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# THE COURIER-RECORD

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NUMBER 36.

## LIBERTY LOAN AGAIN GOES OVER TOP IN COUNTY

QUOTA IS PRACTICALLY MADE UP—LACKS \$10,000 WITH OUTLYING DISTRICTS STILL TO BE HEARD FROM.

Enthusiasm of Patriotic People Result in Speedy Purchase of Government Securities—Bulk of Work Completed First Day—Women's Committee Makes Fine Showing—Industrial Plants Turn Out High Percentages.

The result of the three day's drive in Schoolcraft county for the Fourth Liberty Loan is highly encouraging. At noon today, Chairman Jewell announced that the quota lacked but 10,000 of being subscribed.

Complete returns have not been received from many of the country districts and considerable work still remains to be done in the city.

Of the \$172,000 already subscribed over \$31,000 was secured by the Women's committee which has not yet fully completed its work. Classification of the subscription cards has not yet been completed so we are unable to state the exact amount subscribed by the city alone. It is understood, however, that the industrial plants have come to the front with a highly creditable showing. Figures not yet authenticated place the Charcoal Iron Co. employees subscription at about \$11,000; Goodwillie Bros. employees, \$5,000; White Marble Lime Co. \$9,000. All the other companies appear to have made an excellent showing. The committee report having received the best of treatment during the drive and the co-operation of the officials and plant managers.

General comment is made upon the fact that among the working classes a better understanding exists in regard to the duty of supporting the government in its bond issues. Men who formerly required effort and persuasion to purchase bonds, were on the present drive, willing and eager to subscribe their quota. In hundreds of cases these men announced their intention of purchasing a bond of each issue.

It is also stated from numerous sources that the present success of the Allied offensives have had a marked effect in raising the enthusiasm to the point where men relieved their feelings by buying bonds. Thousands of dollars of these bonds have been subscribed for by men who are within the draft age and expect to engage in active service in the near future.

The women's committee, under the direction of Mrs. Putnam and Mrs. Barton, exceeded their efforts of the former drives by several thousand dollars.

By Wednesday night the canvass of the county was about completed and the odds and ends that will be rounded up during the next few days will probably nearly complete the quota. J. S. Melstrand, woods superintendent of the Charcoal Iron Co., reports that many of his men have not been seen and a committee headed by B. R. Kirk of the Chamber of Commerce will probably leave for Shingleton Friday morning.

A few cases of slackness and some that were thinly disguised German came under the notice of the various committees and were mostly disguised under the appearance of ignorance and inability to understand the English language. This

## GRIDIRON STARS READY

With the High School team working hard and even the weather man doing his bit by turning out ideal practise weather, every prospect is encouraging for a banner season in football this year.

The lineup is most promising. White, at end has developed unexpected speed and is a hard tackler. LaFolle is center with the stalwart support of Bouschor and Mattison. Fox and Saunders are both star tacklers. Competition is keen for the place of left end and Karl Olson is temporarily disabled by a wrenched shoulder but it is expected that this very competition will bring out new strength. In the back field it is thought that the head work of Charles Albin as quarter back in combining plays during the games will lead to touch downs for Manistique. The remainder of the team are stars of last year Potter, Gonyea and Arrowood.

## PASSES RESOLUTION COMMENDING BRAVERY OF MANISTIQUE BOYS

Chamber of Commerce Votes at Luncheon to Recognize High Class of Service Rendered by Local Men at the Front

At the Noonday luncheon Monday the report of Paul Rediker's decoration for bravery was discussed and as a result the following resolution drawn by C. W. Dunton and Rev. F. R. Leach was adopted in this body:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Manistique has received with feelings of admiration and pride reports of various theatres of service, both at home and abroad. We are proud, very proud of these boys, realizing that in every place to which duty has assigned them, they are giving to their country ample measure of the devotion."

"To some has been decreed the sacrifice of their lives early in the struggle to some the accomplishments of ordinary duty in a quiet and inconspicuous manner; to others the rare opportunity of displaying upon the battlefields of the Old World brilliant and gallant bravery; the same bravery which animates them all."

"To each of these boys in every line of activity—in camp, on ship, in hospital, on tented field or battle front, we express our entire satisfaction and high admiration."

"To Paul Rediker, whose gallant action on the field of battle has won him the Cross of Honor, we extend with hearty swelling with pride, our congratulations and commendations."

"To all, such opportunity may not come. We hope and believe that the duty assigned to each, be it great or small, big with possibilities or humdrum with monotony, is and will be performed in the same conscientious and distinguished manner."

Our confidence, our hopes, and our prayers will at all times attend our noble boys.

C. W. DUNTON  
F. R. LEACH  
Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

element, however, has decreased materially and reports from the entire county would indicate that Schoolcraft stands an excellent chance of being one of the first fourteen counties in the number of bond purchasers.

In discussing the matter, E. H. Jewell, the county chairman, said that the board was well satisfied with the results so far obtained and had every confidence that the county would sustain all previous records in the matter of bond subscriptions.

## DECORATED FOR VALIANT CONDUCT ON BATTLEFIELD

PAUL REDIKER FIRST OF MANISTIQUE BOYS TO RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL—HAD BEEN INJURED.

Has Seen Stirring Times With Co. M.—Wounded in Action He Writes Cheerfully and Makes no Mention of Honor Conferred Upon Him—Was One of the First to Enlist From Manistique.

Paul Rediker, Sr., has recently received a letter from his son Paul who was wounded and is in a base hospital behind the American front. Paul states that his wound is not serious and that he expects to return to duty soon. While many acts of bravery have been performed by our Manistique boys, Paul is the first to receive a medal for bravery on the field of battle.

## PRIZES AWARDED TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Four-Minute Speeches—Excellent Results Due to Pupils.

The Four-Minute Liberty Loan talks given by the pupils of the public schools Wednesday afternoon were of high merit and each was so well prepared and effectively rendered that it was difficult for the judges to make their decisions.

It is to be deplored that so few visitors were present. Doubtless it would be a revelation to people in general to learn what excellent work is being done by teachers and pupils along these lines in our schools. Some of the addresses given by the children would equal many of the four-minute patriotic talks given by adults at the theaters during the various Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp drives. It is also a great incentive to children to have parents take an interest in their school work.

Thrift Stamp prizes were awarded and the names of the winners as follows:

High School—Freshmen and Sophomores, Lillian Russel; Juniors and Seniors, Stanley Reid.

Central—Seventh grade, Lovna Demers; Eighth grade, Elvira Peterson. Westside—Sixth grade, Violet Derbeck.

Riverside—Fifth grade, Bernice Fitch.

Lakeside—Sixth grade, Ewald Nelson.

The judges who awarded the prizes were: Mmes. Leach and Shinar at the High school; Husband and Dunton at Central; Miles and McCarthy at Westside; Borden and Kerr at Riverside; and Waddell and Pansenheim at Lakeside. A number of these essays will be published in this paper next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beckwith moved this week into their new home on South Houghton ave. recently vacated by the Swingle family.

H. Reynolds of Chicago spent the week-end with friends in this city.

DR. RUTLEDGE.

By words bluntly plain the people of Manistique have condemned the conduct of Goodwillie Brothers relating to our War Relief plan, and are prepared to continue this campaign of condemnation until favorable results follow.

I am heartily in favor of this plan, so long as our attitude is dignified or does not have the appearance of a personal controversy.

Goodwillie Brothers should be made to understand that this is no personal controversy, but a vigorous protest from a county whose record in War Relief work would be an honorable record, were it not for the horse-trading tactics of Goodwillie Brothers.

This War Relief plan has been adopted by the State of Michigan, by the approval of the Governor and the State War Board, and it is just as much an obligation to accept his War Relief plan, as it is to accept the several Liberty Loans authorized

## ARVID LARSEN SUCCUMBS TO STROKE OF PARALYSIS

Arvid Larsen, former well known business man of this city, suffered a stroke of paralysis Saturday morning at the County Hospital and his death was probably instantaneous. He was born in Sweden forty-five years ago and came to this country at an early age. He came to this city from Chicago several years ago as a clerk and shortly after went into partnership with A. Barton. Their dry-goods business while not large was notable for its careful selection of stock and excellent service, for all of which Mr. Larsen was responsible as Mr. Barton was busy with other interests. Mr. Larsen's health forced him to give up all work and after a severe illness he decided to make his home at the County Hospital, where he was living at the time of his death. A nephew, Arvid Larsen of Chicago, arrived Monday morning and returned with the body that evening. Interment will be in that city as Mr. Larsen had a number of relatives there.

## MEN SUBJECT TO DRAFT SHOULD JOIN CO. I; TRAINING ESSENTIAL

Can Acquire Efficiency in Manual of Arms and Company Manoeuvres by Joining Local Company.

Captain Charles Adkins of the local state troops earnestly requests the eligible men of the Sept. 12 registration to join his company for the purpose of acquiring the rudiments of military training.

Knowledge of this kind can be readily gained in a short time and will relieve the recruit of an embarrassing period in the awkward squad. In addition to this the well known shortage of non-commissioned officers at the various training camps calls even a rudimentary knowledge of the drill and manual to be almost a certain means of advancement.

Men may join the company without expense and at such time as they are forced to leave for camp their connection will become automatically severed. In cases where the time before leaving for the training camp is considered too short to make regular application for membership in the company, Captain Adkins will be glad to give special training at the army and to include the drafted men in the drill and the manual of the regular members of the company.

Captain Adkins has the reputation of being a most capable drill master and is not a martinet. A veteran of the Spanish American war he has kept pace with the military conditions regarding the training of soldiers and is at this time eminently qualified to assist the future soldier in becoming efficient in the ground work or military knowledge and discipline. An additional information may be secured from Captain Adkins or any officer of the company or from the armory at Gorsche's Hall.

## FIRE AT PULP & PAPER CO.

The fire department was called to the West Side Saturday afternoon to extinguish a fire in the warehouse of the Pulp and Paper Company. The fire had gained considerable headway before the fire department arrived but by efficient work it was soon extinguished with an estimated loss of only \$10,000. The building contained new machinery and supplies valued at a quarter million dollars.

H. Reynolds of Chicago spent the week-end with friends in this city.

## GOODWILLIE BROS. 100 PER CENT LOYAL IN MARATHON CO.

WAUSAU WAR RELIEF BOARD RECEIVE NOTICE THAT FIRM WILL PAY IN THAT CITY—RECOGNIZE JUSTICE OF CLAIM.

Controversy Finds Speedy Conclusion When Chicago Office of This Firm Agrees to Accept Terms Endorsed by Other Industries in Marathon County—Delayed Letter Is Cause of Action by Wausau War Board.

The following letter received by George J. Nicholson, chairman of the War Relief Board, from P. D. Timlin, chairman of the Marathon County War Relief fund, is of interest in showing that the Goodwillies, in contributing at Wausau, recognize the justice of the claim upon them for this kind of financial support. Early acquiescence in acceding to the wishes of the war board in this county, is expected. The letter follows.

Wausau, Wis., Sept. 26, 1918.  
Mr. G. J. Nicholson, chairman Schoolcraft County War Relief Board, Manistique, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Absence from the city has prevented earlier acknowledgment of your letter of Sept. 14, and I am pleased to inform you that the Wausau Branch of Goodwillie Brothers is now a member of the Marathon War Fund, and as an employer of labor is pledged to contribute 1 per cent of its contribution to the fund. The employees of this organization are also pledged 100 per cent.

I am informed that my letter of Sept. 13, was made a matter of publicity through your local press, which, it seems to me, should not have been done without permission. The nature and text of the letter itself should have been sufficient to suggest that it be regarded as personal and confidential.

In justice to Goodwillie Brothers, I desire to make it plain, that previous to my letter of Sept. 13, addressed to you, they opened negotiations with a member of our committee by mail, but this letter did not reach the committee until Sept. 16. This correspondence developed the satisfactory result mentioned above. While their pledge was not accepted by all as the others, their disposition of the matter is entirely satisfactory to this committee.

I think that you will agree that in fairness to Goodwillie Brothers, this letter should be given the same publicity which was given my letter of Sept. 13, and I trust that you will be good enough to see that this is done without delay. Also that you will send me copies of each publication which referred to in this correspondence.

In conclusion, I may add that this committee is pleased to have our Marathon County industries lined up 100 per cent, and I feel confident that Goodwillie Brothers will become members of your organization.

Kindly let me hear from you at your early convenience. Very truly yours,  
P. D. TIMLIN,  
President.

Marathon War Fund.

## Let's Be Modern

How many of our readers have ever thought how inappropriate some of the street names of this West side are for a growing city like Manistique? These streets must have been named by someone with a strong sense of humor and might have been alright when the West side was jungle and cedar swamp but now with its substantial business houses, pretty homes and good streets, it does seem as if the street names like Wolf, Bear, Otter, Elk, Caribou and Deer could be improved upon. Would it not be a good plan for the citizens residing on these different streets to get together and decide upon more appropriate names, then petition the council for a change? Other cities have no such names for their streets. Why should Manistique?

## A. M. CHESBOROUGH COMPANY SUSPENDS MILLING OPERATIONS

Town of Thompson Will Be Deserted—Shut Down Due to High Wages and Difficulty of Obtaining Transportation

For many years one of the most familiar and prosperous industries of this section, the A. M. Chesborough Lumber Co., of Thompson, Mich., has shut down its mills and closed its doors. This action was due to the difficulty of obtaining labor and the unsatisfactory condition of transportation facilities. For some months the proposition of getting the finished products of the mill to market has been extremely difficult and the officers of the company are unable to see much chance for improvement during the continuance of the war. The town of Thompson is entirely dependent upon the Chesborough company for its existence. One of the oldest villages in the county it at one time threatened to rival Manistique in size and importance, but failure to locate other and more important industries has relegated it to a less and less important position in this section.

