

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXIX

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

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\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 38

THINGS WE NOTED

The Delta's next issue, a Christmas special of twelve pages, will be issued next Friday. Delivery will be made by carrier to all persons in the city. Should you fail to receive your paper promptly, kindly notify this office at once.

A public reading room was opened in the Minnewasca block Wednesday evening by the ladies of the W. C. T. U., and will be free to the public. All who are willing to take advantage of its facilities are invited to do so between the hours of 7 and 10 each evening, and from 1 to 7 on Sunday afternoons. Numerous tables are provided, on which will be found the latest periodicals and magazines. A desk is furnished where those who will may write, and additions will be made from time to time. The rooms, those formerly occupied by the K. P.'s, are being furnished neatly, and any contributions of furniture, literature and other equipment will be appreciated. The project has met with much support from the business men; and should it prove to attract the attention of the men and young men of Gladstone that it merits, it is hoped that it will be the nucleus of a Y. W. C. A.

The coverage and veneer mills resumed their cut Wednesday morning.

A merchant of this city will avoid leaving anything outdoors after nightfall in the future, and the experience did not cost him a cent, either. Three packages of footwear were delivered by a teamster at a late hour, and neglected when the hour of closing came. Next morning but two were to be seen. Our trusty chief of police was called, and was searching the cement walks with his largest magnifying glass, when a neighbor dropped in and with several guffaws informed the sorrowing business man that the package would be found securely encased in the back yard. And it was so. The good Samaritan had decided to point a moral as well as adorn a tale by playing a practical joke.

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

C. W. DAVIS, Phone 7.

The work of filling the approach to the Buckeye bridge has made progress this week. The bottom of the slough is very soft and there was much doubt as to how much material would be needed to complete the work. But after inspection Alderman Tardiff is of opinion that three thousand yards will be sufficient. In railroad work in various places, when the road led across the site of an ancient bog, there was apparently no bottom; but it cannot be far to the sand or rock foundation here.

It is a pleasure for us to show you anything in our large line of holiday goods, and if we have what you want we will be glad to lay away your wants until Christmas eve.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

The display in the window of Blackwell's hardware store has attracted much attention and it may be said that all the dealers of Gladstone have fine pictures behind their plate glass.

Kenneth I. Sawyer, deputy state highway commissioner, was in the city Thursday and approved the last completed section of state trunk highway built by Delta county.

P. W. Peterson, our well-known purveyor of liquor nutriment, is a believer in the eleven o'clock closing law, and particularly as regards to cash registers. Mr. Peterson on Tuesday evening closed his with care, turned out the lights, and left for his residence in the second ward to enjoy well-earned repose. On arriving at his place of business in the morning he found some person without regard for the Warner-Cramton act or the municipal ordinances had opened up both Mr. Peterson's saloon and his cash register between the hours of eleven and seven, with the result of diverting some of that worthy gentlemen's coin of the realm, if not his custom. Mr. Peterson is not gravely concerned over the loss; he will shortly overtop that about \$3976.43 by his skill as a writer of moving picture scenarios; but he is grieved to note the laxity of respect for law which begins to prevail in Gladstone.

When you buy a fountain pen for yourself or a friend, buy the best. Let us show you a Moores' or a Parkers' and you will be satisfied that they are all that we claim.

NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Peter Dhooghe this week received a letter from his sister in Belgium. His aged father is with her in their home some sixteen miles from Antwerp. They all, at the time of the bombardment of Antwerp, fled to Holland, whose border is but six miles distant; afterward they returned to their home in a village of several thousand inhabitants. The letter says that those who remained in their homes were not molested by the Germans, as in other parts of Belgium, but that the houses of absentees were sacked and destroyed. Mr. Dhooghe's relatives seem satisfied to remain where they are, having food for some months. They seem to be in much better condition than most of the Belgian refugees.

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.

Postmaster Mertz will not have fewer troubles because of free delivery, but he hopes to exchange some of those he now has for new ones. At present, he has both kinds. Routes have been laid out by the inspector for two carriers and can only be extended upon his authority. No mail will be delivered where there is not a good and continuous sidewalk. A large number of the boxes in the office will be removed to give room for the carriers, so that there will be but a few combination boxes and one section of call boxes.

County Engineer R. P. Mason leaves Sunday evening for Chicago to attend the good roads congress, where the latest methods and equipment will be on exhibition. There will be a gathering of practical road builders from every part of the union.

Superintendent Frogner has put up new incandescent lamps, in the arc series, at Seventh and Ninth streets on Delta. The result is a great improvement, particularly when stores are not lit up.

The schools, which close for Christmas on the twenty-third, will reopen on January 4. The vacation is a short one this year and many teachers who live at a distance may not take advantage of it.

ROAD COST SMALL WITH THE LODGES

The total cost of the road built by the county road commission within the city limits is \$2,540.05, for a total of 4480 feet, including the grading, which amounted to some three hundred dollars. This is at the rate of \$2,994 a mile, or about half what the city has been doing macadam work for in the past. In making this figure, the road commission charged the city nothing for previous preparations made in setting up its equipment at Kipling. The work done on the Manistique trunk road this season averages an expense of \$3374 a mile for macadam work. The state is under obligation to pay the county \$3400 a mile for all this. Delta county has set the pace for economy of road building in Michigan, with the possible exception of some pieces of road construction where the rock cost nothing, crushed.

The city council on Monday paid bills, gave the W. C. T. U. free lights for the reading room, approved P. L. Burt's bond as chimney sweep, arranged for 2% on daily balances at the bank after the first of the year, ordered the walk before Ald. Buck's residence brought up to grade at the city expense (it having been placed six inches low many years ago because of a faulty survey) and instructed the fire chief to present plans for sleeping quarters to be built in the office building next the city hall, which was once the Presbyterian church. Ordinance 131, regulating sidewalk widths, was passed.

The water board on Saturday asked bids for laying 1500 feet of 24 inch wooden intake, and ordered chains from the Marble Arms Co. and cement weights from Ole Peterson. A new whistle for the pump-house was ordered, and the purchase of an adjoining lot of land on the east authorized. Henry Winde made a proposition to handle the Rapid River business on a commission of two cents a kilowatt.

NOISE

Taxes for the year of 1914 are now due, and can be paid to the City Treasurer, any time before March 1st, 1915. A collection fee of one per cent will be charged if paid before Jan. 10, after that date 4 per cent will be charged. Office at Erickson & VonTill's Drug Store. Hours 9-12 a. m. 2-5 and 7-8 p. m.

FEDERAL RESERVE VS. STATE

Cashier Gasser the other day exhibited one of the first federal reserve notes to appear in the city. It is not unlike the old national bank note in appearance, though the design is severely plain. It is redeemable in gold and receivable for all government dues. The five dollar bill bears the portrait of Lincoln. So far the federal reserve issue has had little effect upon the situation, as except in the south, there has been no shortage of currency. The question of the Michigan state bank joining the reserve system is one that will be extensively debated this winter, when the legislature will consider removing the present prohibition resting upon them. In several ways a state bank has more power to serve a community than a federal bank, which can lend no money on city realty and but a small percentage on rural property. In many ways, therefore, joining the federal system would be a drawback to a state bank.

The government has forced the issue, however, by directing that federal funds, postal and others, be deposited exclusively with reserve banks in the future. This is apt to cause, as in this county, an inequitable distribution of public monies. Mr. Gasser is among the state bankers who are endeavoring to have this either changed or counteracted by the exclusive deposit of funds controlled by the state in state banks.

FOR RENT

6 room house across from Kindergarten. Phone 126 J.

FAKES WILL NEVER CEASE

A new fuel for gasoline engines has just been discovered. It is composed of 96 per cent rain water or distilled water, with the balance dry and fluid chemicals. Just what are the ingredients of the chemical is the inventor's secret, but according to the official test just conducted, the new fuel performs all the functions of gasoline in the propulsion of automobiles. Its cheapness is its recommendation, for it is reported that it may be manufactured for two cents a gallon.—Numerous Country Exchanges.

Gladstone Lodge, Knights of Pythias on Tuesday elected the following:

Chancellor Commander..... C. P. Mason
Vice Chancellor..... J. T. Burgess
Prelate..... G. W. Jackson
Master of the Work..... H. W. Blackwell
Keeper of Records and Seal..... M. M. Buck
Master of Exchequer..... H. C. Henke
Master at Arms..... J. A. Miller
Inner Guard..... Z. P. Cornell
Outer Guard..... E. G. Dabney
Trustee..... J. T. Burgess
Fraternal Correspondent..... M. M. Buck.

Messrs. and Mesd. H. W. Blackwell, J. A. Stewart, C. A. Walz, J. E. Neville, Andrew Marshall, and Messrs. J. T. Burgess, George Schafer, F. C. Brown, C. P. Mason, Andrew Johnson, O. N. Carlson attended the production of Damon and Pythias in Escanaba Thursday evening.

The production of Damon and Pythias at the Delft Thursday evening by Pythias of Hermansville and Escanaba drew a large house and was well received by all. The acting of the characters bore the stamp of earnestness and rose to a high degree of excellence, particularly in the climax of Damon's departure from home to redeem Pythias. A well drilled company of guards was introduced, under the direction of Dr. William Frasier, of Escanaba.

Gladstone lodge, 267, I. O. O. F., held a special meeting Saturday evening to confer the initiatory degree on a class of three candidates. Lunch followed the work. On Tuesday the following officers were elected for the semester:

Noble Grand..... Henry Aldred
Vice Grand..... Albert Smith
Recording Secretary..... A. E. McCormick
Financial Secretary..... M. W. Lancaster
Treasurer..... Andrew Marshall
Trustee..... H. Aldred

The consistory, A. & A. Scottish Rite Masons, met in Marquette this week. Degrees were worked by casts from various Masonic lodges of the peninsula. Among those taking part was Richard W. Nebel, of Munising, as orator, in the degrees of Intimate Secretary and Provost and Judge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Peterson, Henry Rosenblum and John P. Holm went up to Marquette this week to attend the consistory and Shrine meeting.

The W. C. O. F. this week elected the following officers:

Chief Ranger..... Mrs. C. Gagner
Vice Chief..... Mrs. Martha Barrett
Recording Secretary..... Mrs. A. Johnston
Financial Secretary..... Mrs. J. Gagnon
Treasurer..... Mrs. J. D. McDonald
St. Anne's Guild of All Saints' church will conduct a supper and sale next Monday evening, December 14, at Wasa Hall. The C. O. F., whose night it is, will meet on Wednesday evening for election.

The F. R. A. met Thursday for election of officers and chose for another year without alteration the present list, feeling well satisfied with their conduct of affairs. A social time followed.

Gladstone aerie, F. O. E., meets this Friday evening to elect officers. Final arrangements for the new club rooms will be voted upon.

NOT QUITE \$1.50 A BUSHEL

The Northwestern Railway Company has purchased a car load of special "baking" potatoes from the farmers in the vicinity of Bark River and will use the Delta county tubers on all of the dining cars of the Northwestern system. An average price of 35 cents a bushel was paid by the company and the potatoes are now being loaded for shipment to Chicago.—Press, December 5.

Supervisor Helmer Bruce, of Bark River, who desires to be known as an undeveloped farmer, gave out an interview the other day, saying that too many farmers are seeking large potato yields at the expense of quality. The Journal quotes him thus:

"Just now the farmers or a large part of them, are going crazy over the Sir Walter Raleigh, the Rural New Yorker, the Carmen No. 3, and other 'cow-feed' potatoes. I call them 'cow feed,' because that is all they are fit for. They are a big, coarse, poor cooking potato. I will admit that they are fine looking; also that they yield abundantly; but when that is said it is all said, except that the people who use them begin to cuss the potatoes and wonder what the matter is with them, why they don't taste right, etc."

"I note that Col. Mott is advertising

"Cloverland Quality Potatoes." I earnestly hope it isn't the kind I have mentioned that he is trying to boom the upper peninsula with. I tried to raise some of these much-talked about varieties this past season, and I assure you that I am through with them. I am also raising a potato of unnamed variety that is so far ahead of varieties I have mentioned that there is no comparison between them. And I shall stick to my own unnamed variety hereafter.

CLOVERLAND IN TAX TIME

Supervisor James MacNaughton asked the tax commission to bear in mind that the farm values of Houghton country should not be judged by the same standards as those in lower Michigan. Here the land is raw, recently cleared, the winters are long, the crops are light and there is not a ready market. "In fact," he said, "I believe a farmer in Houghton country should get a large annual premium for staying in the business."—Houghton Gazette.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. Wm. Poyseur will hold Christmas services Sunday, December 20. Trinity Episcopal church will have a Christmas tree and trimmings for the children on Saturday evening next, December 19.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Services will be held regularly in the Congregational church, Eleventh and Wisconsin, Elder R. J. Bellows in charge. Sabbath school followed by services at 2:30 p. m. Saturday. Sunday evening service.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The session will meet at 10 a. m. Sabbath to receive any desiring to unite with the church. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning service. Any professing Christians are cordially invited to commune with us.

Subject:—For Sabbath services "The Power of Christ's Love" and "The Foot of the Mountain." Morning service at 10:30. Bible school at 11:45. Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Evening service at 7:30.

LETTER FROM BATTLE FRONT

The army has suffered an awful rout in the terrible battle of (name left out) But the enemy's hordes have been defeated. On the banks of the river (name deleted) The Austrians, under General Dankl, attacked the Russians at (name left blank): On the road near (cut) they fled in fear, but they turned and fought at (blue penciled here). In Asia, I hear, three thousand Japs have taken—(consult the maps). Our men have had but little rest since the fighting began at (name suppressed): But a funny thing happened—we had to laugh— When (word gone) we (missing paragraph). We laughed and laughed, it was lots of fun. In spite of the awful (sentence gone). If the censor destroys this letter, well, I wish the censor would go (the rest of the page was torn off by the censor). —F. W., in Seattle Sun.

WAR TAXPAYERS

The Gladstone State Savings bank issues for the convenience of its patrons this statement of the goods or documents on which war tax is paid. It can supply the stamps in quantities as desired. Promissory notes, 2 cents per \$100. Transfer of stocks and bonds 2 cents per \$100. Public securities exempt. Protests of paper, 25 cents each. Real Estate transfers, 50 cents per \$500, deducting mortgages and liens. Insurance, half a cent per dollar of premium. Life, Health, Accident, or mutuals exempt. Indemnity bonds, 50 cents each. Freight or Express bills of lading, 1 cent each. Telephone and telegraph messages, 1 cent if toll is over 15 cents. Proxy to vote stock, 10 cents. Power of attorney, 25 cents. Acknowledgements, to all untaxed instruments, 10 cents. Special tax on all tickets for foreign countries which are over \$10. It has been held by the revenue authorities, on request of Attorney General Fellows, that official certificates which a state officer is required by law to issue are not taxable. Others are:

There are special stamp taxes on perfumery and cosmetics, which must pay 1/2 cents on each five cents, 3/4 cents on each 25 cents retail value or fraction. Chewing gum must pay 4 cents on the dollar. Dealers must affix stamps after December 1 to all articles in their hands, before selling them. Goods made after that date will be stamped by manufacturer. Stamps must be broken on opening packages. The special liquor tax took effect on October 23. It increases beer to \$1.50 per barrel, adds 1/2 cents per pint, 8 cents a gallon to still wines; 5 cents a half pint to sparkling wines; 1 1/2 cents per half pint to liquors. Tobacco or cigar dealers who sell over \$200 a year must pay \$4.80 to the collector at Grand Rapids. There are special taxes on various occupations. Bankers, \$1 on each \$1000 of capital surplus and profits; Theatres with capacity over 800, \$100; under 800, \$75; under 500, \$50; under 250, \$25. Circuses, \$100; other paid exhibitions, \$10. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 per alley or table. Commission merchants, \$20.

All these taxes continue in effect until December 31, 1915. All stamps affixed under the act must be canceled by writing or stamping on them the date and the initials of the farther person or firm affixing them. Any information may be procured of the bank.

CHEAP DOINGS

The Delta lately ran up against Mr. Wilson's peaceable war tax. It costs but one cent; but it brought to mind the old rhyme, quoted by Macanlay, that was current in the seventeenth century in England:

"There's not an ancient gossip, If you take the country through, But if you talk of chimney men, Will spare a curse or two. The chimney tax was quite as irritating as Wilson's war penny, but it had the excuse that it really brought into the English exchequer many thousand pounds; whereas the Wilson chimney tax brings in nothing but annoyance to the business men and maledictions to an administration that has no better resource than a 'ha' penny graft."

