds against escape piled up in a threatening manner. However, the ship kept steadily at her task, and in the end the ice-bound whalers were succored and carried back to civilization, or after restoration to health set upon other whalers in that treacherous region.

Ice was not the only peril, for with the milder months there was fog, and occasionally very strong winds or gales that meant danger upon that barren coast. As a part of the relief expedition a sled party was dispatched overland long before the Bear could nose her way into the Arctic ocean, and of the gallant work of those men Americans and the personnel of the revenue cutter service may well be proud.

In closing his report to the treasury department Captain Tuttle said: "The officers and crew bore the monotonous isolation with the greatest patience, complaints being almost unheard of. The courage, fortitude and perseverance shown by the members of the overland expedition are deserving of the highest commendation."

"Starting over a route seldom traveled before by dog sleds, with a herd of over 400 reindeer to drive and care for, they pushed their way through what at times seemed impassable obstacles, across frozen seas and over snow-clad mountains with tireless energy until Point Barrow was reached and the object of the expedition successfully accomplished."

Such is the type of the men now aboard the little cutter, and there is every reason to expect the same splendid performance of their present mission as was witnessed under somewhat kindred conditions 17 years ago.

ing along with the current. Fearing they might strike the vessel and part the mooring lines, got under way and steamed into an indentation in the ground ice, where the steamer Jeannette was made fast. A suitable mooring place was found and the vessel made fast to the ground ice.

"On August 1 and 2 loose ice would drift in and pack around the vessel where she lay in the indentation in the ice. As there was only a trifling pressure no danger was anticipated. At 2 p. m. August 3 came a sudden pressure of the ice, the four forward fasts carried away and the vessel forced astern about five feet. The pressure then coming against the starboard side forced the port side against the ground ice.

"A point of ice under water abreast the engine room, the weakest place in the vessel, as there are no athwartship timbers there, forced the port side in sufficiently to buckle the engine room floor plates. Men were immediately sent with ice chisels and the ice was cut away. As soon as the ice was removed the pressure at that point ceased and the floor plates dropped back in place.

"The after section of the rudder was sprung about an eighth of an inch. The ice was cut from around the rudder and the pressure on that was removed. So far as can be seen no material damage was done by the nip. A vessel less strongly constructed would have been crushed at once."

On more than one occasion that year the little Bear was hard put to it and her mission of mercy was fraught with hazards. On several occasions during that Arctic summer she had to blast a channel open to clear water, and this exploit was not always immediately successful, while the odds against escape piled up in a threatening manner. However, the ship kept steadily at her task, and in the end the ice-bound whalers were succored and carried back to civilization, or after restoration to health set upon other whalers in that treacherous region.

Ice was not the only peril, for with the milder months there was fog, and occasionally very strong winds or gales that meant danger upon that barren coast. As a part of the relief expedition a sled party was dispatched overland long before the Bear could nose her way into the Arctic ocean, and of the gallant work of those men Americans and the personnel of the revenue cutter service may well be proud.

In closing his report to the treasury department Captain Tuttle said: "The officers and crew bore the monotonous isolation with the greatest patience, complaints being almost unheard of. The courage, fortitude and perseverance shown by the members of the overland expedition are deserving of the highest commendation."

"Starting over a route seldom traveled before by dog sleds, with a herd of over 400 reindeer to drive and care for, they pushed their way through what at times seemed impassable obstacles, across frozen seas and over snow-clad mountains with tireless energy until Point Barrow was reached and the object of the expedition successfully accomplished."

Such is the type of the men now aboard the little cutter, and there is every reason to expect the same splendid performance of their present mission as was witnessed under somewhat kindred conditions 17 years ago.

Look at the little map that goes with this article. The curving lines with time marked in Roman numerals show how the advancing high tide moves from the Atlantic and the other figures and decimals indicate the measure of the rise. Plainly, the further the water sweeps into the pocket ending at Beaufort sea the smaller the tidal flux and the slower the water moves in the interval of tide change; the water, so to speak, is being crowded. Accordingly on the ebb the sweep is freer, as it is trending toward the great open Atlantic, and this probably accounts for the aggregate net gain in the westward drift.

In this fashion, with the tidal data available, the hydrographer has been able not only to compute the general area of the unknown continent or archipelago, but to approximate its broad contours. True, the Karluk never reached her objective, and Stefansson did not even see Crocker land, but his ship, in her unchecked wanderings in the grip of the Arctic pack, confirmed the existence of the vast barrier in the Arctic basin and will inspire further efforts in the direction of its exploration.

After the Karluk sank Captain Bartlett and his men made their toilsome way southward over the pack ice to Wrangel island, where they encamped with such of the ship's stores as they were able to carry off with them. From Wrangel island Captain Bartlett and one Eskimo made a sledge trip to the Siberian coast and Providence bay, thence crossing in the American whaler Herman north of the St. Lawrence island to St. Michael on the Alaskan shores. From St. Michael news of the predicament of his men on Wrangel island was dispatched to the United States, and steps were at once started looking to the early relief of the shipwrecked crew.

At this time the United States revenue cutter Bear is on her way into the Arctic ocean and would undoubtedly have gone sooner had it not been learned that the Arctic pack was still as far south as Point Hope, Alaska. The work cut out for the doughty little steamer is perilous, for she will probably have to nose her way north and westward against a good deal of opposition as it is. We can best gather an idea of the task by reference to the kindred duty performed by the ship in the early summer of 1898 when she got the crews of the eight whalers out of their hazardous positions on the northern Alaskan coast.

Capt. F. Tuttle, then in command of the Bear, started from St. Michael on July 7 and on the 17th of that month stood northward through Bering strait. Arriving off Point Barrow about July 20, the Bear was made fast to the solid pack. It

was impossible to anchor. One of the whalers, the Jeannette, was also secured to the ice to the south of the revenue cutter. Here is what Captain Tuttle reported of the situation at the time:

"In the afternoon of the 30th there were large pieces of ice drift striking the vessel and part the mooring lines, got under way and steamed into an indentation in the ground ice, where the steamer Jeannette was made fast. A suitable mooring place was found and the vessel made fast to the ground ice.

"On August 1 and 2 loose ice would drift in and pack around the vessel where she lay in the indentation in the ice. As there was only a trifling pressure no danger was anticipated. At 2 p. m. August 3 came a sudden pressure of the ice, the four forward fasts carried away and the vessel forced astern about five feet. The pressure then coming against the starboard side forced the port side against the ground ice.

"A point of ice under water abreast the engine room, the weakest place in the vessel, as there are no athwartship timbers there, forced the port side in sufficiently to buckle the engine room floor plates. Men were immediately sent with ice chisels and the ice was cut away. As soon as the ice was removed the pressure at that point ceased and the floor plates dropped back in place.

"The after section of the rudder was sprung about an eighth of an inch. The ice was cut from around the rudder and the pressure on that was removed. So far as can be seen no material damage was done by the nip. A vessel less strongly constructed would have been crushed at once."

On more than one occasion that year the little Bear was hard put to it and her mission of mercy was fraught with hazards. On several occasions during that Arctic summer she had to blast a channel open to clear water, and this exploit was not always immediately successful, while the odds against escape piled up in a threatening manner. However, the ship kept steadily at her task, and in the end the ice-bound whalers were succored and carried back to civilization, or after restoration to health set upon other whalers in that treacherous region.

Ice was not the only peril, for with the milder months there was fog, and occasionally very strong winds or gales that meant danger upon that barren coast. As a part of the relief expedition a sled party was dispatched overland long before the Bear could nose her way into the Arctic ocean, and of the gallant work of those men Americans and the personnel of the revenue cutter service may well be proud.

In closing his report to the treasury department Captain Tuttle said: "The officers and crew bore the monotonous isolation with the greatest patience, complaints being almost unheard of. The courage, fortitude and perseverance shown by the members of the overland expedition are deserving of the highest commendation."

"Starting over a route seldom traveled before by dog sleds, with a herd of over 400 reindeer to drive and care for, they pushed their way through what at times seemed impassable obstacles, across frozen seas and over snow-clad mountains with tireless energy until Point Barrow was reached and the object of the expedition successfully accomplished."

Such is the type of the men now aboard the little cutter, and there is every reason to expect the same splendid performance of their present mission as was witnessed under somewhat kindred conditions 17 years ago.

NOTICEABLE ACCENT.

Rosemary—Look at the man making motions with his hands and wriggling his shoulders.  
 Thornton—Yes; I happen to know him.  
 Rosemary—Who is he and what is he doing?  
 Thornton—He is a deaf and dumb man who talks with a French accent.

WORTH TRYING.

"Now some doctor advises people to eat sand. Seems dangerous to me. What do you think?"  
 "Dunno. I think it might be safe to take a chance. Most of us need it badly in our systems."

## IS PART OF HUMAN NATURE

Love of Outdoor Life Has Been Planted Deep in the Breasts of Men and Women.

Whether it is an evidence of our barbaric instincts or not, the fact remains that the love of outdoor life lies deep in the breast of every man, woman and child. Camping is the popular vacation pastime. Young and old enjoy it. It is no longer necessary to go out into the woods and sleep in a "lean-to" or open shed, upon a lot of wiry boughs, for in these days, at any sporting goods depot, one can find an outfit, from mattress to tent, which will give him, in camp, almost the comforts of home, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. A couch and a shelter are both desirable wherever one may be, not only from the standpoint of comfort, but of health.

The demand for camping places is being met everywhere—at the seashore. Presumably the vogue for camp life was first stimulated by the old-fashioned camp meetings, a few of which still remain as centers of religious exaltation, in the groves, "God's first temples."

So great has the demand for camp resorts become that states like Wisconsin and Michigan, which are filled with lakes where bass, pickerel, pike and muskellunge abound, offer camp sites at a nominal rental. Individuals or families can have a tract in the forest reservation of Wisconsin, for the erection of tents or temporary structures, at a yearly fee of \$2 per person, or \$5 for a family, or an individual or club may lease five acres or more for a period of from one to twenty years, with privilege of renewals, at annual rental of from \$10 to \$50.

To those who love the life outdoors nothing commends itself from the standpoint of health more than a few weeks' outing along the seashore or in the woods. Where a family cannot leave home for a week or two, a pleasant picnic in the woods, a few miles from home, will make the week's end a joy to be looked for with increasing appreciation. There is something in the atmosphere of camp life that brings out the best things in our nature. A few days in the sunshine, with an occasional shower thrown in, will do all of us good.

**American Medal of Honor.**

Americans of average information know about the Victoria cross, the Iron cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honor. These are rewards of heroism which would mark a man above his fellows even in this foreign land.

But how many Americans know what a medal of honor is?

How many Americans know that the modest American soldiers who wear the medal of honor wear a decoration that is among the rarest and most difficult to win among military honors?

The Cross of the Legion of Honor, established by Napoleon in 1802, and while founded to signalize deeds of special daring in war, was after given freely for civil distinction. Nearly forty thousand German soldiers were decorated with the Iron cross in the seven months of the Franco-Prussian war, while in the more than half century since the creation of our honor roll only 3,088 have been granted, including Civil war grants, and of these nearly nine hundred were given under a mistaken reading of the law.

The holder of the medal of honor must have distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity, at the risk of his life, beyond the call of duty. This standard, which bars out action, however brave, in the course of duty, and includes only acts of daring which a man might refuse or avoid without rebuke, is said to be unequalled.

**Advertising in Belgium.**

Poster advertising on boardings in England are often bad enough, and the boards stuck up in fields by our railway lines are an abomination. But the apotheosis of the blatant in advertisement is surely to be found in Belgium. Practically the end of every house within view of the line at stations between, say, Antwerp and Namur, and even on as far as Luxembourg, is plastered over with lettering in the vilest colors. Personally, I would never touch the thing advertised in this abominable way, but one can imagine one's self going into a cafe and the subconscious memory sending to the lips the name of some insistent Schiedam or liqueur. Belgium is certainly the most industrial country in Europe and the most advertising. One has the feeling that the entire nation is run as a commercial concern.

**Most Economical Woman.**

Most men are not blessed with such a treasure of a wife as is Langley, remarks Harper's Magazine.

"My wife is the most economical woman in the world," confided Langley to a friend one night, with profound pride. "Why, do you know, she's even found a use for the smell of my motor car."

"Great heavens! Do you mean it?" exclaimed his friend.

"Surest thing you know. She hangs cheesecloth over the gasoline exhaust and packs away her furs in it to keep the moths out during the summer."

**To Take Up Something Else.**

"Is that a fact that the patrolman on this beat is going to quit the force, Katie?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"What's the trouble?"

"No trouble, ma'am, only he's been taking up things around here for so long and now he's going to take up something else."

**Betterment of Children.**

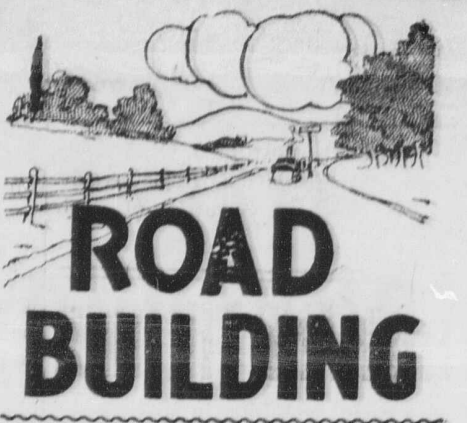
Let us have better roads and schools and better neighborhood co-operation, in order that our children, in their day, may fare better than we have done.

**Why Not More of Them?**

Good roads lessen the distance to town and cheapen the cost of marketing. Why not more of them?

**Should Think Again.**

The man who thinks bad roads are a necessity should think again.



## ROAD BUILDING

GRADING OF COUNTRY ROADS

Great Care Should Be Exercised in Selection of Material for Bridges and Culverts.

One of the most serious wastes in connection with our highway building is the necessity which is often met with of destroying miles of gravel or stone road-bed, hardened and cemented by years of travel, but which is found to be out of line or out of level with the requirements of the highway as determined by the best engineering practice.