Many of the former citizens have secured work in this city and in a short time the town of Thompson will be nothing more than a melancholy reminder of the prosperity of the lumber era which is fast disappearing in this section.

Mr. Chesborough still has three or four years cutting around the shores of Indian Lake in the vicinity of Carpenter's Bay. His company also controls large areas of valuable timber in the northern part of the peninsula.

## AND THEY BEAT IT!

Something went wrong with the refrigerator plant recently installed in Schuster's Westside market Tuesday afternoon and wild excitement was the result. Ammonia fumes poured into the storehouse and Mr. Schuster, his clerks and his customers poured out upon the street with one accord. Rumor has it that Mr. Schuster led the procession by several leaps.

Saturday was a gala day for the children of Manistique. All day long they fairly swarmed to the corner of River and Elk street where the merry-go-round was being put in position. All day long they bedrope the prancing steeds undisturbed and received occasional short but blissful rides as the owners tried out the pulling little donkey engine.

Friends as it is injurious to themselves if they are not sincere, if their desire to save a dollar outweighs their patriotism, I am then of the opinion that they are American of type that the country can well do without at the present time.

F. N. COOKSON.

That we should contribute to every legitimate effort to wipe the German menace from the face of the earth is admitted without argument. As a means to that end the War Relief Board of Schoolcraft County was organized. The method of directing our contributions by that body, though the several war activities endorsed by the United States government, is wise and just. Individuals give an hour a week pay or a fixed sum at stated intervals and all business concerns in our county but one give 25 per cent of the amount paid into the fund by the people who work for them. Goodwillie Brothers, through their failure to work in harmony with the War Relief Board merit the censure of the people of this county.

W. W. FOX.

It is only right that Goodwillie Brothers, operating one of the large manufacturing institutions in this city, should pay their share to the War Relief Fund like all the other factories and employers of labor are doing. If the matter was properly presented to them and personal feelings forgotten, the logic of the situation would be a compelling force in securing their subscription. It seems that relations are now becoming more strained instead of leading to a settlement.

GEORGE J. VAN RHEE.

## B. GERO ERECTS MONUMENT TO SOLDIER DEAD

WILL BE AT PARK NEAR CITY BRIDGE—SUITABLE CEREMONIES AT UNVEILING. WILL BE FINISHED IN FEW DAYS.

Memorial Will Be 6x8 Feet at Base and Nearly Ten Feet High—Names of Soldiers Killed in Action Will Be Inscribed—Monuments in Other Cities Commemorate the Nation's Dead.

When at the Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Monday Major Gero made a plea for some suitable recognition of the fallen soldiers of Schoolcraft county, few were prepared to greet the beginning of the erection of a monument within twenty-four hours.

However, Major Gero has had this project under consideration for some time and the carpenters were at once started on the construction of the moulds. The monument will be made of Portland cement, gray and white in color and will measure at the base 6x8 feet and will be nearly ten feet high.

It is located at the little park just east of the city bridge and will face in that direction. On the front of the stone will be inscribed the names of those who have fallen in action in the armies of the United States from Schoolcraft County.

Major Gero stated that he designed the present monument to be temporary in character and to be replaced later by one of bronze or stone. The extreme timeliness of the memorial, however, will no doubt endeavor it to the citizens and returned soldiers to the point where pride and affection will insist upon its retention.

The Major states that suitable exercises will be observed at the unveiling of the monument and Mayor Middlebrook when seen by the Record man affirms the statement.

## FRED CARROLL REAPPOINTED POSTMASTER OF MANISTIQUE

Fred Carroll, junior member of the firm of Gero & Carroll, who for the past four years served Manistique as postmaster, succeeding W. J. Crane, has been reappointed for another four years, notice to that effect having been received by him from Assistant United States Postmaster Roon. The work has practically doubled in the last four years, Manistique receiving free delivery, beside moving into new quarters. War times have also added a burden, but nevertheless he has handled the situation in a very able and efficient manner, and his reappointment did not come as a surprise.

## DEATH CALLS HAROLD WISMER

After an illness of many months duration, Harold F. Wismer, died Saturday morning at the County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at the age of twenty-five years. He is survived by his widow who is living in Chicago, his father, brother and sister. The late named who lives in Gladstone, came on for the funeral which was held Monday afternoon. Dr. J. R. Mitchell officiating.

Mrs. Frank Hutt of Hiawatha spent the past week in the city visiting friends.

## CITIZENS SUSTAIN ACTION OF WAR BOARD IN CONDEMNING THE GOODWILLIE BROTHERS

What is the matter with the Goodwillies that they don't be made to pay like the rest of the people in the Hour-a-Week? Are they any better than we are or do they think they are better. They won't give a man a job in their plant without him promising to pay and then they don't pay a cent themselves. That is a fine way to do business and I don't think anybody in Manistique thinks much of it, not even the Goodwillies themselves. The Kaiser wouldn't pay war relief for our soldiers and neither will the Goodwillies.

NELS JOHNSON.

The refusal of the Goodwillie Bros. to join with the other business corporations in this county in contributing to war relief work indicates a spirit by no means in accordance with the times.

In the presence of a national crisis minor differences should be forgotten or put away for future adjustment and a universal effort made to push the enterprise to a successful conclusion.

E. H. JEWELL.

I feel there is only one thing for the Goodwillies to do and that is see things in the light as we have all seen this war relief. Everything must not be to all our likings but in these war times we have to do many things that do not fully meet with our approval. We may be that the Goodwillies were not approached in the right

way at the beginning of the controversy but they ought to feel that it is their patriotic duty to do as we all have done. I have found them willing to give possible aid in the canvass of the plant for Liberty Bonds, have chosen to plant for Liberty Bonds and hope to see them come across as it has come to be a survival of the fittest and we all know who that will be—The Schoolcraft War Relief Board whom we all support in this controversy.

L. ROSENTHAL.

Regarding the controversy between the people of Schoolcraft County, represented by its War Board, and Goodwillie Bros.

Every locality needs all the help along the line of monetary War Board which it can get and to which it is rightfully entitled.

Schoolcraft County is, in my opinion, rightfully entitled to a contribution from Goodwillie Bros. the same as our other manufacturing institutions, whether they are residents or non-residents.

Too much personal feeling, in my opinion, has been allowed to creep into the controversy. Sink the personal feeling and fault-finding attitude, and "start not from back yonder, but from here," and Goodwillie Bros. may be induced to join in the commendable causes to which the War Funds are devoted.

W. B. THOMAS.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my opinion in regard to the position that the Goodwillie Brothers have taken relative to the "Hour-a-Week" plan in Schoolcraft county. I assume that our plan is a fair

and desirable method of taking care of the War Relief work, inasmuch as all the corporations and individuals of Schoolcraft county, with the exception of the Goodwillie Brothers, have chosen this system.

Therefore, inasmuch as the Goodwillie Bros. have not furnished a legitimate excuse for not assisting in the War Relief work, it appears to me that they have made an error in their judgment and are falling to support a worthy and patriotic cause, and, whether it be Goodwillie Brothers or any one else, they are not entitled to the respect and recognition of the citizens of Schoolcraft county. Yours very truly,

W. R. GILLET.

Goodwillie Bros.—with your ever-growing list of accusers, I should think you might begin to doubt the correctness of your position and think that possibly after all, that the public might be right and you wrong. This is an awful thought for men of such consummate egotism and vanity but such men are sometimes wrong, too. Ethical writers tell us that the best way to judge for our selves of the right or wrong of our action is to ask how would it be if that act or action were adopted or practiced by society as a whole. Would it make for good or for evil, if you adopt this test to your conduct in relation to the Hour-a-Week question, where would it land you. If every man would evade his obligation by excuses that he paid somewhere else or contributed in some other way or that it was nobody's business or if everybody assumed the "Public be Damned" attitude, which you champion so heroically, where would it get us to. What

would become of our war efforts, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc. How about social, political and economic improvements at home. But you seem to think that your judgment is the only criterion—that what they are doing in Executive men using his own selfish judgment as the measure of his ethics—but we don't want that plan here nor do we want men who work on that plan here—Now Messrs. Goodwillie for the sake of your tired nerves and overwrought circulatory organs during these strenuous times you had better reconcile yourselves with the demands of your responsible position and your duty to your countrymen and to Manistique. Be men and come across.

DR. RUTLEDGE.

By words bluntly plain the people of Manistique have condemned the conduct of Goodwillie Brothers relating to our War Relief plan, and are prepared to continue this campaign of condemnation until favorable results follow.

I am heartily in favor of this plan, so long as our attitude is dignified or does not have the appearance of a personal controversy.

Goodwillie Brothers should be made to understand that this is no personal controversy, but a vigorous protest from a county whose record in War Relief work would be an honorable record, were it not for the horse-trading tactics of Goodwillie Brothers.

This War Relief plan has been adopted by the State of Michigan, by the approval of the Governor and the State War Board, and it is just as much an obligation to accept his War Relief plan, as it is to accept the several Liberty Loans authorized

by our Federal Government at Washington.

Goodwillie Brothers have just as much right to criticize, condemn and disapprove of the rate of interest paid on Liberty Bonds, because it does not suit their ideas, as to condemn the ways and means devised by this County to help the Boys "Over There."

Goodwillie Brothers do not seem to appreciate the fact that their conduct in this matter is a species of addition. By their example they encourage others in this county, and certainly the people who work for them, to disregard the War Relief plan. Example is a powerful factor in all kinds of patriotic endeavor, and to my mind, is the principal grounds for our protest. In plain language they are throwing a monkey wrench into the gear box of Schoolcraft county War Relief plan, and I believe publicly and vigorously put forth through proper channels, will bring results. Goodwillie Brothers know the power of publicity and cannot afford to have their conduct held up to the ridicule and condemnation of fair-minded men.

LEO C. HARMON.

The request made of Goodwillie Brothers by the War Board of Manistique is simply this:

Will you pay, to make up the sum of money allotted to Schoolcraft County 25 per cent of the amount contributed by your employees under the Hour-a-Week plan?

The amount so allotted to the County is based upon population, wealth and general conditions.

They answer: "We pay in Chicago." It would be equally consistent for

them to answer the city treasurer when he calls upon them in December with his Tax Roll and War Relief tax payees in Chicago. We elect so to do. We refuse to be taxed in Manistique.

"Well may it be asked—'What are you going to do with such men?'"

When St. Peter meets Goodwillie Brothers at the gate and inquires of them their acts and doings on earth, we apprehend they will reply: "We are not from the earth. We came from Chicago and there spent our mundane existence. We refuse to be interviewed." "What are you going to do about it?"

Possibly St. Peter may be bluffed, but we think not.

C. W. DUNTON.

The Goodwillies are building for the future when they array themselves against the war relief board and the patriotic citizens of Schoolcraft county. A late member of the Ohio Vandingsham petitioned the legislature for a change of name because of the association of copperheadism acquired by an ancestor during the war of Rebellion.

The present Goodwillie family may well be able to sustain a reputation for slackness or worse but they are passing on a legacy that their children and their children's children will carry with regret and shame.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

As an American citizen I can have but one standard to measure my own or my neighbor's actions. If the Goodwillies are sincere in their excuses for not paying war relief in this county, I pity them, for their ignorance is colossal and as mortifying to their

# The HEART of COFFEE LAND



Street Scene in Sao Paulo.

**S**AO PAULO, or, to use the English equivalent, St. Paul, is the capital and business metropolis of one of Brazil's greatest states. Of the 20 states, one territory and one federal district into which the great southern republic is divided, the state of Sao Paulo and its splendid capital stand among the most progressive units of the entire nation.

and English. There is a sprinkling of North Americans, who represent something like 50 different commercial interests in the United States. The city's birth rate growth of 40.80 per 1,000 inhabitants has been largely augmented by a constant flow of European immigration, while the death rate of 20.905 per 1,000 indicates the healthy condition of the people.

**Streets Afford Broad Contrasts.** Sao Paulo's streets are both ancient and modern. The narrow and often congested business thoroughfares contrast strikingly with the broad avenues that cross the city and extend through the newer suburban sections. In the latter we find such an abundance of shade trees that one is reminded of Washington, while the large number of detached private residences suggest Denver or Buffalo. In Sao Paulo, too, we find types of the chalet, the Moorish palace, the French Renaissance, and other features of architecture more or less modified to suit local conditions. The Tiete river, passing through the northern suburbs of Sao Paulo, is an extremely crooked stream, and numerous affluents flowing through the city in various directions seem to have influenced the early builders and some of the oldest streets are crooked or winding.

The business heart of the city, often referred to as the triangle, is served by active streets locally known as rias. Thus Rua Sao Preto, Rua Quinze de Novembro, and Rua Direita are among the most important in the so-called, triangle district. Overlooking the Largo do Palacio, also in the midst of business life, stands the government palace. From this point streets and avenues radiate to all parts of the city and suburbs. In this business area the city blocks are not so regular or uniform as are the newer sections of Sao Paulo. The Avenida Presidente extends northward to the Tiete; from the center of the city the Avenida Rangel Pestana opens a direct course to the eastward, passing one of the leading markets. Three thoroughfares leading to the southward, Rua Liberdade, Santo Amaro, and Consolacao, provide direct access to the magnificent Avenida Paulista, by far the most beautiful boulevard of the capital. The principal business streets of the city are paved with asphalt and other materials, a feature that has encouraged the use of motor vehicles of all descriptions. (Last year Sao Paulo imported more automobiles than any other city of the country.)

The numerous parks of the city reflect large sums of money that have been expended in making them attractive. In numerous cases artificial lakes, natural streams, rustic bridges, statues, fine shade trees, and blooming flowers offer attractions to citizen and stranger alike.