BANK July 6th 1914

Teen and 25/100 Dollars

James D.

PAY BY CHECK

Easier
Quicker
Safer

MORE women than ever are now paying their bills BY CHECK. It's EASIER, QUICKER, SAFER. If your husband doesn't see it, madam, he is hardly playing fair. PAYING BY CHECK saves you TROUBLE handling ready cash; it saves you TIME consumed in personal payment; it saves you WORRY over possible mixup; it assures your standing with the merchant. Use our checks.

GLADSTONE STATE SAVINGS BANK

I. N. Bushong, Pres. G. J. Slining, Vice-Pres. W. W. Gasser, Cashier

Cold Weather

Demands warm clothing. Proper dressing means health, the lack of it doctors' and undertakers' bills.

Do not wait until later in the season, but reinforce your wardrobe with warm stockings, comfortable underclothing and sound footgear.

The most complete and reasonably priced assortment will, as usual, be found at

CLOTHIERS AND **THE HUB** FURNISHERS

EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

BOARD COMPLETES ELECTION COUNT

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW PLURALITY OF GOVERNOR FERRIS 35,809.

VOTE GAINS IN TWO YEARS

Attorney General Grant Fellows Led the Republican Ticket With a Majority of 84,406—Fuller Renamed for Fourth Term.

Lansing.—Official figures tabulated for the board of state canvassers which is in session canvassing the vote of the recent election, show that Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris was re-elected over Chase S. Osborn, his Republican opponent, by a plurality of 35,809. Governor Ferris polled a higher vote against Osborn than he polled against Amos Musselman two years ago when he had a plurality of 24,054 over the G. O. P. candidate. Governor Ferris carried 43 counties and 40 counties favored Osborn. Henry R. Pattengill polled but 36,747 votes in the entire state and failed to carry a single county. Ingham county, the home of the Bull Moose leader, returned a plurality of 1,590 for the Democratic candidate for governor.

The total vote cast for the various candidates for governor, according to the official canvass was 440,447 and is divided as follows: Pattengill (Prog.) 26,747; Osborn (Rep.), 179,254; Ferris (Dem.), 212,963; Hoogerhyde (Soc.), 11,956; Eayres (Prog.), 3,839; Richter (Soc.-Lab.), 497. The total vote for governor two years ago was 548,921, and the decrease of more than 100,000 is accounted for by the fact that presidential elections always attract more voters to the polls than the contests held in off years.

With the exception of its candidate for governor, the G. O. P. ticket received an old time majority. Attorney General Grant Fellows led the Republican ticket with a plurality of 84,406 and as a result of the big vote polled by Fellows, Osborn ran far behind the state's legal adviser. The vote on attorney general stands: O'Neil (Prog.), 37,326; Fellows (Rep.), 228,238; Ambersson (Dem.), 141,832; McFarland (Soc.), 11,244; Fox (Prog.), 4,713.

Coleman C. Vaughan, Republican candidate for secretary of state, has a plurality of 75,097. Despite the fact that Vaughan was attacked by certain labor leaders he ran well up with his ticket. The vote on secretary of state follows: Batdorf (Prog.), 37,902; Vaughan (Rep.), 221,588; McMannus (Dem.), 146,691; Nash (Prog.), 4,793; McMaster (Soc.), 11,393.

Auditor General O. B. Fuller was re-elected for a fourth term by a plurality of 79,085. The complete vote for auditor general stands: Myhan (Prog.), 26,918; Fuller (Rep.), 224,122; Campbell (Dem.), 144,537; Moore (Soc.), 11,343; Healey (Prog.), 4,694.

State Treasurer John W. Haarer was re-elected by a plurality of 75,583. The vote for state treasurer according to the official canvass stands: Temple (Prog.), 36,127; Haarer (Rep.) 223,517; Robson (Dem.), 144,934; Powell (Soc.), 11,274; Easley (Prog.), 4,660.

Luren D. Dickinson, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, surprised some of the political dopesters when he came out of the recent contest with a plurality of 57,115. Dickinson received the smallest plurality of any of the successful Republican candidates on the state ticket, but this is no surprise when the fact is taken into consideration that Dickinson is an avowed supporter of state-wide prohibition and had the united opposition of the liquor interests. The fact that the liquor men were unable to make much headway against Dickinson and Vaughan, two Republican candidates who did not receive their endorsement, is taken by some as an indication that the influence of the saloon in politics is waning.

The vote for lieutenant governor stands: McBride (Prog.) 37,344; Dickinson (Rep.) 215,288; Beach (Dem.) 158,172; Kosten (Soc.) 8,274; Doane (Prog.) 4,676.

With the exception of the proposition which gives students and traveling men the right to vote away from home, all of the proposed amendments to the constitution were defeated. The amendment relative to the vote of students and traveling men carried 202,087 to 164,333. The proposed amendment relative to fraternal insurance societies was defeated overwhelmingly, the vote being 291,776 against and 92,392 in favor of it. The proposed amendment giving counties the right to bond for wagon roads was beaten 202,087 to 164,333 and the amendment relative to bonding counties for drain construction lost by a vote of 199,873 to 165,290.

76,322 Autos Bear Licenses.

Figures compiled for his own curiosity by Secretary Martindale show the increase in the use of automobiles in Michigan in the last six years. Since 1909 the number of auto licenses has been on such a jump that so far in 1914 there have been issued almost seven times as many as in the entire year of 1909. The figures follow: 1909, 11,718; 1910, 18,355; 1911, 27,196; 1912, 39,579; 1913, 54,366; 1914 to date, 76,322. Motorcycles began to be licensed in 1910.

The vote of the three leading parties for congressmen in the various districts is as follows:

- First District—Pope (Prog.) 1,030, McCarty (Rep.) 9,483, Doremus (Dem.) 19,179.
- Second District—Probert (Prog.) 3,345, Bacon (Rep.) 17,876, Beakes (Dem.) 18,085.
- Third District—Dingley (Prog.) 3,841, Smith (Rep.) 15,644, Cornell (Dem.) 13,245.
- Fourth District—Harvey (Prog.) 1,826, Hamilton (Rep.) 18,577, Beebe (Dem.) 13,452.
- Fifth District—Ewing (Prog.) 1,823, Mapes (Rep.) 17,233, Taylor (Dem.) 9,031.
- Sixth District—Kellogg (Prog.) 3,696, Kelley (Rep.) 19,154, Dodge (Dem.) 15,013.
- Seventh District—Brown (Prog.) 3,342, Cramton (Rep.) 20,294, Murphy (Dem.) 9,488.
- Eighth District—Dailey (Prog.) 1,260, Fordney (Rep.) 20,249, Smith (Dem.) 15,729.
- Ninth District—Sears (Prog.) 4,913, McLaughlin (Rep.) 16,148, White (Dem.) 6,606.
- Tenth District—Woodruff (Prog.) 8,167, Loud (Rep.) 13,854, Hitchcock (Dem.) 7,564.
- Eleventh District—Baker (Prog.) 3,246, Scott (Rep.) 18,290, McDonald (Dem.) 9,977.
- Twelfth District—McDonald (Prog.) 9,205, James (Rep.) 14,562, Bowden (Dem.) 4,962.
- Thirteenth District—Ferris (Prog.) 2,001, Nichols (Rep.) 17,091, Entenza (Dem.) 7,417.

Hear Research Work Reports.

Michigan potato growers, at the annual convention of the Michigan Potato Growers' association here, heard the reports of the research committee, composed of H. G. Smith, Alpena; C. B. Cook, Allegan, and Jason Woodman, Kalamazoo.

H. G. Smith highly indorsed the Lake Petoskey brand over the Early Ohio and Rural New Yorker. In several instances, he said, the Lake Petoskey brand produced 360 bushels to the acre or more, running away ahead of the Rural New Yorker on a similar piece of land in heavy soil. The Early Ohio only did fair under similar conditions.

"It is not fair to ask fertilizer to take the place of all the necessary requirements in raising a potato crop," said C. B. Cook of Allegan. "Fertilizer cannot take the place of good tillage, or good drainage, seeds or the organic matter necessary."

"It will not pay to spray a poor crop or thin stand unless the farmers expect a yield of 200 bushels or better," said Jason Woodman.

"There are four essential requirements in spraying. First, a high pressure sprayer; second, a set of trailers by which the spray can be thrown up under the lower surface of the leaves; third, a properly prepared, freshly-made bordeaux mixture; fourth, early and frequent applications."

Would Make Fair State Institution.

With the re-election of George W. Dickinson as secretary and manager, the Michigan State Fair association directors have decided to ask the legislature to make the fair a state institution, either having the state take over the property or having the annual fair conducted under the state's direction.

D. D. Aiken of Flint, N. P. Hull of Dimondale, S. R. Handy of Sault Ste. Marie, A. E. Stevenson of Port Huron and Secretary Dickinson were appointed a committee to present the matter to the legislature in January. John S. Haggerty of Detroit was elected a member of the board in place of Richard Webber, resigned. John Endicott was placed on the business committee to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Leonard Freeman of Flint.

A bond issue of \$60,000 was voted to clear up some floating indebtedness which now amounts to about \$245,000. There is a total bond issue of \$250,000. It is declared that the buildings and grounds are worth \$650,000 more than the debts of the society. Secretary Dickinson is in Chicago attending the annual convention of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions. He will read a paper on "Auto Racing."

U. of M. Plan Lectures.

The second of a series of lectures to be given to the Commercial club secretaries of Michigan by members of the university faculty will be given here December 19, when Prof. Jesse Reeves of the political science section of the university will give two lectures—"Municipal Government in Michigan as Affected by the Home Rule Act," and the other "The Relation of Municipal Efficiency to the Prosperity of a City." Among the other subjects which will be discussed at this meeting will be the proposed law to enable Michigan to get federal funds for agricultural work under the Lever law. Fraudulent advertising schemes and the law regulating it. Inerant merchants will also be discussed, the latter being one of the laws for which amendments are being planned.

Havens Is Given New State Job.

The public domain commission at its regular meeting authorized exchanges of some parcels of land and transacted purely routine business. This being the last meeting of the commission before the first of the year, where the land commission office is abolished, it was necessary for the commission to consider plans for the new regime. Edward Havens, now deputy land commissioner, was made assistant secretary of the domain commission.

Summary of Most Important News Events

Washington

President Wilson placed himself in formal opposition to the inquiries into army and navy preparedness proposed by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts introduced in the senate at Washington a resolution creating a special committee of three senators, three members of the house and three civilians to make an investigation of the condition of the defenses of the continental United States.

The nation's military and naval expenses during the fiscal year, not including certain fixed expenses, would amount to \$256,421,357, compared with \$251,284,167 during the current year, under plans of the administration as embodied in estimates submitted to congress at Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued two statements at Washington, one in answer to the interview given by Senator Lodge, and the other in reply to statements made by Representative Gardner in his speech in New York. Gardner's statement, that of long-range torpedo tubes the navy had only 58, is denied. This type of shell is for war vessels not yet in commission. Mr. Daniels denied several other allegations.

Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, chief of staff of the United States army, has informed President Wilson at Washington that it would be impossible to protect the Panama canal from a foe in the present state of the national defenses. The Philippines, Alaska and Hawaii, he declares, are all in a similar defenseless condition.

Secretary Houston at Washington raised the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine from a portion of the Chicago Union stockyards, so it may handle cattle shipments from territory outside of the quarantine areas.

European War News

There is a report the Germans have kept the pick of their western army in the Aisne valley, whence at an opportune moment they can hurl it against the French lines and make another effort to get through to Paris.

Taking advantage of the preoccupation of the Germans in the east, the allied French, Belgian and British forces have begun an offensive movement in the west. The allies are now virtually in possession of the left bank of the Yser canal, and in northern France.

The Bavarian press reports the death of General von Meyer as the result of an arrow shot by a hostile aviator while the general was entering a motor car.

The grand order of the kaiser has been posted in all towns of Germany announcing that the second line of landsturm must be ready for active service December 20.

In Flanders, near the ferryman's house between Dixmude and Ypres, which was destroyed by the British after a month's fighting, the British gunners destroyed a German field fort. In Champagne the French guns completely overwhelmed the kaiser's batteries. Near Varennes, 16 miles from Verdun, the French guns put every gun of the German batteries out of action.

Servia's casualties since the beginning of the war will reach about 100,000, or virtually one-third of her entire strength, says a Berlin report.

Rioting broke out in the Belgian concentration camp at Zeist, Holland. Dutch troops fired on the Belgians, killing six and wounding nine of them.

The German war office statement from Berlin says the French made repeated attacks in Flanders, which were repulsed. The French suffered considerable losses.

The Russian military newspaper, Russky Invalid, states that the number of Russian officers killed, wounded or taken prisoners now totals 33,000.

Following up their occupation of the city of Lodz by defeating the attempt of Grand Duke Nicholas' army to envelop the victors' left wing, the German army of invasion in Russian Poland has advanced to a point 40 miles from Warsaw.

The French loss in dead up to November 10 is something under 100,000 men. The number of wounded and sick soldiers being cared for in French hospitals on November 19 were about four hundred thousand.

Russians have approached within three miles of the outer fortifications of Cracow.

The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh has struck a mine and returned to Constantinople considerably damaged.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who has been leading his army in Flanders, has been severely wounded in a battle along the Yser river.

A dispatch from Bucharest which says Roumania has definitely decided to enter the war on the side of the allies.

Advices received at Milan from the Austrian frontier and published in the Secolo are that the statement of Premier Salandra in the Italian parliament Thursday had an immediate echo in Austrian military circles. The railway lines poured troops all along the Italian border and also into Pola, the Austrian arsenal on the Peninsula of Istria.

Personal

Mrs. Susan H. Stetson Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, now in command of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy, is a patient at the Presbyterian hospital in Chicago.

Edwin C. Brown, a long-time prominent railroad official of the Michigan Central railroad, died in Detroit at the age of eighty-three years.

Congressman A. J. Sabath, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, is ill at his home in Chicago. Members of his family are alarmed over his condition.

Rube Marquard, star southpaw pitcher of the New York Giants, signed a contract to play with the Brooklyn Federals.

William Graves Sharp, the new American ambassador, presented his credentials to President Poincare at Paris. The ceremony was attended by the usual formalities.

Too ill to continue his voyage, William W. Rockhill, former United States ambassador to Turkey, was taken off the steamship Chivo Maru at Honolulu on its arrival from San Francisco. He was en route to Peking to become adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai of China.

Mexican Revolt

Snipers in the trenches of the Mexican combatants across the line from Naco, Ariz., fired into American territory, killing a Mexican civilian and wounding Private John Miller of the Tenth U. S. cavalry.

Governor Hunt of Arizona telegraphed to Coroner E. A. Folsom that he had made another appeal to the state department at Washington for the protection of noncombatants on the American side from the Mexican fire.

Foreign

Emperor Yoshihito opened the diet at Tokyo.

The Swedish state railways have invited tenders from America for a total quantity of 130,000 tons of coal to be delivered between January and March, 1915. This is the first time American coal has been allowed to compete for Swedish state requirements.

Germany has declared through an official order that the sale of all alcoholic liquors is strictly forbidden in the eastern provinces.

Domestic

Harry E. Carr of Leavenworth, Wash., shot and killed C. D. Franklin, who was being tried on a charge of assaulting a girl. The shooting occurred in the courtroom at Cashmere, Wash., and one of the bullets which Carr fired missed its mark and killed J. C. Parsons, a juror.

Adam and Dane Brown, brothers, fifty and fifty-two years old, were found murdered in their home four miles east of Thebes, Ill. Robbery is presumed to be the motive for the crime.

The Los Angeles stock exchange, which closed four months ago following the suspension of the larger exchanges, July 30, reopened. There will be no restrictions on trading.

David Fountain, janitor of a church in Sacramento, Cal., in which the body of the murdered schoolgirl, Margaret Milling, was found, admitted he spent a year and a half in Iowa insane asylums and had served five terms in Pennsylvania and Iowa prisons for burglary and safe robbery. Fountain was arrested.

The greatest single cause of commercialized vice is the use of intoxicating liquors, according to a report of the Wisconsin legislative anticvice committee, made after 15 months' investigation and filed with the secretary of state as a public document at Madison.