When such a road is too high it must be excavated, at a cost considerably in excess of that of ordinary soil or gravel; and when too low, it is covered by the new material, with a total loss of the original investment, writes B. G. Marshall in Progressive Farmer.

The labor expended upon roads that have followed the lines of least resistance, after the manner of "The Path the Calf Made," may be found, when these are relocated according to modern methods, to offer but slight assistance in the establishment of the permanent highway; but where they are the ordinary dirt or clay trails of many districts we may console ourselves with the fact that they never represented any very heavy investment. The lamentable thing is the laying of what should be permanent construction under strictly temporary conditions—the building of the house upon the sand.

Even in the counties where the population and the amount of taxable property are very small in proportion to the road mileage, it should be the practice to make any extensive improvements or alterations only after securing the advice of a competent highway engineer. The temporary employment of such an official is quite practicable; and the returns will be many hundred per cent on the outlay.

The loss on bridges and culverts in a relocated and graded road is generally heavy. Most constructions, even if found in fairly good condition, are totally destroyed by removal. An exception is the corrugated iron pipe. When made from high purity iron, these culverts are but slightly affected by rust, and can thus be rightfully classed as permanent improvements, but they are also ideal for a temporary location, as they suffer no damage in being dug out and relaid. Brick, stone or concrete should only be employed where the location is fixed for all time, and where also an absolutely rigid foundation can be assured.

In America, we do a vast deal of work which has to be undone a few years later. We want results, and want them quick; as a nation we have the energy and folly of youth. It is highly interesting to note the vast amount of labor on the farm, the highway and in the stores and factories which has to be performed as a result of earlier errors and miscalculations. We build barns and silos and establish a milk route; and two years later decide that our circumstances or our inclinations are better adapted to fruit raising; and an expensive dairy plant becomes idle and useless. The storekeeper stocks up on a line that his customers don't want and can't use and the goods encumber the shelves until they are sold at a sacrifice. The manufacturer buys machinery and employs experts to effect a minor improvement in his product, and the next year finds the article displaced in the market by some totally different and superior device. In several directions, however, indications may be observed of the rule of a maturer judgment. We are learning to conserve still more valuable things than lumber and water power. The waste of time and of labor is beginning to be understood as sacrifice of human life.

**Transporting Farm Products.**

If the roads from the farm to the place of marketing were good it would mean better prices for the farmer and cheaper food for the city consumer. If the farmer has a solid road with a reasonable grade he greatly prefers to draw his products to the city personally and sell them from his wagon.

**Register Tractive Force.**

A dynamometer mounted on an ordinary dray is used by the United States department of agriculture to register the tractive force required to draw various weights over different kinds of roadways.

**Betterment of Children.**

Let us have better roads and schools and better neighborhood co-operation, in order that our children, in their day, may fare better than we have done.

**Why Not More of Them?**

Good roads lessen the distance to town and cheapen the cost of marketing. Why not more of them?

**Should Think Again.**

The man who thinks bad roads are a necessity should think again.



**THE GLADSTONE DELTA**  
CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.  
\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

**HITHER AND THITHER**

More wishful watching in Mexico.  
No, thanks. We do not long to visit soon "our Aisne countree."  
So far Milwaukee seems to be about the only one of the Kaiser's colonies not captured by the allies.  
Rustum Bey, Turkish ambassador, has quit and will go home. He neglected the ancient commandment against twitting on facts.  
In our grandfathers' text books the model child pulled down spiders' webs to rescue poor, innocent little flies. How times change!

Cafunet, Alpena and Cadillac are endeavoring to raise divisions of naval reserves, competing for the place left by the withdrawal of Escanaba.  
Talk about your heroes. How about the men in the upper peninsula who are fighting and foiling packs and packs of wolves and bears daily?—Menominee Herald-Leader.

Five blind pig operators have been arrested in Flint. Interurban service to Birch Run must be poor when five of 'em could do business in the same town. —Lansing State Journal.

It is announced that Delta county will pay this year, on the new equalization, \$33,272 state tax or .00543 of the total levy of \$5,129,238. A year ago the county paid .00550 of the state tax, of \$47,320 out of \$8,589,520.

Virginia's kind of prohibition has a note of thrift in it. Manufacturers of alcoholic beverages may continue their manufacture, but they must ship the product out of the state.—Gothic architecture appears to be getting the treatment the Gottis used to apply.—F. H. C. in Globe-Democrat.

A crusade for safety in the woods has been begun by a Crandon hardware firm. Small red tags to be tacked or tied to trees have been printed in large numbers for distribution to the hunters. The tag bears the statement "I do not want to get shot in these woods, neither do you—you should be careful what you shoot at. So will I and we'll both go home alive and well."

Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris will be in Houghton Oct. 8 and 9 as one of the speakers at the Upper Peninsula Educational association convention and the copper country Ferris club has taken hold of his entertainment. The club has laid out a stiff schedule for the "good gray governor" as he is affectionately known in the district, and it is not unlikely that he will think it is the copper country and not he that is being entertained.

In percentage of increase in farm values since the Copper Country fair came into existence, Houghton stands fifth in Michigan's eighty-three counties, and in actual increase in values Houghton leads all the four counties which took precedence in the percentage column. In neither Menominee nor Delta county, where the exploitation of agricultural lands has been going on briskly for years, was the relative gain—95.6 per cent in the former and 102 per cent in the latter—near so great. It cannot be said that the increase was a common one, in trend with advancing farm values throughout the state, for from 1900 to 1910 the gain for Michigan at large was but 57.7 per cent, or for the fourteen years approximately eighty per cent, as compared with 319 and 475 per cent in Houghton county for the same periods.—Mining Gazette.

**BETTER BUSINESS**

The Copper County Credit bureau, an organization of businessmen of Houghton, Keweenaw and Baraga counties, formed for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of credits, began operations Thursday. It is contended that a better system of credits, the elimination of persistent bad debtors, will reduce the cost of doing business and will result in a gradual reduction of prices to the consumer. The credit bureau intends to wage relentless war on the mail order houses. The elimination of bad accounts, working agreements in merchandising methods, co-operation instead of competition, all are expected, under the guidance of the credit bureau, to have the effect of putting the copper country merchants in a position to compete more effectively against the mail order houses than they can now.

The Marquette merchants are not making the progress they should toward the introduction of the central delivery system. As we understand the matter, they generally approve of the plan, but are hesitating about bucking down to the task of making it effective here. Their delay is costing them money every month, for the potential savings that would be made possible by the system are great and would quickly retire whatever small investment it would require. The Marquette merchants owe it to the public to introduce this system, for it would mean better service and a lower cost of doing business which the public would ultimately share in some measure. And it would be excellent advertising, for it would make clear to the public that the merchants were desirous of taking every possible step that will permit them to do business on close margins. It would be a discouragement of out-of-town trading and would thus appreciably encourage town loyalty.—Mining Journal.

**Recipe Notes**

**Rich Fruit Cake.**  
One pound each of seedless raisins, figs, currants and almonds, one-quarter pound each of orange and lemon peel, one large piece of citron, one-half pound candied cherries. Coarsely chop the figs, peel and citron. Roll the cupful of butter with two cupfuls of brown sugar until it becomes like thick cream, add the yolks and whites of six eggs beaten separately, one and one-half cupfuls of cane molasses, one cupful of milk or cold coffee, the juice and rind of two large lemons, two teaspoonfuls each of ground allspice, cloves and cinnamon, four heaping cupfuls of flour mixed with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add the fruit and mix thoroughly. Line a deep pan with buttered paper, fill half full with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven three hours.

**Attractive Salads.**  
Grape salad is delicious. Seed, skin and cut into halves two pounds of green Malaga grapes; mix with one cupful of nice celery, cut into small pieces, and a little chopped cucumber pickle. Serve with the following dressing: Beat in a saucepan two eggs, one cupful of vinegar, one-half cupful of sugar, a seasoning of salt and pepper, a teaspoonful of mustard, butter the size of a walnut and a teaspoonful of cornstarch, wet and made smooth with a little cream. Stir until it comes to a boil. Set aside, stirring occasionally until cool, then add a small cupful of cream which has been beaten with a little sugar.

**BETTER ROADS AND "BACK TO THE LAND."**

If we had better roads we could easily get people to "see America first." But the real problem is to feed America first, to enable the farmer to bring his produce to the consumer at a cheaper cost to both. The question of better roads, therefore, is not one of furnishing more convenient highways for automobile tourists. It is true that when we better and increase our roads the automobile will grow in importance, not as a plaything of the richer classes, but as the most convenient vehicle of business. Better roads will turn the tide of affairs, so that instead of having people fleeing from the farm to the city we will have the masses moving from the city back to the land.  
The crux of the question is not whether we want better roads. We all agree on that. We differ only on the best methods of improving them.—D. W. Shackelford.

**THE GLADSTONE DELTA**

Intelligent Printing  
11 North Ninth Street  
GLADSTONE, MICH.

**Tax Title Notice**

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:  
TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof, at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands are, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per centum additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Description	Amount Paid	Taxes for Year
Northwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter, Section Thirteen, Town Forty-two North, Range Twenty-one West.	\$6.88	1883 and 1884
Northwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter, Section Thirteen, Town Forty-two North, Range Twenty-one West.	\$3.02	1907
Northwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter, Section Thirteen, Town Forty-two North, Range Twenty-one West.	\$3.90	1908

All located and being in the County of Delta, State of Michigan. Dated May 25, 1914.  
(Signed) FRANK J. KILLGORE, Trustee.  
Place of Business, Detroit, Michigan.  
State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.  
I hereby certify and return that after careful inquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or post office address of David J. Lake or his heirs, or the whereabouts or post office address of the executor, administrator, trustee or guardian of said David J. Lake.  
I further certify and return that said notice was delivered to me for service on the 15th day of August 1914.  
Dated the 30th day of August 1914.  
My fees, \$1.10.  
JIM J. CURRAN,  
Sheriff of said County.

**Homestead Notice**

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH.  
August 28, 1914.  
Notice is hereby given that Louis M. Laisle 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 33 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**

Issue Stephenson, Horace A. J. Upham, Nelson L. Barnes, Grant T. Stephenson, and Richard E. McLean, as Trustees, collectively known as I. Stephenson Co. Trustees, Complainants, vs. Gus Larson and Mrs. Gus Larson, defendants.  
Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, at the city of Escanaba, in said county on the 30th 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. Mend, Esq., solicitor for the complainants 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 complainants 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 complainants cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, such publication to be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, such publication to be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said complainants 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 NEW FREEDOM**

As a result of the general depression all over the United States, 435 employees of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company in Marquette county were laid off October 1. The mines affected are the Salisbury, of Ishpeming; the Maas mine, of Negaunee, and the Gardner-Mackinaw and the Stephenson mines in the Gwinn district. Negaunee will be the greatest sufferer.

The unvarying reports from iron and steel centers is that the first half of September has been the quietest period of the year. Manufacturing consumers of steel products have lately made such curtailments that suffocation of existing contracts with the mills has resulted and the production of some forms of steel is now even less than in August.

It is said that the ore stock piles in this district are larger than ever before in the history of the iron ore production in the county.—Marquette Chronicle.

**MORE MINES CEASE SHIPPING**

The Davidson Ore company has stopped shipments for this year from their Davidson mine at Iron River. The Portland at Michigamme suspended all operations a few days ago.

Francis J. Webb, general manager of the properties of the Republic Steel & Iron company in the Lake Superior district, has stated that he would not be surprised if orders were received within the next month to close all of the company's mines on Mesaba range. He states that there is considerable iron ore stocked in the East and that the operators do not feel like tying up more money in ore until they can see when it will be possible to sell the product.

It was only a few days ago that a manager of one of the smaller dependent concerns stated that no money had been received for a large part of the ore that his company had sold and that only five per cent was being received in interest while it was costing a higher rate on borrowed cash to run the mines. Regular Democratic times.—Iron Ore

**"MADE IN AMERICA"**

A card appears in the window of each store operated by the United Cigar Stores, reading:  
Every unemployed worker can go to work if you buy "Made in America" goods.

This is true.  
But it didn't need the war in Europe to make it so.  
It was true at the very time the party now in power was enacting a Tariff law confessedly intended to make it easier to buy goods made by peasants in Europe or coolies in the Orient, or agricultural commodities raised by peons in South America.

If buying made in America goods means putting the unemployed to work, then buying goods made abroad means putting employed Americans out of jobs, doesn't it?  
That's a pretty plain proposition. That's exactly what it has done this year.

Why shouldn't the law forbid any man who enjoys the blessings and benefits of our civilization from buying abroad goods that are made cheaply by cheapening the man who makes them?  
Especially when it means cheapness only to the importer, not to the consumer?

If a man wants to use coolie made, peon made, peasant made goods, why shouldn't he be willing to go and live among peasants, coolies and peons? What right has he to demand the privileges of American citizenship, and then seek to degrade the toilers of this country to the level of those of other lands, or else ask them to starve to death because the foreigner can undersell them?  
Building up the American market is building up American workmen under American conditions.  
Let the patriotic man do this.

And let the unpatriotic man be compelled to do it whether he wants to do it or not, by imposing a Tariff equal to the cost difference in of production at home and abroad, provided that the article is one that can be provided that the United States with a reasonable degree of economy.

This is Protection. This is Americanism. This is Republicanism.

For that, as Protectionists, as Americans, as Republicans, we stand.  
And in this we stand with the fathers of the Republic, with Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, and Jackson, with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, with Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, with Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison and McKinley, with every real constructive statesman whose public service has contributed to the upbuilding of this Republic.—Indiana State Journal

**MISSED THE MULE.**

But Willie Landed Hard and the Blow Almost Killed Father.  
"Jonas Whipple?" repeated the village grocer. "Why, yes, I reckon I can tell you where to find him, but if I was you, young man, I wouldn't put in much time lookin' for him just at present."