Sao Paulo is a city of wealth, individual as well as official. Agriculture and industry have made many private fortunes, and these fortunes are reflected in the unusual number of palatial homes in the city proper and in the suburbs. No stranger can drive about the city without noticing the vast amount of capital and the diversified architectural talent that has been called to provide for Sao Paulo's wealthy residents.

**Writing Paper for Soldiers.** Three hundred million sheets of writing paper have been ordered for the free use of American soldiers at home and abroad. The Y. M. C. A. has ordered 200,000,000 letterheads for immediate distribution to the camps and cantonments in this country and 100,000,000 letterheads to be sent to the American expeditionary forces within the next three or four months.

## Friend of Errand Boys

By JANE OSBORN

When Alison Preston decided to get a job for the duration of her first long vacation from college she also made up her mind that that job should not be of the sort that would confine her within the four walls of an office. She wanted an outdoor job and, after having received stern parental objections to taking a land army job where she would be away from home for the vacation, she scanned the "want ads" in the daily papers several days in vain. Outdoor jobs for girls did not seem plentiful. Then her eyes fell upon that advertisement of Brown & Brown, calling for messenger girls. The wage offered was not very tempting, but as the advertisement stated, the work would be for the most part doing errands in the busy downtown business section.

Brown & Brown is a very large concern, with branches in cities in various parts of the country, and when you join their force of employees it is like enlisting in an army—you have to submit to considerable catechising concerning your previous experience, your parentage and your place of residence; and all this is written down on a formidable large white card that is kept in a filing case for future reference.

"There is just one thing I'll have to ask you," said the young office manager who employed Alison Preston, "and I will ask you to keep this confidential. I don't want every one to know that we are taking on girls for errands—one person in particular mustn't know. That's our vice president, Mr. Morgan Thorne. He's in the Chicago office now and—well, to make a long story short, he began as a messenger himself and he's nuts about them. He makes a hobby of giving every messenger that is employed what he calls a chance.

"That means a lot of fatherly advice, which would be all right if the boys had sense enough to profit by it. He has made up his mind that the future executives of the concern must be drawn, as he was, from the ranks of those who began at the bottom rung. So whenever we get a new messenger he takes no end of interest in him. He it was who installed this card system—wants to know all about the life history of every one that is taken into the concern. And now that he is off in Chicago he has left word to send on records of any new messengers. He wants to give them long-distance advice. So here is what I'm going to ask you," said the young clerk, coming back to his point after his long explanation: "You'll just let me put your name down here so that he won't know you're a girl. Alison, you said it is. May I put it down as Alec?"

"Why, certainly," faltered Alison. "Only, won't he find out?"

"He won't be back for months, and you say you can't stay later than the middle of September. You'll escape him completely. You see, we did our best to get boys, but we couldn't get any. He'd say we hadn't tried hard enough. And, by the way, don't say anything in that report about being in college. It might interest him, too much and then he'd write to you and the cat would be out of the bag."

So Alison reported the next day for work and, provided with her pigskin wallet that swung easily over her left shoulder and rested on her right hip, she started out on the rounds of the day, carrying stocks and bonds about to various offices, reporting at the bank and back to the office of Brown & Brown. If she attracted any attention it was because she was so much better dressed for her work than the other girls who were beginning to take the places of messengers and errand boys in the downtown section. She wore neatly polished shoes that had served for country hikes the previous winter in college. Her suit was plain and of khaki—such as had been chosen by well-to-do college chums of hers who had "gone in" for messenger service in the vacation.

The coat collar was neatly topped by a man's soft pique collar and a dark blue four-in-hand tie and a banded sailor of brown completed the equipment.

Yes, of course, she grew tired with her many errands, but the fatigue was repaired by her healthy appetite and by the soundness of the sleep that always followed her days in the open.

The first letter to Alec Preston was practically like the letter almost always received by errand boys from the vice president, Morgan Thorne, when that young officer of the concern was not present to interview them personally. Mr. Thorne assured Alec of his interest and his hope that he was regarding his new position a stepping stone to higher things in the employ of the concern of Brown & Brown. He asked him some questions that he wanted him to answer frankly in a letter that Mr. Thorne assured him would be confidential.

"Did he smoke cigarettes? If so, did he smoke in business hours?"

"Did he indulge in games of chance with other errand boys?"

"What did he eat for luncheon? Did he go to night school? How did he spend his evenings? What time did he go to bed?"

There were many more questions in the same vein, and Alison answered them promptly, assuring the kindly vice president that she smoked not at all and abstained from games of chance. She ate egg salad and milk for luncheon, went to bed early and spent her evenings "at home." She didn't add that those evenings were sometimes spent with her tired little body resting on the soft upholstery of the long chair in her own little bedroom reading some one of her favorite Spanish or Italian authors that she had learned to admire in college.

The next letter expressed approval of the young boy's steady habits, but he reproved the boy for not going to night school, and ended by telling him that he would give a prize of \$50—that he always offered messengers in the concern, but had never been won—if he would devote himself so earnestly to the study of Spanish that within six months he could command a slight reading knowledge of that language. He himself, he said, had been handicapped because as a boy he had not mastered a foreign language. It was only recently, when his time for such study was limited, that he had taken up Spanish. It was the great language for business men of the future, etc., etc.

Alison really ought to have been more cautious, but the very evening after receiving this letter she wrote back a long and fluent letter in her best Spanish, explaining to Mr. Thorne that, though she did not go to night school, she had mastered Spanish the previous winter and spent much time reading it. She declined the prize, however, as she had studied it without knowledge that such a prize existed.

Then came the letter that caused consternation. Mr. Thorne wrote offering Alec a position in the Chicago office as second correspondent in the Spanish department. They were getting lots of orders from South America, he explained, and he really needed a man. His wage would be more than doubled, and his traveling expenses to Chicago would be paid.

Alison was at first confused and repentant. She felt that she ought not to have consented to the office manager's deception. But then she took a different attitude toward the matter. Financial conditions in the Preston family had not been all that they might have been for the past year and it had become apparent that another year at college would be impossible for Alison at the present time. She had about decided to spend the following autumn and winter working. And here was a chance to earn \$25 a week. She wrote back to Mr. Thorne accepting the position, confessing at the same time her sex, did not wait for an answer but, packing her little traveling bag and gaining a rather reluctant consent from her parents, started forth to take her new job. She could live on \$10 a week, she figured, especially if she continued to dress in uniform, and the other \$15 she could save to pay her next year's expenses in college.

The office manager in the New York office when he heard of the step she had taken, predicted a stormy reception for Alison. He felt that he knew just how Thorne would snub her. But the storm and the snub were not forthcoming. Thorne told her that at first he had not known, then he chanced to see the New York paper that had the office manager's advertisement for girl messengers, and, beside, he suspected from the egg-salad luncheon and the hand writing that she was a girl. But it made no difference, he assured her. He was a thorough-going feminist, it that meant entire approval of giving girls an equal chance with boys when they proved themselves capable of grasping it. And this girl had proved herself more promising than any of the messenger boys that had ever drifted into the employ of the concern.

Then one day Thorne called Alison into his office and as she came toward him in her trim little khaki suit he held out both his hands and took hers into his.

Alison did not draw back, but stood looking down at their joined hands with a puzzled smile on her face.

"I want you here, Alec," he had always retained the first name by which he had thought of her—"I want you in the office, but more than all I want you in my heart. I want you to make a home for me. Is it so necessary to finish out that college course of yours?"

"There is always one and only one possible event that will make a college girl give up her course," said Alison.

"And that?"

"When the man in all the world she loves asks her to be his wife."

"Does that mean you have decided to finish?" asked Thorne relaxing his hold on Alison's hands. But he tightened it again when she told him that it didn't.

**Fumigation on Mexican Border.** The latest disinfection project which has ever been undertaken in this country, and probably the largest in the world, was recently begun by the United States department of agriculture along the Mexican border. Five fumigation houses are to be erected at a cost approximately of \$50,000 for the disinfection of freight cars, motor trucks and wagons entering the United States from Mexico loaded with products that might introduce insect enemies, especially the pink bollworm of cotton. The largest house will accommodate fifteen freight cars. Each house will be equipped with apparatus and plant for the generation and distribution of hydrocyanic acid gas.

## Save Your Own Garden Seed

It will be cheaper and surer than to depend upon the seed stores for your next year's supply.

Save your own vegetable seed for next year's garden is the advice of the food production and conservation committee of state councils of defense.

Seed threatens to be high and scarce. As an indication, spinach seed has steadily advanced from 12 cents a pound to \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pound. Other vegetable seeds are just as high relatively.

No matter how patriotic the person, a war garden next year may become too expensive for the average purse, unless precautions are taken this fall to assure a private supply of seed.

The home gardener needs to sacrifice but a small part of the crop to have seed for next year. Choose the best plants from which to save seed. Be sure the seed is ripe; be sure it is dry before storing away; be sure it is protected from rats and mice.

If you have no garden but wish to plant one next year, ask a neighbor who has a garden to save seed for you or allow you to save seed from his garden.

Another matter of importance, now that garden production is at its height, is to see that not a bit of the produce goes to waste. If you cannot eat or can all of it, remember that you have neighbors who are not so well supplied. Return to the old-fashioned co-operative method of sending over a mess of beans or a few cucumbers. Don't let good food go to waste.

## Aerial Spying of Great Value and Use to Troops In Country of the Enemy

In Flanders an airplane goes over the lines, and from 5,000 to 6,000 feet photographs the enemy's country, trench system, lines of communication or a battery area. These photographs tell the truth accurately, asserts a writer in Century Magazine. They are the ultimate spies and are correspondingly valuable. From such a photograph a lantern slide is made, and the image, enlarged to any desired scale, is projected upon a screen, where it is painted in colors, thus furnishing an exact picture of the area as seen from the airplane. The picture is then stretched upon a frame, underneath which tiny electric bulbs are placed. Around it, perched on a platform ten feet high, cadets are seated with maps of the district, also drawn from the actual photograph. Beside each cadet is a wireless dispatching key. By a simple system of squares and subdivisions, marked on the maps and lettered and numbered, any point on the picture may be designated exactly in a very brief message. The cadets orientate their maps and keep a sharp lookout on the picture below. Suddenly a flash appears among some buildings, in a field or behind a wood. Immediately its location is noted on the key-maps of the cadets, and the corresponding code message is buzzed down to the hypothetical British battery below. In a few seconds this battery is seen to fire in a succession of tiny flashes, and, after the time of the shell's flight has passed, another flash indicates its burst near the hostile target. This target is the center of an imaginary clock dial, twelve o'clock being considered due north, and the other figures representing corresponding directions. A series of concentric lettered circles indicate successive distances. Thus the shell's burst is instantly located and buzzed down to the battery, telling the gunners just how far wrong the shots are being. These make the proper corrections, and shots continue to fall closer about the target until the holy task of silencing another Hun battery is finished. The actual work at the front toward which the training is directed constitutes one of the prime factors in the present warfare. One has only to recall Hindenburg's official statements as to the number of guns destroyed in a single month on the western front, to comprehend its importance.

## Peanut Not a Nut; Belongs to Same Family of Plants As the Pea and the Bean

We have known so little about the humble peanut of years past that most of us did not know it was not a nut at all, states a writer in Cincinnati Times-Star. As a matter of fact it belongs to the same family of plants as the pea and the bean.

This once unappreciated article is now stated to be one of the few and very rare vegetables which contain what is known in the chemical world as "complete protein."

This discovery is of very great importance to the human race, for the peanut may be grown over a very large part of the warmer areas of the earth. There are millions of square miles in the United States admirably adapted to the raising of the valuable food product.

The peanut has come very slowly into its full estate. For generations it was looked upon merely as a pleasant tidbit for children. The peanut long has been associated with the amenities of the monkey house and the three-ringed circus, but the discovery that it is a prime and almost a perfect article of food will lift the peanut out of its former lowly place. It is definitely stated that one pound of peanuts is equivalent in nutritive value to three pounds of meat. Let's save more meat for our allies and give the peanut a place of honor at our dinner tables. There are numerous ways in which it may be eaten. Give it its place in the sun.

## SUGAR-SAVING CANNING

By the United States Department of Agriculture

1. Cook the prepared fruits with enough water to prevent sticking.
  2. Stir to keep from burning.
  3. Cook gently until the mass begins to thicken.
  4. Use less sugar than is called for in the recipes and cook longer. Very satisfactory results can be obtained by the use of sugar substitutes, corn syrup, honey, etc. The addition also of small amounts of mixed ground spices, vinegar, or crystallized ginger improves the flavor.
  5. Continue cooking until the desired consistency is reached.
  6. Pour into hot glasses or jars.
  7. Put on sterilized covers.
  8. Place in steamer for 15 minutes. This will avoid the necessity of using paraffin.
  9. Remove carefully, set aside to cool, store.
- Cook longer for jam than fruit butter.

## BURIAL OF A SOLDIER

Beat softly, muffled drums, and slow,  
To his last rest, we bear a soldier brave,  
No wife or mother's tears today will flow,  
But only men, stern men, stand by his grave.

Tread gently, men and brothers, slowly;  
For you the dawn of peace is breaking;  
Look tenderly upon the dead, bend low;  
The flag of freedom waves; the world is waking.

Fold over him the flag with prayer,  
His red blood given to keep his purity;  
The heavenly blue and stars his portion are,  
The sacrifice for all humanity.

He was but young to die, yet surely  
No sacrifice has ever been in vain;  
The soldier dies that men may dwell securely,  
The Savior died that all might live again.

—Henrietta Standish.

## Words of Wise Men.

A nation cannot afford to do a mean thing.—Charles Sumner.

What we say here will soon be forgotten, but what they did here will live in the nation's memory.—Lincoln at Gettysburg.

The object of all true preaching is to tell men how to live and die happy.—Joseph Brooks of Boston.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.—Colton.