Harley Beard, aged eighteen, and Wesley Jenkins, aged thirty, a negro, died in the electric chair at the penitentiary at Columbus, O. Both prisoners had been convicted of murder. Beard was found guilty of killing two women and a man, members of the Massie family, on a farm near Ironton.

David Lamar was found guilty in the federal court in New York of impersonating Congressman A. M. Palmer with intent to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co. Lamar was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Seen and Heard in Michigan

Flint.—Leroy Eisenhart was arrested on a charge of taking one of the boxes in which money had been placed for the Belgian relief fund of the Flint board of commerce.

Marshall.—Charles H. Katz had a narrow escape from death when his clothing caught in the shafting of a buzz saw. He jerked himself away, breaking his shoulder. The saw stripped off his clothes.

Marshall.—Leslie Powers, defended by his father, James M. Powers, was acquitted on a charge of burglary in circuit court. Young Powers was charged with breaking into the poolroom of Charles Wilkes in Battle Creek and stealing \$11.

Kalamazoo.—After suffering terribly from lockjaw for three days, Walter Butler died in a hospital here. Two weeks ago, while Butler was at work, his hand slipped and struck a saw. A few days ago his condition became alarming and he was hurried to a hospital.

Bad Axe.—Charles Quackenbush and Elmer Mills, who broke jail, were captured by Deputy M. J. O'Connor of Owendale near Ashmere, Tuscola county, after a two-day chase. Sheriff McCalley has had a force of about twenty-five deputies on the job. This is Quackenbush's second jail-breaking offense.

Adrian.—The 18 young men who confessed to breaking into the Adrian high school and "stacking" the books were suspended from school for 30 days at a special meeting of the board of education. Superintendent Mickens refused to give out the names of the students, saying: "The boys come from good families and the shame and humiliation of suspension is sufficient without the publication of their names." The boys were also fined approximately five dollars each to pay for damage done.

St. Joseph.—Charles Desmond, chef in a local cafe, shot and instantly killed Henry Smith here when the latter intervened to prevent Mrs. Desmond being shot down by her husband. The murderer fired two shots, both of which pierced Smith's heart. Desmond, known in the city as "Frenchy," was overpowered as he attempted to escape. Desmond had been separated for several weeks from his wife, who had been making her home with the Smith family. Desmond stole a revolver and started for the Smith residence with the avowed intention of killing her. Smith met him at the door and refused to let him in. Desmond at once opened fire.

Charlevoix.—Hunters throughout this section of the state are indignant at the disregard of the game laws by the inhabitants of the north woods during the recent deer hunting season. The use of dogs, which the statutes strictly cover and which for many seasons was watched closely, has been a common occurrence this year, it is alleged, and returned hunters say that dogs could be hired for a slight consideration with a guarantee that the results be satisfactory. Shiners were also employed by many hunters, it is asserted. The shiner is used at night and is a light arrangement which attracts the deer, causing it to be blinded and easily killed.

Lansing.—Figures compiled for his own curiosity by Secretary Martindale show the increase in the use of automobiles in Michigan in the last six years. Since 1909 the number of auto licenses has been on such a jump that so far in 1914 there have been issued almost seven times as many as in the entire year of 1909. The figures follow: 1909, 11,718; 1910, 18,355; 1911, 27,196; 1912, 39,579; 1913, 54,366; 1914 to date, 76,322. Motorcycles began to be licensed in 1910. The figures are: 1910, 1,041; 1911, 1,924; 1912, 3,621; 1913, 5,698; 1914 to date, 6,975. Chauffeurs' licenses indicate a loss during the last year. The figures on these follow: 1910, 2,868; 1911, 3,681; 1912, 3,890; 1913, 4,835; 1914 to date, 4,769.

Lansing.—Although more cases continually are being reported, Secretary Burkhardt of the state board of health, stated that the various epidemics of diphtheria and well under control. In many sections of the state in the last few days schools have been closed because of the disease.

Dr. Edward Godwin of Bay City, the state inspector, who was sent to Crawford county, reported today that although there had been quite a few deaths and nearly 100 cases, he had the situation under control. Two towns in that county, Frederic and Deward, without any medical protection whatever, became badly infected before it was known what was the matter. The spread of the disease there was traced to a lumberjack from Kalkaska county and before the sickness was diagnosed by doctors sent in from the outside, the two towns and 1,500 lumberjacks in neighboring camps were infected or suspected.

Port Huron.—The Grand Trunk has assured Port Huron that the raising of \$113,000 in ten days by citizens as a bonus has insured the replacing of the Block I shops that burned here a year ago. They will be located on the site of the Port Huron Engine & Thresher company's plant.

Ann Arbor.—The women of the university will edit the March number of the Gargoyle, the university humorous publication. The co-ed editors will be Miss Alice Ward, Detroit, editor, and the Misses Margaret Foote of Muskegon and Phyllis Povah of Detroit, associate editors.

FOR BETTER ROADS

BETTER ROADS AND SCHOOLS

Farmers Beginning to See That Education Furnished in One-Room Building Is Not Adequate.

Sooner or later we shall be driven to the centralization of schools in some form, not necessarily to the township school; but we are all beginning to see that the education furnished in the one-room school with ten or twelve pupils on an average, is not what the farmer needs, and costs more than it is worth. Therefore, we take it that we shall be driven to some kind of consolidation. When farmers get around to the point of figuring what their schools actually cost them per pupil per day, and realize the inadequacy of this kind of training to fit their children for farm life, they will remedy it by bunching the schools together.

Before this can be done effectively there must be good roads, roads over which the children can be carried comfortably to a large school where they will have the training that fits them for life, and in the larger schools a training that will take the place of that of the town school, at vastly less expense and less danger to the health and morals of the pupil. To do this we must have good roads, and good dirt roads at that; for nine-tenths of the roads that lead to the schoolhouse and to the country church must be dirt roads.

There are places in some of the eastern states where the children go to school in automobiles. There are others where they go on roller skates, as, for example, where cement roads have been established. As we have often pointed out, it is possible to have a dirt road good throughout most of the year, simply through the use of the road drag after the road has been graded and drained and supplied with culverts and bridges.

There is, therefore, a very close connection between the road drag and education. No law, however, can compel the farmer to use the road drag wisely. They must come to it of their own accord. They must get to a point where it will be a disgrace to any farmer not to drag his road after ev-



A Country Road Near Madison, Wis., Where Native Vegetation Has Been Preserved and More of the Kind Preserved.

ery rain. Most people don't realize yet what a good road can be made in time by the use of the drag, not in one year, nor in two; but if the road is dragged after every rain, it will by and by become so hard and smooth and elastic that it will require a very considerable rain to put it out of condition. Few people realize what a great improvement can be made in the road in even a few months by the use of the drag just as the road is drying off after each rain.

METHOD OF DRAGGING ROADS

Only a Small Amount of Earth Is Moved, Just Enough to Fill the Ruts and Depressions.

I dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and depressions with a thin layer of plastic clay or earth which packs very hard so that the next rain instead of finding ruts, depressions, and clods in which to collect runs off, leaving the surface but little affected.

The drag should be light and should be drawn over the road at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The driver should ride on the drag and should not drive faster than a walk. One round trip, each trip straddling a wheel track, is usually sufficient to fill the ruts and smooth the surface.

Social Advancement.

Good roads always contribute to the social advancement of the community. While the towns and cities are greatly benefited by good highways leading from the country to the towns and cities, rural people are the greater beneficiaries, because farmers not only advance on account of the saving in marketing their products, but they improve their social, educational and religious standing, because of good roads. Really there is no argument for poor roads, nor against building and maintaining good roads.

ACTUAL BATTLE SCENE NEAR YPRES



Detachment of Belgian carbiniers in the environs of Ypres during a desperate engagement, holding an outpost against a raiding squad of German uhlans.

TOLD TO KILL SELF

German Soldier Takes Own Life at Officer's Order.

DISCIPLINE IS MAINTAINED

Correspondent Finds Main Army Kept From Atrocities—Outposts in the Country Are Accused of Committing Abuses.

Chicago.—I have just returned from Montdidier, 15 kilometers (nine miles) east of Roye, writes Gabriel Delagarde to the Chicago Daily News. I gleaned there information which tends to show that, while discipline is severely maintained by the German military authorities in the larger communities, the uhlans and scattered outposts in the country districts have committed outrages. I shall give one story illustrating each phase of this situation.

When the Germans reached Compiègne they found the city almost empty of able-bodied men, there being only women, children and aged persons. There were some cases of pillage, but, generally speaking, the invaders conducted themselves well.

Two Hours to Kill Himself. One Saxon, however, billeted on a house where there was a defenseless young woman, began to court her assiduously. When she resisted his advances he attacked her. She succeeded in escaping and went at once to complain to the commanding officer. The latter accompanied her to the house, where he saw the furniture overturned and every evidence of a violent struggle. The officer turned sternly to the soldier and said:

"I give you just two hours in which to kill yourself. If you are not dead in two hours you will be shot."

A barricade had been erected in the street. The soldier went behind the barricade, fired a revolver bullet into his own head and was buried without ceremony that evening.

While in Montdidier I went, accompanied by a soldier, to interview a young woman whose parents own a large farm close to a village near Roye. She is twenty-five years old and has a sister twenty-four. Her father is old and bent and her mother is about fifty. She has no brothers and

BOXER NOW AVIATOR



Georges Carpentier, champion boxer of France, is now a member of the French flying corps. He is seen in the picture with his prize of war, "Kronprinz," a dog which he captured from the Germans.

all the man employees are in the army.

Thus when about a dozen uhlans came and lodged at the farm there was no able-bodied man to protect the women. The uhlans ate and drank heartily, then began to make remarks which frightened the mother, who ran to hide in the cellar, where she had already concealed her two daughters.

Presently the uhlans began to search the house. One came down the first steps to the cellar and shouted in French:

"See here, madame, were there no woman domestics on this farm? Where are they?"

Terrified, the daughters crouched behind a large barrel. Seeing only the mother the uhlans disappeared and all went away.

AIRMAN FOILS DOUBLE DEATH

Chops Away Caught Bomb From Aeroplane Despite Storm of Lead.

Northern France.—A remarkable feat has earned distinction for the commander of a dirigible who was sent out to destroy with bombs a rail-

STRUGGLE FOR FLAG

French Dragoon Tells of Battle With Germans.

Pomeranian Regiment Makes Desperate Fight to Retain Standard—Sergeant Holds Banner Alone After Comrades Die.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS, (United Press Correspondent.)

Paris.—Although regimental standards are no longer carried in the forefront of the battle, modern methods of warfare have not altogether eliminated those picturesque "fights for the flag" dear to the heart of the novelist and painter. Most of the French and German regiments carry their colors with them, and there have been several desperate fights for these silken trophies, the fiercest recorded being that for the standard of the Sixth Pomeranian regiment, which now hangs in the chapel of the Invalides for the inspection of French sight-seers. The story of its capture is told by a French dragoon whose regiment brought back the trophy.

"Under a heavy shell fire," he said, "our guns supporting the dragoons had to move to another position, and the enemy, thinking that we were in retreat, hurried their advance, the Sixth Pomeranians coming up at the double. Suddenly three large shrapnel shells from their own guns burst over the regiment, doing terrible execution and throwing the whole column into confusion.

"It was the right moment for us, and the dragoons charged home with lances. The Germans rallied and formed into a square, but the volleys they fired were not sufficient to break the charge, and we rode over them. Trampled on by the horses, sabered and transfixed by the lances, the Germans fled in wild confusion.

"One little group, however, was rallied by its officers near a small copse. We did not realize the motive of their resistance until we caught sight of a gold and purple flag fluttering in the breeze. They had rallied to save their flag. We rode up to them and shouted a demand for surrender, but the only reply was a volley which sent 20 horses cantering riderless back to our lines. Our officers ordered a charge in scattering formation, and the gallant little group was ridden down.

"The flag fell from the hands of a German captain who had received a

way junction occupied by the Germans. Descending low after evading the enemy's searchlights, the dirigible dropped three bombs in rapid succession, but the fourth, after its mechanism had been set going, failed to slide from its tube. The dirigible was in danger of being blown to pieces by its own bomb.

However, the commander boldly climbed out on the framework with an ax in his hand. Under the full glare of the searchlights and pelted with bullets he hacked away the tube and its projectile, only just in time. The bomb exploded 300 feet below.

The dirigible was tossed in all directions, but got away safely, and its purpose was fully accomplished.

PRAISED BY THE KAISER

Architects Told Their Work in Time of Peace Is Aid During War.

Berlin, Germany.—Emperor William, in answering a telegram from the Society of German Naval Architects, meeting at Charlottenburg, telegraphed the following:

"Your faithful labor in peace has contributed to our successes hitherto in war. I rejoice in the confidence and intelligence that has directed the activity of German industry, which, in these serious times, has shown itself strong in support of the fatherland.

"May the Lord God continue to vouchsafe the success of our arms and the fatherland!"

STRUGGLE FOR FLAG

terrible saber gash across the head. It disappeared for a moment in a turmoil of horses and struggling men, and then we saw it again waved defiantly by a German sergeant, who with three other men fought themselves free. They retreated shoulder to shoulder a few yards, and then, with his back to a tree, the old sergeant was left alone with the flag. But he sank to the ground a moment later, his chest transfixed by a lance. He was a brave man.

"When we brought the flag back we saw in golden letters across its torn and blood-stained folds the words, 'Champigny 1871.'"

FRENCH BOY SCOUT



The French boy scouts are playing a prominent part in the war. They are filling the gaps at home left by their elders. The picture shows one of the scouts guarding the railroad tracks.

IMPOSSIBLE TO PLEASE ALL

Mexican Fable Has a Moral That is Worth Some Little Consideration.

Here is a story with a moral which is a popular favorite in Mexico: "Juan," said the father, "I will die pretty soon. All I can leave you is the little burro and a single bit of good advice. This is 'never attempt to have people satisfied with your conduct.'"

"Why?"

"Come and see."

The boy began to walk; then came the burro, and behind the old man.

"How stupid," the men said. "Why do they not ride on the burro? No doubt the burro will ride on them tomorrow."

Both the old man and Juan heard this. Then the old man said:

"Now look here, my son: Jump on the burro and I will drive him."

They reached another town. People who saw them exclaimed: "The old man must be crazy and the boy is a 'sin verguena.'"

"Did you hear that?" the old man questioned.

"Yes, father."

"Well, now I will ride the burro and you will drive him."

Another town was reached. Three men were passing by and one of them said: "Never in my life did I see such a man; he is riding on the burro and lets the poor little boy march on foot. That is atrocious."

"Did you hear that?"

"Yes, father."

"Well, never from now on try to have people satisfied with your conduct."

"All right, jump on the burro and we will both ride home."

They followed another trail, and on their road they met a number of people who came in the opposite direction, each one on a burro. Upon seeing the old man and his son riding the burro they exclaimed: "These must be savages. When shall we have a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals? Look at that stupid old man and his son riding together on that poor burro!"

"Did you hear that?"

"Yes, father."

"Well, never from now on try to have people satisfied with your conduct."

Extraordinary Skid. One of the most remarkable escapes from sudden death which relieves the grim record of fatal accidents in automobile racing, occurred at Brooklands, the famous English speed course, recently. When approaching a turn at an estimated speed of 119 miles an hour, a tire exploded and the car skidded sideways. For 80 yards the car tore up the track broadside on, and then in quick succession turned two backward loops. By this time the banking of the track at the curve was before the occupants of the car, and up this slope the car ran backward to the very edge. The driver, who had declatched when the car started skidding, suddenly accelerated the engine, the clutch going in with a bang. Strips from the burst tire had become entangled in the chain, locking the right-hand wheel. The sudden acceleration tore these strips away, and down the embankment the car plunged, turning another loop, this time head-on, and dashed off the track, bringing up safely in a plowed ground near by.

Origin of Onyx. When waters charged with carbonate of calcium derived from limestone are allowed to evaporate they deposit their load in the form of sinter, or tufa. This process can be observed at many thermal and "petrifying" springs and also in the formation of stalactites and stalagmites in limestone caverns. In this way large masses of compact carbonate are formed, some of them of great beauty. The so-called "onyx marbles," of which the Mexican "onyx" is a familiar example, are formed in this way. Some rock of this class is stalagmatic, in caverns, and some of it is formed by springs. Its variations in color and texture, to which its ornamental character is largely due, are commonly produced by impurities or inclusions, such as oxide of iron, or even mud and clay.—United States Geological Survey.