The young fellow in front of the counter looked puzzled. Mr. Green finished wrapping up some butter and then obligingly explained:  
"You see, it's like this. Jonas bought a mule the other day and had it fetched over to his place and turned loose in the barn lot. When feedin' time came that evening he and that fool boy Willie of his went out to put the mule in the barn. Somehow or other, though, the mule took a notion that he wouldn't go. He'd run up to the door, stick his head inside as if he meant to go in; then he'd seem to change his mind and go charging back to the



THE MULE TOOK A NOTION THAT HE WOULDN'T GO.

other end of the lot. He did that about ten times, and finally Jonas lost his temper and made up his mind to teach the mule a lesson. He called Willie to him and handed him a piece of fence rail that he'd picked up. Then he told him to go into the barn, climb up over the door and sit there till the mule stuck his head inside and then crack him a good one.

"Jonas started out after the mule again, but the beast seemed to have scent trouble, for he wouldn't go near the barn. Jonas chased him round till he was about worn out and as mad as a hornet, and then he gave up and started to go in the barn to tell Willie to climb down. He stuck his head inside the door, and—well, he doesn't know what happened after that till the next morning when he woke up in bed. And from what the doctor says it's a wonder he's able to know anything. What did you want to see him about?"

"The young man gave a feeble grin. "I'm selling a book on the treatment of unruly animals," he replied. "A gentleman outside directed me to Mr. Whipple's, but I'm very glad I forgot his directions. Thank you, sir, and good evening."—Youth's Companion.

Idleness.  
Too much idleness, I have observed, fills up a man's time much more completely and leaves him less his own master than any sort of employment whatsoever.—Burke.

Why Mother Smiled.  
George—"Didn't you notice that I pressed your foot at dinner tonight?"  
Ethel—"Why, it wasn't my foot you pressed. Oh, George, I wondered why no mother was smiling so sweetly at the minister!"—Judge.

**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

**Autumn**

Days are here, to remind you that food is choicest. We have Delta county beef, lamb, chickens eggs and butter, fresh caught fish and fresh made sausage. Choicest blood and liver sausage at a low price now. Buy a supply and keep it on hand.

OLSON & ANDERSON  
PHONE 9  
717 Delta Avenue.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS & C.  
A person 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, \$5 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
MUNN & Co. 364 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 Felt, Washington, D. C.

**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.

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



**CRACKERS WE CARRY ALL KINDS**  
THIS grocery store wouldn't be the complete and up to date establishment it is if we didn't carry a large line of crackers. The children know all about our cracker and cake and cooky tins. Trust them for that. You can often buy crackers in bulk at a saving. Besides carrying the biggest line of groceries, we give satisfying service.  
**ELOF HANSON**  
GROCER—PHONE 48



## DEFINITE RESULT OF THE CONFLICTS SEEMS AFAR OFF

Series of Battles Along the Aisne Continues, With Neither Side Gaining Much.

FRANCE INSISTS THAT ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS ON ALLIED LINES HAVE FAILED.

Fighting at Many Points Almost Hand to Hand—Official Dispatches From Berlin and France Are Optimistic in Tone—Ambassador Herrick Near Death—Other War News.

Washington, Sept. 29.—For three long days without cessation the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire in northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that have yet taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the emperor himself.

Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say that they have failed. From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans not been able to achieve their object, but they have lost a flag, guns, and men in the attempt.

French Lines Fiercely Assailed. On the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 29.—Desperate attempts of the Germans to break through the western end of the allies' army and stop the turning movement in the most furious fighting of the whole campaign.

Corps after corps of the Germans were hurled against the flower of the French and English armies in bayonet charges, only to be thrown back with enormous losses.

The engagement extended over nearly two-thirds of the whole battle front and even where the charges were not made the fighting by the millions of troops was almost hand to hand, as the two lines are only a few hundred yards apart.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued throughout 24 hours to bombard each other's positions.

Germans Admit Allied Gains. London, Sept. 29.—The great battle in France turned into desperate fighting at close quarters on nearly two-thirds of the whole line.

The official dispatches given out in Paris and Berlin are both optimistic in tone. The messages from Paris say that the allies have "made marked progress" in the left wing, which is attempting a turning movement around the German right. These dispatches assert that the vicious counter-attacks of the Germans have been repulsed with enormous losses.

From Berlin there comes the first

official announcement which in any way admits that the allies are getting the better of the contest. The statement issued from the German headquarters, while insisting the allies' attack has been repulsed, still referred to it as an advance.

Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian guard, and the Germans insist that, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

Germans Occupy Cracow.

"That Cracow has been occupied by German troops, that the town has been put under a German military commandant and that the Austrian civil administration has been displaced is the gist of the latest advices received here," says the Petrograd correspondent of the London Morning Post.

"All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian government have left and the residents are fleeing in panic.

"The leaders of the Polish secret committee, which has been in charge of all the Polish volunteer detachments fighting on the Austrian side, also have left Cracow. The Germans have thrown three army corps into the Cracow district, according to this information, and are bringing more troops in preparation for the expected Russian attack.

"Word has been received at London that Germany has stopped all traffic on the railways between Berlin and the German Baltic ports of Danzig, Elbing and Stettin. This news has set experts to figuring on the possibility of a German descent on Russian territory by way of the Baltic."

### OFFICIALS CLOSE TO DEATH

Ambassador Herrick and a Secretary Just Escapes Aviator's Bomb—Other News of the War.

The latest exploit of the German air forces nearly created vacancies in the United States diplomatic service, says a Paris dispatch.

A Taube aeroplane, profiting by the autumn haze, flew over Paris until it was nearly above the Eiffel tower. There it dropped a bomb, which fell in the Avenue du Trocadero, making a hole in the macadam roadway.

The spot where the bomb exploded was 200 yards from the chancellery of the American embassy, at 5 Rue de Chaillot. Ambassador Herrick and Arthur H. Frazer, the second secretary of the embassy, walked over the spot where the bomb exploded at 10:30 on their way to the chancellery, and, returning in an open motor car, passed over the same point at 11:10, thereby missing the bomb by five minutes.

Three other bombs fell into the Trocadero section. The first bomb dropped the one which landed in Avenue du Trocadero, wrought havoc. A few feet away the facade of the prince of Monaco's mansion was shattered by grape shot from the exploded bomb.

The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing, as officially reported at Berlin to date, are 104,589. The last casualty list announced adds a total of 10,527 casualties to those previously announced. The total casualty list is made up as follows: Dead, 15,574; wounded, 65,903; missing, 23,007.

Przemysl Occupied by Russ. The Russians are in Przemysl. The Austrian garrison has been obliged to concentrate exclusively in the eastern forts, and, with the triumphant entrance of the Russians into the city itself great numbers of the inhabitants followed the Austrian soldiers and took refuge in the forts. For the garrison to hold for many days is considered almost a military impossibility.

Asiatic Cholera in Vienna. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company at London from Rome says a message received there from Vienna states that government bacteriologists have definitely established the presence of Asiatic cholera among the 70,000 wounded in the hospitals of Vienna.

Aviators Close to England. German aviators, flying within sight of England, continued their attack on French coast cities and added to the apprehension felt at London that English cities soon may become the targets of their bombs. The attack was made on Boulogne, just across from England, at about the narrowest part of the channel. About noon Saturday a German aeroplane flew over the city and dropped a bomb into a shipbuilding yard. Little property damage was done and no one was injured.

The German liner Amsteldijk has been captured by a British cruiser and taken to Queenstown.

One Shot Fired at Cathedral. The Marconi company of London has received the following wireless from Berlin: "The main army headquarters reports that one mortar shot only was fired by the Germans at the Reims cathedral because it was otherwise impossible to drive away the enemy's observation post mounted on the structure."

Brave Deed of Highlander. A London Daily Mail dispatch from the battle front in France says that during the fighting at Soissons one Highlander carried a Maxim gun whose crew had been killed across a bridge and all alone opened fire on the enemy, who broke and fled before the hail of bullets. The Highlander fell dead from 30 wounds.

Belgium Rejects German Peace Offer. The Belgian foreign office says Germany has approached Belgium with another offer of peace terms, but that King Albert has definitely refused to consider them. It is announced that the German troops massed between Antwerp and Brussels have been attacked by a strong force of Belgians, who won the victory in a sharp fight, taking 500 prisoners and three guns.

Without cold storage the feeding of Great Britain today would be difficult indeed. As it is, the United Kingdom practically lives from hand to mouth. Any breakage in the wonderfully well organized system of supply and distribution would be calamitous, for the country never has more than ten days' stock on hand.

No other nation is placed so precariously in this respect. No peril that war threatens is greater to Great Britain than one that would break these channels of communication.

ing bomb. The mansion was unoccupied.

Prepare for Antwerp Siege. The London Weekly Observer prints this dispatch from its Antwerp correspondent:

"It is daily becoming more apparent that the Germans are preparing for a siege of Antwerp. Aviators have brought information to the effect that the Germans are entrenched ten or twelve miles beyond the outer line of fortresses and are merely biding their time."

### AMMUNITION FOR RUSSIANS



Cartload of ammunition for the Russian soldiers, guarded by a squad of soldiers.

Their heavy guns are being brought up, which takes considerable time. The projectiles used in these guns weigh 2,500 pounds.

"The authorities calculate that the Germans must be prepared to lose 100,000 in killed and 600,000 wounded, which they probably know, as Antwerp is infested with spies."

Germans Report Heavy Losses. The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing, as officially reported at Berlin to date, are 104,589. The last casualty list announced adds a total of 10,527 casualties to those previously announced. The total casualty list is made up as follows: Dead, 15,574; wounded, 65,903; missing, 23,007.

Przemysl Occupied by Russ. The Russians are in Przemysl. The Austrian garrison has been obliged to concentrate exclusively in the eastern forts, and, with the triumphant entrance of the Russians into the city itself great numbers of the inhabitants followed the Austrian soldiers and took refuge in the forts. For the garrison to hold for many days is considered almost a military impossibility.

Asiatic Cholera in Vienna. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company at London from Rome says a message received there from Vienna states that government bacteriologists have definitely established the presence of Asiatic cholera among the 70,000 wounded in the hospitals of Vienna.

Aviators Close to England. German aviators, flying within sight of England, continued their attack on French coast cities and added to the apprehension felt at London that English cities soon may become the targets of their bombs. The attack was made on Boulogne, just across from England, at about the narrowest part of the channel. About noon Saturday a German aeroplane flew over the city and dropped a bomb into a shipbuilding yard. Little property damage was done and no one was injured.

The German liner Amsteldijk has been captured by a British cruiser and taken to Queenstown.

One Shot Fired at Cathedral. The Marconi company of London has received the following wireless from Berlin: "The main army headquarters reports that one mortar shot only was fired by the Germans at the Reims cathedral because it was otherwise impossible to drive away the enemy's observation post mounted on the structure."

Brave Deed of Highlander. A London Daily Mail dispatch from the battle front in France says that during the fighting at Soissons one Highlander carried a Maxim gun whose crew had been killed across a bridge and all alone opened fire on the enemy, who broke and fled before the hail of bullets. The Highlander fell dead from 30 wounds.

Belgium Rejects German Peace Offer. The Belgian foreign office says Germany has approached Belgium with another offer of peace terms, but that King Albert has definitely refused to consider them. It is announced that the German troops massed between Antwerp and Brussels have been attacked by a strong force of Belgians, who won the victory in a sharp fight, taking 500 prisoners and three guns.

Without cold storage the feeding of Great Britain today would be difficult indeed. As it is, the United Kingdom practically lives from hand to mouth. Any breakage in the wonderfully well organized system of supply and distribution would be calamitous, for the country never has more than ten days' stock on hand.

No other nation is placed so precariously in this respect. No peril that war threatens is greater to Great Britain than one that would break these channels of communication.

## HORRORS OF THE WAR AS SEEN BY CORRESPONDENT ON BATTLEFIELD

By EDWARD PRICE BELL, Correspondent of the Chicago News.

London.—Moving stories of the ruin and agony of war in central Belgium have been told me by F. A. McKenzie, editor of the London Weekly Times, best known for his work as a correspondent in the Japanese war and the Russian revolution. Obviously McKenzie spoke honestly in every word he uttered, and like every other experienced war correspondent from Belgium and France I have interviewed he was unable to describe what he witnessed without an occasional reddening of the eyes and faltering of the voice.

"I have seen savage war in many lands," said Mr. McKenzie, "but never before anything like that which Belgium shows was done there. Oriental armies in the hour of victory or Russian troops when relentlessly suppressing internal rebellion were mild and merciful compared with the treatment given to this people.

"The German plan of terrorism was carefully calculated and Germany does not deny this. Its aim is not alone to prevent people from attempting to break the lines of communication in Belgium, but even more so to alarm the neighboring Dutch peasantry that Holland would not join the allies.

### Burning of Belgian Towns.

"The German excuse is that the burning of Belgian towns and villages was done only as a punishment for attacks by civilians. Yet in case after case entire districts were burned out apparently because of the stubborn resistance offered by the Belgian army. Take, for example, Belle, a place four miles from Ghent. Here a little force of 500 Belgian volunteers with two cannon successfully held up several thousand Germans for two hours and made them pay heavily in life before the defenders retired.

"When the Germans entered the town there was no resistance by the villagers, who knew too well what their fate would be. The troops went into the houses and feasted off the little stores of provisions. Officers occupied the largest buildings in the village, the home of a lawyer, a comfortable three story building. The lawyer's wife anxiously gave them her best, but when the dinner was over the house was burned with 50 other small houses.

### Graves in Front of Kitchens.

"I stood in the village street after the Germans had gone as it was marked by the burning ruins. I noticed that the graves of the victims had been dug sometimes in front of their own kitchen doors. I had to ask myself whether the whole thing was not a fevered dream. The only crime of these people was that their village had been the scene of a battle in which several German officers had been shot.