A cordial, warm shake of the hand takes my heart.—N. P. Willis.

## 100 Inhabitants to Square Mile in Only Eight States

The states of the Union differ materially in respect to density of population. By the last census only eight states had as many as 100 inhabitants to the square mile of area. These were Connecticut, 231; Delaware, 103; Illinois, 101; Maryland, 130; Massachusetts, 419; New Jersey, 338; New York, 191; Ohio, 117; Pennsylvania, 171; Rhode Island, 508. Indiana had 75. The average in every case was affected by city population. The states with less than ten inhabitants to the square mile were: Arizona, 2; Colorado, 7; Idaho, 4; Montana, 2; Nevada, less than 1; New Mexico, 3; North Dakota, 8; Utah, 4; Wyoming, 2.

## Hawks and Owls Useful; Insects and Rodents Are Their Principal Food

One of the most active and valuable friends of man is the agile night-hawk, which may be seen darting about in the dusk with incredible swiftness in pursuit of insects, declares a writer in the People's Home Journal. Yet this bird is almost extinct in some sections because hunters like to display their marksmanship by showing they are able to bring down such a swiftly flying bird.

Nighthawks are so quick on the wing that few insects escape them. Stomachs of night hawks have been found to contain more than 50 varieties of injurious insects. Friends of birds should give this hawk their especial protection.

The rough-legged hawk is another placed by scientists among the almost wholly beneficial birds. This bird feeds almost exclusively on the smaller rodents, including meadow mice, which do incalculable damage to crops and young trees, which they gnaw in the winter.

An incident that shows the injurious effect of the popular opinion regarding hawks is reported from Ohio. When the law putting a bounty on hawks was in force in that state, a township clerk issued certificates for 46 sparrow hawks which had been killed. The clerk examined the stomachs of these hawks, and in 45 of them found only grasshoppers and beetles. The other stomach contained the fur and bones of a meadow mouse. Thus the state had been paying for the destruction of birds that were working to help save its crops.

Scientists say that the sparrow hawk does occasionally attack chickens; but so seldom, that this offense is as nothing compared with the good the bird does. The real offender among the hawks—the one that gives the family its bad name—is the Cooper's hawk, which is a persistent hunter of chickens and domesticated doves.

Compared with the long-eared owl, the ordinary house cat is a poor mouser. The little screech owl is a diligent mouser, too, but also has a voracious appetite for insects. Fifty grasshoppers have been found in the stomach of one screech owl. About one-seventh of the screech owl's food consists of other birds, but most of these are sparrows.

## Piazas Modern; People Had No Use for Them in The Days of Long Ago

A friend of mine says that there were no piazzas in the old days because people did not want them, observes a writer in the House Beautiful. They sat out on the carefully tended lawns or among the flower beds or under the trees. He says further that there were no mosquitoes in those days and that people knew enough to come in when it rained and were not afraid to go out in the open when it didn't.

There is another theory according to which piazzas came in with leisure. Our ancestors didn't have time to use them, and so the old houses are without any. If they have them at all they are later additions. The people of early times worked as long as the daylight lasted and came indoors to eat and sleep and perhaps to nod for an hour or two by a candle or fire-place of a winter's evening. Their houses were for shelter, not for pleasure, or at least not for that kind of pleasure which associates itself with idle moments.

Later life became easier and folks worked shorter hours. It was then perhaps that they began to think of sitting out of doors and at the same time within the house, for the roof of a piazza is not like the foliage of an apple tree. Nowadays some member of every family has so much leisure that piazzas have become a leading feature of all our houses. We have them for all points of the compass, for all times of day and for all seasons.

## Dogs Can Run at the Rate of Seventy-Five Feet a Second

Esquimo dogs can travel 45 miles in five hours, according to an authority, who relates that he once drove his dog team seven miles in half an hour. Ordinary domestic dogs, at full speed, run at the rate of from 33 to 49 feet a second; setters and pointers, about 18 1/2 to 21 7/10 miles an hour, and they can maintain this speed for two or even three hours. Foxhounds are very fast, and in a recent trial one of them beat a thoroughbred horse, covering 4 miles in 6 1/2 minutes. Greyhounds can run at the rate of 59 to 75 feet a second. Horses cannot exceed 63 feet a second.—Trout and Stream.

## Germany Believed to Line Guns With Uranium Steel

It is now believed that Germany is lining her big guns with a uranium steel which stands up at a rate of fire destructive to all other known steel alloys. A necessary preliminary to the use of such a substance is a supply of ferro-uranium. This is ordinarily obtained from the uranium oxide which comes as a by-product in the extraction of radium from its ores. Accordingly it presents a problem for the electric furnace. This is being looked upon to a recent report, is being looked into by the bureau of mines in connection with Cornell and other universities.

Luxury. Bob—She looks good enough to eat. Jack—She is, but I cannot afford so expensive an edible.

A New Way to Shave. Tender skins twice a day without irritation by using Cuticura Soap the "Cuticura Way." No slimy mug, germs, waste of time or money. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Henry Burden, seventy-seven, retires after fifty years as a New York policeman.

After Deep Thought. A young man had been put on sentry duty for the first time and was stationed near the barracks. It was not long before an officer came along. The young man suddenly forgot the challenge, "Who goes there?" and after a moment of deep thought, thinking he had remembered, called out loudly, "Look what's here!"

Under the new high rates sleeping car business on most of the railroads has decreased 25 per cent.

Our future is vitally linked with that of the allied nations.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Mt. Pleasant—Memorial services will be held for Thaddeus McCulloch and Owen Barrett, both killed in battle.

Mt. Pleasant—Isabella County has set aside September 28 and 29 as days for volunteer subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan.

Muskegon—Ross W. Judson, of Detroit, has announced that he will quit using his airplane Sundays to comply with the gasless edict.

Charlotte—After telling his wife that he intended visiting a nearby farm, Fred McNeil, 35 years old, hanged himself in his barn.

Kalamazoo—Roy Strong was seriously injured on his farm at Scotts, when he fell from a machine, one of the spikes piercing his neck.

Holland—Ottawa County's War Board has asked Director General McAdoo to pay back salary due railroad employes in Liberty Bonds.

Sturgis—Howard Siegest, 13 years old, received lacerations and a fractured leg when he fell under a disc harrow on which he had been riding.

Lawrence—High school students have been given a vacation of two weeks in order that they may assist in harvesting the bumper yield of grapes.

Muskegon—Muskegon must abandon its plan to spend \$250,000 for street repairs this year as a result of the Government order restricting use of cement.

Holland—In order to comply with the request for conservation of white paper, the Holland Sentinel will suspend publication two Mondays of each month.

Howell—Hugh McPherson has been selected chairman of the group of bankers representing Genesee, Shiawassee, Ingham, Livingston, Eaton and Clinton Counties.

Jonesville—Victor Hawkins and W. M. Wetmore have been presented veteran's jewels in recognition of more than a quarter of a century's active work with local Pythians.

Ann Arbor—Seventy members of the 20th Michigan Infantry, Civil War veterans, met in Alumni Memorial hall for their fifty-third annual reunion. Only 200 of the regiment are living.

Albion—O. A. Leonard, local secretary of the Red Cross, has received \$6,000 as the contribution of laborers, clerks and business men who gave earnings received for working on Labor Day.

Clare—J. J. Cavanaugh, of Mt. Pleasant, whose name is listed in the casualties as killed in action, is thought to be Lee Cavanaugh, who lived here until recently. His parents are both dead.

Monroe—Traffic between Monroe and Detroit over the Dixie highway will be opened in five weeks. The state has expended \$2,500 in repairing the Dixie detour, which is complete except for a mile.

Bay City—An ice cream and lolly pop orgy culminated in the arrest of John Anglin, 9 years old, charged with larceny of \$176 from the Y. M. C. A. According to the police, the boy had spent all but 36¢.

Albion—Clark Dean, an Albion college boy, will assist in the instruction of students enrolled in the Students' Army Training corps. The corps will be in charge of an army officer detailed to Albion for this purpose.

Olivet—A course in Invald Occupations has been installed at Olivet college. Olivet offers also other war courses for women, such as first aid work, special training in home economics and a course in secretarship.

Bay City—"I never was entertained in a better place," said Daniel McIntire, he reluctantly departed from the county jail after serving a sentence of 30 days. McIntire was arrested for drunkenness and refused offers for the payment of the fine imposed.

Petokey—A list containing the name of every citizen and the amount he has contributed to war activities has been compiled by the committee in charge of the fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. Unless those who are able subscribe to the new bond issue their names will appear on a "slacker" list, the committee warns.

Kalamazoo—"Take a job in a war factory or drive a butcher's cart; don't lag behind the women of the poorer classes in patriotism," was the appeal addressed to Michigan women of means by Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane, state chairman of the Woman's Defense Committee. She continued: "don't think that your place in the war for democracy is to open a day nursery for children so their mothers can toil for the cause. Mothers are needed at home. Go into the munition plants yourself."

Marquette—The Chicago Northwestern railway, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, the Soo line, the Sagola Lumber company, the Northwestern Co. Lumber company, the Wisconsin Land & Lumber company, the four latter all upper peninsula concerns, pleaded not guilty before Judge Sessions in federal district court to the charge of having been parties to rebates grant. If the lumber companies which the interstate commerce commission investigated.

Port Huron—Lieut. Bruce Tappen, son of Judge Harvey Tappen, has been made an acting adjutant.

Richmond—Dr. Irving W. Greene has been commissioned a first lieutenant and left for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Ann Arbor—Dr. A. G. Ruthven will conduct a course this year to train women students for zoological museum directors.

Houghton—Alfred Andrew, of Battle, second class seaman of the Naval Reserve, was drowned at training camp at Seattle.

Flint—Genesee county, including two Flint divisions, will send 169 men to Camp Custer early in October. It has just announced.

Monroe—Six-day sessions have been ordered for the local schools to end the term earlier and releasing pupils for farm work.

Flint—Frederick Alker, Jr., aged 2, was drowned in a deep cistern at his parents' home. The mother found the body after an hour's search.

Richmond—Sergeant Robert J. McCarthy, a recently returned soldier, has gone to Camp Hancock, Ga., to act as instructor of a machine gun battalion.

Traverse City—Robert McLaughlin, 7 years old, was killed recently when he attempted to jump aboard a freight elevator after it had been started in the Hannah & Lay store.

Hillsdale—Private Jay Howard, 17th Field Artillery, former school head at Frontier and Prattsburg, has been recommended for the distinguished service cross for aiding wounded.

Port Huron—Raymond Foltz, who received a settlement of \$10,000 following injuries in the St. Clair interurban wreck of June, 1917, has sued his wife, Artilla Foltz, for divorce.

Lansing—Resolutions adopted by the Board of State Auditors ask that positions made vacant by employes entering the military service be filled by a relative of the soldier pending his return.

Hastings—Following warning that local fire insurance rates will be increased unless better fire protection is furnished, it is probable that the question of leasing bonds for purchase of apparatus will be submitted at the November election.

Port Huron—Louis F. Shepherd has asked the court to pass on his loyalty by obtaining an injunction to prevent Earl Harrington from calling him pro-German. Shepherd complains that his business has been injured through reports of disloyalty alleged to have been circulated.

Kalamazoo—The fifty-second annual convention of the grand chapter of the order of the Eastern Star of Michigan, which will be held October 9-19, is expected to bring 2,000 delegates and visitors to Kalamazoo. It will be the first time this city ever was hostess to the Michigan chapter.

Tecumseh—Valder Vandye, who was arrested in Watertown, N. Y., one hour before his wife's funeral and brought here on a charge of appropriating to his own use an automobile bought on contract, was held to the circuit court for trial. Vandye was in jail while the body of his wife was being brought here for burial.

Saginaw—Russell A. Orr, of Saginaw, brother of Ensign Jay Orr, quartermaster on the Midway football eleven a few years ago, lost his life in the big push at the River Vessie early in August. He was a graduate of Arthur Hill high school and a football player. He was a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Ypsilanti—Circulars were sent out recently by the Washtenaw county Liberty loan committee to all residents of the city that September 30 to October 5 will be volunteer days and it is hoped the district quota, \$600,000, will be raised during the six volunteer days. Persons falling to subscribe according to their means will be visited by the cleanup and the vigilance committees.

Ann Arbor—Three lieutenants on the staff of Captain Durkee, commanding the army mechanics training detachment, have been detailed to colleges to instruct students in army training corps and also to serve as quartermasters of such colleges. The men are: First Lieutenant M. A. Millberry, to become commandant of the Polish seminary at Orchard Lake; Second Lieutenant Frank Godfrey, to Grace college, La Moine, Ia.; Second Lieutenant John D. Jacobson, to Hope college, Holland, Mich.

Flint—The Flint Board of Commerce opened its weekly luncheon for the fall with a great Liberty loan luncheon attended by 500 members and guests. Gerritt J. Diekema headed the speakers, others of whom were J. Dallas Ford, chairman of the campaign committee; Dr. C. B. Burr, Howard J. Clifford and Dan A. Reed. Resolutions endorsing the Unconditional Surrender club in view of the Teutonic peace drive, were adopted. Diekema also declared that terms of peace with Germany could only be dictated by the Allies on German soil.

Flint—Sergeant Justus I. Taber, son of Justus Taber, of Flint, in a letter home, tells of his first accredited victory over a Boche airman. He has had other battles in which he was satisfied he brought down his antagonist, but which were not verified by any official observer. Sergeant Taber, 22 years old, enlisted last March. He says he was flying at 18,000 feet watching the big guns firing below when a Boche got "on his tail." He looped and put eight shots through his antagonist's gas tank, sending him down in flames.



MOSQUITO'S TRIP.