Not From West Indies. Some time ago the teacher of a public school was instructing a class in geography, and when it came time to hand out a few questions she turned first to Willie Smith.

"Willie," said she, "can you tell me what is one of the principal products of the West Indies?"

"No, ma'am," frankly answered Willie, after a moment's hesitation.

"Just think a bit," encouragingly returned the teacher; "where does the sugar come from that you use at your house?"

"Sometimes from the store," answered Willie, "and sometimes we borrow it from the next door neighbor."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Travel de Luxe. "Did you climb any mountains while you were abroad?"

"No; we didn't run across any mountains we could climb in an automobile."

Circumstantial Evidence. "I see the Turks have proclaimed a blanket war."

"Then they must be preparing for a winter campaign."

Good Reasons. "Why did you throw up that job I got you as collector for Jones?"

"Why, hang it, I owed money to about all the men he sent me to dun."

FARM REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS

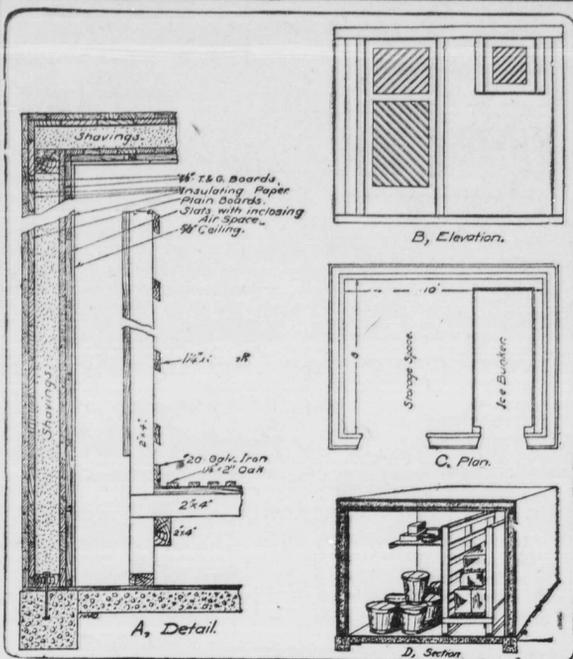


Diagram Showing Cross Section and Details of Construction of Farm Refrigerator—A, Detail of Wall Construction and Ice Bunker—B, Front Elevation—C, Floor Plan—D, Sectional View.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of constructing a refrigerator or an ice chest is small in comparison with economic returns and the comfort they offer the farmer. They are even of greater importance in the country than in the city, although many of our rural population do not avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the luxury of ice.

The United States department of agriculture in a farmer's bulletin (No. 475) on "Ice Houses" outlines the manner of construction of a farm refrigerator large enough to meet the requirements of a well-equipped farm for the storage of butter, eggs and fresh meats and for chilling fruit in small quantities.

This refrigerator can be constructed in a cellar, in the lean-to of an ice house, or in any other farm building where convenient and suitable protection can be provided. If none of these alternatives is possible the refrigerator may be constructed as an independent building. If built as a separate structure the same care in the choice of a site should be exercised as in choosing the location of an icehouse. The construction is shown in detail in Fig. 1. The essential feature is a well-insulated room containing an ice rack, drip pan and drain. This refrigerator is 8 by 10 feet and has a floor space 6 by 8 feet available for the storage of produce.

Such an arrangement will require about 100 tons of ice during the year, but it can be used to hold eggs and butter over the season of abundant production. A supply of fresh meat can be kept by such means in localities where distributing wagons are not run, and even where a local supply is available the producer can arrange to supply his table at wholesale rather than retail prices by killing his own sheep, pigs or veal. Instances are known where an equipment of this sort has paid for itself in a single season through the advance secured by holding the egg output for only 60 days. Dealers purchase and store eggs while they are most abundant and dispose of them during the season of less abundant production at an advanced price. A well-constructed and well-handled refrigerator of this kind on the farm will enable the producer to keep this profit at home.

Construction of Ice Chest. Where a less expensive cooler is desired an ice chest will be found to serve a useful purpose. Such a chest can be made from two boxes, one 12 inches longer and wider than the other and 6 inches deeper. If the inner box is 2 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 3 feet long, the outer box should be 3 feet wide, 4 feet long and 30 inches deep. The inner box, which should be made of matched white pine or cypress, should be lined with zinc and provided with a drip pipe in the bottom near one end and a metal grating 12 inches from that end, so as to make a case in which to store a block of ice. A layer of 6 inches of cork dust or dry white pine shavings should be placed in the bottom of the larger box after it has been lined with waterproof building paper. Place the smaller box on the layer of insulation, making provision for the drain, and then pack the same insulating material tightly in the space between the outer and the inner box. Fit a board over the packing between the boxes so as to cover the edge of both. Then hinge a thick, well-insulated cover to the entire top of the chest. The joints can be made tight by weather strips and felt. The cover should be provided with a counter weight and a good ice-chest hasp to hold it in place.

How to Make Ice. Where there are no ice ponds block ice can be made easily by allowing water to freeze in cans of heavy galvanized iron provided with a heavy band-iron or wire re-enforcement around the top. Any tinsmith can make such cans. The cans should be of the dimen-

sions of a standard cake of ice; that is, 22 inches square at the top, the bottom being somewhat smaller so as to make the sides of the can slightly flaring, and the depth to be 22 or 32 inches as desired. As soon as settled cold weather comes arrange the cans on a level plat of ground or on a level platform near the well or other water supply. Fill the cans with clear, fresh water, and when a sufficient thickness of ice has formed to permit them to be turned over, even if the shell of ice is not more than 1½ or 2 inches thick, pour a quart or two of boiling water over each upturned can to loosen it from the shell of ice. This will give a hollow shell of ice about 2 inches thick on the bottom, which was formerly the surface of the water in the can, 1½ inches thick on the sides, and with only a thin shell on the top, which was at the bottom of the can.

Remove this shell carefully from the can, break the thin ice over the top and remove all but about 2 inches of the water in the cavity. Place the shell of ice in an exposed but well-shaded situation and as rapidly as the water in the shell freezes add a few quarts at a time until the entire cavity is filled and a solid block of ice is produced. In this way, with 15 to 25 cans, the necessary supply for a farm can be secured at small cost in a few days, the time depending, of course, upon the weather conditions and the number of cans in operation. If the cans are carefully handled they should last several years. The ice obtained in this way will be pure—free from vegetable growth, which sometimes damages pond and river ice. Because of its superior quality such ice will justify the construction of a building which will permit its being stored without the use of sawdust or shavings. A building constructed after the plan suggested is described in the United States department of agriculture's farmer's bulletin (No. 475) on "Ice Houses, which is furnished by the department for the asking.

The home ice supply is sometimes obtained by using a combination of natural and artificial means. Where an elevated water tank is at one's command a line of pipe can be carried to perforated pipes placed on the ceiling of the ice house, and during freezing weather the pressure from the tank can be used to carry water through the perforated pipes to be sprayed into the storage chamber as long as freezing continues. By careful use of this plan on cold nights and during freezing days a supply of ice can be built up in place. The protection of such a supply is the same as that of ice cut and stored in the usual manner.

Little Leaks Around Farm. Numerous Small Things Cut Down Farmer's Profits—Many Are Easy to Avoid or Prevent.

(By C. E. DAVIS.)

Here are some of the farm leaks—rickety gates and slip-shod bars; tumbledown fences; no shed for cows on a rainy day; no shed for turkeys on a hot one; ashes thrown in a pile to leach; cabbage leaves left to rot in the patch when cows are near; hog manure left to wash away for years; old boards and big apple trees limbs hauled away as waste instead of putting them on the wood pile for fuel; dish water and soap suds thrown aside instead of on the garden; using good farm papers for waste instead of exchanging or saving to read over; wagons and plows left unsheltered; and turkeys allowed to roost on fences or in trees.

Purchase Breeding Stock. Now is the time to purchase your new breeding stock while the surplus poultry is being sold.

Demand for Horses. The demand for good saddle horses is increasing.

THE GLADSTONE DELTA

CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

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CUTTING REMARKS

Apples will not do well in Ishpeming.—Iron Ore. How about snowballs? They say the kaiser lost 100,000 men in Poland last week, but then he has Lodz more.

Onward, Christian—Mohammedan Buddhist-Shinto-Brahmin soldiers!—Columbia State.

Europeans could with difficulty have framed an American Tariff which would have served their purposes better than the Underwood act.—Des Moines Capitol.

Says that herald of optimism, the Christian Science Monitor, "Days of Soft Soap Now Past." Probably viewing the Michigan gubernatorial returns.

There are eleven states where women vote—certainly enough for any woman to achieve emancipation if she is willing to emigrate.—F. H. C. in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It is stated that the new war tax applies even to marriage certificates, which must have a ten cent stamp neatly attached thereto. The license, however, goes at the same old price.

Now the government is warning the public against pretended cures of the foot and mouth disease. About the most enterprising and vigilant people in America are the quacks.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The American people are not consciously unjust or ungenerous, but they know what they want when they need it; and that something just now is better times.—Colonel George Harvey, the original Wilson man.

Pork isn't going to sell any higher just because a lot of fellows in Arizona are going into the blind pig business.—Hancock may have an overall factory; if the tonnage tax on copper goes into effect it will need it as overalls will be the popular dress in that section.—Iron Ore.

At the request of the physicians of Negaunee, the city council has voted \$150 for free diphtheria antitoxin. It is declared that the high cost of the remedy causes many to go without a sufficient quantity, at great risk of life. The city is able to purchase at a great reduction.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison. The greatest war in history is meat for the Free-Trade party in this country, but it is poison for poor Belgium. It will cease to be meat for Free-Traders when the war shall have come to an end. Yes; they will then pass away.

Says the Marquette Chronicle, discussing the primary and proposed alterations, "Section five is the really important section, as it provides for the convention endorsement of all candidates remercitorious comedy skit, "The Mautown Minstrels, for the last time." We have long feared some such doings in a hot campaign.

It is a matter for congratulation that some of the Congressmen who voted to admit England into a species of joint partnership in the use of the Panama Canal were defeated at the polls. Fifty four of them were thus punished for preferring federal patronage to the interests of their country. They should never again have an opportunity for being guilty of a similar act of political treachery.—Irish World.

Mayor Gaffney of Crystal Falls has instructed the fire department to station three firemen in uniform in the city auditorium at every entertainment held. The firemen are not under pay from the city but it follows that from their official position they are admitted to the entertainments free. The men are stationed there as a preventative of any stampede each as occurred at Calumet and other places.

The Soo last Wednesday voted to build a \$150,000 high school, by 490 to 119 votes. This will check the dire possibility of its graduates being rejected by institutions of higher learning, as suggested by the News. From that journal's report of Gov. Osborn's latest travelogue, wherein it is stated that the Pacific ocean covers more than two-thirds of the earth's surface and is commonly thought to touch the east coast of Africa, this would seem a reasonable apprehension.

If you realize that millions are literally faced with starvation, that children are still crying for food, shelterless women dragging their weary way to help, that aged men are homeless and shivering—and this despite all that is being done—you will give before Christmas and give liberally. It is estimated to date that all the help subscribed in America and it has been very liberal—including the aid of the wealthy Rockefeller Foundation—does not average more than a few cents for each destitute Belgian—enough to buy food for a few days!—Henry Clews.

Gladstone, Schoolcraft county, has the lowest death rate of any city in the state, the rate being given as 3.5.—Soo News. When you say we belong to Schoolcraft county—smile.

REYNARD'S THANKSGIVING DAY

Several days ago the Soo Hardware company dressed up one of its display windows to represent a forest scene. On a stump they placed a big owl and some distance away had a young fox chained to a post. For some time the fox and owl seemed to get along first rate—didn't seem to notice each other, in fact. But Mr. Fox is a wary gentleman, and it is probable that while he was putting in the time as a special attraction he was "watchfully waiting" for an opportunity to start something. On Thanksgiving day his time came. Along in the afternoon Mr. Owl became nervous and began prowling around to see what he could see. Because he was blind in one eye, and because owls can't see much in daylight, what he could see wasn't much, of course. Eventually he got within striking distance of the fox, and suffice it to say, Mr. Owl has been gathered to his long list of ancestors. One more fox has added one more victory to his long list. And all the while Patrolman Charles Reiger stood by, unable to prevent the tragedy because of the big glass window.—Soo News.

MINK, OTTER, MARTEN WANTED

We pay double fur value for live un-injured animals. Ten dollars each paid for Doe Mink. Traps and Shipping Crates furnished. (Stamp)

33-40 COL. GEORGE FISH, De Tour, Mich.

Homestead Notice

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE, MARQUETTE, MICH. December 7th, 1914

Notice is hereby given that Frederick W. O'Connor of Nahma, Michigan, who on May 15, 1911, made homestead application, No. 6249, for W_{1/2} of S_{1/2} and SW_{1/4} of NE_{1/4}, section 8, Township 40 N., Range 19 W., Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before County Clerk at Escanaba, Michigan, on the 20th day of January 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ferris N. Summerbell, of Nahma Michigan James Person Cameron " " William McClincy " " Joseph Lambert " "

OZRO A. BOWEN Register.

Homestead Notice

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH. November 9, 1914

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Kaimula of Rock, Michigan, who, on October 19, 1909 made Homestead Application, No. 6262, for North half of Southwest quarter and Northwest quarter of Southeast quarter Section 36, Township 43 N., Range 24 W., Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the County Clerk of Delta county at Escanaba, Michigan, on the 22nd day of December 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Hawlock H. Currie, All of Turin Michigan Carl Anderson " " Charles Sihvola " " Esa Halmooja " "

OZRO A. BOWEN Register.

Homestead Notice

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH. November 9th 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Seppala, of Rock, Michigan, who, on October 14th 1909, made Homestead Application, No. 6261, for South half of Southeast quarter and South half Southwest quarter, Section 36, Township 43 N., Range 24 West, Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before County Clerk of Delta Co. at Escanaba, Michigan on the 22nd day of December 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Hawlock H. Currie, All of Turin, Michigan Carl Anderson " " Charles Sihvola " " Esa Halmooja " "

OZRO A. BOWEN Register.

Execution Sale

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, dated the fifth day of November, 1914, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, State of Michigan, in favor of Claus Brodine and Oscar Brodinevs, the real estate of Walter Brodine hereinafter more particularly described, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did, on the sixth day of November, 1914, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Walter Brodine in and to the following described real estate: Lots numbered fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of block numbered (7) of the Marble addition to the City of Gladstone, Delta County, Michigan according to the recorded plat thereon on file or of record in the office of the Register of deeds in and for Delta County, subject however, to a mortgage given by said Walter Brodine, defendant, to one John W. Johnson, recorded in Liber Four of Mortgages in and for said Delta county. All of which, I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court house in the City of Escanaba in said County, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the said County of Delta, on the 28th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this sixth day of November A. D. 1914. GEORGE CURRAN, Deputy Sheriff. GLENN W. JACKSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. Business Address, Gladstone, Michigan

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

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, 833 Mary St. 9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT CUT GLASS

makes one of the finest. I have on display many of the best designs and offer them all at a very low profit.

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.

Good form

Outfits For the Maids.
"The mistress is known by the maids that she keeps," said a critic, and he wasn't far wrong, for certainly the appearance of her maids does count for a great deal with a model mistress, and she selects their outfits with the greatest care.

There are many little niceties in outfits of the kind which are known only to those women who pride themselves on being particular about such things—for instance, the little touch of black, usually in the form of loops of narrow black velvet ribbon, which distinguishes the cap of the waitress or lady's maid, and the gophered edges and long ties of the cap for the children's nurse.

Caps For Maids.
These caps for the maids are just little oval or three cornered affairs of swiss and lace and are quite inexpensive, but how much they do add to the trimness of their wearer's appearance! One of the prettiest of them is a demure little Priscilla cap of white lawn.

Among the white aprons there are some extremely attractive styles. There are the white lawn princess aprons, with straps and bibs of embroidery. The Gibson aprons are very pretty, with the bretelles extended over the shoulder and the plain straps. If you want your waitress to have one of the newest things in aprons get her an apron of shadow plaid dimity, with a ruffle of sheer embroidery. Some smart looking models have shoulder straps formed of inch wide beading, finished on both edges with inch wide embroidery. The embroidery is sewed perfectly flat on the beading, so that the strap launders perfectly.