"I entered the ruins of a farmhouse where the eldest son, a lad of nineteen, had been shot before his mother and father's eyes, because the Germans thought he was old enough to be a soldier. The house was burned so thoroughly that not a dish, not a scrap of wood and not an article worth five cents remained. A child had been killed close by, possibly by accident. With home gone, crops ruined and the eldest son dead, the family was so stupefied with grief that they scarcely could reply to my questions.

"Down the roadway I could see mothers coming back, gazing distractedly at the ruins of their old homes, seeking for husbands and sons, fearing to ask for their daughters and in some cases looking for their babes and finding them in the ashes of death.

### While Termonde Burned.

"Not long afterward I stood in one of the few houses left in Termonde. German officers also made this their headquarters during the sack of the town, and they had marked on the lintel—the writing still remained—directions that the house was to be spared. While Termonde was burning they made holiday here. They found a gramophone and plenty of champagne. They seated themselves in the garden, played tunes, sang and drank to the crackling chorus of 1,600 burning homes. A woman who witnessed the feast said to me: 'These Germans are veritably without hearts.'

"When the officers had gone the camp followers, who acted as orderlies and hangers-on around the army, burst open the door and ravaged the house. Every window was broken, almost every bit of glass shattered, the furniture smashed, drawers pulled out and emptied, desks ransacked and cupboards laid bare. In the day nursery a children's toy dresser was forced open and rummaged. The playthings were thrown all around the nursery and books were torn and hurled to different parts of the room. Everywhere in the house the Germans wrought havoc evidently for the sheer pleasure of destroying.

### Death for Selling Newspapers.

London.—"The German military governor of Brussels," says the Exchange Telegraph's Ostend correspondent, "threatens to shoot all vendors or other persons possessed of Belgian or English newspaper." German papers and some Dutch papers of pronounced German sympathies alone are permitted.

### FRENCH SOCIALISTS SEE WAR FOR HUMAN LIBERTY

Bordeaux.—The attitude of the French Socialists towards the war is defined in the newspaper La France by a Socialist: "Internationalism," he writes, "never meant the suppression of nationality but an understanding between the nations, which naturally presupposes their existence. Socialists realize that victory for Germany would be followed by a rule of saber and spurred

"I went to the Termonde art gallery, which a month ago was the pride of the district. Then it had a fine collection of Flemish pictures, now the entrances, corridors, and various rooms are a mass of charred woodwork, with here and there a head of a statuette or plaster cast left. One of the chiefs of the gallery came in while I was there and gazed at the wreck of the place which had been his life's pride. With clenched fists he cried, 'Canaille! Canaille!'

### The Wrongs of the People.

"Termonde is a city of ghosts. It seemed impossible that street after street of crumbling ruins could a week before have been a busy, pleasant, prosperous Belgian town. There was the church of the Benedictine fathers with the roof off and the interior gutted and burnt. All that was left of a massive oak door were the iron hinges. Still standing in place was the religious statuary, which had been deliberately shattered with the butts of rifles before the place was set on fire. I noticed the figures at the stations of the cross with the heads of Mary, the Christ and the attendant crowds smashed in.

"Melle and Termonde are typical of a large part of the country, but there are exceptions. In some places the German soldiers carried out their orders to destroy houses with evident reluctance and did no more than they were ordered to do. Apart from burning houses they behaved with mercy and kindness. In other places I found that the troops and followed the burning with a policy of deliberate outrage—a policy which I believe the German people, if they could understand it, would repudiate and denounce.

"The most painful side of the business was the innumerable accounts of wholesale outrages against women, young girls and even children. One responsible official told me of some of the horrors and he was almost in tears as he spoke. 'Of these cases,' he said, 'we can tell, but of most of them we can never learn anything. Often outrage was followed by murder and often, too, a woman hides her shame.'

### The Policy of Terrorism.

"Where does the responsibility for these things lie? They are the direct outcome of the policy of the German general staff, which decided on a policy of terror. It should be known that soldiers employed in burning and looting are bound in part to get out of hand and follow the burning and looting with outrages that make all humanity recoil. But the Germans have defeated their own purpose. Out of the grief, agony and loss of the little people a new nation is arising. Two months ago Belgium lacked unity, and apparently all those great, inspiring forces which make a race supreme. Germany has given her these. The people are being made great and strong by suffering.

"As I went among the Belgian armies during my journey I saw soldiers often poorly armed, unsuitably dressed and not over well organized resisting great German regiments and my heart went out to them. Cheery and unafraid, the officers and men greeted one everywhere. It was splendid beyond words.

### Now Winter is at Hand.

"I wish I could say something that would bring home to the sympathetic and kindly American people the real need of Belgium. Today tens of thousands are still living torn from their homes and in sore distress. England is looking after many, but vast numbers remain without shelter, with little food and with everything gone. Winter is on them and unless something is done the frosts and snows of the coming weeks, the lack of food and the absence of clothing will complete the work the Germans began.

"I may seem to speak strongly. I tell you that any decent man who saw the saturnalia of cruelty and passion in that devastated land could not well say less."

### German Schoolboys at Front.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Bordeaux asserts that boys under sixteen years old are fighting in the German ranks. The correspondent declares he saw one wounded in the Bordeaux hospital whose age was fifteen years and nine months and who told him that all pupils at school over fifteen had been mobilized and placed in different regiments.

### Death for Selling Newspapers.

London.—"The German military governor of Brussels," says the Exchange Telegraph's Ostend correspondent, "threatens to shoot all vendors or other persons possessed of Belgian or English newspaper." German papers and some Dutch papers of pronounced German sympathies alone are permitted.

heel in Europe, while a triumph for France would mean a German republic, a republic in Bohemia, a republic in Austria, and a republic in Hungary, and an end to European militarism. It would mean peace assured and all roads to progress opened.

"The war for us is something more than a struggle for our sacred national independence; it is the barricade on which we fight for the progress of humanity. That is why we have abandoned everything for national defense"

## STATE NEWS

Benton Harbor.—While the city council was voting a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of an incendiary who has started half a dozen fires in the city, the fire department was called out to fight a new blaze, also of incendiary origin. The Business Men's association has offered \$500 reward.

Ann Arbor.—As Tony Rosbuski, charged with having sought to derail a Pere Marquette train near Salem, was being led out to Justice Doty's court, after having been held to the action of a higher court, he broke away from the deputy, grabbed Justice Doty's hand and covered it with kisses and paid like homage to Prosecutor Burke, two detectives and a reporter.

Flint.—Frank Smith pleaded guilty to the theft of a horse and buggy belonging to Fred Kelsey of Gaines township and was sentenced to the state reformatory for from seven and one-half to fifteen years. A peculiar feature of the case was that while the buggy was taken from the owner, the horse was stolen from the barn of Kelsey's father just across the road in Shiawassee county. The Shiawassee county authorities waived jurisdiction in favor of Genesee county.

Muskegon.—John O'Donnell, seventy, an employee of the city street department was run down and killed by an automobile by Miss Alberta Vanderwerp, a local society woman. The aged man received a broken hip, four ribs were crushed in and he fell across the sharp blade of his hoe, cutting his left thigh. He was also internally injured. It is said O'Donnell stepped directly into the path of the machine, which had turned out to avoid striking him.

Ann Arbor.—Eleven years ago Alfred Cook of this city married Elizabeth Cook of Canada. It was not until eight years later that he discovered he had married his Niece. Cook filed a bill to annul the marriage. To complicate matters two children had been born to the marriage and as a still further complication, Mrs. Cook, when she discovered that her husband was also her uncle, left him and believing their blood relationship of itself annulled the marriage, she married again.

East Lansing.—Two important changes will be found in the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural college when school opens. Prof. A. H. Chittenden has been engaged as head of the forestry department to replace Professor Baker, who resigned last spring, and M. N. McCool will take charge of the soils department. Professor Chittenden comes from the University of Illinois. Professor McCool was formerly with the Washington university. A new man will also be employed to take charge of the boys and girls clubs, a part of the extension work of the M. A. C. No name has been announced for the place, although C. A. Linderman of Lansing is thought to be favored.

Potoskey.—Mrs. Ada Keiser has started suit against Robert C. Ames, a wealthy land owner of Potoskey, for breach of promise, asking \$20,000 damages. Mr. Ames came here when Potoskey was a village and succeeded in accumulating considerable wealth in real estate. He lives on a small farm on the outskirts of Potoskey and has never married. For some time Mrs. Keiser has kept house for Mr. Ames. In April she procured a divorce from her husband, James Keiser. At the trial Mr. Ames testified for Mrs. Keiser, the grounds alleged for the divorce being extreme cruelty. Mrs. Keiser alleges that Mr. Ames proposed to her on May 1 and that he promised her a fine home and jewels. Since that time, she asserts, she has reminded Mr. Ames of his promises, but that Mr. Ames has put her off, pleading various business excuses.

Hancock.—Peter Jensen, a farmer living near here, reports a desperate battle with wolves while on his way home from the city. He says that while he was walking through the woods in Ontonagon county he heard the wolves and ran for a cabin. Before he could shut the door one of the wolves entered and after a desperate battle Jensen killed the animal. He hurled it through a window and the animal's mates devoured it. He claims that there were 14 wolves in the pack. He returned to the city and hunters are now out after the pack. Several people have reported wolves in Ontonagon and Winona counties, and one was recently killed by a car. Bears are also said to be rather numerous in the upper peninsula owing to recent legislation preventing the killing of them. Sheriff Kolar of St. Ignace shot a bear with a revolver. Kolar got within twenty-five feet of the brute before he saw it. He let fire and wounded the animal, which turned and ran, making its escape. Al Cunningham of Blom, Menominee county, last week killed four black bears and one wolf.

Kalamazoo.—When the southern Michigan-northern Indiana state fair closed, it was for the last time, as the fair association has decided that this is the last one it would give. Decreasing attendance during the last few years, especially during the present fair, caused the decision. The association lost money last year and the loss was even greater this year.

Albion.—John H. Mingo, seventy-seven, Albion's only Indian resident, died. Mingo came here from his birthplace on Long Island, when Albion was but a small settlement.

## HELIOGRAPHER OF THE CROWN PRINCE



Helicopter of the famous "Death's Head" regiment, commanded by the German crown prince, sending dispatches to the troops on the battlefield.

## WHERE ENGLAND IS WEAK

Islands Have to Reply Upon Other Countries for Their Food Supplies.

For foodstuffs imported Great Britain pays in excess of \$1,350,000,000 a year—nearly \$4,000,000 a day. John Bull pays tribute to the rest of the world for everything he eats—for his beef, his bread, his vegetables, his fruits, even his bitters, says the Popular Magazine. Last year for food-

stuffs he paid \$175,000,000 to the Argentine, \$165,000,000 to the United States, \$125,000,000 to India, \$105,000,000 to Denmark, \$100,000,000 to Canada, \$85,000,000 to Russia, \$7,000,000 to Holland, \$65,000,000 to Australia, \$50,000,000 to Germany, \$45,000,000 to New Zealand and \$45,000,000 to France. Each year Great Britain's production of food shows a decline. Each year, with increase of population, the levy upon the outside world for supplies becomes greater. There is no quarter of the globe that is not drawn on.



# GOLDEN WEDDING IS CELEBRATED BY THE ROCKEFELLERS

Wife of Oil King, at Seventy-Five, Realizes Life's Ambition.

## SOME GLIMPSES OF HER LIFE

Points in the Career of a Woman Never Before Given to the Public—Family Was Always Her First Consideration.

New York.—In a secluded corner of the state of New York, a quiet little old woman of seventy-five years enjoyed the realization of her life's ambition on Tuesday, September 8.

On that morning she attained her golden wedding anniversary—the goal of her existence. Surrounded by all the luxuries that belong to the wife of the richest man in the world, she cares only for the pleasures of the thrifty housewife and the bestowing of little charities that might be the pride of a prosperous business man.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, one of the principals in a golden wedding anniversary that is golden in every sense, is the personification of simplicity in dress thought and manner.

There are plenty of 50-year wedding anniversaries in these days. But seldom do the very rich and less often do the very richest dwell together in peace and companionship through half a century of nuptial experience, resisting the onslaught of time and the wear and tear incident to the amass-



John D. Rockefeller.

ing of fortune and all the burdens that money brings until they reach an age sufficiently ripe to plan for golden weddings.

So the Rockefeller anniversary, which fell on September 8, was unique in many ways.

It was in Cleveland, O., on a bright autumn day in 1864 that Laura Celestia Spelman and John D. Rockefeller took their nuptial vows. The bridegroom was twenty-five and the bride was almost the same age, her birthday succeeding her wedding day.

Their romance had its foundation in an acquaintanceship when both were in grammar school at Cleveland, and ripened after Miss Spelman had finished her education at a boarding school in Worcester, Mass., and returned in 1859 to Cleveland to teach. Mr. Rockefeller had been a clerk in a Cleveland commission house, but about this time he entered into the partnership of Clark & Rockefeller in the commission business, and laid the foundation for his fortune in furnishing food supplies to the Union army at the outset of the Civil war. His sweetheart agreed to wait for him until he had firmly established himself, and their wedding was deferred until John, with the fruits of his commission business invested, launched into the oil industry with Andrews, Clark & Co., in 1862.

The story of how Rockefeller rose to fortune subsequently by the formation of the successive concerns of William Rockefeller & Co., and the various Standard Oil companies, culminating in the Standard trust, is familiar to almost every schoolboy. But what of his wife, this little woman of today?

Never a strong girl and of less than average physical size, she was always of the sweetest disposition and most kindly thought. She was the daughter of Harvey Buel Spelman, who emigrated from his native Massachusetts to Akron, O., where he became a successful dry goods merchant. He was an educator and a member of the Ohio legislature, an ardent Congregationalist and abolitionist. He removed to Cleveland when Laura was a child. In Cleveland she attended grammar school, and after a course in the East taught in Cleveland for five years, giving up pedagogy for matrimony. Her mother was an active W. C. T. U. worker, and the daughter followed in her footsteps. She was indefatigable in her work for temperance, for the poor, for those ill. She "went about doing good."