"Buz-buz," said the Mosquito Leader, "did you ever hear the like of that?" as he joined his mate.

"Did I ever hear the like of what?" asked Mrs. Mosquito Leader. "Please be a little more clear."

"Well," said Mr. Mosquito Leader, "I was having a fine round of visits last night, you know."

"Oh, we all were," buzzed the little mosquitoes. "Yes," said Mrs. Mosquito Leader. "I was having some nice adventures myself. You expect us to know all about yours without being told and to see the funny jokes and know the great battles you won."

"I was a little impatient," said Mr. Mosquito Leader. "I was so pleased by what I heard myself that I wanted you to be pleased, too, before you knew what it was all about."

"That would be quite impossible," said the little mosquitoes. "Quite," said Mrs. Mosquito Leader. "To be sure," said Mr. Mosquito Leader.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosquito were called the Mosquito Leaders because they did a great deal of planning and scheming and leading. They always knew of the best places to visit. They knew of nice swamps, of nice door-steps where people sat in the evenings, and so they were usually called the Mosquito Leaders, but they were called Mr. and Mrs. Mosquito as well.

"We will never know about it until you tell us," said the little mosquitoes. "I will tell you at once," said Mr. Mosquito.

"Do," begged Mrs. Mosquito. So Mr. Mosquito began. "Last night I was flying about and I saw some nice looking people sitting on a front porch. It was dark—they couldn't see me very well, but I could see them all right!"

"There were such nice people on that porch, as I've said before. There were some ladies with thin silk stockings covering their ankles and what delicious bites I had! How I do relish the taste of ankles!"

"And there were some boys with their sleeves rolled up—and as for their arms! Well, m-m-m-m-m, they were good!"

"They tried to catch me, of course. But all they did was to give themselves the most awful whacks. How I did laugh to myself."

"One of them would say, 'I'll get that abominable mosquito. I see if I don't.' They meant me, you know, when they spoke of an abominable mosquito. It didn't hurt my feelings—nothing hurts my feelings except to be killed."

"Well, the great joke was that they didn't get me no matter how hard they tried. Now I am singing softly to myself and was thinking what I would have for dessert—another bite of an ankle or an arm—and whether I would choose a boy or a girl for my dining room table. I kept singing softly as I thought when one of the girls said: 'You know I went to a concert last year and they had a piece on the program called "The Song of the Mosquito." I simply couldn't enjoy it for it made me think of horrible mosquito bites."

"Well, as you can imagine, I was pretty proud when I heard that. They may talk about mosquitoes all they like, but once a song was written about us, or a song which sounded a little like the way we can sing. I judged all this from hearing the girl talk."

"And now," she said, "I hear that horrible little buzzing, singing, or whatever it is called, of the mosquito to which we can't get!"

"Ah, I was a proud mosquito. A song had been written about us, we were hard to catch, and we made folks mad!"

"Wonderful, wonderful," said the other mosquitoes. "What a fine evening you had. We never before heard of a real mosquito song on a concert program. And to think they couldn't get you and that you made them mad! Fine, oh fine!"

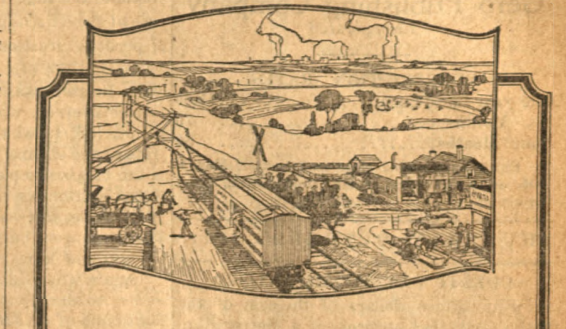
For the mosquitoes were very mean and love to annoy creatures all they can, and the more trouble they cause the happier they are!

A Simply Good Life. In the effort to appreciate various forms of greatness, let us not underestimate the value of a simply good life. Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirit always sweet and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult.—Edward Howard Griggs.

Helping Him. He (facetiously)—It's too hot to propose. She—Not to propose an ice cream or an automobile ride.

The inventor of a pulley with depressions in its surface contends that belts will not slip when it is used.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 39-1918.



You Can't Eat Meat 100 Miles Away

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness. The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from fourteen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packers' usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.



Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

Advertisement for Western Canada farms, featuring illustrations of a cow, a sheep, and a pig. Text includes: 'The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.' 'Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.'

Advertisement for Absorbine eye medicine. Text: 'YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPRAIN OR THROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with ABSORBINE. and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R. Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic ointment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts, Ailurs pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or direct. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.'

Advertisement for Granulated Eyelids. Text: 'Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye Free Write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.'

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of John H. P. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of John H. P. Fletcher.

The queer thing about reformation is that mighty few people will admit they need it themselves.

A Brazilian city uses a trolley car ambulance to transfer patients to and from hospitals in its suburbs.

Why Dread Old Age? It doesn't matter how old you are, if you keep well and active. Lots of folks are younger at 70 than others are at 60. Lame, bent backs; stiff, achy, rheumatic joints; bad eyesight and deafness are too often due to neglected kidney trouble and not to advancing years. Don't let weak kidneys age you. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have made life more comfortable for thousands of elderly folks.

A Wisconsin Case. Mrs. A. Lindstrom, 501 Menomonee Ave., Marinette, Wis., says: "I suffered from rheumatic pains. My limbs and back ached and I was in misery from head to foot. My system was full of uric acid and my kidneys were badly disordered. I took different medicines but got no relief. A friend told me how she had been helped by Doan's Kidney Pills. I used them and Doan's cured me and I am glad to tell others of the good they have done me."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carter's Little Liver Pills. For Constipation. Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills. Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do. Perfectly Safe. "Little girl, aren't you afraid of the 'gosh'?" "Oh, no! I sleep with my mother."

Don't Get Hung Up With an Acid Stomach

It's Just Acidity That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer. It's true. There are millions of people all over the land who are weak, nervous, all tired and dragged out, who are trying to build up their jaded nerves and weakened bodies with drugs and stimulants; and many of them also EAT and EAT—but fail to get anywhere near the full amount of strength and nourishment out of their food. Why? Simply because of too much acid in the stomach—superacidity. Get rid of the excess acid. Your stomach is all right—just give it a chance to do its duty naturally. Then see how good you really feel—your appetite back, and your blood warms up! A new method—truly a wonderful discovery called

EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE. It is positively guaranteed to clear the excess acid out of your stomach and bowels. It is made in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets—easy to carry around with you. Get a big box of EATONIC at any drug store and see how quickly it banishes the immediate effects of acid-stomach. Away with heartburn, belching, food repeating, indigestion, etc.—and then see how your general health improves. Sit again we tell you—insist upon it—if you are ailing, get a big box EATONIC from your druggist today. The cost is a trifle—only 50c. You have faith in your druggist? We authorize him to absolutely guarantee EATONIC to you and you can trust your own druggist to make this guarantee good. If EATONIC fails to cure you, take it back—he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, drop us a postal card and we will send it to you at once; you can send us the 50c after you get it. Address: H. B. Kramer, Inc., Eaton's Remedy Company, 1105 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor
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DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

With fifteen dollars of the coin of the realm and the services of a Metropolitan writer, the Goodwillies break into print in defense of their indefensible action in refusing to contribute to war relief work in this county. While not having space to review the situation in its entirety, The Courier-Record wishes to point out the fact that the Goodwillies have not succeeded in introducing a single argument not contained in R. W. Goodwillie's statement at the business men's luncheon: "It is none of your business," and what are you going to do about it?"

Their statement that they are paying in Chicago is supported by neither facts nor evidence. We do not say that their claim is false but we do say that paid space in the Pioneer Tribune would have been an excellent place to have substantiated the only argument they have called to the support of their contention. And this is really worse than no argument at all. It suggests an anomaly. If they are alive to impulses of patriotism in Chicago how can they be wholly dead to this suggestion in Schoolcraft. If it is not our business where they pay their war relief why is it Chicago's business? And why Wausau?

A VICTORY FOR THE RIGHT

It is now stated for a fact that the Wausau branch of the Goodwillie concern has met the wishes of the Marathon County War Relief board and is now rated 100 per cent loyal in that county.

This would indicate one of two things either the gentlemen in question have experienced a change of heart and have decided to do the right thing in the territories in which they operate, or pressure that they have been unable to withstand has been called into use.

Another factor of determining importance is doubtless the mental attitude of the local manager. We understand that the Mr. Goodwillie, Jr., who is in charge at Wausau, told his people point blank that he refused to be placed in a situation where the action of his firm made the term "slacker" even indirectly applicable.

In this connection we are compelled to note that the manager in Manistique has adopted an entirely different attitude in regard to the payment of war relief. A pioneer in the movement in this section, his support and enthusiasm has waned and been turned to hostility directly in proportion to the financial liability about to be incurred by his firm. He it was who stated that the Goodwillie brothers would not be dictated to in the matter of war relief work and who later told the War Relief board and the citizens of the community that it was none of their business where his firm gave and how much it gave, and then demanded to know what they were going to do about it.

It would be to us a most pleasant surprise if some Thursday Mr. R. W. Goodwillie would come out in his paper with the statement that the attitude of his firm was receiving neither his support nor encouragement and that he had made and would continue to make every representation in his power to bring them back into the fold of true Americanism.

THE WILL TO WIN

The recent overture of the Austrian government for a peace convention and the still later Bulgarian armistice are more interesting in the light they throw on the public morale of the Central Allies than in any immediate military advantage. Contrasted with this attitude, the high resolution and grim purpose of the citizens of the entente, in the face of perilous situations is markedly favorable.

During the first weeks of the great war, when Belgium was destroyed and Northern France overrun, when England's "Old Contemptibles" failed to stem the tide and the fate of the channel ports and Paris trembled in the balance no pleas for peace reached the Kaiser's attentive ears. Instead, the camps of the Allies increased their busy preparation. The dead were buried, the wounded cared for and new levies sought for the front.

Again when Russia was betrayed and delivered to the foe and "Mittle Europa" from the dream of a visionary became the fact of the hour, the Western Allies, with grim lips, worked all the harder for a military decision. Suggestions of peace from friend and foe alike were sternly repused and adding hunger to their other foes these people pressed on to a peace by victory.

When Italy was overrun, and Venice threatened, her fertile vine clad hills and plains the scene of Hunnish devastation, our Italian friends called for increased loans and supplies, stamped out the German propaganda as best they could and fought on. And when in March of this year, Germany with 220 divisions launched her final and greatest offensive, and the allies despite the most desperate efforts were rolled back until the high trajectory guns of the enemy bombarded churches and cathedrals in Paris, and Haig was making his last desperate stand south of the English channel, no hint of peace or suggestion of armistice came from our allies.

The will to win was a part of their religion and peace without a decision had no place in their plans.

But how different the attitude of the people of the Central powers. Even while the victorious German eagles were subduing and destroying the hereditary enemies of Austria in the Balkans and European Russia, the populace at home were indulging in strikes and riots, while Lenine and Trotzky were selling the Russian people to Germany, the Austrian ruler was making secret advances for peace for he knew and the signs of the times indicated that his people were without the "Will to Win." The generations that had, in the previous centuries, furnished cannon fodder for a hundred military despots could no longer breed men who would die with Kossuth or march with Wallenstein. They are decadent and their nationality is extinct. As their emperor, a hundred years ago resigned the crown of the Holy Roman Empire which had become a mock and a travesty, so will the present emperor at the conclusion of this war, shorn of power and prestige, resign the crown and the pretensions that have kept alive for eleven centuries the most ambitious and bigoted of the reigning houses in Europe. For his people have no longer the "Will to Win."

HARD ON THE ARISTOCRAT

We know of no more exasperating situation than being sent out to sell bonds to a prospect whose grasp of the English language is equalled only by his lack of appreciation of American ideals and conditions, and both overlapped by a haughty democracy that stops at nothing short of physical rudeness.

Austria may be an absolute monarchy and its people the down-trodden slaves of imperial autocracy but we see little evidence of it in our bond campaigns. While some are intelligent, reasonable and courteous, we know of no more insolently independent intolerant bigotists than some of these same alien enemy Austrians. If they are the down-trodden of the earth, we would hate to dieker with their nobility on any other terms than a military operation. Some of our very best people on the present drive, while delivering their best valedictory on the financial soundness of bonded investment, have been mortified beyond words by having the propective buyer grunt like a pig, spit partly on his hands and partly into the ambient atmosphere and remark elegantly: "Me dig" seize his shovel and scatter dirt so effusively that retreat became the only resource.

Others have followed the industrious slacker into subterranean pits and tunnels, aloft on dizzy heights of ladders and roofs only to be rebuffed and their mission insulted. We are glad to say that some of the best connected citizens of the county, have on these occasions laid aside questions of cast natural refinement and with very creditable Billingsgate have told these victims of a Central Europe civilization exactly what they thought of them.

THE MAGIC BOND

While it is yet too early to announce the result of the Fourth Liberty loan in Schoolcraft county, comment may be made on the one outstanding feature of the entire movement and that is the educational effects of the previous drives and the manner in which the masses of the people have arranged their business in order to take care of the maximum amount of bonds.

Observers have constantly remarked how the men who were with difficulty persuaded to subscribe for bonds of the second and third issues, signed for the current issue without protest and in many cases with eagerness. They have learned that the purchase of United States government bonds is a patriotic duty, the acquisition of which is a matter of pride and that the man without a bond is in a poor position to make excuses.

They know that as a banker, the government offers the highest rate on savings deposits and the security is beyond question. Schoolcraft may not win the pennant but we are sure there is no community in the country where more intelligent buying is practiced.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER ONLY

The latest peace proposition of Germany from Austria as the mouthpiece is so absurd on the face of it as to suggest no consideration whatever on the part of the Entente Allies. One eminent journalist of Paris after reading it said with emphasis: "The only peace proposition that the allies will consider will be, 'We give up; what are your terms?'" That short phrase represents the sentiment of the American people and this government. In effect it is the text of President Wilson's terms announced last April, boiled down.