Gingham aprons are not the ungainly looking garments that they used to be, for now they are made in princess style and gored so that they fit snugly. Nothing can be neater in appearance than the long princess apron with the slight flare at the bottom and the two big curved pockets.

Neatness in Dress.
The gingham all over apron with sleeves is fine for the girl who has to do duty as both cook and waitress, as sometimes happens, for this apron can be slipped on over the white one when the kitchen work is being done and then doffed in an instant when waiting on table is the task in hand.

As to the dresses for the maids, the very neatest are those of black sateen. Mohair is more expensive, but sheds the dust easily and keeps its lines well. In lighter weight materials there are pretty blue chambrays and clean looking percales.

Collars and Cuffs.
The pattern of the collars and cuffs that the maids shall wear is largely a matter of personal preference. The lawn collars and cuffs are always in good style. They come with both the plain hemstitched and the embroidered edges. The stiff turnback cuffs are still extensively used, but the straight three inch cuff with just the one fastening and a little flap inside to fasten it to the sleeve is a much better model and seems to be rapidly gaining favor.

The bishop collars opening in back have two buttons. The turndown collars, which many maids prefer because they are so much cooler, are neat. They come with both the round and pointed corners.

Comfortable shoes are a most necessary part of a maid's outfit. These shoes should be soft and pliable.

Improving the Voice.
A really important fact in life the speaking voice plays, though apparently few women realize it. Many of us cringe when a friend speaks, and even if we know how the defect of the disagreeable voice can be remedied few of us have the courage to mention it.

From the educational point of view the matter seems grossly neglected. It is not such a difficult matter to learn to speak at the right pitch. One can learn to do so and become unconscious of it after a little. Self consciousness which expresses itself in a voice which sounds as if one is "elocuting" all the time is almost as objectionable as the natural squeak. If voice training could be included in the ordinary curriculum of the school the Americans would be a much pleasanter speaking nation.

Voices that are naturally harsh, metallic or nasal can be greatly improved by private study. Speaking exercises to the piano are a wonderful help, and for this purpose any book of singing exercises may be chosen, and the tonic so-fa or the five vowels, in conjunction with various consonants, are spoken instead of sung on one note at a time. Modulating and placing the voice in such a manner as to carry well across a large space can also be achieved with careful practice. To study this an excellent method is to stand at the end of a room and read out loud, forming each word carefully and well from the lips, taking care not to let the voice drop back in the throat at the ends of the sentences.

How few people can whisper properly! It is often merely a husky creak or quite inaudible. The secret of a clear whisper is to drop the voice as low as it will go and speak with the lips, the lip movement helping to convey nearly as much as the actual sound.

I SHOULD WORRY

If I thought that business would never "pick up." But things will mend and worry rusts a man out. If you feel worried come in for lubricators, emollients and mellowers. They come in wood and glass and it is as easy to drink them as to fall down a well. The results are instant; the pain and worry leave you at once and you are happy again.

Sold only by
AUGUST LILLQUIST
905 DELTA

Christmas is drawing near and we are getting on hand the finest

Meats, Poultry

and miscellaneous kitchen necessities in Delta county. We shall be pleased to serve you promptly and well.

OLSON & ANDERSON
PHONE 9
717 Delta Avenue.

FRANKLY, friends, you are missing some splendid things in canned goods if you pass our newly stocked line by. Our shelves are loaded with a wide variety of first class tins for your selection.



There are peaches and pears and tomatoes and corn and soups and many other things, all purchased from entirely reliable houses. Certainly we wouldn't recommend these canned goods unless we thought they were fine.



ELOF HANSON
GROCER—PHONE 48

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

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

POINTERS ON PRINTING
BY PROFESSIONAL PUBLICISTS

You can clothe the selling thoughts you send to your customers in shoddy garb, but unless your customers are lacking in judgment the thoughts will not create too favorable an opinion of themselves or their sender.—The Ambassador.

A successful printing business must have for a basis an idea in which both printer and consumer can find a basis of contact—this can only be found in absolute confidence.—The Acorn.

The wideawake printer broadens your horizon, makes it possible for you to select and have turned out a much superior class of advertising.—Brains and Ink.

Advertising is the mirror that reflects your business. It depends upon the quality whether it gives a true or distorted reflection.—Ad-Points.

It is not so much what you pay for printing as what you get for what you pay.—Ad-Points.

THE GLADSTONE DELTA
INTELLIGENT PRINTING.

EMPTY MARKETS TURN TO AMERICA

Europe Will Need Our Help, Says President in Message to Congress—Ships Our Greatest Need—New Tasks and Duties Imposed on United States by the War.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The necessity for legislation to provide for transportation of our commerce by sea was strongly urged by President Wilson in his message to congress today. The president pointed out that the markets of the greater part of the world are empty and that ours is the duty to supply the needs not only of the countries of Europe, but also of the countries which hitherto have looked to Europe for their supplies. The message in part follows:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. We face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do, many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

If it is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action.

We Need Ships.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate:

I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record

of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade. I very earnestly hope that the congress will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet.

Economy is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not miserly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy.

It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles, and institutions. And that is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Fear No Nation.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and

of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others that we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. The National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

Ships Our Natural Bulwarks.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misled. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

Great Duties of Peace.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

by a fern filled with chirping insects, known throughout Japan, whence they came, as "walking sticks." The menu was arranged in keeping with the decorations. There were, of course, eels and frogs' legs. There was a "Bronx Zoo salad," which was full of mystery, even to the guests, because the ingredients were not revealed. But the most peculiar dish of all was porcupine steak. The average husband is a silent partner.

GERMAN FORCES IN CITY OF LODZ

Important Polish Town Captured by the Troops of the Kaiser.

VICTORY A BIG ONE, BUT ITS COST HAS BEEN HEAVY.

Stupendous Casualties on Both Sides—Germans Are Expected to Move on Warsaw at Once—No Official Statement Issued From Petrograd.

London, (Dec. 7.)—According to a wireless dispatch from Berlin early this morning official announcement has been made by the main headquarters of the army that the Germans occupied Lodz in Poland on Sunday.

This would indicate that the Germans have gained almost thirty miles on both flanks between the Vistula and the Warthe rivers.

No word has been received from Petrograd concerning the reported German success.

In the absence of any official contradiction of the German claim, the statement from Berlin is being accepted as a fact here.

The Germans, if the statement be finally verified, must be credited with winning the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. But they have paid the price, for it is estimated that the Germans lost in this battle close to two hundred thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Capture Means Much.

When the total killed, wounded and missing on both sides are made out the loss will be 1,000 men for every day of the year. It would be like the wiping out of the city of Washington. The gigantic German sacrifices show that it is their aim to hold the north-west section of Poland at any cost. So strong is their present position it would mean an equal if not a greater sacrifice on Russia's part to push them back to the frontier.

Not only was the battle the greatest in history, but the prize is momentous. The capture of the city of Lodz means to the victor the control of the most important railroad in Central Russian Poland—a railroad leading straight to Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, whose conquest is the object of the German strategy in the East.

Military observers find the news of today from Berlin difficult to reconcile with reports sent from the front in Poland as late as Friday of last week. A correspondent of the London Daily News, telegraphing from Berlin, sends the following dispatch descriptive of the continued success of the Russian arms at that time:

"The fighting near Lodz was marked by many stirring episodes. The Novoe Vremya correspondent, Alexander Ksiunin, says daring attacks by Siberian cavalry will be commemorated in history.

Germans Burned Alive.

"The forest between Erzeszyn and Kurpin is a continuous German graveyard. One Russian regiment, which had already won renown early in the war, charged a howitzer battery. The center broke before the hellish fire, but nothing could arrest the onrush of the flanks. They were cut down by the gunners or captured.

"The howitzers cleared a way for the infantry. How unexpected and terrible was this joint attack appeared from the village of Kurpin, where the maddened German soldiers, seeking refuge, were burned alive when the Russian shells set the huts afire."

Information of a reliable character regarding the developments in the battle around Lodz is lacking owing to delays in transmission of messages because of the storms, which have interrupted communication. But it is known that as late as last Thursday the Germans, having failed to pierce the Russian center, had commenced, with the aid of considerable reinforcements, another attempt to envelop the Russians on both flanks.

In this effort the fighting developed strongly at Ilowe, to the north of Lodz, and at Petrokow, to the south of the city now reported fallen.

Both of these positions are much in advance of those just reported to have been held by the Germans, and their presence there indicated rapid advance, threatening Lodz even at that time.

These two positions also are on the main roads to Warsaw. With the two main high roads and the railway line held by the Germans, Warsaw would appear to be in imminent danger of investment.

London still accepts the situation with reserve, preferring to await official advices from Petrograd.

Engagements in France.

London, Dec. 3.—The right wing of the French army defeated the Germans all along its front in several violent engagements along the Meuse

WORK ON NEW SUBMARINES

German Dockyards Busy Constructing Fleet With Which to Cope With the British Navy.

London.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen the Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"Realizing Great Britain's preponderance in dreadnaughts, work at the German dockyards is being concentrated on the construction of submarines and aircraft and also on what

are called floating batteries.

"The German theory appears to be that the British fleet can only be beaten by launching against it huge submarine and air attacks. "About one hundred thousand fugitives from East Prussia have been sent to Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover and more than double this number of fugitives are being cared for in the interior of Germany, a majority of them being without work or food. "Arrangements have been perfected for their proper care."

The midnight communique from Bordeaux states that this is the only official news the war office has to relate, but unofficial reports, coupled with the afternoon official statement, convey details of furious engagements being fought by vast numbers in Flanders, where the battle of the Yser has been resumed with increased vigor, and north of Arras, where the Germans are making desperate efforts once more to make good their vow to break through to Calais by December 10.

The Germans anticipated a concerted forward movement by the allies in northern France by making spirited attacks themselves, which so far have met with no success. The attack extended north or less along the whole line, but was concentrated principally to the north of Ypres and on toward Dixmude.

In the dark hours before dawn yesterday a large force of the Germans crossed the flooded waters of the Yser by means of big broad rafts. The venture was a desperate one, but not a man who set out could have been ignorant of the fact that death almost certainly was awaiting him.

The rafts were punted through the shallow waters in almost dead silence and in utter darkness. Each carried fifty to sixty men and some of them were equipped with rapid fire.

In preparation for dawn, a further fleet of rafts drawn by motor boats was waiting on the German side of the muddy waters, but the plot was discovered and when daylight arrived the artillery of the allies met the advancing Germans with devastating effect.

Yet, in spite of their losses, these Germans, brave even to madness, still essayed the crossing. They were partly covered by a heavy cannonading from their field artillery and until midday the Germans persisted in the plan.

French Take Vermelles.

German official admissions of the French occupation of Vermelles, between Lens and Bethune in northern France, announced early last week in the French official statements, indicate to experts here abandonment of the German plan to make the drive to Calais through this corridor to the north of Arras, because the German war office since the beginning of the war has studiously omitted mention of the progress of the Germans was vital to their strategy.

The belief is now general among the competent military observers that the "march to Calais" will be attempted from a point to the south of Ypres if at all.

British Hold Town.

The past three days have been marked by successes for the allies on this section of the front, with the exception of the battle around Weidenreft, on the outskirts of Lange-marck, northwest of Ypres, where the Germans have effectively resisted the French attacks.

One of the most notable gains was made by the allies to the east of Possele, in the region about the ferryman's house, where the German field fort was reported destroyed today. This is the first really firm footing the British have been able to gain on the right bank of the Yser. The failure of the German counter-attacks in an effort to regain the lost stronghold, together with the reduction of the fortified position from which they had conducted their operations, speaks volumes for the firmness with which the British have established themselves.

Berlin Official Statement.

Berlin (by wireless to London), Dec. 6.—Main army headquarters reports:

The Germans have evacuated Vermelles, to the southeast of Bethune. Buildings were destroyed according to prearranged plan to prevent the unnecessary loss of life through bombardment by the French artillery. We occupied prepared positions in the rear, which prevented the enemy from following.

French reinforcements unsuccessfully attacked again to the west and to the southwest of Altkirk, suffering heavy losses.

There is no other change in the western theater of operations.

Italy's New Position.

By C. F. BERTELLI. Bordeaux, Nov. 26.—A secret arrangement has been made by Great Britain and Italy, I am informed in authoritative circles here, whereby Italy will throw 500,000 men into Egypt if Turkey's army menaces Cairo. Italy will take this step, it is added, for the protection of her interests in Tripoli.

Ostend Reported Burning.

Dunkirk, Dec. 6.—Ostend is reported on fire. This is believed to have been caused either by the bombardment from the allies' ships off the coast or by the act of incendiaries.

Turks Defeat British Near Batun.

Constantinople.—Defeat of a British landing force and an advance to within less than twenty miles of Batun is claimed in an official statement, which says: "A British landing force between the Tigris and Suwaya, which attempted to take the Turkish position, was repulsed with heavy loss," the statement asserts. "Our troops captured a machine gun and considerable ammunition."

GERMANY'S GUNS ADVANCE LINES

KAISER'S ARMY PERILED WEEK AGO, CAPTURES LODZ AFTER CUTTING UP FOES.

PUSH ATTACK TOWARD SEA

Advance of Two and a Half Miles Toward Channel Is Admitted by Paris Dispatch.

Paris, Dec. 8.—German guns have been established at a point just south of Nieuport and Monday their servers directed a vigorous cannonade against Oost Dunkirke, two and one-half miles to the west of Nieuport. This is the first time the enemy's guns have found a target so far west of the Yser at this northern extremity of the allies' line. The allies are continuing their attacks against the positions still retained by the Germans on the left bank of the Yser from Dixmude north to Nieuport with considerable success, although these efforts have not yet forced the dislodging of the invaders.

The positions the Germans occupy are so isolated and they are held by such small numbers that the fighting over their possession is more or less of the caliber of skirmishes. Unofficial estimates that the loss of the enemy along the Yser line have been severe. Not only on the Ypres front, but all along the battle line to the Argonne region, the allies are pressing the offensive.

On what during the battle of the Alsne was the allies' left—the region between the Somme and the Oise, extending to the north of Arras—the fighting has been so severe as to be productive of frequent changes in the situation.

Russians Admit Defeat.

Petrograd, Dec. 8.—The Russians admit today that the Germans have captured and hold Lodz.

The Germans have succeeded in western Poland in tactics which failed on the Franco-Belgian frontier. They have thrown dense masses of troops against the Russian center and by successive shocks battered down the Russian defenses.

Gen. Mackensen's German army which ten days ago was reported to be surrounded, cut off and about to be captured or destroyed by Russians, thirty miles west of Lodz, not only heaved its way out of the Russian investment, but made a counter attack on the Russian position north of Lodz, and with bull-like rushes, swept down that city. The terrible momentum of the German avalanche turned the Russian position and captured the city. It is impossible to obtain details. Undoubtedly Marshal von Hindenberg succeeded in getting German reinforcements over from the western front at the right moment.

Russian military experts say the German field marshal used thirteen army corps, about 550,000 men, in taking of Lodz and pushing back the Russian center. The Russians lost few guns. The battle line extended from Ilowo, north northeast of Lodz, to Szezerzof, southwest of Lodz, seventy to eighty miles, the line curving sharply toward the west.

Russians are re-forming their center east of Lodz for the defense of Warsaw. The Russians still hold the important railroad junctions southeast of Lodz.

Germans Helped by Railroad.

While the Russians were steadily advancing on Cracow, the railroad gateway to Vienna, Budapest and central Germany, the Germans by using the wonderful network of strategic railways on the German side of the frontier, were able to deliver troops in such numbers where they were most needed that the Russian center was broken by the German wedge and Lodz taken. The Russians having only a single railroad behind them, could not repulse the attack. Russian military experts say Russian reinforcements at the critical point will undoubtedly prevent the advance of the Germans toward Warsaw.

Emden's Captain to Prison.

London.—Capt. von Mueller of the German cruiser Emden, which was run ashore in the Indian ocean during a fight with the Australian cruiser Sydney, is being brought to England, where he will be confined as a prisoner of war.

British Ship Is Sunk.