Despite her long residence in New York city and her immense wealth, she never figured in the society of the metropolis. She sought, rather, the hospitals to visit, comfort and give financial help to those ill. And when her children were large enough they made their regular visits to the sick,

carrying flowers. She has taken a deep interest in the welfare of colored girls in the South, in which work her father was interested before her. In fact, Spelman pater established the Spelman seminary at Atlanta, Ga., for negro girls, and since his death this institution has been supported by Mrs. Rockefeller.

Mrs. Rockefeller's chief occupation in life has been the rearing of her four children. Another child died in infancy. Society never claimed her from her children and she never has had any interest that was considered as approaching her family in importance.

Mrs. Rockefeller trained her children in the ways of thrift just as she might have done if she had expected that they would be compelled to make their own way in life. She set them an example in this respect in her manner of dress and in the direction of her household, even when this involved the great home and grounds at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y. Her social circles always included only the old friends of the family—friends made during the early days when nobody suspected that John Rockefeller, commission merchant, ever would be the richest man in the world. Even this limited number of friends often was neglected in order that the mother might devote all of her time to her children.

During recent years when Mrs. Rockefeller appeared in public she always was clad in the same simple style. She wore a black silk gown with white lace trimmings at the throat and cuffs, with a neat black coat to match.

Nobody ever discovered that Mrs. Rockefeller was greatly interested in the wealth that her husband spent his life in amassing. She suffered much because of it. She suffered when her husband faced numerous attacks in newspapers and magazines that had to do with his methods of making money and she suffered when he was the defendant in several government prosecutions that were brought on for the same reason.

But that practically was the only interest she had in the money credited to her husband's account at the bank—or his numerous banks, to be exact. Any business man with an income of \$5,000 a year could have provided his wife with the same luxuries that Mrs. Rockefeller enjoyed.

Most of the charities of the Rockefeller family were left to the husband or his aids to handle. Mrs. Rockefeller, however, enjoyed bestowing funds in certain directions herself.

A needy distant relative was incapacitated. A home was built and given to him free of all cost by Mrs. Rockefeller.

The church interests of this richest wife have always been important in her eyes. She was originally a Congregationalist, but upon her marriage transferred her allegiance to the Baptist denomination of her husband, and is now a member of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church in Cleveland. As long as her health permitted, she was never absent from her pew on Sunday.

But it is in her home that she shows to her best advantage. To her guests she is a hostess royal. Always she talks of those subjects which are closest to the hearts of those she entertains—the rare secret of a successful hostess. She makes all feel at ease at once. There is nothing of the snob in her. Lovable and companionable at all times, she is a woman to whom wealth has brought no change of character save to emphasize its highest qualities.

In recent years she has been in very infirm health. But for the tender and persistent care which she has received at the hands of her husband she would probably not have lived until now. The best of everything has been given her.

She never sought to buy titles for her children, though she might easily have done so. And she never aspires to the title of "oil queen" or any other queen, though she has some excuse, for the blood of royalty actually flows in the veins of her "oil king" husband.

Such is the fact, for though not many know of it, John D. Rockefeller is a direct descendant of the reigning house of England, a lineal heir of Edward Ironsides, once king, and of all the succeeding rulers down to Edward III. Through the third Edward's son, the earl of Leicester, he traces

his ancestry to the daughter of the third earl of Lincoln, who married John Humphrey, early magistrate of Massachusetts Bay colony, and whose granddaughter, Susanna Palmes, wed Samuel Avery, progenitor of Lucy Avery, who married Godfrey Rockefeller, the grand sire of John D.

## FRICK'S FRENCH CHEF TO WAR

Millionaire's Noted Cook Causes Dismay By Going Home to Fight for Country.

Boston.—Inspired by patriotism of so high an order that he willing gave up his highly paid position, the famous French chef employed by Henry Clay Frick at his North Shore summer home resigned his place and announced his intention of returning to France to fight.

The consternation in the Frick family at this unexpected move, however, was duplicated in several other homes, where nearly all the men servants have either gone or have announced their intention of leaving.



Henry C. Frick.

The Frick chef is the highest salaried servant of the lot, receiving a salary that is said to rival that of some bank presidents and many business men who are considered in comfortable circumstances. Many of those, however, who are going back to Europe are well paid, and in addition live in quarters that will make life in the army seem especially miserable.

The fashionable residents of the North shore are in a quandary as to what to do without their servants. The maids are left, but in few instances do these know how to cook, and more than one society woman, it is rumored, is making experimental trips into the kitchen.

The French predominate among the North shore servants, but some are German and a few Italian and English. The war has been responsible for no little wrangling among them.

## Miners Sentenced to Jail.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Seven miners, including Peter R. Stewart, former president of the Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas district of the U. M. W. of A., were found guilty of contempt of court at Fort Smith and sentenced to serve from thirty days to four months in jail. The men were charged with being implicated in riots in the coal fields several months ago, after the operators had obtained an injunction to prevent their interference with the operation of the mines.

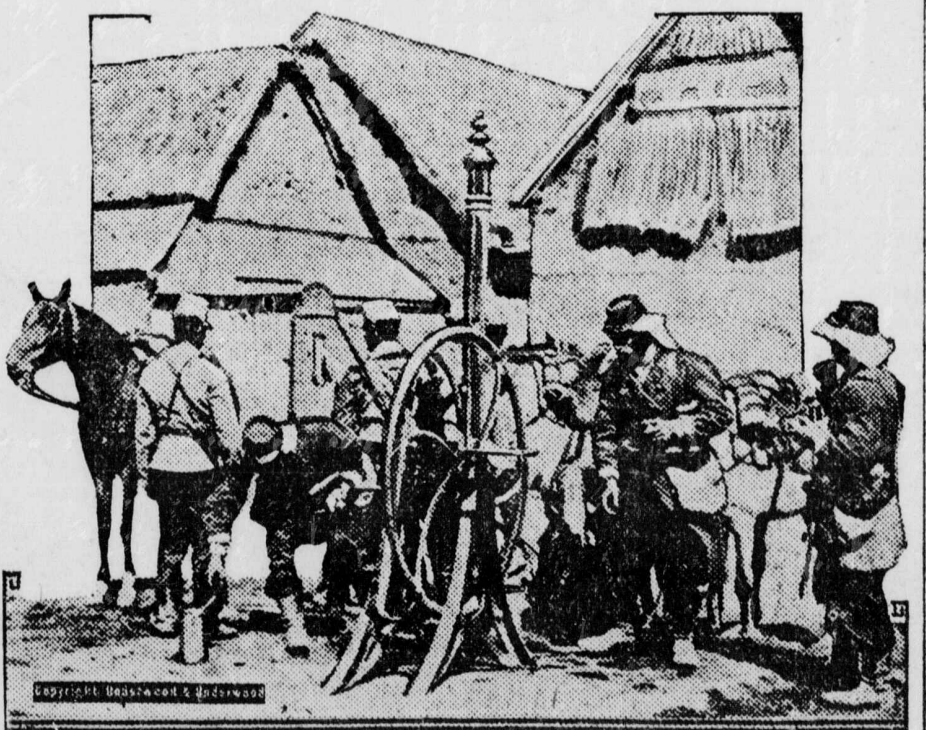
## Shot Bull to Save Children.

Logtown, Ark.—Mrs. J. L. Roberts of Logtown saved her two sons, four and six years old, from death by shooting a large bull that had attacked them. The animal knocked down the oldest boy and was viciously pawing him when the younger child bravely ran to his assistance. Then Mrs. Roberts appeared and shot the bull to death.

## Dapper Private Was a Girl.

Quebec, Canada.—Determined to go to war with the Canadian troops, a young woman was discovered in the full uniform of a private in the Valcartier camp, near Quebec. A sentry became suspicious of the dapper looking private and challenged him. The suspect was taken to headquarters and later placed on a train for Quebec.

## FRENCH IN A FRONTIER TOWN



Cavalrymen partaking of refreshments while watering their mounts at the village pump in a frontier town.

## Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORRISON SWETT MARDEN

### SELF-CONFIDENCE AS A SUCCESS ASSET.

"P"EDDLE 'em as though they were apples," said an editor to a trembling, sentimental girl who offered him her manuscript with an air of a convict about to receive a death sentence. "If one man does not want your apples another will. Don't be afraid of me or anybody else."

Carry yourself with a self-confident air, as though you really believed in yourself, and you will not only inspire others with a belief in your ability, but you will also come to believe in yourself.

A keen observer can pick out a successful man on the street by the way he carries himself. If he is a leader, every step, every movement indicates it; there is assurance in his bearing, he walks as if he were master of himself, as if he believed in his ability to do things, to bring about results. His self-confident air is an index of the success he has attained.

Men and women who succeed in their undertakings are those who set their faces toward their goal and stoutly affirm and reaffirm their confidence in their ability to reach it. There is everything in keeping one's self up to the success standard and maintaining in all its dignity and integrity one's confidence in his power to accomplish the work undertaken.

On the other hand, it is easy to pick out the failure. There is no decision, no victory in his step, his uncertain gait indicates lack of confidence in himself; his dress, his bearing, everything points toward incompetence. His shiftness is pictured in every movement of his body.

There is nothing uncertain, nothing negative, in the makeup of the successful man. He is positive to the backbone. He does not need bolstering up; he can stand alone. It is not so much what he says as what he does not say; his very silence carries power. You feel that there is a large reserve back of everything he says or does.

It is wonderful what a power self-confidence has to marshal all the faculties and unite their strength in one mighty cable. No matter how many talents a man may possess, if he is lacking in self-confidence he can never use them to the best advantage; he cannot unify their action and harmonize their power so as to bring them to bear effectively upon any one point.

Never permit anyone or anything to undermine your self-confidence. Never admit to yourself, even in thought, that there may be a possibility of your failure. This constant affirmation, this persistent dwelling upon the positive, or plus, phase of success, and never admitting the negative, will tend to strengthen, to render impregnable, the great purpose, the one unwavering aim, which brings victory.

As a spring can never rise higher than its source, so one can never attain a greater success than he believes he can.

A cheerful face, a hopeful, confident air, and a determination to make the best possible out of the situation have often tided a man over a crisis in his business, when the least exhibition of moroseness, anxiety or doubt would have precipitated the ruin he was so anxious to avert. Employees are quick to detect doubt, anxiety or fear in their employer. If he is downhearted and discouraged, his mood will communicate itself to everyone who works for him. The customer, in turn, will be affected by the gloomy atmosphere of the store, and will go elsewhere. Thousands of concerns have gone down during panics or periods of business depression simply because the owners did not know how to control their selves or to conceal their doubts and fears in regard to the condition of their affairs. Discouragement is the great destroyer of ambition. It must be crushed and eliminated as if it were a plague.

Regard yourself as superior to the evils which surround you. Learn to dominate your environment, to rise above depressing influences. Look for the bright side of things, not the dark and gloomy side.

### ANOTHER CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD.

IN the state of New Jersey Col. Edward A. Stevens, commissioner of public works, is trying an experiment with a convict camp, which hasn't even a fence around it. Thirty prisoners were sent there from the over-crowded Trenton prison, to work on the highways; and the idea is not only to improve the roads but to improve the prisoners and to help solve the prison problem.

The workers have named it the "Don't Worry Club," while it is known officially as State Camp No. 1. The word "convict" and the idea of prisoners are eliminated everywhere. There are no cells, and although there are several guards, they mingle with the men in friendly intercourse. When their day's labor is finished they enjoy baseball, music or any other healthful amusement.

The men are selected on merit from the state prison, and there are hundreds of inmates of Trenton who want

to be transferred to "Don't Worry Camp." Opportunity to go is a reward for good conduct.

In time, it is believed, the camp will not only be self-governed, but also self-supporting, and the men's labor can be paid for without cost to the state. The success of this experiment will not only mean a revolution in penology, but be a cause for rejoicing to the taxpayer.

Every human being who goes wrong should have a chance to redeem himself, to try again, and he ought to have an opportunity that is favorable. He ought not to be put in an environment where everything around him suggests the crooked, the wicked, where everything tends to arouse the brute in him to develop the evil thing in him, the love of revenge, bitterness, hatred and to kill the good. He ought to be in an environment which would help him to forget the bad, which would only suggest the good, the pure, the clean, which would suggest his divinely, not his beastly, propensities, and which would hold out hope of another chance—a chance to make good.

The brutal instinct lingering in man has been graphically illustrated in our cruel, inhuman treatment of prisoners, and in our barbaric slaughter of human beings, upon whom the death penalty has been pronounced. Justice does not demand such an exhibition of horrors. There must be some more human way of treating our erring brothers.

How can we expect a criminal to get back the self respect which he has lost, by cruel treatment, by half starving him, treating him like an animal instead of like a man, putting him in an iron cage away from God's light and air?

There is good material, ability enough, energy, resources enough in these people we thus deprive of liberty and life, to perform great services to humanity as well as to themselves and their families. What right have we to deprive them at least of a chance to make good? How often the crime we commit against our prisoners is far greater than their crime to society!

If we wish to reform prisoners we should try to make them self respecting, healthy beings. Their environment should be as attractive and as normal as possible. Reform means healthful, normal conditions. The mind is in no state to improve or reform when suffering from mental depression due to the vicious, criminal suggestive environment, where everything reminds the prisoner of his fall, or his inferiority, and everything about him tends to impress upon him the fact that he is not a human being, but an outcast.

We have all felt the restful, restoring, renewing power of beautiful scenery, of country life. Why should we deprive a prisoner of these helps to health and normality? Nature is a great restorative, and criminals should be kept where they can get the full benefit of the sunlight, air and country life, in an environment which would suggest only the good and true, filled with possibilities of recovering lost manhood and starting fresh.

### "HOMING INSTINCT" IN CRABS

Existence of It Is Recognized, But Scientists Admit That It Puzzles Them.