The terms of the proposed peace meeting at some neutral point are amazing when one considers the barbarous deprivations and carnival of murder Germany has carried on during the past four years. It mentions no plan for restitution of the wrongs of Belgium, Roumania and Serbia; no suggestion of restoration of eastern Russia, robbed of the Russian people who trusted the traitors, Lenine and Trotzky, who in turn sold Russia to Germany by the most outrageous deal with the Kaiser that has ever been known in modern or ancient history.

In the face of this and other outrages how can the Allies consider for a single instant any proposition for peace other than unconditional surrender? They cannot—and will not. The soldiers of the armies of Great Britain, France, United States, Belgium, Italy and Portugal will have a word to say about peace. These men—courageous, self-sacrificing and patriotic, heroes all—have not offered their lives to the end that Germany shall be one single item the gainer from this war. No murmur has been heard from them. They are fighting for a world democracy—fighting valiantly, heroically, so wipe out the autocracy of Germany which has plunged the world into a bloody chaos. Peace by negotiation has no place in the minds of the soldiers of these great armies. They are fighting to gain peace by victory, and no other kind of peace will go with them.

When one considers the amazing disclosures by the United States government, in which the treachery of Lenine and Trotzky and the deception of Germany is proven, no other peace than a peace that will bring Germany to her knees is possible. Austria's proposition, clothed in smooth words and polite phraseology is known to be the proposal of Germany. It was expected, and events of the past few months have led up to a crisis for the Central powers. They are defeated now. If there remained any uncertainty about the ultimate outcome of the war, General Pershing's drive with his legions of American soldiers have settled that question beyond all possible doubt. And the adroit proposal of Austria by which the Pope is to be drawn into the situation is but a gauzy subterfuge that will not have the effect desired.

There is but one consideration now—peace by victory. Unconditional surrender. Nothing else will go. America cannot forget the Lusitania, Belgium's wrongs nor the devastation of France. Nor the sinking of hospital ships, nor the bombardment of field hospitals. Nor will Great Britain pass over the bombardment of school buildings and the ruthless slaughter of innocent women and children. Italy will not forget the crime against her manhood and noble institutions. None of the allies will forget the price they have paid nor the barbarous exactions of Germany.

It is now up to Germany and Austria to pay the price that the Allies demand. That price will mean unconditional surrender, restoration of Belgium, Roumania and Serbia. Restoration of the beautiful cities of France and restitution for the ravages of the submarine, and innumerable other crimes that never can be atoned for.—Michigan Investor.

A STRANGE CAMPAIGN

On one thing about the pending senatorial campaign, if on no other in connection with it, there can be general agreement. It will be, in all respects, the strangest campaign the state has ever seen. Commander Newberry will continue in New York on the job, as he did during the primary, and Mr. Ford will maintain the same receptive attitude he took throughout the preliminary canvass. Neither will lift a finger to gain the election. Whatever is done will be done through the medium of the Republican and Democratic committees, and that, by all the signs, will be very little. The combined expenditures in the election canvass promise to run considerably below the Newberry expenditures in the primary contest. There will be little publicity; no speaking campaign is yet outlined, and there will be, it seems, an entire lack of the sharp contest that made the Wisconsin senatorial race observed of all the nation.

Thus there is promise that one of the most important senatorial canvasses that has ever been conducted in the state will proceed to its conclusion with rather less attention than is given to the filing of a minor state office, and that the vote will be cast by an electorate that has heard very little in behalf of either of the aspirants. If anyone had an idea that the Newberry-Ford contest was going to fill the nation's eye it is gradually being given up.—Mining Journal.

VIEWS OF OUR READERS

From Our Alger Co. Correspondent.

(Approved by War Relief Board)
EDITOR COURIER-RECORD—
Dickens' description of Scrooge "A wrenching, grasping, squeezing, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner" would be a mild epithet to apply either to an individual or collection of individuals who have so far forgotten their duty to their country, and to the men who are laying down their lives in defense of its principles, as to refuse to co-operate with the loyal citizens of Schoolcraft County in rendering financial support to the War Relief committee.

A most careful scanion of Mr. R. W. Goodwillie's "Thirty-Nine Articles" published in the Pioneer Tribune of Aug. 22, fails to reveal anything even approaching the semblance of justification for the penuriousness of Goodwillie Bros. He dilates on the ill-treatment of the firm by the city of Manistique, tells what the city has done for other firms, even includes one paragraph advising of the unsuitability of Manistique as a box factory site and finishes up with a declaration of loyalty and self-laudation by asking, in connection with the firm's refusal to subscribe: "What are you going to do about it?"

When common decency or the very rudiments of patriotism appear to be entirely lacking, for anybody imbued with such qualities, even in the scantiest proportions would never have adopted the stand of the Goodwillies. It is high time that the people themselves endeavor to show this firm that their penuriousness and nullness will not be tolerated, even though "No law has yet been passed saying you must give in Schoolcraft County."

Six Schoolcraft county men, some of them employes of this same company, have already given their lives. Five others have been wounded and are being cared for in American hospitals behind the lines, hospitals supported almost solely by the voluntary subscriptions of the loyal citizens of the United States and before peace is restored, many others are very liable to be disabled and must have medical aid, hence the refusal of the Goodwillies' to subscribe in Schoolcraft county is about as good an example of unpatriotism and uncharitableness as could be cited—so good in fact that were the writers of the Scriptures living today, they would undoubtedly have eliminated the story of "Dives and Lazarus" and substituted that of Goodwillie Bros and the Schoolcraft County War Relief Committee.

It is hard to believe that for a mere \$20 or seven hundred dollars a year any company would expose itself to such criticism as has been passed on the Goodwillies but "by their works shall we know them" no matter how they may air their patriotism and it is very possible that the Federal authorities may take a hand and show them that those who don't "Go Across" must "Come Across."

LOYAL CITIZEN.

EDITOR COURIER RECORD—
Replying to Mr. Baker's abusive epistle of Sept. 26, I will say my conscience is perfectly free from guilt as I have violated no request of the fuel administrator.

I understand the American language perfectly well, and read all fuel regulations published in the home papers as well as the dailies. In none did I read that I was to ask any one for a permit, (I might have been clumped enough to have done it then.)

Now for my titles—
Ill-natured, that I am very apt to be, if aggravated to it, otherwise not.
Slacker, if being up and on the job from 5:30 a. m. to about 10:30 p. m. every day, caring for home and doings whatever may be asked of me, by neighbors, church, lodge or other interests at all times—well maybe I am one, for that is where my time goes.

A pro-German—
At no time yet in my life have I ever been so weak in the knees that I have had to be a pro-anything, I'm an All, and now as always that all is American.

And last but not least is—
Facilism, Peace—What a beautiful word, to me one of the best in our language and the word that would bring most happiness to the entire world—could there be peace from pole to pole, but this we cannot expect to see until the Kaiser as well as a few would-be monarchs, quit attempting to force their will, and theirs alone, on the general public. I'm not a bit ashamed to say that "peace" is the just as well as the last plea in my daily prayer.

And in conclusion let me say that I and every one else knows what the sentiment of the citizens are on this subject and now, right now—is the time for every one to ask that arrangements be made for future distribution of gasoline so that there need be no repetition of a request that works hardship to none but the wage earner and his family. Yours respectfully,

INEZ SMITH PASSENHEIM.

EDITOR'S NOTE—As we understood Mr. Baker's article it referred more specifically to Sunday violations as a whole than to any particular case.

LARGEST HOG.

A hog weighing 800 pounds was exhibited by the White Marble Lime Co. at the fair last week. Holstein cattle are also made a specialty of and in many ways the efforts of this concern are directed to the agricultural advancement of the county.

OUR REPORTER OBSERVES—

That the Goodwillies finally admit that advertising pays.

That several candidates of the recent primaries are beginning to act normal again.

That one dose of Sunday auto violation seems to be about enough.

That patriotism without money is a lame combination.

That when Dave and Jim want to see Bob these days, they send for him to come to Chicago.

That the race between the new river walls and the high water is almost neck and neck.

That Herb Baker is in for a great deal of friendly criticism these days in the gasoline question.

That Secretary Abell of the War Relief board is becoming insistent with the neutral delinquents.

That most violators of the gasoline regulations are Ford cars. Is it safe to vote for Ford?

That \$700 is a very moderate price to pay for the prominent position the Goodwillies find themselves at the present time.

CORN AND FISH

The highest stalk of corn in Schoolcraft county may have been exhibited at the Fair but in the opinion of many the real contest lays between W. B. Thomas and Capt. John Coffey. A Stalk of tremendous height came into the Lime Company's office from Marblehead the other day and W. B. seized a four-foot rule and made a measurement of ten feet excluding roots and upper leaves. Satisfied that he had the banner stalk of the county, Mr. Thomas called Capt. Coffey over the phone and communicated the interesting fact. Now Capt. Coffey, beside being a successful fisherman is also a farmer of ability with a penchant for long stalks of corn. In reply to the description of the Marblehead stalk, he informed the Lime manager that he also had measured a stalk from the cattle company's ranch with a result of nearly eleven feet. After some argument, Mr. Thomas stated that fishermen were hard people to stack up against anyway and that in the future he would measure roots, leaves and the remaining season's growth.



The Owners of "Swift & Company" (Now Over 22,000)

Perhaps it has not occurred to you that you can participate in Swift & Company's profits,—and also share its risks,—by becoming a co-partner in the business? It is not a close corporation.

You can do this by buying Swift & Company shares, which are bought and sold on the Chicago and Boston stock exchanges.

There are now over 22,000 shareholders of Swift & Company, 3,500 of whom are employes of the Company. These 22,000 shareholders include 7,800 women.

Cash dividends have been paid regularly for thirty years. The rate at present is 8 per cent.

The capital stock is all of one kind, namely, common stock—there is no preferred stock, and this common stock represents actual values. There is no "water," nor have good will, trade marks, or patents been capitalized.

This statement is made solely for your information and not for the purpose of booming Swift & Company stock.

We welcome, however, live stock producers, retailers, and consumers as co-partners.

We particularly like to have for shareholders the people with whom we do business.

This leads to a better mutual understanding.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company

L. J. Swift, President

Weighed 90 Pounds Before Taking PERUNA

Recommends it to Her Friends "I don't need Peruna any more. I am all well. I have taken six bottles. I weighed ninety pounds before I started with Peruna. I was just as poor and so weakly, I had given up hopes of ever getting well such a cough and spitting, and could not eat anything. Now since taking Peruna I weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds. All my friends said I would never get well. I was just a shadow. I have surely recommended your Peruna to many of my friends, and they are using it. I will recommend Peruna, for I am so thankful for what it has done for me." Sold Everywhere

Now Weigh 135 Pounds
Miss Clara Lehr, Rapids, Mich. In her letter opposite Miss Lehr tells in convincing words of the benefits she received from Peruna. Liquid or Tablet Form



# The DAIRY



## DAIRY COWS BRING SUCCESS

Prosperity Follows Closely in the Wake of the Boll Weevil in Southern Communities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The story of how the dairy cow came to the rescue of a section of southern Mississippi which had become badly in debt and greatly discouraged by unsuccessful attempts to grow cotton after the arrival of the devastating boll weevil is told by dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

For many years the section mentioned had continued to grow cotton. The boll weevil reached the district in 1908 and began to show its effects the following year. The year in which the weevil appeared, the community produced 31,512 bales of cotton, but the next year receipts fell to 18,178 bales. In 1910 the crop was 8,252, and in 1911 only 3,168. The farmers continued to grow cotton in hopes that the weevil would leave their section, but their efforts gave less and less promise. They could no longer borrow money on the prospective cotton crop and were forced to mortgage their farms to the limit.

Finally the decline in the rural districts was reflected in the nearby city. A cotton and woolen mill gave up operations. Everywhere business was affected, and the whole region faced financial ruin. The business men became thoroughly aroused to the situation and began advocating the production of other crops in place of cotton. Through their efforts, the farmers attempted to grow peanuts, cane, melons, sweet potatoes and other crops, but because the soil had become depleted in fertility and on account of lack of experience in producing and marketing the new crops, these attempts proved to be a failure. There were a few razorback hogs in the county, but little corn on which to fatten them. There were also a few scrub cows, which led some enterprising citizens to believe that the dairy industry could be developed, and as a result a local creamery was built at a cost of \$7,500. It failed, however within a year, and although a second effort was made to start it the result was the same.

At this juncture the United States department of agriculture and the State Agriculture college became interested in the problem and a dairy specialist was sent to the community. After making a thorough study of local problems, he interested many of the farmers in the growing of such crops as would furnish feed for dairy cows. Legumes and corn were the crops best adapted to support the dairy cow as well as to build up the soil and keep it clean of weeds. He succeeded, after some opposition, in getting 15 silos built before the end of the first summer. He arranged meetings and campaigns on dairy subjects. He encouraged farmers to



Cows and Calves of Good Stock.

weigh and test the milk from each cow once a month, and in this way they were enabled to weed out the unprofitable animals. The creamery was reopened, and by proper management and an increased supply of milk from the community the attempt proved to be very successful. Many farmer cotton growers became full-fledged dairymen and are now making a greater profit than they ever had made. The business men in the town are becoming enthusiastic, and local bankers, though skeptical at first, are now supporting the movement and are providing funds for the purchase of better dairy cattle.

The work of improvement in the community has spread to nearby sections of the state. Other creameries have been established, and from this beginning, the publication says, the dairy cow has gradually won her way to prominence in the section where "King Cotton" had ruled for years.

## IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY COWS

Loss of Animals in Europe Creates Heavy Demand for American-Made Products.

"Don't give up the cows." On account of the efficiency and economy of production the dairy cow will be called upon more and more as the war continues, and the loss of dairy cows in European countries will result in a heavy demand for American dairy products and breeding stock after the war is over.—Wisconsin University Press Bulletin.

## TENANT HOUSE ON FARM KEEPS HELP

Found to Be Real Solution of Labor Problem.

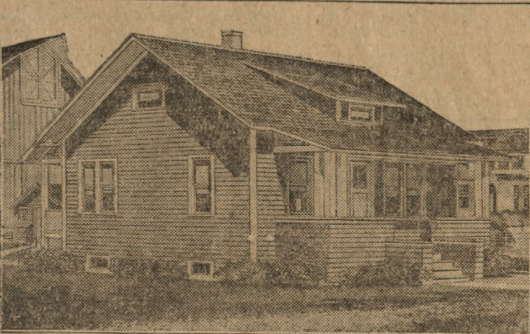
HERE IS PRACTICAL DESIGN

Plans Call for One-Story Building, 28 by 25 feet, Containing Living Room, Kitchen, Bedrooms and Bathroom.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

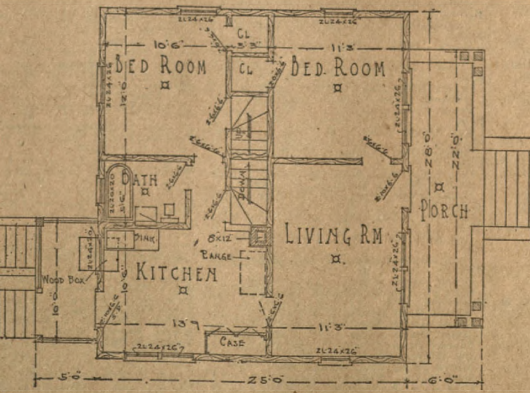
It is surprising how many people are discovering this year that what they need is a farm tenant house. It is a fact that the farm tenant house is the only real solution of the farm labor problem, for it is the dependable married man who makes the best help, and he is attracted quite as much by comfortable and attractive living



conditions for his family and himself as by extra wages. The little ramshackle cabins which in some places have served to house the "hired man" are being repaired and made more comfortable. New tenant houses are being put up, and they are relieving the farm labor shortage wonderfully. It is by urging improvements of this kind that lumber dealers and country builders are helping the government in the solution of this vexing problem. The shortage of farm labor has been serious for a number of years, even before the war began. Since this country has become involved, thousands of our young men have left the farms to fight and to go into the munition plants and the other war supply industries. The agricultural department, co-operating with the United States labor department, is endeavoring to attract the older men from other walks of life to go out into the rural districts and become real producers on the farm.

### Practical Tenant House.

For this reason, in view of the great urgency of the farm labor problem at this time, it is with special satisfaction that we present working plans for this very practical tenant house. It is a one-story building, size 28 by 25 feet, containing a large living room, good-sized kitchen, two nice bedrooms, and a convenient bathroom. The basement is excavated for base-



FLOOR PLAN OF FARM TENANT HOUSE.

There will no doubt be some lumber used in the forms which cannot be used later, but by a little care and thought this can be made a small item. Some of the boards can be used in the coal bin, for bridging, for the forms for the piers and chimney base, and in other places and save cutting long boards.

right way to begin? This would depend a little on the conditions, but in most cases the first step is to stake out the lot for excavation.

Being out in the country there is no sidewalk or street grade to be followed or measured from. The owner will tell where he wants it and the drawing shows how high it is to be above the ground.

Having the house face the east, lay out the rectangle 25x28 feet, getting the corners square, and running the lines level and marking the height of the wall at each corner. With a transit this would not take long, but you may need to use a level and square the lines by the 6-8-10 rule.

Next set out the lines for the front porch, as this is to be dug out like the cellar, which seems to be a good idea, as it gives more room.

For this, run a line 6 feet from the front line and make it 3 feet shorter at each end. Then there is the cellar way at the rear. The pier is out 5 feet from the wall and it is 10 feet from this to the farther wall. For the other measurements one may scale the drawing and get 17 feet from the corner of the wall to the wall of cellar way.

### Establishing the Lines.

Before the excavation is begun it will be necessary to drive a stake back each way from the corners so they will not be disturbed. And as you will want more lines, for the inside of the walls and for the footings and perhaps a center line, it will be best to drive two stakes and put a board on them to hold these lines. While the cellar is being dug you will want to get some material on to

the job for the forms for the concrete wall, and material for the wall.

We will suppose that the wall forms are to be on both sides of the wall. Let us see what we can use of the stuff for the house without hurting it. The floor joists will be 12 and 16 feet long, 8 and 10 inches wide. These will work nicely for the long sides on the outside and can be used on the short sides by letting them run by.

### Studs for the Forms.

The wall being low, the studs for the forms can be most any length we have at hand, or can get without waste, even though they stick up above the forms. There are the rafters and ceiling joists for the porch and dormer, and some studs for the lower part of the front porch, some cellar beams in the attic, all of which may be worked in for forms. It will be safe to cut up a few 2 by 4's if needed for they will be used later for headers and under and beside windows and doors and at corners. Notice the size of the windows and cut them long enough for two headers, or to go up at the side. A 15 or 16-foot stick makes three.

The roof boards can be used and may be cut as needed. The cellar windows are above the forms and at the door the boards can run across and need not be cut.

## NEW SILHOUETTE MAY BE ADOPTED

New York.—One approaches the subject of a new silhouette these days with timidity, notes a fashion writer. One feels the shadow of the storm that is about to burst when fashion writers and designers say to the public that the lines of women's clothes have changed, which means that women's wardrobes must change if they remain in the picture of the hour.

When we are in the throes of conservatism and economy, the idea of a new silhouette is not altogether pleasing. It is snatched up with avidity by those who sell apparel, for they know it is a lure to the purse. But it is also snatched up by orators, the reformers, and thousands who ask women not to change the style of their clothes during the war. These do not snatch it up with avidity, but jump upon it and try to crush it by argument and vituperation.

Argument has never had the slightest effect on fashions. The persuasive tones of the administration, asking that our material be spared by civilians, have been beaten with a table-spoonful of water, then roll in sifted crumbs and fry in deep fat until brown. Drain on soft paper. Two minutes will be long enough for cooking. Serve with broiled lamb chops.

Orange Sirup.—Boil a cupful of the juice and pulp of orange, the juice of half a lemon, one cupful of sugar and one-quarter of a cupful of water six minutes or until slightly thickened.

Baked Bananas.—Pull down a section of the skin of each banana, loosen the pulp, remove the coarse threads and return the pulp to the skin, lay the fruit thus prepared in a saucpan and bake in a hot oven until the skins are blackened. Remove the pulp from the skins, bend in a half circle and place on a serving dish. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and chopped nuts as a dessert; or pour over a jelly sauce. Melt half a cupful of currant jelly, add a half-cupful of sugar and cook five minutes, then stir in a teaspoonful of cornstarch, made smooth with a little water; cook five minutes and add a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

Fruit Cocktails.—To six tablespoonfuls of fruit juice add two tablespoonfuls of honey, the pulp of two oranges, three sliced bananas, and four ripe peaches, diced. Divide into cocktail glasses and serve. This may be used also as a dessert.

Sure they of many blessings should scatter blessings round. As laden boughs in autumn hang their ripe fruit to the ground.

### "TIS PICKLIN' TIME."

O GREAT is the variety of relishes that she is indeed hard to suit who cannot find some which her family can enjoy.

Sliced Cucumber and Onion Pickle.—Take three dozen large cucumbers, peel, slice thin and cover with a sprinkling of salt overnight. Peel and slice one dozen small onions and treat in the same way, but do not mix them. The next day drain and squeeze dry. Scald the vegetables in a pint each of water and vinegar, then drain dry again. Now take a quart of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one ounce of celery seed, three teaspoonfuls of mustard seed, two teaspoonfuls of white pepper; when boiling hot put in the vegetables. Just let them scald, but do not cook, then seal in jars while hot.

Chutney.—Chop one dozen apples, two green peppers, one onion and one cup of raisins; add two cups of vinegar, one cup of sugar, the juice of one lemon and a half tablespoonful each of ginger and salt. Cook all together two hours.

Marion Harland's Relish.—Cut the corn from twelve cobs; break into florets one head of cauliflower, cut into half-inch lengths one bunch of celery, seed and chop fine two green peppers, add three tablespoonfuls of salt, one and one-half pounds of brown sugar and three pints of vinegar. Add the sugar to the vinegar and when scalding hot pour over the vegetables. Now cover closely and cook ten minutes. Add a tablespoonful of mustard and seal in jar. Wrap in papers to keep the mixture a good color.

Tomato Conserve.—Cook until thick five pounds of ripe tomatoes, three lemons, juice, pulp, and rind; two pounds of sugar, one cup of shredded citron; when thick add one and one-half cupfuls of seeded raisins and one cupful of walnut meats.

Indian Reds.—Indian Red is made by boiling orange

one would still find that the old clothes would do. But the new long skirt is draped; it is draped upward at the back, and it is very, very slender in its outline.

You can easily see that such a skirt will influence the bodice and the waistline. One cannot wear tunics over draped skirts. One cannot wear oriental sashes at the hip-line over draped skirts, as they did in 1880.

The normal waistline will undoubtedly come in with the draped skirt; or the basque, with its pointed front fastened in a straight line up to the collar-bone, may be revived. The corset bodice is another garment that is possible, as it needs a straight line beneath it to keep the silhouette in harmony. It is said that wide dolman sleeves will be revived with these long draped skirts, as well as flat lace collars resting securely against the tight-fitting necklines.

### All in the Future.

One thing, however, is quite certain in the minds of those who have authority: All skirts will be lengthened as the season advances under the influence of this new skirt. Women are already ripping out hems or adding new hems of other material to skirts they are renovating.

This is a wise thing for a woman to remember if she is in the throes of altering frocks that will maintain her wardrobe in good style until the actual cold weather demands warmer materials. Don't let her be misled by the fact that the majority of women's clothes worn and sold today have short skirts. All the betting on the racetrack of fashion is against their being worn.

Speaking of Skirts, What About Hats? The first question that a woman asks when she is told that the long, pull-back skirt and the tight basque are arriving, concerns the best hat that will go with such a silhouette.

The answer to her question depends on the nature of the place where she shops. It is probable that the milliners have amassed a vast variety of head coverings, and that she can take her choice; but if she definitely insists upon what is new, she will be told by those who know that the striking novelty is the revival of a man's hat that has won a picturesque place for itself through several centuries of usage.

Once it was called the Musketeer, because of its upturned brim and its long feather; today it is called the Anzac. Between the two classes of fighters there is no difference, except the progress of time. They fight with much the same principle to guide them, and both fight for the honor and safety of France.

Today the Anzac hat comes into high fashion, and at the hour of the Australian fighters' distinction. It is made of white, gray, black and mauve felt. Sometimes it has an insignia of no importance as a method of fastening up the brim to the crown, and again it has a thick, curling ostrich feather. It is the latter trimming that is added to the felt hat when the costume is a slim, draped frock that reaches from collar-bone to tips of toes.

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## TO USE THE SMALL FEATHERS

Ostrich Tips Now Being Worked Up Advantageously on Stunning New Fall Millinery.

Almost every woman has put away in her scrap box of millinery odds and ends a number of small ostrich tips, not handsome enough to be used as a hat trimming in the ordinary way, but almost too good to be thrown away. One always plans to have such feathers made over into something sometime—and this is just the time.

Some of the stunning new millinery models of early autumn is a big hat of black velvet with large, crushed velvet crown gathered at one side under a gold rose which seems to hold the folds of velvet in position. The wide velvet brim is edged with a black-and-gold cord and under the brim is a facing a pale b'sque georgette over white satin.

Small black ostrich feathers are applied to this facing, radiating from the inside (or head size) of the hat, to the outer edge of the brim. A number of small feathers could be dyed

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

Dispel not thou small things. The soul that longs for wings To soar to some great height of sacrifice too oft Forgets the daily round. Where daily cares abound, And shakes off little duties, while she looks aloft.

### BANANA AS FOOD.

BANANAS are a most wholesome, nourishing food. Being deficient in flavor itself, the banana absorbs flavors readily and presents a good medium by which such flavors may be brought into notice, thus affording a great variety of combinations. Because of the lack of acid in its composition it should be a popular breakfast fruit. The cooked banana, even slightly cooled, is more easily digested than the raw fruit. Simply covering the ripe, thinly sliced fruit with hot cereal will cook it sufficiently.

Banana Croquettes With Lamb Chops.—Remove the peeling and coarse threads from five firm bananas; cut the fruit in halves crosswise, trim off the ends to make the halves symmetrical at the ends; roll in egg which has been beaten with a tablespoonful of water, then roll in sifted crumbs and fry in deep fat until brown. Drain on soft paper. Two minutes will be long enough for cooking. Serve with broiled lamb chops.

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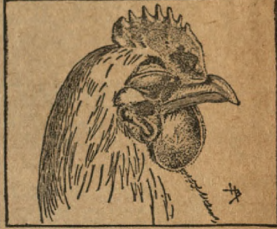
## POULTRY

### FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS

Sticktight Variety Found in Many Southern States Is of Importance—Few Other Types

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts, where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark, flea covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations;



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed; hence it is easy to understand why chicken houses may still have many fleas in them after being unused for considerable periods.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry. Infestations by these fleas have been reported from several places in the Northern states, particularly in the Northwest. The presence of the fleas is usually first detected by persons entering chicken houses and being attacked by them. These fleas do not remain attached to the host continuously as does the sticktight flea.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Especial care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolic vaseline to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation. It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a saponified coal-tar creosote preparation, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. Rats sometimes harbor these fleas in considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work as well as doing away with another troublesome chicken pest.