Valparaiso.—The British steamer Charcas has been sunk off Port Corral, Chile, by the German transport Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

SNAKES ON DINNER TABLE

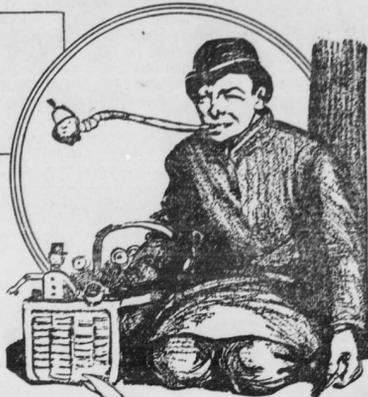
Novel Banquet at Philadelphia in Honor of Curator of Bronx Zoo Startles the Guests.

A score of writhing snakes, one of them more than five feet long, created terror among a quantity of supper guests at Cafe L'Aiglon, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The occasion was a "snake" dinner, given for Dr.

Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the Bronx zoo. The snakes were placed upon the dinner table in a glass receptacle from which they could easily have escaped. When they appeared, several women at nearby tables, not knowing that they were tame, hastily departed.

But the snakes were not alone. There was a large jar of frogs and toads of many strange varieties, that kept the cafe frequenters interested with an undertone of croakings. And the center of the table was occupied

CHRISTMAS AS A SCIENCE



IN THESE latter days, when every branch of human activity has been systematized and we are brought, whether we like it or not, under the spell of scientific management of the smallest business, what is more natural than that we should now be obliged to accept the scientific management of Christmas?

Christmas as a science! How our grandfathers would have gasped at the idea! In their time Christmas was a spontaneous holiday. Christmas eve they hung their stockings on the mantelpiece in full confidence that Santa Claus could find his way through a six-inch stovepipe. Then there was the Christmas tree, with a grandfather to distribute the gifts and a strong force of uncles and aunts to maintain peace among the cousins. And there was skating in the afternoon with the choicest sort of melee to give the finishing touch to the day.

There was no need of science there; it would, in fact, have spoiled the whole thing. But now the spirit of Christmas has changed. We still have our Christmas trees, subject to the regulations of the fire department, but we are really slaves of our Christmas shopping list. From Thanksgiving to Christmas most of us live in an atmosphere of deepening gloom. We have continually hanging over us that dreadful problem of what would be the best thing to give So-and-so, and when we have made a selection our hearts sink at the awful thought that, perhaps, What's-his-name may give the same thing.

It is to relieve this situation as much as possible that science has been called in to our aid. Of course, even science has not yet been able to prevent two people from sending the same gift to one person. But it has been able to display unusual gifts and a larger number of them for our consideration, so that it will be easier to select a present which we may be quite sure another person would not think of. And the greatest advantage of scientific Christmas shopping is the increased speed with which the ordeal may be gone through.

There are two things which have brought about this result. The first is the establishment of exhibits of gifts for children in the schools of the large cities of the country. And the second is the scientific arrangement of gifts for sale in the shops and department stores. On one floor we have a department devoted entirely to toys and other gifts for children; in another place presents particularly suited to men; and elsewhere sections for women and boys and girls. It is all the direct result of the card index and the filing cabinet. You look under the particular heading you wish and you find displayed before you a vast quantity of suitable gifts to choose from.

The object of the school exhibits is not so much to save mothers labor, worthy object though that might be. Nor is it to display the latest and most ingenious products of the toy market. Child welfare is the primary purpose, and there we have another side of the scientific Christmas. It is to save the children from being deluged at the Christmas season with inartistic, unhygienic and useless gifts. Aesthetic and hygienic are words that loom up larger in the vocabulary of the present than that of the past.

And so, although Noah's ark will remain Noah's ark to the end of the world, no twentieth century youngster whose family attends one of these exhibits will feel constrained to suck the paint off Shem, Ham or Japhet. For, lo and behold, they are entirely innocent of the familiar red and green and blue of that unsanitary century we have left behind. The sons of the patriarch and all the animals that "went in two by two" are of reasonably hygienic white wood.

By the same token, dolls will be dolls. For here again the scientific Christmas has produced a change to a more esthetic and hygienic product. Instead of the big rag doll, whose features have been kissed into oblivion by several generations of children, there is a stockinet successor, equally unbreakable, far more beautiful, and absolutely impervious to washing.

For older children one finds marvelous all-wood dolls, again embodying the three important virtues. They are unbreakable, washable and artistic. Their naturalness is evident at a glance, and the visitor is not surprised to learn that they are reproductions of American children modeled by American artists.

And yet, the thought rises, will modern Dorothys and Nancys love these charming creations one whit more than their mothers and grandmothers loved the china and wax dollies who preceded them? There was Henrietta, a gorgeous Parisian, you may remember, whose pink and white loveliness is still a happy memory. Poor Henrietta! She died the victim of a bad small brother who tried the effect of midsummer heat upon her waxen complexion. Then there was Juliet, she of real brown hair that combed and a warm brunette complexion, and a host of others who may have had untold attractions. But you must put them out of your mind in this scientific age. Real hair harbors horrible microbes and complexions do not digest well in small stomachs.

Then there are other suggestions which are the result of the practicality of our time. Housekeeping furnishings, for example, such as tea sets in pewter, cooking utensils in granite and metal, an ironing board and iron which can really be used, and an iron cookstove upon which things can be cooked. In the matter of musical toys, science has gone even further. The pianos for the child of today are marvelous instruments. Alas for the prestige of the tinkly toy of a generation gone by! These have from two to three octaves of the chromatic scale and are accurately tuned "to concert pitch."

But all such marvels cost money and are not likely to avail much for the household where five or six must live on a small income. So it is good to discover a case containing a number of toys at a minimum price. Not one exceeds ten

cents in cost. It is surprising how many attractive things may be had for this money, and the hard-pressed, busy mother, doting grandma, conscientious aunt or inexperienced big cousin is very likely to find there the very thing to buy for Tommy or Ruth.

The scientific Christmas has only begun and before long we will have exhibits for people of all ages and both sexes. As it is, the department stores, by their scientific arrangement and the catalogues and lists of suitable gifts, classified according to ages, have done much toward making even shopping for men a simple matter.

This, however, is a very recent institution. In the old days, a woman went to the large shop, without the slightest idea of what she wanted to buy, and after ten minutes in the crowded, heated aisles, surrounded by thousands of elaborate, alluring, gayly colored possibilities with no apparent order or arrangement, bewilderment and not decision was her portion. Under such conditions, even the most conscientious of them seized the article nearest. She was at the mercy of the saleswoman because she did not know what she had better get or where she could get it.

But the woman's bewilderment was nothing to the man's. He didn't even make an attempt to shop; he simply bought.

But all these things are different now. You get a list of things which such-and-such a store has to offer for man, woman and child of any given age, with the floor on which it may be found indicated, and you have only to walk in calmly and deliberately and purchase it. It is literally an index of the peace and good will which you may wish to dispense. You do all your thinking beforehand and have an opportunity to remember that Mrs. So-and-So's library is furnished in red, and that a Kaiser Sinn vase would be more acceptable than a lamp.

Then when you have made your selection you may make your way to the store with a fairly calm and tranquil mind. Of course, it is crowded with a density which makes progress almost impossible, blazing hot with multitudinous lights and noisy with many clamoring voices, but all that can have no effect on you. You are a scientific shopper and know just what you are going to get and where you are going to get it. Science saves time, money and nerves.

There is another way in which Christmas has become a science and that is in the methods which the big shopkeeper employs to attract the crowds of holiday shoppers. Go into one of their establishments and you cannot fall to see it. They are aglow with light, bright with the colors of unnumbered fabrics and you hear far and near the clash of music from many instruments. That is simply to lure you in and once you are there you see at first nothing but a spectacle of confusion and a conflict of sounds that would make Babel lose caste as a synonym. But if you start to buy what you have come for you will find a remarkable state of order so far as the things offered for sale are concerned. It is not really a store; it's an exposition.

There isn't a man in the world who has a keener understanding of the human makeup than the big shopkeeper. He knows every string of the instrument and plays diligently upon them all. He lures people with advertisements which are wonder stories. He halts the passing crowd in the streets with a windowful of Christmas wax-works, and once they have come inside, whether with a purpose or out of mere curiosity, the machinery is there to hold them fast.

For weeks the designers, decorators, scene painters, dummymakers have been at work devising and constructing some sort of living pictures fraught with the spirit of the Christmas tale. There is the papier-mache church, still and beautiful, with snow-covered trees about it, light shining from the tall windows, men, women and children mounting to the portal, and from away in the inside sanctuary somewhere come the music of a mighty organ and voices singing Christmas carols.

It is expensive, but it impresses the people who enter the store. It is the idea of it all that the hearts of the shoppers be mellowed and the spirit be moved to buy more and still more for the holiday giving. That may seem a little "far-fetched" as you sit at home with a "grouch on" because something went wrong yesterday, or a man you thought was your friend went back on you, but get into one of those stores, where "you can't hear yourself think" of your troubles for the noise, and you will realize that it is really a very clever conception.

Up there before the eyes is an inspiring presentation of the great Unselfishness. And here before you, behind you and on either hand are the goods, just the things for all your kith and kin. It is the shopkeeper's plan that you shall buy while the spell is still on you, while the dim religious light beams out and the Christmas carols burden the air. And you do. You would be less than human if you didn't. You may not think that has anything to do with it, but it has. The shopkeeper would not go to all that expense, you may be sure, if he did not know what results it would bring him.

Even the small street fakers use their wits to sell all they can during the holidays. It is their harvest time of the whole year. And they select the spots on the sidewalks which will be most advantageous for sale of their particular wares. They invent innumerable little devices for the purpose of attracting crowds. They, too, are scientific.

The toyman chooses a spot where the greatest number of children will pass, and spends the day showing the workings of his clockwork vehicles with metallic horses and drivers, his fighting roosters and climbing monkeys, and his automatic animals full of plaintive voice. About the corners where most people pass are stationed the familiar men and women with baby rabbits and beribboned puppies of divers breeds. They know just how to make a woman imbued with the Christmas spirit take pity on the little animals on a cold day and buy them in order that they may have a comfortable home.

The Christmas greens man with his huge boxes of holly and mistletoe, and—more power and less glucose to him—the candy man and something like ten thousand others display their wares from all sides, entice the passing throngs with a hundred little devices, appeal to their sympathy and turn peace and good will into hard cash. To both buyer and seller, from the biggest to the smallest, Christmas has become a science.

CHRISTMAS TREES

From ancient days Christmas trees, lighted with candles, were used in the chancels of English churches. But it has been put on record that the introduction of the modern Christmas trees into England was due to the late duchess of Kent, grandmother to King Edward VII, who was credited with having brought the custom from Germany for the amusement of Queen Victoria when a little girl at Kensington palace.

The Christmas tree by 1846 was undoubtedly established at Windsor; indeed, at that period a perfect plantation appears to have sprung up in the drawing room of the castle. In the newspapers of the time it is recorded that after dinner, at which the principal dish was a noble baron of beef weighing 260 pounds, that occupied many hours in roasting, and at which the band of the Scots Fusiliers discoursed such popular airs as Auber's "Bronze Horse" and selections from "Norma," the queen and the prince, with the royal suite, retired to the drawing room, where, on tables, were gracefully displayed "several imitation fir trees upwards of six feet in height, from the branches of which were suspended a variety of French bonbons and numerous elegant presents for the royal visitors and suites." The trees, we further learn, were brilliantly illuminated with wax tapers judiciously placed among the leaves.

It is not certain, however, that the custom had not been in use for centuries in rural parts of Great Britain.

WHEN CATTLE KNELT IN ADORATION.

Many an awe-stricken group has waited in the chill air to see the cattle fall upon their knees in adoration at twelve o'clock, the hour when Christ was wrapped in swaddling clothes. An honest old Cornwall, England, man, who lived at St. Stephen's Downs, near Launceston, said, towards the close of the eighteenth century, that he once, with some others, made a trial of the superstition. Watching several oxen in their stalls at twelve o'clock at night on the 24th of December, they observed the two oldest oxen only to fall down upon their knees "and make a cruel moan, like Christian creatures."

There is an old print in the British museum in which the oxen in the stable near the Virgin and Child are represented upon their knees, as if in suppliant posture. This graphic representation is, perhaps, the origin of the foregoing superstitious notion.

But more curious than all is an addition to this superstition, to the effect that the brute creation unanimously refused to acknowledge the change of style, from old to new, under the calendar, though on old Christmas day not only would the bees sing their welcome song but the oxen and asses would kneel in their stalls in token of homage. It was also said that to spin on Christmas day caused cattle to go mad and lame.

SOME PEOPLE DO.

"Did I understand you to say that Willoughby enjoys canned prunes?" asked the man who was slightly deaf.

"No," answered the friend; "I said 'canned tunes.' There's no accounting for tastes."

DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW.

"When we were first married you used to admire my clothes, but you only frown at them now."

"But, my dear, your father paid for the clothes you wore when we were first married."

OF POETRY AND POKER

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DWELT ON IN THIS NARRATIVE.

Razor Finally Supplanted the Muse When Full House That Looked So Good Took Back Seat for Four Queens.

When the fourth queen came into El Hillary's hand on the draw, and the sun was just about to appear after an all-night session, and one other man in the party, whom he called "Pardner," showed a disposition to be aggressive in the betting, Mr. Hillary thought the time had come to break up the game, so he bet every dollar that he could muster for the attack.

"Pardner" had entered this exciting period of the game with three jacks in his hand, and he drew two cards. To him were delivered a pair of tens.

"Heigh-ho," said "Pardner" with pardonable exhilaration. "Heigh-ho, the sun is upeth, and jocosm morn standeth tiptoe on yon misty mountain top."

He was feeling poetical, and whatever Hillary bet, "Pardner" would recite a bit of appropriate verse, and increase the sum.

Every one else in the game dropped out for the time. The pot was piled in the center of the ring. In paper, silver, and gold it represented \$33, rather a large sum for that neighborhood, for it was in a bridge builders' camp on the San Gabriel river.

"I'll shoot my last five," said Hillary.

"The roses are red, the violets are blue, here's my five and I'll see you," was the refrain with which the "Pardner" deposited his last "jitney" in the pile, and the time for a showdown came.

"Pardner" did it with much ceremony. He quoted a bit, chortled a bit, and sang a merry lilt as he revealed his hand, the hand he thought was magic with its three jacks and two tens.

Crisply and with businesslike precision, Mr. Hillary laid down his cards.

"Pardner" looked. Only three queens he saw, and then a five-spot and then, by the black skill of the man who invented cards, he saw another queen.

Mr. Hillary dragged in the pot. "Pardner" dragged out his razor. Then started proceedings that were not marked with poetry from "Pardner" or triumph from Hillary. Hillary was in the lead, freighted with wealth which he was jamming into his pockets as he fed. "Pardner" was close behind.

But a dollar bill spilled from the pocket, Hillary stopped just a second too long to recover it, and "Pardner" was upon him.

At the receiving hospital, several hours later, Mr. Hillary had more than twenty inches of cuts treated by the surgeons, and he made a complaint to the police regarding his assailant, whom he knew only as "Pardner," the man who quoted poetry.—Los Angeles Times.

Famous Salt Mines.

The great rock salt mines of Hungary are among the wonders of the world, for the illimitable deposit of practically pure salt enables the workmen to cut it out in heavy blocks, much as marble is quarried, after which it is loaded on trucks and sent to the mills for grinding. Rock salt, it may be said, constitutes the world's principal supply of refined salt, and the Hungarian mines furnish a large portion of this commercial necessity. Underground passages of considerable width, resembling streets, have been cut at regular intervals, and the whole is well lighted. In one of the mines near the Roumanian boundary a large chamber, with benches and seats, has been cut, where occasional gatherings are held, and perhaps in honor of this fact it is known as the "ballroom." Here the colorings are beautiful, the walls of the cavern or hall partaking of the many shades of rare marble and color-grained onyx.

The Privileged Lady.

The kaiser, as all the world knows, is a musician, a poet, a sculptor and a painter—although, of course, his speciality is war.

There is a story about the kaiser and Mme. de Hegerman-Lindenkrone, the brilliant American wife of a Danish diplomat.

The kaiser once, at Kiel, strummed for Mme. de Hegerman-Lindenkrone "Aegir's March," his well-known musical composition. He then showed her a photograph of his painting, "The Last Charge," and a sketch of his statuette, "The Uhlan."