Noted naturalists of Great Britain have recently discovered the extraordinary and surprising faculty in certain crabs to find their way back almost unbelievable distances to their birthplace and original feeding grounds. Sir Isaac Newton once declared that with all his grand discoveries he was nothing but a child picking sea shells from the beach by the great ocean of truth. The students of animal behavior, such as Professors Jennings, Mast, Watson and others, since this discovery of a "homing instinct" in crabs, are more convinced than ever of Newton's wisdom.

The scientific accounts of the crabs "walk" describes many of them, and in particular a male and a female of these creatures, caught at Yorkshire, England, and transported to Skegness in Lincolnshire, which crawled all the way back to exactly the place they had left.

Traps had been set in the place where they were originally captured and the shellfish experts awaited with great skepticism the results of the unusual experiment.

All investigations of how and why crabs migrate back to their home, as in the case of pigeons, have proved so far fruitless.

### His Limit.

A little boy, after gazing in the window of a music store for some time, went in and said:

"Ow much is that planner in th' corner?"

After the dealer had recovered from his shock, he answered:

"Six hundred dollars, my boy."

The boy pulled a long face and said: "Well, give me a mouth organ, please."

### Whom Kings Envy.

Once the Duchess of Argyle wrote to several of the crowned heads of Europe and asked whom they especially envied. The Czar of Russia answered: "I sincerely envy every man who is not loaded down with the cares of a great empire." Francis Joseph of Austria wrote: "I envy the fate of a man who is not an emperor."

### —The Christian Herald.

When a candidate makes too much noise in a campaign he sometimes scares votes away.

## WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.



The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

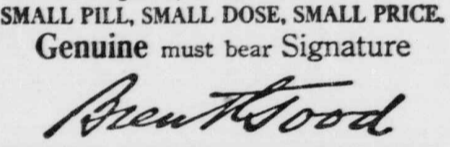
If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



The Obedient "Help."

Hubby—What do we have for dessert?

Wife—Cottage pudding, I think. I told her to have blanc mange.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Ad.

### This Language Again.

"How did that blackhander come to be taken redhanded?"

"Because he was a green hand."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Fry's Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by Mail Free. Fry's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Few men smoke for the sole purpose of burning their money.



I Want Some of THE BLACK SHELLS

YOU can get better shells now than you bought just a few years ago. You can get THE BLACK SHELLS, which have modern features that improve trap scores 5% and field shooting 10%.

THE BLACK SHELLS have a non-mercuric primer that contains no ground glass (as mercury primers do) to absorb 16% of the heat of the primer flame and slow down the ignition. Hence the extraordinary heat from our primers.

THE BLACK SHELLS primer is a strictly chemical mixture that goes off with unthinkably speed and amazing uniformity. Our flash passage through which the primer flame reaches the main charge is double size. These causes combine to make THE BLACK SHELLS drive the shot in a bird-proof pattern and with amazing penetrating power.

THE BLACK SHELLS are really and truly waterproof. Mean, rainy, foggy weather does not swell them. They are always dry and smooth—easy to eject and they "work" perfectly in a pump or automatic.

Send for our book about shells and learn about the other moderns in THE BLACK SHELLS.

There are three BLACK SHELLS: ROMAX for black powder; CLIMAX and AJAX for smokeless powder.

United States Cartridge Company

Makers of AMMUNITION

Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.



# WESTERN CANADA'S GRAIN CROP FOR 1914

THE WHEAT CROP ALONE WILL BE WORTH UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

The yield of wheat in Western Canada for 1914 is now safely estimated at 135 million bushels. This is not as large as in 1913 but for various reasons will net the farmer considerably more money. Had it not been for drought that struck some portions of Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, shortly after seeding, there would have been a phenomenal crop and with present prices there would have been a year of unprecedented prosperity. In a large district of the country the crops are

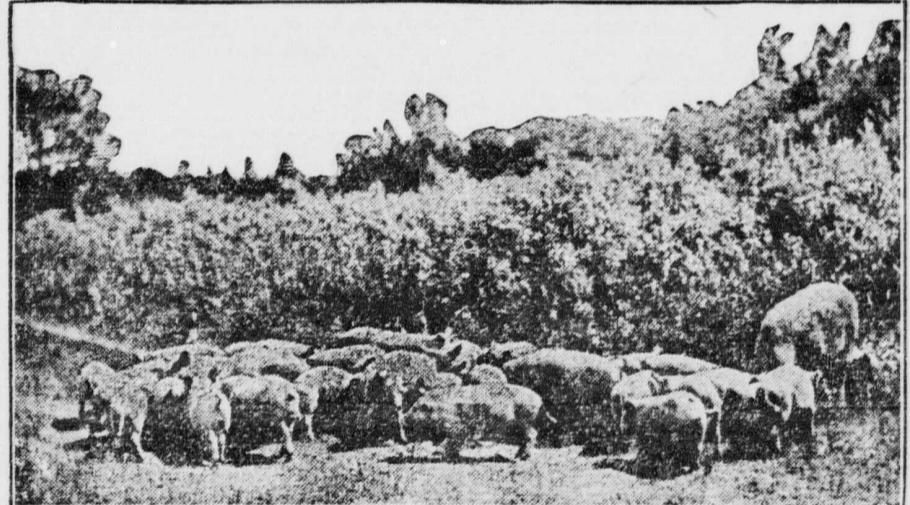


The Above is a View of a Manitoba Farmer's Buildings. He Goes Largely into Mixed Farming.

fully up to the average. The portions referred to had ample rainfall and blessed with conditions that put them into a more enviable condition than the districts first referred to. Fortunately in most places where lack of precipitation prevented harvesting a good crop this year, this is the first of a number of years that it has happened, and the farmers are in a position to withstand a partial failure. Throughout all of Manitoba, Central Saskatchewan and the largest portion of Alberta conditions are good. The raising of cattle, sheep and hogs is now playing an important part in the success of the Western Canada Farmer. From these, and the product of the dairy and the creaming, he is placing himself in an excellent financial position. It is expected that during 1915 the acreage sown to grains of all kinds will be largely in excess of all previous years. In the districts that had not the crop that others had, there is no disheartenedness, but embracing the opportunity to get their land ready in good time, and pursuing more definite methods

cial rates given to the settlers on the railways for both himself and his effects. The natural resources of the country are so vast that they cannot be told in mere figures. Man can only tell of what tiny portions have done. He can only say "I am more prosperous than I ever expected to be." And yet if a farmer expects to succeed on land that he has been forced to pay \$50 to \$100 an acre for, he ought to feel assured of attaining prosperity when he finds the richest prairie soil at his disposal absolutely free. If he has a little capital, let him invest it all in live stock and farm implements—he will find himself ten years ahead of the game. Some day such a chance will not be found anywhere on the face of the globe. But now the same opportunities await you as awaited the pioneer and not one hundredth part of the difficulties he encountered and overcame. Success in Canada is made up of two things, natural resources and human labor. Canada has the one and you have the other.

You want a cozy home, a free life, and sufficient income. You want education for your children, and some pleasure for your wife. You want independence. Your burden has been heavy, and your farm hasn't paid. You work hard and are discouraged. You require a change. There is a goal within sight, where your children will have advantages. You can get a home in Western Canada and freedom, where your ambitions can be fulfilled. If the Prairie Provinces are full of Successful Farmers, why should you prove the exception? Haven't you got brains, experience, courage? Then prove what these are capable of when put on trial. It is encouraging to know that there is one country in the world where poverty is no barrier to wealth! Besides the grains spoken of, all kinds of grasses do well in Western Canada. At one of the fairs held a short time ago the writer saw no less than eighty varieties of wild grass. Of the cultivated grasses, Alfalfa gives a splendid yield, and although not yet generally grown, it will soon become



One of the Mortgage Lifters of Western Canada. Any Farmer Having a Lot of Hogs Can Always Have Ready Money.

of conserving the moisture, the farmers are now busily engaged in preparing larger areas for wheat, oats, barley and flax, and in this way very much will be added to the large acreage placed in crop in 1913. There are none that take any comfort out of the war in Europe because it will mean increased prices for everything they can raise, but they propose taking advantage of the opportunity that is afforded. Western Canada is the recognized grain field of the world, and will be so for all time. Looking into the future, thousands of Americans are now contemplating joining the band of Western Canada grain growers and they are wise in doing so, for they can secure the best of land in good localities, convenient to market, at from \$15 to \$20 per acre if purchased from railway or land companies, or they can still get homesteads within reasonable distance of railways by making entry for them. The American settler is always welcome, and he will find in almost any district in which he cares to locate, scores of American settlers, who are doing well, and few, if any, ever prove a failure. There are spe-

universal. At a recent contest of fields sown not later than June, 1912, there were prizes awarded in all districts in Saskatchewan. The quality was excellent. In Alberta it will soon become the popular feed. In Manitoba the growing of alfalfa is quite successful, and many farmers are now preparing land for it. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, on his return from a trip to Western Canada, furnishes the following contribution: "I'll dream again of fields of grain that stretch from sky to sky, And the little prairie hamlets, where the cars go roaring by, Wooden hamlets as I saw them—noble cities still to be To girdle stately Canada with gems from sea to sea; Mother of a mighty manhood, Land of glamour and of hope, From the eastward sea-swept Islands to the sunny Western slope." It is the inspiration that led Sir Conan Doyle to pen the above that has led the many Americans that are now in Western Canada to make their home there.—Advertisement.

Lightly Clad. "Anything on for today, Grayce?" "Only what you see." "Ahem! That isn't much."

We may never wear a golden crown, but thank heaven we have one already on our tooth.

Free Government Homesteads in Minnesota. Why buy land when you can get the best farming land in Northern Minnesota as a homestead? If you are a renter or wage earner you can better your condition on one of these claims. Write today. Minnesota Homestead Company, Falls City, Minn.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

**Wisconsin Directory** Wisconsin Conservatory of Music. Corner Milwaukee and Mass. Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Faculty of experienced instructors in Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin and other orchestral instruments and Dramatic Art. MODERATE TUITION RATES. LESSONS IN PIANO AND VIOLIN FROM \$2.00 UPWARD. Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.

Nothing to Fear. Ethel—Oh, Jack, be careful tonight. Papa's brought home a bulldog. Jack—That's all right. The dog used to belong to me and I got the dealer to sell him to your father.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Electric fans made it possible for churches and theaters in southern India to remain open all summer.

**BLACK LEG** LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Low priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose package. Blacking Pills \$1.50. 30-dose package. Blacking Pills \$4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 12 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Trust no Cutter's. If unsatisfactory, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal. or Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS** Introduce our new home remedies for Rheumatism, Nervous, Heart, Kidney and Lung troubles. Send for descriptive circulars. ROW B CO., 40 East 42nd, CHICAGO. **OVER 100 YEARS OLD** **Pettit's Eye Salve**

# The KITCHEN CABINET

Ideas like ghosts (according to the common notion of ghosts), must be spoken to a little before they will explain themselves.

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers, and are famous preservers of good looks.—Dickens.

## GELATIN COOKERY.

In the study of foods we are taught that gelatin is valuable as a proteid saver of foods. It is not of itself of much value, but it forms a most desirable medium for fruits and other foods in combination. While gelatin cannot replace the albumenates of our food, it approaches them in chemical composition and changes rapidly and easily in the body; in other words, it is easily digested and is a good substitute for stronger foods which could not be eaten by a convalescent. Gelatin added to milk gives bulk and makes it more easy to digest. Gelatin must not be boiled, as it loses its thickening power. It should be softened in cold water and then added to the hot liquid. Gelatin is indispensable in the preparation of many desserts; it is also used with meat sauces, meats, fish and vegetables, as well as in the making of confectionery of different kinds. Prune Jelly.—Wash a half pound of good prunes and allow them to soak for an hour in cold water. Then put into an enameled saucepan with the rind of a lemon thinly peeled, a stick of cinnamon and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Stew until tender, then strain the liquid and rub the prunes through a sieve. Crack the stones, blanch the kernels and add to the pulp; add a quarter of a cupful of lemon juice and four tablespoonfuls of softened gelatin. Stir until well mixed, strain and mold, then serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with almond. Cocoa that is left over may be thickened with gelatin and served as a most satisfying dessert with cream and sugar.

Though home is a name, a word, it is a strong one; stronger than magician ever spoke, or spirit answered to, in strongest conjuration.—Dickens.

**GOOD THINGS TO TRY.** This famous recipe for German prune soup is worth putting away for future use. Wash and soak a pound of prunes in three pints of cold water. Next day place over a slow fire, and when steaming add one lemon, washed and cut without paring, into the thinnest of slices, a stick of cinnamon, one inch long, and cook below the simmering point until the prunes are tender but unbroken. There should be fully three pints of water when the prunes are done. Add three tablespoonfuls of sago, a little salt, and sufficient sugar to sweeten, cook until the sago is transparent. Remove the cinnamon, add a cupful of grape juice and serve when hot.

**Liver Cheese.**—Soak a lamb's liver, wash thoroughly and place in a deep stewpan with a calf's tongue, or three lamb's tongues, and a half pound of fresh lean pork. Tie up loosely in a thin bit of muslin six allspice, five cloves, and half a bay leaf; add this to the meat with a scant teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Pour over barely enough boiling water to cover and simmer gently for four hours. Discard the gristle tubes and put the meat through a chopper. Add salt, pepper, and enough of the pot liquor to moisten. Pack in greased molds, cover with a plate and weigh and let stand 24 hours. **Fried Cream.**—Scald a pint of milk in a double boiler, adding an inch stick of cinnamon to flavor. Beat together two eggs, add a quarter of a cupful of cold milk, one tablespoonful of flour, two of cornstarch, a half cupful of sugar, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Add this to the scalded milk, removing the cinnamon, return to the boiler and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Lastly, add one teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of blanched and chopped almonds, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a shallow pan, and when cold cut in strips, dip in egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Serve with a sweet sauce or dust with powdered sugar.