At the end, smiling excitedly, the kaiser looked at the lady.

"Well?" he said.

"So much taste," murmured Mme. de Hegerman-Lindenkrone, whose wit gives her many privileges. "So much taste—and all of it bad."

Musicians Want Good Streets.

The Musicians' union is appealing to the Philadelphia council for the repair of the highways, on the ground that holes in the pavement were extremely dangerous to the members engaged to march through the streets at the head of parades. The appeal describes divers injuries to the band members, "because of falling into the slightest holes, or by having a musical instrument jammed into them, or being compelled to watch such places, and be unable to render the same volume of music."—Ohio State Journal.

Somewhat Changed. A colored man called at Mrs. Baxley's, looking for work. "What is your name?" she asked, after hiring him. "Mah name is Poe, ma'am," was the answer. "Poe!" she exclaimed. "Perhaps some of your family worked for Edgar Allan Poe; did they?" The colored man opened his eyes wide with amazement. "Why—why, ma'am," he said as he pointed a dusky finger at himself, "why, Ah am Edgah Allan Poe!"

To Get Rid of Pimples.

Smear the affected surface with Cuticura Ointment. Let it remain five minutes, then wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing a few minutes. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients quickly clear the skin of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chaps and irritations. For free sample each with 22-p. Skin Book address post card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Respect for Trees.

It is said that the German invaders of Belgium, whatever else they may have destroyed, have been careful not to injure park trees. The cavaliers, so a report goes, are forbidden to tie their horses to trees for fear that the animals will gnaw the bark. Germany was the first nation to apply forestry on a large scale, some of the crown forests having been under scientific management for over a hundred years.

Important to Mothers

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

Once Over.

Barber—Shall I go over it again, sir?
Victim—Oh, no; I heard every word you said.—Boston Truth.

Intended to Be.

"Are you worried over that cipher message?"
"Nay, it is naught to me."



Rheumatism

Just put a few drops of Sloan's on the painful spot and the pain stops. It is really wonderful how quickly Sloan's acts. No need to rub it in—laid on lightly it penetrates to the bone and brings relief at once. Kills rheumatic pain instantly.

Mr. James E. Alexander, of North Ferrisburgh, N.Y., writes: "Many strains in my back and hips brought on rheumatism in the sciatic nerve. I had it so bad one night when sitting in my chair, that I had to jump on my feet to get relief. I at once applied your Liniment to the affected part and in less than ten minutes it was perfectly easy. I think it is the best of all liniments I have ever used."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

At all dealers, 25c.
Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Army of Constipation

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



TYPHOID

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

CANCER

(Tumors, Lupus) cured. No Knife or Pain. All work guaranteed. Free Book. DR. WILLIAM B. 290 UNIVERSITY AVENUE N. E., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 50-1914.

SOMETHING USEFUL FOR XMAS

Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen
 Sold at the best stores most everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply, we will gladly assist you. Illustrated folder on request.
 L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY
 173 Broadway New York

Florida Chicken Farms

5 acres for \$150, \$10 cash, \$5 per month. A proven success. Near the big Jacksonville market. Driving distance from Jacksonville, 5 years development, 700 families now living there; schools, churches, telephones, roads, etc. GUARANTEED by reliable company. Write for literature. JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENT CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

SALESMEN!

Get into the business of selling groceries, paints, oils and stock food. We teach you how to sell restaurants, farmers and the large buyers. No capital required. If you are anxious to earn \$100 to \$500 monthly and become independent, write us at once. The choice territory we have open will be grabbed up quickly. John Seton & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Dept. M, 236 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Book free. High est. references. Best results.

Wisconsin Directory

We Buy and Sell Timothy, Red, White, Alsike and Alfalfa Clovers, Red Top, White, Blue Grass, Peas, Seed Grain, Seed Corn. Ask for prices. Mail samples for bids. Milwaukee Seed Co., 104-106 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HONESTY HAD ITS LIMITS

Woman Desisted Temptation for a Time, But Finally Proved Herself Human.

Somebody on the back platform dropped a bundle. A woman saw it and picked it up. She was an honest woman; nevertheless she opened the package. It contained a waist pattern of very pretty silk. When she saw that she thanked her guardian angel she had been created honest.

"If I had been an ordinary dishonest thing," she told her husband, "I should keep this silk as sure as anything and make it up for myself."

"But since you aren't," said the man, "what are you going to do with it?"

"Oh, take it back to the lost and found department of the store where it was bought. The purchaser will probably inquire for it there."

One evening about two weeks later the woman appeared at dinner in a new waist.

"Hello," said the man admiringly, "seems to me I have seen that before. Isn't it something like the piece of silk you found?"

"It is just like it," sighed the woman. "It is the same piece. I took it to the lost and found department, but I— I couldn't stand it. I went around the next day and asked for it myself."

Getting Double Value.

Senator Sniffensuff likes to get double value out of his cigar. After snipping off the pointed end he generally inserts two-thirds of the weed into his mouth and munches it until all but the lighted end looks like a salad.

One afternoon while Sniffensuff was sitting in front of his hotel a small boy tugged at a corner of his coat.

"What is it, son?" asked the senator, good-naturedly.

Pointing with a small, brown finger, the lad replied:

"If you please, sir, your chew is going out."—Youngstown Telegram.

A Slam.

"Do you believe in dreams?"

"I did till I met you."—Harvard Lampoon.

Modern Dangers.

"Hitch your wagon to a star."

"Then some aviator will run you down."

To Build Strong Children

Supply their growing bodies with right food, so that Brain, and Muscle, and Bone development may evenly balance.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

was originated to supply, in proper proportion, the very elements required by the human body for growth and repair.

To supply children a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast regularly, is to start them on the road to sturdy health.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers.

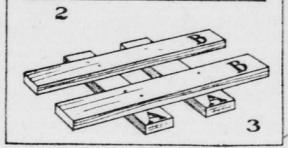
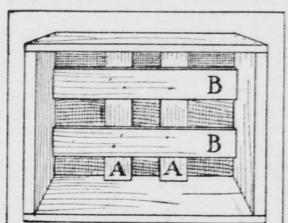
FIXING THE CHRISTMAS TREE

A base for the Christmas tree is one of the simplest things in the world to make when you know how to go about the construction. And you can make one for the home tree that will be every whit as good as one bought. A grocery box and a few box boards, some cloth covering material, a hammer and saw, are all that is required in making the tree base, shown in Fig. 1.

An oblong box 10 inches deep, 22



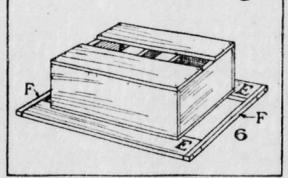
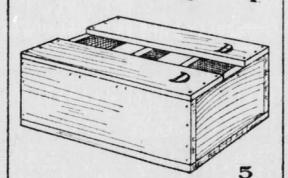
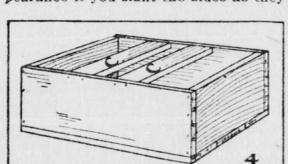
inches wide and 26 inches long was used for this base. Fig. 2 shows the first step in its construction—the forming of a pocket in the bottom of the box to receive the end of the tree. This is made with two pair of boards nailed together crosswise as in Fig. 2. Any boards of narrow widths will do. Cut pair A exactly as long as the inside width of the box, and pair B exactly as long as the inside length of the box. For the end of a tree of medium size, the pocket should measure two and one-half or three inches square. This means that the strips should be placed two and one-half or three inches apart. If the pocket proves to be a bit too large, the end of the tree can be wrapped with a strip



of cloth or paper to make it fit tight. This pocket frame does not require fastening to the box if it is made to fit snugly.

The bottom pocket holds the end of the tree in position. A similar pocket in the top of the box is necessary to keep the tree from toppling over, and this is made by fastening one pair of boards between the sides of the box even with the top edge (C, Fig. 4), then crossing them with a pair nailed to the top of the box (D, Fig. 5).

The base can now be completed by covering it neatly with cloth, but it will have a much more attractive appearance if you slant the sides as they



are slanted in Fig. 1. This is done by nailing a pair of boards to the bottom of the box (B, Fig. 6) so they project beyond the sides and ends as shown, and then nailing strips F to the ends of these boards. The projections of the frame thus formed should be equal. Now, when you cover the box, bring the cloth from the

top down over the edge of the bottom frame, and tack it to the under side. Care must be taken when putting on this covering material to stretch the cloth tightly and evenly. Bring it together at the corners and sew the edges neatly.

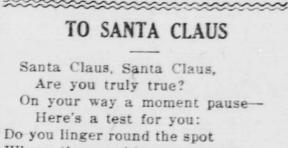
HOME-MADE TRIMMINGS FOR THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

It is lots of fun trimming the Christmas tree with home-made ornaments, much more fun than with the kind you buy in stores, and planning and making tree ornaments that will be both novel and attractive provides interesting work for several days.

In the illustrations below are shown several clever forms of ornaments that are easily made. The tip of the tree should be crowned with a single ornament, and a double five-pointed star made after the fashion of that shown in Fig. 1 is most appropriate. The double star is prepared in two pieces cut from a cardboard box (Figs. 2 and 3). Mark them out alike with ruler and pencil, making the distance between opposite points 5 inches. Cut them with a knife or scissors.

Each star must be slashed so one will fit over the other. Slash one as shown in Fig. 2, from point A down to B, which is one-half of the distance from A to C; and slash the other as shown in Fig. 3, from C up to B. You will see that by now crossing the pair of stars, and slipping the slash made in each over the uncut portion of the other, the star ornament will be put together to look like the one in Fig. 1.

The cardboard must be covered with tinfoil to make it nice and shiny, but before putting this covering on, cut two slender sticks for a support, fasten



thread, using some white kernels and staining other kernels red, blue and other colors with dress dyes, or any coloring material that you have at hand. Two cranberries strung on the thread between every five or six kernels of popcorn make a pleasing variation in the popcorn chain idea. Another chain that is of novel form is prepared by coating a piece of string with glue or mullage, and the sprinkling bits of colored paper over the glued surface. Cut up any colored paper that you can find, or buy a small roll of colored confetti. Use plenty of mullage or glue so the bits will stick.

Fruits and nuts belong among the Christmas tree's trimmings, and there are many unique methods of hanging

these from the branches. None are more popular, however, than stockings cut and sewed up of pieces of tartan (Fig. 5), and hung by pieces of ribbon; and cornucopias made of colored paper and hung by means of ribbon (Fig. 6). Figure 7 shows how to cut a piece of paper for a cornucopia. Coat one edge of the piece with mullage, then starting with that edge, roll up the piece of paper into the form shown in Fig. 6 and paste to the outer edge. Paste small colored pictures upon the outside of each cornucopia.

The little goblin shown in Fig. 8 is only one of the many funny little people that can be made with orange heads and cardboard and paper clothes. Cut away the outer portion of the orange rind to form eyes, nose

and mouth, and make the ears out of cardboard and stick them into slits cut in the orange rind.

Figure 9 shows a pattern for the ears, while Fig. 10 shows how to cut the cardboard body. Stick the neck of the body into a slot cut through the orange rind. To hang up the little figure, stick a hairpin into his head, and tie a piece of thread to the loop end (Figs. 8 and 11). Paint the clothes of the body with water colors or color with crayons. If you make several of the figures, provide some with hats, and some with bonnets.

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

Mistletoe Hunters.
 Cenzy, in Brittany, annually becomes a center of attraction for mistletoe pickers, and the poplars that line the hillsides around about the village show an abundance of the precious evergreen, the sight of which would fill the heart of many a Norman mistletoe gatherer with envy.

Here, however, the trees are lofty and by no means so easy to despoil of their white berried parasite as the apple trees in northern France, which yield most of the harvest destined to find its way to the British market. Nevertheless clambering up into the tree tops sixty or seventy feet from the ground is not so difficult a task as it may appear to those who are uninitiated into the modus operandi of the mistletoe hunters.

With the aid of peculiarly shaped iron griffes attached to their feet, enabling them to get a firm grip of the trunk or stem which they wish to ascend, the skilled climbers make their way from branch to branch with monkeylike agility, and in a few minutes the tree is stripped of its mistletoe crop.

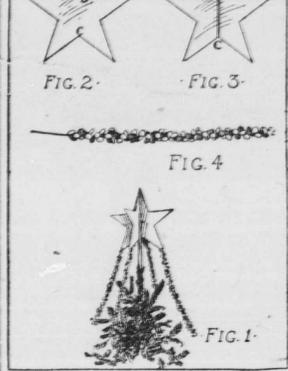
peared on either side, about two miles away. They were solid and nearly vertical. The dark clouds from which they appeared to descend were about 1,000 feet above the water. After about forty minutes conditions became normal again.—New York Tribune.

Ash Can On Wheels.
 A Connecticut man has patented an ash can on wheels, the handles of which can be locked to hold it stationary when not needed to move it.

the upper ends of the sticks to opposite faces of the star, and bind the lower ends together with thread. When fastening the star to the tree run the ends of the sticks far enough below the tree top to enable you to bind them securely in position.

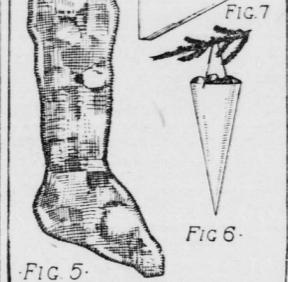
The four lower points of the stars serve excellently for attaching the upper ends of the ornamental chains to, that go to make up a large portion of the trimmings of a tree.

There are various ways of making pretty chains. String popcorn on



thread, using some white kernels and staining other kernels red, blue and other colors with dress dyes, or any coloring material that you have at hand. Two cranberries strung on the thread between every five or six kernels of popcorn make a pleasing variation in the popcorn chain idea. Another chain that is of novel form is prepared by coating a piece of string with glue or mullage, and the sprinkling bits of colored paper over the glued surface. Cut up any colored paper that you can find, or buy a small roll of colored confetti. Use plenty of mullage or glue so the bits will stick.

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(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

Imports of Salt.
 Common salt continues to be imported in considerable quantity, more than one million barrels coming to Atlantic ports last year, according to the United States geological survey. The country is amply able, however, to supply the entire home demand, as the capacity of its salt mines and works is in excess of the present output. The imports last year were only 3.2 per cent of the total consumption, whereas in 1890 the percentage was 17.2.

This Light Saves Eyes

You can sew, embroider or read and the children can study without fear of straining the eyes if you have a RAYO LAMP. Experts agree that the light given by a good kerosene lamp is the most soothing and restful to the eyes—you will soon learn that no lamp equals

Rayo Lamps

Makes the long winter evenings the happiest times of the year—all the family will look forward to them. Sold by good dealers everywhere—300,000 now in use in progressive middle western homes.

Illustrated Book Free.

Standard Oil Company
 (AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
 CHICAGO, ILL.

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheatfields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.
 Canadian Government Agents

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

Both are combined in the

"Bradley Milwaukee-Made Line"

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

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

"To Make Good Shoes Is to Make Good Friends"

BRADLEY & METCALF CO., Milwaukee
 Manufacturers
 ESTABLISHED SINCE 1848

Long Journey.
 A railroad from Nome to Cape Horn is being considered, and sometimes we may be able to take a through sleeper from one end of the American continent to the other. In that case we would sample all kinds of climate from arctic to tropical and we would encounter endless variety of surface and scenery. Popular Mechanics says that several routes for such a railroad are being considered, but which ever one may be chosen the lines already built and covering over half the distance would be utilized. The fact that these exist makes the project seem less like a dream, but if we smile over it we might remember that men of affairs laughed at Cecil Rhodes when he suggested a railroad from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo—the entire length of Africa—but that road is now being built—is more than half done, indeed.

Perpetual Motion.
 Alderman Curran of New York city worked his way through Yale college. During his course, he was kept very busy by the various jobs he did to help with his expenses. On graduation, he went to New York, and was even busier than he had been in New Haven.

After some months of life in New York, a friend met him, and said: "Henry, what are you doing?"

"I have three jobs," replied Mr. Curran. "I am studying law, I am a newspaper reporter, and I am selling life insurance."

"How do you manage to get it all in?" said the friend.

"Oh," replied Mr. Curran, "that's easy enough. They're only eight-hour jobs."—Youth's Companion.

Logical.
 Nurse—Goodness me, what 'ave you been doing to your dolls?
 Joan—Charley's killed them. He said they were made in Germany, and how were we to know they weren't spies?
 —Punch.