**Life Preserver Shaped Like Tenpin.** One of the latest substitutes for the ordinary life preserver is a curious device which, when extended for use, has a shape resembling that of a bowling pin. It is intended to be entered by a single person and in that case keeps the user entirely dry, but it is claimed that its buoyancy is so great that, in case of a catastrophe, as many as twenty persons can be supported for an indefinite period by hanging to the loops around the lower part of the hood.

The "Luck" that I believe in is that which comes with work, and no one ever finds it. Who's content to wish and shirk. The man the world calls "lucky" Will tell you every one. That success comes not by wishing. But by hard work, bravely done.

## SOME ENGLISH DISHES.

As a rule the English meals are rather formidable, but there is no question that the English cook excels in many dishes, for example, the crumpet. Here is the recipe: To one quart of milk add 1 1/2 yeast cakes, salt, and flour added to make a batter thinner than cake batter and raise a half-hour. Bake in iron rings and turn. Then break open and toast and spread with butter. **Cod Pie.**—Take the leftovers of codfish with the bones carefully removed, put in a pie dish and season with salt, pepper and paprika. Pour over some melted butter and cover with oysters, a pint is sufficient. Over these place mashed seasoned potato and bake for half an hour. **Egg Pie.**—Hard-cooked eggs cut up in a rich, white sauce and covered with mashed potato and baked. Brush with melted butter, season with parsley, or brush with beaten egg. **Baked Mince Mutton.**—Fry two finely minced onions, add to this any savory herbs and finely hatched mutton seasoned well with pepper, salt, nutmeg, and moistened with gravy. This is put on a layer of seasoned and mashed potatoes and another layer is put on top of that and baked. **Apple Snow.**—Take apple sauce that has been sweetened and put through sieve; add the beaten whites of eggs and pulverized sugar, beating until stiff. Heap in a dish and serve with a thin custard poured around the snow. **Mutton Curry.**—Slice raw, lean mutton, cover with water, add two onions, a piece of ginger root and a few cloves; cook until tender. Strain off the gravy and add a tablespoonful of sugar, two of lime juice, a teaspoonful of curry, salt and cayenne. Then simmer for twenty minutes and serve. **Hot Beverage.**—The yolk of an egg is beaten and a little sugar added, then the beaten white and a half-cup of hot milk, sprinkled with nutmeg. This would be both a nourishing and refreshing drink.

Small curs are not regarded when they grin. But great men tremble when the lion roars.—Shakespeare.

Health is the result of a partnership between mind and body.

## COMMON ERRORS IN EATING.

It is, indeed, a rare person who eats hygienically. Few know and fewer still live up to the knowledge acquired. Probably the most common error is eating too fast, another eating too much, and another not masticating the food well. There is an old saying which goes like this: "Watch a man eat and you will know how he works." It is maintained by the fast eaters that as they do everything rapidly so all their functions work at the same rate. However this may be, it is essential that energetic chewing should continue until all the food has been well mixed with the saliva (the first digestive juice) and that the food should be so finely divided that the flavor has been well enjoyed. Our prehistoric parents had good teeth. Mastication is good for the teeth, and they exercised them on good, coarse bone and muscle making foods.

The crusty, brown, hard bread is not so well liked or as popular as it should be. Bread which is soft and spongy and perfectly desirable bread is not as well chewed, is swallowed before the sweet flavor of the grain is discovered and which is vastly more important, before the saliva has had an opportunity to give its valuable aid to digestion. Haste in eating usually goes with the evil of much drinking at meals. Food properly chewed will be moist enough to slip down without any difficulty. The old idea that nothing should be drunk at meals is not held at present. Water is needed, but should not be taken in unlimited amounts during eating.

*Nellie Maxwell.*

**Quite a Difference.** Sir George Rose, once turning a corner, came suddenly upon some young barristers who were in the act of aping his walk and gestures. "You mistake, gentlemen," said the good-natured wit, accosting them. "That is not the air of the Rose; it is only the stalk."

**Daily Thought.** Impossible is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools.—Napoleon.

**How He Forgave McNab.** A Scotchman on his deathbed was reminded by the attending minister that the hour of death is an hour for the banishing of all ill-feeling—a time for universal forgiveness. He was a McGregor, and his feud with the McNabs had been notable. So the clergyman, with the family's permission and assistance, summoned the head of clan McNab to the dying McGregor's bedside. "I forgive ye, M'Nab," whispered the expiring man, "wif all my heart—but may my curse rest on my son forever if he ever does!"

**Easily Gained.** "Old Doppelby tells me that he has faith in his fellow man." "That's true. Old Doppelby's faith in his fellow man's willingness to swallow any sort of thinly disguised bait accounts for his town house, his country house, his six automobiles and his private yacht."

Paper was made from rags in Arabia more than ten centuries ago, the art being brought to Europe in the thirteenth century.

# The Popular Mexican Dish

As Delicious as it is made in Old Mexico

# Libby's Chili Con Carne

The most successful combination of the world's two best foods—meat and beans. Made from the genuine Mexican Chili Peppers, Mexican Chili Beans and selected meats, according to the native recipe, and it's good. Just the thing when you want something nice and spicy. Try this: Heat a can of Libby's Chili Con Carne in boiling water (according to directions on label) serve on squares of toast or with rice or mushrooms.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

Insist on Libby's Chili Con Carne

# Fill the Egg Basket

Make your hens lay this winter. Four and five eggs a week a hen—thousands of owners are making that record and reaping the rich reward of high winter prices. They feed **Pratt's POULTRY FEED** the year round. If you are not using Pratt's for your hens, better start now—makes them lay right up to the limit all the time. In 25c packages up to \$2.50 pails, at 40,000 Dealers. Pratt's Poultry Feed protects against colds and other ills, the only 5c-at-dealers. Satisfaction or money back—that is the guarantee on everything with the Pratt label. **PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto**

# WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES

For Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols Winchester cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50, shoot where you aim when the trigger is pulled. They are always accurate, reliable and uniform. Shoot them and You'll Shoot Well. Always Buy Winchester Make. THE RED W BRAND

**Invents a New Chicken.** George White has produced by selective breeding, the shortest-legged chicken in existence after ten years of effort, during which he crossed and recrossed breeds. The result is a big white fowl that continually seems to be sitting, the impression being due solely to the shortness of its legs. When it walks it waddles like a duck. The advantage, says White, is that the newly "invented" type of chicken is not a roamer and not a scratcher. It cannot go very far and has not enough of a reach to scratch. The result is that it lives a quiet, peaceful existence, never roosts on a neighbor's fence, and is a busy layer.—Eaton (O.) Dispatch to the New York World.

**Good Things.** "I admire John D. Rockefeller," observed the Old Fogey. "He has done a lot of good things." "I know it," replied the Grouch. "I'm one of them."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

# ECZEMA ON CHILD'S BODY

570 High St., Oshkosh, Wis.—"When about two months old my nephew had sores break out on different parts of his body. The trouble first began as a rash which itched so at night someone always held his hands, even while sleeping, as at the least scratching it would run together and form scabs. His night-clothes had to have mittens on them or the scabs would be raw and bleeding by morning. His clothing or the least friction irritated the trouble. His face and scalp were covered. They called it eczema. "We tried different treatments but none cured him. At three years old we commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It took nearly a year to effect a complete cure and he never had anything like it since." (Signed) Mrs. F. Scofield, Mar. 21, 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.

Cain did not invent war. He was merely the first murderer.

# One Way to Lengthen Life

Late in life, when the organs begin to weaken, the hard-working kidneys often tire out first. Failing eyesight, stiff, aching joints, rheumatic pains, lame back and distressing urination are often due only to weak kidneys. Prevention is the best cure and at middle age any sign of kidney weakness should have prompt attention. Doan's Kidney Pills have made life more comfortable for thousands of old folks. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

# A Wisconsin Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story" C. W. Daniels, Ladysmith, Wis., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are worth their weight in gold. I had a dull, heavy back-ache and was so weak and lame that it nearly killed me to stoop over. The kidney secretions were so scanty and irregular. No other thing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They acted like magic and since I used them, I haven't suffered at all." Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 40-1914.

# Be Clean! Inside and Outside

If you would be healthy, strong and happy. Baths keep the skin clean and in good condition. But what about the inside of the body? You can no more afford to neglect it than the outside. It is just as important that the system be cleansed of the poisonous impurities caused by weakness of the digestive organs or by inactivity of the liver.

# DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

(In Tablet or Liquid Form) Cleanses the system—and more. It puts the liver in such a condition of health that it purifies the blood—as it should. It helps the stomach digest food so that it makes good blood—rich, red blood to nourish and strengthen all the organs. You may avail yourself of its tonic, revivifying influence by getting a bottle or a box of tablets from your medicine dealer—or send 50c for a trial box. Address as below. **FREE** "Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a French cloth bound book of 1008 pages on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover mailing charges. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



PERSONS WHOM WE KNOW

Miss Joyce Botford was badly burned last Saturday afternoon by an explosion of alcohol vapor. She had filled a lamp and struck a match to light it when the vapor flamed up, burning her face and limbs and setting her dress afire. Mrs. F. M. Field, at whose home she resides, was also slightly burned in extinguishing the flames. The fire department was called out, but had nothing to do when they arrived. The young lady suffered much pain, but no permanent marking is feared.

Gustaf Norgrign, who died last Friday morning at Calderwood, Ontonagon county, was the victim of the discharge of his own gun. After breakfast and before going to work at the mill, he undertook to clean it. It was loaded and cocked, and exploded, driving a through his body. He died almost instantly. The funeral was held here Monday afternoon.

W. A. Miller returned Tuesday morning from Bismarck. His son Arthur having much improved in condition. With his wife and brother Byron he was hunting prairie chickens, when suddenly taken with an attack which paralyzed him and temporarily deprived him of sense. He has recovered consciousness and some use of his hands. His mother remains with him.

Henry Schawwa, brickfounder, wolf-slayer and fisherman, was in the city Tuesday with a ten pound salmon. This is the largest he has ever caught in other countries. A number of others were planked some years ago in Lake Michigan. This specimen, weighing eight pounds dressed, was purchased by M. Jacobs.

Isn't it about time to fill your coal bin? Try our new Peabodias coal for range or furnace. No slack in it.

C. W. DAVIS, Phone 7.

At the M. E. conference this week Rev. F. M. Field was reappointed to the Gladstone church. Among other designations were Rev. Guy V. Hoard, formerly of Menominee, to Escanaba; V. E. Lone to Wells; S. Stone to Trenary.

Mrs. H. C. Henke entertained about thirty friends at a "tea" party Thursday afternoon. Games were played, guessing and drawing cards, and prizes were awarded. It could not be learned, however, that the hostess had served canned refreshments.

Rev. F. N. Miner, formerly of this city, has been transferred to Ninde, Rev. H. H. Mallinson of Lake Linden succeeding him at Flint. Rev. A. R. Johns has been returned to his charge for the seventh time.

P. R. Legg visited at the Kingsley farm, at Danforth, Sunday; and while cranking an auto, cut his forehead slightly. He is of opinion that buzz-wagons are "kittle cattle to shoe behind."

Mrs. Kate Geradson on Wednesday moved into the residence at 816 Minnesota avenue, which she recently purchased of John Johnson. It is commonly known as the Brownell house.

Manager F. W. Marble of the Ferry company, is spending the week leaving through the Bay de Noc peninsula, and acquainting the farmers with the possibilities of the ferry.

Our stock of stationery is full of the latest and best in the stationery line.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Edward McDonough and Miss Vera Starrine of Escanaba were married Saturday at Iron Mountain, surprising their friends. Both are well known here.

Mrs. O. C. Drapel arrived Thursday morning to visit here, and left in the afternoon for Hancock to be with her niece, Mrs. Hibbard.

Mrs. M. Gölzer returned from Port Arthur Wednesday evening, after spending a couple of months.

If you have to be sick, why not be comfortable? See all the sickroom conveniences on display in the window at STEWART'S PHARMACY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bushong and Mrs. W. W. Gasser motored to Menominee Tuesday.

C. A. Clark returned Friday morning from the lower peninsula, having visited relatives before returning from the Republican state convention.

John Latimer, who returned Monday morning from his farm at Kildron, wears a smiling face. He says that crops have never been better in that portion of the country.

Julius Bredahl will soon move into his new house at Dakota and Sixth, which Oscar Olson has been erecting.

W. E. Lloyd, general manager, and W. F. Winship, agent at the head of the lakes, were in the city on business with the local office of the Mutual Transit Co.

A letter from August Lilquist at Rochester yesterday says that he is improving well and hopes soon to return.

E. J. Willman leaves Tuesday for Houghton to attend the meeting of the Upper Peninsula educational association, of which he is an officer, and will return Saturday.

Mrs. Leroy T. Burrows, of St. Paul, is spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaudin.

Mrs. Frederick Huber returned Tuesday, after visiting in Spokane with her daughter, Mrs. "Pup."

Ponslar Laxative cold breakers. Will break up a cold, get a box and have it on hand when you need it.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

N. Poitras is putting a cement block foundation under G. Lacombe's billiard parlor.

Ivy Mackin returned Saturday evening from visiting friends in Wisconsin.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Ebbeson Thursday.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart is somewhat improved in health this week.

Hayden Blair came in Friday from Merrill, Wis., to visit here a few days.

Swan Kjellander spent Friday in Escanaba.

I. A. Davis and party, of Trenary, were in the city Monday.

Gaspard Lacombe is on the sick list this week.

H. B. Laing returned Monday from Northern Minnesota where he spent the month.

Meyer Rosenblum returned Tuesday morning from his trip to Chicago.

THE WAR

Is the topic that all are interested in just now. Still, we must eat and also drink a little. If you feel like doing either I shall be pleased to take your measure—or order. My buyer is not now in Europe but he has filled my bins and cellar with the very best drinks in the world.

Yours to Command,

Fred Anderson

805 DELTA AVE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. DAVID N. KEE  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office and Residence 803 Delta Ave.  
Telephone No. 44 49

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

DR. F. W. STELLWAGEN  
Dentist.  
Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., from 1 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.  
Delta avenue and Ninth street, over 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, 883 Mary St., 9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

A FEW BARGAINS

- 15 oz jar Stuffed Olives, per jar... 25c
- 15 oz jar Queen Olives, per jar... 25c
- Full quart jar Manzanilla..... 30c
- 23 oz jar Peanut butter..... 25c
- 1 1/2 lb can Peanut Butter, per can.. 25c
- Bisko per package..... 10c
- Richelieu Wheat Bran, per pkg.... 10c

ANDREW MARSHALL

Phone 164

FISH ARE OUT BEAR IS IN

But, Fisher or Hunter, you can get the best results by trading your furs, fish, hides and pelts with me for some of the best wines liquors and other local option beverages to be found in Tim Curran's bailiwick. Bring in your game and learn how I deal when it's up to me.

FRANK LOUIS

902 DELTA AVE.

J. H. Mackin, of the Soo, is here in the interests of the candidacy of Hon. Francis T. McDonald, of the Soo, for congress on the Democratic ticket. Although a young man, Mr. McDonald has been active in his party, and was two years ago its nominee for secretary of state. He is making a special appeal to the labor vote of the district.

Mrs. L. P. Butler died Thursday morning, aged forty, after a long illness. She was born in Michigan and resided in Fayette and Manistique before coming here. Her husband survives her and one son, William St. Dennis of Houghton, aged eighteen. Two sisters arrive from Manistique Friday night. The funeral will be held from All Saints' church Saturday morning.

Bryn Mawr chocolates for connoisseurs. The best there are at

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Maurice Anderson, the butcher, has retired from business, beginning the first of the month. Mr. Anderson has conducted his market here for nearly fifteen years. For the present he will enjoy a well earned rest.

Clifford Murker returned Wednesday from Wausauke, and has put himself under the care of an oculist. The tremendous glare of the arc lamp with which he worked caused a failure of his eyesight, and it is but slowly coming back.

Charles Tracokas was arrested by Chief Danielson last night for entering the basement of E. G. Byerley's residence, as he claimed, to secure edibles. Jack Sullivan was also taken up for begging. He is a consumer of alcohol.

J. A. S. Patterson of Marquette, deputy for the Macabees, was in town Monday. He is active in opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment, and denies the statement circulated that the Macabees advocate it.

Penslar cough and cold remedies are as good as science can make them. Sold only at

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Gornsen has commenced work at a residence for F. LaBrie at Minnesota and Eleventh. That of M. J. Magoon will be ready for occupancy about the middle of the month.

Word has been received from Joseph Gagner that the physicians at Rochester have been baffled by the nature of his case, and an exploratory operation will probably be performed today.

Chief Danielson, in mufti, has been viewing fences in preparation for the last lap of his race for sheriff this week. Officer Brunette has been acting chief, and E. R. Carter as nightwatchman.

The Misses Hilda Wickman, Frances Olson, Mae Marion, Jean Caron and Della Reedy spent Wednesday in Escanaba.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mingay moved Monday from Superior to Enderlin. They were bereaved a few days before by the death of their infant.

Miss Lotty Foulkes of Marquette who has been visiting at the home of her brother, J. H. Foulkes at Gladstone, was in the city Saturday enroute to her home.—Press.

Next week I am going to give the ladies of Gladstone a chance to buy some four, five and six dollar hand purses and handbags for only 50c. This sale will commence at 9 a. m. Wednesday. See them in the window that day. My supply is limited, so come early.

STEWART'S PHARMACY.

Sam Menard, Ed Olive, and Misses Ruth Anderson and Myrtle Caron autoed to Hermansville Sunday.

Charles Jacobson has not yet left for Park Falls, Wis., where he has accepted a position with the Hines Lumber Co.

A prom will be given by the Yeomen at their next meeting, Oct. 15. Music by Olson's orchestra; per capita tax, 25 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Al W. Hebbard left Wednesday noon for Hancock, where she entered the hospital for treatment.

Vinyl is guaranteed only by

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Peter Hupp and family of Menominee arrived Friday morning to visit his brother Phil Hupp for a couple of days.

Mrs. C. A. Clark and daughter returned Saturday from Leona, Wis.

N. J. LaPine, J. A. McGee, and A. D. Bolley attended the annual K. C. election in Escanaba Thursday night.

Ben Blodgett left Monday for Daggett, where he will do his part toward decreasing the high cost of sugar.

Alex McCauley was called to Tomah, Wis., Thursday evening by news that his mother is dying. Mrs. McCauley leaves Friday night.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CULLED FROM RAPID RIVER NEWS

Miss Jeanette Fuller, organizer for the W. C. T. U., was in the village for a couple of days last week doing the preliminary work. Sunday evening in the Congregational church the organization was completed with an enrollment of 38 charter members.

The deputy supreme oracle of the Royal Neighbors, Mrs. Clara B. Slade of Gladstone, was over Tuesday and assisted the local lodge in initiating a class into the order.

Deputy Game Warden Leisner and a companion meandered over this way last Sunday and while the people in this neighborhood are usually very observant of the game laws, in this instance he stumbled across a distinct violation that cost Chris Pfeifer \$17.75.

Owing to broken drivers the branch train in charge of Conductor Maynard Friday was delayed six hours. The train left the Rapid River depot at the usual time and proceeded with a heavy load until making a heavy grade at what is known as Sand Spur. Cut when under the heavy steam pressure one of the spokes on the drive wheel gave away and about the same time the drive shaft on the other side met with like disaster.

Two steam rollers, a team and wagon and a Soo Line train at Kipling furnished the stage setting on the county road work Tuesday, for a smash up that resulted in a damaged wagon, a runaway and a shaking up for the driver, Charley Rice, that landed him in Laing's hospital at Escanaba where he is now in a serious condition.

GET A LINE

On the variety of wines, cigars, Malt Liquors, old Whiskies, Brandies, and other fine beverages from all lands, Hammerfest to Gibraltar, that I have all ready to serve. My Eating and Sleeping goods are fine also. Welcome everybody, at The Harbor.

ANDREW STEVENSON

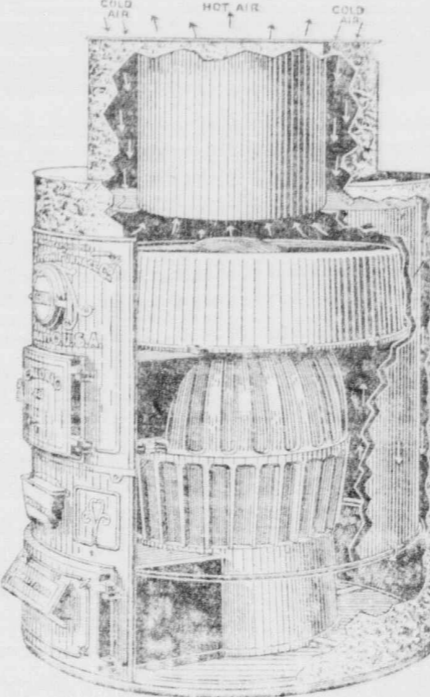
JUST ROUND THE CORNER

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.

Polar Bears

Are seldom seen so far south as the latitude of Gladstone.—N. 45-50. But you can see something just as good if you will apply to my assistant, Mr. Snauewart or to myself, direct. We are both ready at all times to set out to you any kind of plain or fancy drink, American or imported—the imported may be exhausted before the War ends.

Yours for Peace.

Soren Johnson

901 DELTA

LOTS OF COOKS

Gladstone Aerio, F. O. E., will enjoy its annual game supper on the night of October 9, its next meeting. President Klingenberg and Vice-President Lemieux will captain the two teams, listed below, who will endeavor to capture everything edible in Delta and adjoining counties. As usual the losers will have to play cooks, and it is hoped that the number of them will not be so great as to spoil the broth. From five on a side the teams have grown to nearly fifty.

Scoring this year will be on the following basis: ducks, 20; partridge 15, rabbits, 10, chicken 5. The lineup is

THE ADMINISTRATION

A. Klingenberg, captain; M. P. Foy, Dan Stoliker, Wm. Gaudin, Fred Upton, Fred Anderson, Hugh Martin, C. A. Walz, Geo. Pense, Jr., Adolor Leroux, Leo Rouman, P. J. Kohler; Ed Poitras, Alex McCauley, Jos. Martin, Geo. Nebel, Lawrence Cramer, John C. Young, Vernon Clark, Frank Gravelle, Glenn Jackson, John Hillman, Chas. Fox, A. Louscher, Wm. Marshall, Ed Snauewart, H. Dhandt, Con. Ribbons, M. Miller, John Kimmie, W. Guimond, Chas. Miller, Ed Foster, L. LaCombe, W. Benzer, Peter Reiter, E. G. Fisher, Roy Latimer, Phil Louis, James English, Harry Louis, A. Rediant, Jos. Grayce, Geo. Bannry, W. H. Sellers, P. DeHooghe, H. Borough, Geo. Kieser, Harry Kausche, J. E. Mathey, Frank Barbeaux, Geo. Schroeder, Dr. Mitchell, Phil Hupp, John Peterson, John V. Erickson.

THE INSURGENTS

H. Lemieux, captain, John Olson, Geo. Butler, Floyd Duchaine, Wm. C. Wilbur, Chas. Stitt, Frank Kegel, J. H. Murphy, Axel Frank, J. Bourcier, Gus Gilbertson, H. E. Hite, Hans Olson, Alex. Renaud, E. A. Christie, J. P. Latimer, Oscar Olson, Oscar Anderson, E. Byerley, Fred Gravelle, C. P. Mason, John Smith, J. D. McDonald, L. Luyten, Ed. Estabrook, Ed. Priem, Knute Olson, Paul Demontre, Fred Jarvin, A. Vermeers, Ed. Hubert, Ed. Miller, Jos. Leroux, Albert Anderson, Bert Bates, Walter Butler, Frank Louis, Al Latimer, Fred Louis, O. N. Froberg, Sam Tang, A. Ellis, Ed. Laillaw, G. A. Bonnet, Mike Call, Manley McKnight, O. F. Habermann, Chas. Clark, Andrew Ebbesen, Wm. McDonald, Frank Kingberg, Chas. Mattson, Eric Osterberg, R. Wanz, Anthony Johnson, John Bosoma.

The first team will check in game at Foy's market, the second at Olson & Anderson's.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

The Republican convention was largely attended Wednesday at Kalamazoo; and harmony reigned, the only contest being that between Oramel B. Fuller, of Delta county, and A. W. Seidmore for auditor general. In spite of some fire in his rear, the man from Ford River was renominated for a fourth term by 585 to 578 on the first ballot. The endorsement is a recognition of the fact that the people of Michigan can have no better "man on the job," Coleman C. Vaughn was nominated to succeed P. C. Martindale for secretary of state, and Attorney General Fellows and State Treasurer Haarer were renominated.

The fire department saved three bales of hay for K. C. Ostrander out of a warehouseful he received the day before the fire. It was not that they were rescued from the burning building, but Mr. Ostrander delivered them the night before the blaze at the fire hall.

The postoffice staff is obliged to count each parcel post package, list the postage thereon, and weigh each, and keep a list of same until the fifteenth of the month. The object of having each post-office do this is to ascertain if the parcel post is a paying line to handle. The rural carriers have received a similar notice. They will be obliged to count, list postage, weigh and keep track of all the mail carried on the route by them. This is to determine whether they are rightly proportioned in salary, and they will have to continue it all during the month of October.

Game Warden Thomas Uren of Moulak Tuesday afternoon arrested and caused the prosecution of a Calumet minister, Rev. A. L. Heidmann, on the double charge of hunting partridges out of season and killing them from an automobile. The Calumet divine was found guilty before Justice Medlyn of Albeck and was assessed a fine and costs amounting to \$92.50. The game warden testified he had found one partridge in Mr. Heidmann's possession.

Beginning October 1, the interstate schedule of express rates has been authorized within the state. This will alter up and down most rates on shipments. It is stated that it will materially reduce rates from and to Gladstone on other routes than the Western, which have hitherto been excessive.

The proceeds of the benefit of the benefit at the Royal Tuesday evening for Joseph Gagner, were \$35.10, with something more to be added for outstanding tickets. The firemen wish to express to Mr. and Mrs. Baughn their appreciation of this generosity.

Chief Gaudin is supervising the installation of three stream fire hydrants in the business section, greatly increasing the amount of protection which can be afforded.

The Little Bay de Noc Ferry and transportation Co. will meet October 12 to vote on doubling its capital stock to handle the growing business.

The water board did not meet Thursday evening, but adjourned until Tuesday.

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.

LITTLE BAY DE NOC FERRY & TRANSPORTATION CO.

FLOYD W. MARBLE, Manager

FALL OPENING

Begins at THE MIDWAY right off and continues until it ends. I am showing the latest and earliest styles in short and long drinks, and in all colors and fancy weaves. Come in as you pass and look us over. Anyhow, don't overlook

MAGNUS ANDERSON

WHEN YOU MAKE PIE

Come to us for suggestions for the "filler." Many housewives don't know we have all these good things for pie fillers—just "sit up and take notice" of these:

CANNED PUMPKIN—Fresh pie pumpkins carefully cleaned and partially cooked, ready for the pie, 10c, 15c can.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS—In moisture-proof, dust-proof cartons, thoroughly cleaned 12 1/2c, 15c, 18c pkg.

MINCE MEAT—The wet Heinz's, 20c lb. The condensed in 1 lb. boxes, 10c box or 3 for 25c.

Apricots, Dried Apples, Peaches, Figs, Canned Berries of all kinds. Connect your telephone with ours and ask questions. Prompt deliveries.

GLADSTONE GROCERY

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

AT THE PETERSON

You will find entertainment continuously. We offer a change of program whenever you choose; and what more do you want? We have movies from all climates and can put things into them for you, if you prefer mixed Likkers. Anyway, try our line of goods. The place is right on your way going or coming.

P. W. PETERSON

711 DELTA AVE.