FOR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
 Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Stinging. Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Most women have a mania for the kind of garments that are more ornamental than useful.

When the rooters applaud the umpire's decisions it means that the visiting team is getting the short end of it.

VITAL FORCE

Disease germs are on every hand. They are in the very air we breathe. A system "run down" is a prey for them. One must have vital force to withstand them. Vital force depends on digestion—on whether or not food nourishes—on the quality of blood coursing through the body.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

Strengthens the weak stomach. Gives good digestion. Enlivens the sluggish liver. Feeds the starved nerves. Again full health and strength return. A general upbuilding enables the heart to pump like an engine running in oil. The vital force is once more established to full power.

Year in and year out for over forty years this great health-restoring remedy has been spreading throughout the entire world—because of its ability to make the sick well and the weak strong. Don't despair of "being your old self again." Give this vegetable remedy a trial—Today—Now. You will soon feel "like new again."

Sold in liquid or tablet form by Druggists or trial box for 50c by mail. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's great 1008 page "Medical Advice" cloth-bound, sent for 31 one-cent stamps.



WEEKS TO CHRISTMAS
Not Much Time Left For Christmas Buying

Jewelry makes gifts that are appreciated. Let me help you select.

DAHL THE JEWELER

Watch my window

PERSONS WHOM WE KNOW

The funeral of the late Mrs. Paul B. Hammond was held Sunday afternoon from Westminster Presbyterian church. Rev. Hugh McCarroll assisted by Rev. William Poyscor officiating. The attendance was very large, the Masonic fraternity and Eastern Star being very largely represented, as well as other friends of the family in this and adjoining cities. The floral tributes were exceedingly rich.

I. N. Bushong, J. D. Staple and W. J. Mottell returned Friday morning from Toledo, Chicago and Milwaukee, respectively, where they had gone the first of the week on business of the Northwestern Co. Lumber & Milling Co.

All the popular brands of cigars in neat boxes for Christmas.

Sam Dunsmore returned Tuesday from Edmonton, after two weeks' cruising in the Canadian Rockies. He is not altogether favorably impressed with the northwest. The crop has been a failure in Saskatchewan and times are hard.

James S. Doherty, of the Morning Press, was in the city several times this week, but the Delta knows of no way to prevent, if it so desired, these frequent incursions.

Glenn W. Jackson returns this morning from Duluth. He leaves Sunday for Chicago on business connected with the Duquette case.

Mrs. Julius Brodahl is in a condition of serious illness, and a consultation has been held.

A son was born December 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Axel Peterson.

N. J. LaPine went to Marquette on business Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Marble, Jr., and Miss Charlotte are expected to arrive this morning from Los Angeles to visit relatives.

Mrs. John E. Neville entertained the Presbyterian ladies Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Susannah McIntyre is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Annabelle Dickey, in Chicago.

The ladies of the M. E. church held a Christmas party in the church parlors Wednesday.

Charles Slining is spending a few days in Munising on business.

Mrs. Albert D. Harris left Tuesday for Detroit, where she will visit at the home of her son Irvin.

James Grills writes that he is doing well and enjoying life at LaGrange, Ill. His mother is visiting him there.

C. H. France writes from Flint desiring to be remembered to his Gladstone friends.

Mrs. G. C. Empson is able to be up again, after a severe rheumatic attack.

Manager Grayevy is passing around new telephone directories today.

L. R. Messenger was down Thursday night from Rapid River.

John C. Eaton, well known in this city, has donated to the Canadian government twenty armored automobiles carrying machine guns, for use in Flanders. The government has ordered a similar battery. It is believed they will be the most effective of any in use. The gun itself is mounted on a revolving turret, which is protected by steel armor capable of withstanding rifle fire at 100 yards. Inside the turret there is space for five men—the driver of the car, the operator of the gun and three riflemen. In addition an extra gun is stored in the car and can quickly be mounted on a tripod for field work. Mr. Eaton recently lost by fire his handsome private car, the *Eatonia*, which has stopped here more than once.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nystrom, 1022 Fourth street, Monday evening, when their daughter, Miss Edna Nystrom, became the bride of Albert A. Heidenreich, Jr., of Gladstone. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate members of the families and intimate friends of the young people. Rev. C. A. Lund of the Swedish Lutheran church officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Heidenreich will be at home at 1022 Fourth street, the home of the bride's parents. The groom is employed at the Soo line depot at Gladstone.—Escanaba Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller of Gladstone visited relatives and friends in the city Sunday. John Kinne of Gladstone made a business trip to the city Monday. Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Laing and the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLean left Monday evening for Corsicana, Texas. Dr. Laing will return to this city after visiting there ten days, but the others will spend the winter months in that city. Mrs. C. A. Gogarn of Gladstone was in the city Wednesday enroute to her home from a brief visit with relatives at Lathrop.—Morning Press.

A. F. Banowske and L. G. Ball, two merchants from Bellaire, Mich., who had made their headquarters in Negaunee for several days while disposing of a carload of apples in Ishpeming, departed yesterday on their return home, Mr. Ball going via the Soo and Mr. Banowske to Gladstone to pay a visit to his sister-in-law. This was the first visit for both gentlemen to the Upper Peninsula.—Negaunee Herald.

Pennants, Banners, and Pillow covers make a suitable Christmas gift. A big assortment at

* NEVILLE & NEVEAUX DRUG CO.

Mrs. J. O. Withey, aged forty-one, died Monday in child birth, together with her infant. The double funeral was held from Alice Memorial church Thursday afternoon. She is survived by her husband and four sons, for whose bereavement much sympathy is felt and freely expressed by the many friends they have made during their residence here.

George Newmeyer, of Omaha, and Miss Lois Price, who has for the past season resided in this city, were married Wednesday in Escanaba by Rev. Guy V. Hoard. The bride came here this summer as milliner for O'Connell's, and her fiancé arrived a couple of days ago to claim her.

Rufus Maynard, of this city, and Miss Dora Finch, of Trenary, were married on Wednesday, December 2, at the home of the bride's parents. They have taken up their residence at 1401 Michigan avenue, in this city.

Mrs. Louise White, district deputy of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, who has been in Marquette for the last two days, leaves this morning for Negaunee, on business for the order.—Mining Journal.

Rose White, of Kipling, died last Friday after a short, but severe illness. Funeral services were held Monday from All Saints' church.

The Dorcas Society of the Sw. Luth. church will hold its annual sale of fancy work on Tuesday afternoon and evening December 15 at Erickson & VonToll's drug store. Cake and candy will also be sold.

Mr. and Mrs. George LaRoche of Marinette are visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George LaRoche.

The three year old son of Michael Butch fell last Saturday from a rocking chair, fracturing his clavicle.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Laidlaw are expected to return early next week from Rochester, Minn.

Telephore Lefebvre was a business caller in Escanaba on Monday.

What She Remembered.

A Wellington girl was asked what she remembered about the Sunday school lesson and admitted to her mamma that she remembered nothing but the last song. "Well, what was that?" the mother asked. "Bringing in the Sheets," the daughter said.—Kansas City Star.

Record Court Trial.

Thirty seconds was the time occupied by the Birmingham, England magistrates in hearing a case. A man was charged with being drunk, but it was explained that he had taken his passage to Canada, and had only ten minutes in which to catch his train for Liverpool. In a shade less than half a minute the prisoner had been fined, had paid the money, and had left the court room at a run.

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. Snauweart 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

TO SETTLE THE SIGN QUESTION

Engene Hite was busy last week making a huge sign for the Cloverland Company. This sign, erected on the ridge of the company's barn on Eighth street, has caused much inquiry among those passing on Delta avenue. A business man informed The Delta that the sign reads:

"Cloverland Milling & Supply company, Dealers in hard and soft coal, ice cream, wood, lime, cement, perfumery, putty, spectacles and horse radish, chocolate caramels and tar roofing. Gas fitting and undertaking in all its branches. Hides tallow and Maple syrup. Fine gold jewelry, silverware and salt. Glue, codfish and agents neckwear, undertaker and confectioner. Diseases of horses and children a "specialty."

The Delta is not so easily deceived; its tenacious memory located this sign as occurring in a description of a fire in a western town, written by Bill Nye in 1881. So resort was had to Mr. Hite himself who has been on top of the barn and gives the reading as follows:

"Cloverland Milling & Supply Company Manfrs the celebrated Cloverland Flour Jobbers Seal of Minnesota flour, Corn, Oats, Oil Meal and all kinds of Mill Feed. Wholesalers & Retailers in coal wood lime cement hair & produce."

And The Delta can substantiate his version of the cryptogram.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

CONTRIBUTED BY THE STUDENTS

A debate between Gladstone and Escanaba has been arranged for some time in the near future. The subject for discussion is in: "Resolved that the Nations of the World Should be Disarmed."

The High School debating club will soon hold a contest to decide who shall be on our team.

The class averages have lately been given out. The established record of average students should be twelve points. This month the averages are:

Freshmen, 12.5 units; Seniors, 11.9 units; Sophomores, 11.7 units; Juniors, 9.6 units;

Judson and Grant Withey have been absent from school owing to the death of their mother.

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

RECOMMENDS CHARITY AT HOME

"I wish," says Marshal Danielson, "that some of those who are wrought up over the destitution in foreign countries would put on their reading spectacles and see if they cannot find some in Gladstone worthy of relief. As I am an officer I know of one case of a family whose children stay out of school for the lack of suitable clothing." During the last few days the chief has had many lodgers at the municipal hotel, that is, our commodious, sanitary, inviting jail. One evening he had fourteen applicants and on another ten, who had to sleep on the cold planks of the floor. Some of them were plainly shiftless, probably unemployable, and always out of work. Others had the appearance of industrious working men seeking employment, some farmhands who had been attracted to this region. As we are destined to have two more years of a Democratic administration, there will probably be no lack of applicants for public relief for some time to come.

"I wonder," says Mr. Danielson, "if the county or someone could not arrange to give some of these men a job clearing up stumps, so that their time would be of some good. Then it would be possible to get a quantity of firewood which many will need." It may be remarked that in one county they now consider putting a number of unemployed at work on the slashings with a like purpose.

Too needy. A friend in need generally needs too much.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Scrap Book

Made Sure. Mr. Lloyd-George, the English statesman, has been telling some stories bearing on his own unpopularity with his political opponents.

One of the stories about a man who was presented with a testimonial for saving some one from drowning. The hero modestly depreciated the praises showered upon him. "Really, I have done very little to deserve this reward," he said. "I saw the man struggling in the water, and as no one else was by I knew he would be drowned if I didn't save him. So I jumped in, swam out to him, turned him over to make sure that he wasn't Lloyd-George and then pulled him out."

Another story the chancellor tells relates to the recent unveiling of his portrait, the gift of some Welsh admirers.

In the course of his speech the chairman of the meeting artlessly remarked that for some time past the attention of the subscribers had been occupied by the problem, "Where shall we hang Lloyd-George?"

Revealed.

An insurance agent was trying to induce a hard man to deal with to take out a policy on his house. After listening to him for an hour while he painted in vivid colors the extreme danger of fire consuming the house, the hard man to deal with said:

"Do you really think it likely that my house will burn down within the time that the policy will run?"

"Certainly," replied the agent. "Have I not been trying all this time to convince you that I do?"

"Then," said the hard man to deal with, "why is your company so anxious to bet me money that it will not?"

The agent was silent and thoughtful for a moment; then he drew the other apart into an unfrequented place and whispered in his ear:

"My friend, I will impart to you a dark secret. Years ago the company disgraced me before my sweetheart. Under an assumed name I have wormed myself into its service for revenge, and as there is a heaven above us I will have its heart's blood!"

Services Appreciated.

A popular doctor was not long ago much pleased with a certain negated water, and by his assiduous recommendations procured for it a celebrity it justly deserved. The doctor acted solely in the interests of humanity generally and expected no return. To his surprise there came one morning an effusive letter from the company, saying that his recommendations had done them so much good that they "ventured to send him a hundred"—Here the page came to an end. "This will never do," said the doctor: "it is very kind, but I could not think of accepting anything." Here he turned the page and found the sentence ran—"of our circulars for distribution."

Made Himself at Home.

James Hogg, poet, known as the "Etrick Shepherd," was never quite happy away from the flocks. Sir Walter Scott made a friend of him, but he was not a social success. "In a shepherd's dress," writes a historian, "and with hands fresh from sheep shearing, he came to dine for the first time with Scott in Castle street, and, dndling Mrs. Scott lying on the sofa immediately stretched himself at full length on another sofa; for, as he afterward explained, 'I thought I could not do better than imitate the lady of the house.' At dinner, as the wine passed, he advanced from 'Mr. Scott' to 'Shirra' (shepherd), 'Scott,' 'Walter,' and finally 'Wattie,' till at supper he convulsed every one by addressing Mrs. Scott familiarly as 'Charlotte!'"

SAVED HIS RINGS.

It Was a Narrow Escape, Too, the Fat Man Was Confident.

They are telling in New York a story about Eddie Foy and George Cohan. Foy and Cohan, one autumn afternoon, sat side by side in a Fifth avenue bus, when a fat, gaudily dressed man entered, his manicured and scented hands covered with huge rings.

"George," said Foy, "I don't like that fellow's looks, and I'm going to make him get out before we reach Madison square."

"All right, Eddie," said Cohan calmly. Foy fixed his gaze on the fat man's glittering hands, and a change came over his face. His eyes became dull and staring. His jaw hung slack and loose.

"Me want ring!" he shouted suddenly, and he pointed at the fat man's hands and at the same time jumped up and down in his seat and wagged his elbows up and down in the air just like a baby. "Ring! Me want ring!" Cohan took the cue at once.

"Hide your hands," he said quickly to the fat man. "Your rings bother him."



"GIVE ME RING!"

The fat man frowned uneasily, but he would not hide his hands.

"Ring, ring! Me want ring!" repeated Foy, and Cohan, as he strove to hold his friend still, said:

"Don't give him a ring!"

"Huh! I guess I won't!" growled the gaudy fat man. "Give him a ring indeed!" And he looked at his diamonds complacently.

Foy's eyes were now shining. His face was red and contorted. He hopped up and down and wagged his arms more vehemently than ever. "Me want ring!" he roared. "Ring, ring, ring!"

"For heaven's sake," said Cohan, "hide your hands, man! Don't you see you're bringing on one of his spells? Hide your hands or I won't be responsible for the consequences."

A little pale by now, the fat man reluctantly put both his hands behind his back. "This is the limit," he said, appealing to the other passengers. "Idiot's riding in omnibuses! Ain't that the limit, friends?"

But Foy leaped to his feet. "Ring!" he roared, and he leaned on the fat man's shoulders. "Give me ring!"

Cohan now seemed to lose all patience.

"Oh, hang it," he said, "give him a ring or two and let us have some peace! Can't you see I've lost my power over him?"

But the fat man, tearing his pudgy hand from the persistent Foy's grasp, rose and ran full tilt for the door.

"Conductor, stop!" he shouted. And he leaped off two blocks before Madison square was reached.—Washington Star.

Worked Both Ways.

When President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university was at college certain freshmen of his time made no scruple of stealing a pair of milk which a dairyman daily placed outside the door of Mr. Butler's room while the occupant was in class.

In order to foil the boys, Mr. Butler printed a sign in big letters, "I have poisoned this milk with arsenic." Upon his return he found the milk intact, but added to the notice were these words, "So have we."

Balance Due.

James Francis Dwyer, the novelist, started on a trip around the world the other day. He's been around before—but this time he is going with money in his pocket. The night before he started he met an Englishman at the Knickerbocker.

"And so you are going to visit Sydney?" said the Englishman. "I must give you a letter to my dear old friend Rowlingson."

"I wish you would," said Dwyer, eagerly. "I very much wish you would. I have been afraid that I would not be able to get in to see him."

"Oh," said the Englishman. "Then you know of him."

"More than that," said Dwyer. "I know him. I was busted in Sydney and he paid me \$5 a week to do \$10 worth of work. My wife and I lived on that \$5—somehow. When I got a better job and quit he yelled around as though I were abusing his confidence."

"Er," said the puzzled Englishman. "And why do you want to see him again, considering the—er—unpleasant nature of your acquaintance?"

"I want," said Mr. Dwyer simply, "to hit him in the other eye."—New York Globe.

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