The thorough cleaning of poultry houses and outbuildings is of the greatest importance in the application of crude oil.



Our Business Directory LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

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American House S. Larsen, Prop. Oak Street Manistique, Mich.

Keystone Hotel C. Johnson, Prop. Oak Street, Manistique, Michigan

BARNES HOTEL Rates Reasonable JOHN SMITH, Prop.

Olympia Cafe OPEN DAY AND NIGHT OAK STREET

Miss Jane Moffat Table Board a Specialty 234 LAKE STREET.

Manistique Light and Power Company Cedar Street

TO THE PUBLIC If you don't know, ask us. If we don't know, we'll find out. Information Bureau Chamber of Commerce

C. T. Allen Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

G. S. Johnson Attorney at Law Offices First National Bank Building

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C. J. Merkel The XKlusive Jeweler CEDAR STREET

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Ekstrom's Shoe Store Perfect Fit Guaranteed Ekstrom Block Cedar Street

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Central Meat Market Meats and Groceries LEVINE BROS. River Street

GOLDBERG'S SALES STABLE

Located in the barn formerly occupied by Dr. Sellers one half block west of Post Office. We always have on hand a fine car load of horses and mares. Our aim is to carry the best stock in the Upper Peninsula and the past so far has shown this statement to be true. We have recommends from the larger logging Companies to this effect a. id our farm trade has been to the very best of satisfaction. We aim to do business right and on the square which shows by our extensive business. Kindly call and be convinced. Remember, our horses are direct from the farms, not city worn out horses.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI IN PAY OF GERMANY

Lenine and Trotsky Secure Fortune By Betrayal of Country to Germany.

Point blank evidence that the so-called Bolsheviki of Russia is in fact a radical German outfit has been obtained by Congressman W. Frank James of Michigan, and will be presented soon in a statement to the House of Representatives. Evidence in the hands of Mr. James removes any doubt that may have existed as to the real purposes of the Bolsheviki. One startling piece of evidence just discovered is that the leaders of the movement in befuddled Russia are themselves of German extraction. Mr. James has learned that the arch-conspirator Lenine was born as Zederbahrn. The right name of Trotsky is Braunstein, while Kamenef's correct cognomen is Rosenfeld. The camouflaged name of the Bolsheviki leader Kinoweff is the German surname "Apfelbaum" the correct name of Uchanog is Zimmerman, that of Mieskowski is Goldenberg, and that of Lunotcharko is Piltzer. The uncovering of the names of these "patriots" and the intrigue to destroy Russia as a great power and to convert it into a vassal state of the Kaiser, is largely due to a group of patriotic Congressmen including Mr. James and Representative W. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. It has become apparent that the dismantling of Russia was indeed a part of the Hun's plans made long before the war when Germany was actively preparing for the subjugation of the nations of the earth.

In connection with the statement, exclusively given by the Associated News Service, of the intention of the government to provide farms on unused land for the soldiers returning from France when the war is won, it was learned today that the Government has in contemplation the establishment of several soldiers' homes on approved models to be located in Southern states to accommodate the returned soldiers who are incapacitated from work by wounds or disease. The steps will be taken to have the proposed homes in North Carolina, and another in Florida.

LOCAL AUTHORITY PREPARES DIET LIST

Mrs. John N. Forshar, Wife of County Clerk, Author of Important Bulletin.

When Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public library, was in the city last week, he was very much interested in the "Diet List for Babies" which he found posted on the bulletin board of the local library. He asked that a copy be sent him for use in his own library. This list was original with Mrs. John N. Forshar, chairman of the Child Welfare work in this city, and was compiled as a result of her experience with her own children. As it has already attracted much favorable attention from food experts, it is published in the hope that it will be of assistance to young mothers in Manistique. The list follows: Diet for First Year. Contains no solids. Milk, modified, warmed. Orange juice, strained. White of egg, codded. Beef juice, raw. Twelfth to Fifteenth Month. Milk, modified, warmed. Orange juice, strained. Whole egg, codded. Beef juice. Beef mutton or chicken. If the child has six or eight teeth he may have graham cracker and dry toast and dry bread. Fifteenth to Eighteenth Month. Milk, plain, warmed. Orange juice, or fresh sweet strained fruit juice. Whole egg, codded. Cereals, well cooked and strained. Dry toast, or dried bread. Zwebach or graham crackers. Beef juice, or scraped meat. Broth, chicken, mutton or beef. Eighteenth Month to Second Year. Milk, plain, warmed. Orange juice, or fresh sweet strained fruit juice or scraped apple. Whole egg, codded, poached, or soft boiled. Cereals, well cooked and strained. Dry toast or dried bread or stale bread, zwebach or graham crackers. Beef juice or scraped meat or rare beefsteak. Lamb chops, broiled, or fresh fish or chicken. No pork. Bread and milk or milk toast. Prune pulp, or baked apple. Things to Avoid for Children. Pickles, tea, coffee, beer, cabbage, cucumbers, tastes at the table. Diet for Third Year. Milk, plain warmed. Orange juice, or fresh sweet fruit juice or scraped apple. Whole egg, codded, poached, or soft boiled. Cereals, well cooked. Dry toast, or dried bread, or stale bread, zwebach or graham crackers. Beef juice or scraped meat or rare beefsteak. Lamb chops, broiled, or fresh fish or chicken. No pork. Bread and milk or milk toast. Baked potatoes. Vegetables put through sieve, or mashed very fine. Asparagus, beans, squash, carrots, beets, peas, spinach, cauliflower. No corn, cabbage or cucumbers. Desserts—Prune pulp, baked apple, custard, ice cream, blanc mango, gelatine.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD TO ORGANIZE MANUFACTURERS

All Industries to Be Classified. The work of the officers and executive committee of or sub-region in effect and upon the conscription of industries as well as individuals, calls for an immediate classification. Moreover, it evidences a broad program of co-operation with the government which in time will be retroactive, bringing a large volume of unusual business into this territory.

The War Industries Board in Washington is calling upon the west to mobilize her factories for war purposes and through the Northern Peninsula's contribution of lumber and minerals is a big factor in equipping our allies, it does not complete the service expected by the National authorities. Factories large and small in this territory are now called upon to fall in line, and assume their part of the manufacture of a wide variety of war essentials. The nation has arrived at the supreme test of its capacity to fulfill. Instead of an army of 2,000,000 men and a war limited to the Western front, approximately 5,000,000 men are to be equipped, and a Russian battle ground is before us. The possible Russian campaign points to an increasing demand upon northwestern manufacturers to supply such products for transportation to Siberia and other front areas as our resources and shipping connections make possible. The efficiency of democracy is at stake and this issue is clearly with the manufacturers of America as a whole. Profiting by the efficient manner in which Germany kept its commercial life and its army supplied at the same time, even after her commerce was lost American industry must realize, with England, that "business as usual" cannot exist. For it must be substituted "more unusual business." We are forced by the necessities of the present to make war our first and only business, rather than a side-line. It is for this reason that every branch of industry is called to support the War Industries Board through its organization represented in this neighborhood. Small Manufacturers Get Prompt Hearing at Washington. Never was business as a whole harnessed, or individual enterprises completely correlated, as under the plan of the Resources and Conversion Division of the War Industries Board, of which this sub-region is a part. Acting on the true assumption that the facilities of bringing together the possible individual producer of raw materials, and the proper purchasing agent, a gigantic scheme of interlocking channels has been opened up, whereby the smallest manufacturer to work were most accessible to the government buying authority, the manufacture of "non-essential" products may be shown where, by slight modifications of his plant, he can sell and supply the government with profit; the community, anxious to hold its labor at home, can find employment for labor on work in accord with the war program. At the outset of the war, the national purchasing authorities naturally applied to the centers of industrial activity closest at hand, where the cream of the plants best suited for conversion to war work were most accessible. As a result, since our entrance into the conflict, the East has become loaded with war products, and now faces an abnormal labor situation. Therefore the government must seek production in other plants not yet converted to these uses, and govern freight facilities and other elements of production and distribution accordingly. The demand on northwestern manufacturers to accommodate themselves to this condition cannot be evaded. There are few plants that cannot be utilized feasibly for some purpose in the nation's plan. It is no longer necessary for the manufacturer to devise an article and seek out a market; the market has arrived, and the method of sale been made possible with the smallest expense of time and money through the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board.

War Material Aids Considered Without Local Prejudice. The scope of the nation's requirements for war is varied beyond description. Articles made of certain fixed material the government must have, and the design and finish is well laid out. Consideration is given to every bidder without bias or preference placed where production can be assured in efficient manner and in sufficient quantity. To Keep Labor at Home and Bring Back Liberty Bond Money. The War Industries aims at a stabilizing of labor; it seeks to eliminate excessive housing appropriations made necessary by moving the laboring many away from home. This appeals to the community, and aside from this, there is the selfish desire on the part of the region to get back its part of the funds spent from it through the purchase of Liberty Bonds, through unusual taxes, etc. The Ninth Federal Reserve District estimates the amount thus spent by this region at \$600,000,000. The plan of the Resources and Conversion Section will tend to bring this money back to the districts from which it was drawn. By it only can our economic structure be maintained, since the present emergency cannot but interfere with the producer of "non-essential" commodities, through the operation of priorities material, labor, transportation, fuel, capital and other elements of which there may be a shortage. Headquarters of Sub-Region at Ishpeming. Ishpeming has been selected as the headquarters city of the Sub-Region comprising the northern Peninsula of Michigan. The establishment of this sub-region and the organization of its activities is the first definite step in systematizing the industrial war work of our locality. The organization formed is headed by the following men, elected by the business men of the territory affected: Chairman, M. M. Duncan; Vice Chairman, Allen F. Rees of Houghton; Secretary, J. A. Doelle, of Ishpeming. This movement has a vital bearing upon the result of the "work or fight" ruling now

PETITION FOR CAR SERVICE CIRCULATED

Chamber of Commerce take Steps to Insure Continuation of Sleeper on Chicago Train

Again comes the advice that the sleeping car service between Chicago and Manistique is to be cancelled; this would inflict upon both Manistique and the Soo a hardship which is not justified. These two cities are the chief industrial and commercial centers of the eastern section of Cloverland. Many of their industries are engaged in war work which is of the highest importance, while, as community centers, the great section of country they serve is dependent upon their efficiency. Intimate communication with the large centers of Commerce and industry are absolutely essential to our welfare, and as the train schedules compel travel to and fro exclusively by night, it is manifestly reasonable to insist that we should have such service as will conserve human energy, so much of which is required in these strenuous times. If the report is verified the Chamber of Commerce will circulate a petition addressed to the Bureau of Investigation and Complaints, at Washington, D. C., requesting that the sleeping-car service be continued. Every business man in Manistique should sign this petition in order to insure its favorable consideration at Washington. While we have no desire to protest any vital regulation simply because it imposes a sacrifice, however great the burden may be, it is proper that as a community we make our local requirements and conditions known to the authorities in charge of regulations necessary to meeting war conditions, in order that we may not be subjected to needless hardship.

LABOR TO FOLLOW WAR SYSTEMS

Examination of the new system, by which labor is to be used, under the national organization of the War Board and of the state and community boards, uncovers the close connection between the existing of the industries and labor. Just as, through the War Resources Committee, the industrial facilities of this section are to be sought out, so labor is to be sought; just as industries are to be converted to war purposes, so labor is to be distributed where war work is to be done. It is inevitable that labor must go where war productions need it and that section only will hold its labor supply intact which converts its industries in accordance with the national program of supplying essential needs first.

Every Plant Put to Test of 'Essential' Production.

This movement demands the immediate co-operation of all business men, as the most efficient tool for speeding up the war program. They are urged to see the necessity of uniformity of justice, in order to secure efficient adjustment to the Government's needs; competitors are urged to co-operate. Manufacturers, who fear the impracticability of meeting the government's specifications easily understood and followed, and even changed to accommodate local conditions. Business men throughout this section are asked to get into touch with the Chairman of their sub-region without delay. Manufacturers pursuing their usual routine, in the blind belief that the Government can supply its needs through normal channels, are urged to see the necessity of uniformity of justice, in order to secure efficient adjustment to the Government's needs; competitors are urged to co-operate. 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# DEATH NEAR, BUT HE IS NOT AFRAID

### Yank Lieutenant Feels Huns Will Get Him, but Will Take Few Along.

## PRODEST MAN IN UNIFORM

### Wins Promotion From Corporal to Platoon Leader for Daring Piece of Work on Night Patrol Duty.

Paris.—It was on the boulevard. The Opera. The Opera was but a scant half block away. And it was dark, both the Opera and the boulevard. The only light came from the kiosks advertising Paris newspapers, patent bouillon and talcum powder. There I heard the typical story of the American second lieutenant, the platoon leader who's doing a wonderful bit in winning the war.

Call him Prettyman, which isn't his name. He was a deputy superintendent of banks before the war. As he said himself, he'd never been out of his life after one in the morning except in a taxi cab. He used to earn \$6,000 a year, have his bath every morning and a cocktail before dinner. He is a typical successful young New Yorker.

"Gosh," he said, "I'm the proudest man in this army. I've got two kinds of itches at the same time. "We came over on the Justicia, the one that was torpedoed the other day," he said.

"And they spewed us out at an English port at eleven o'clock one night, and at eleven the next night we were back of the lines in Flanders. I was only a corporal then. Then we were moved to Alsace and there we got our first taste of war. Incidentally, there I got to be a platoon leader.

### On Night Patrol.

"Here's what it was. Up in the first line the Heines were just about fifty yards away. One night the order came for a patrol. Now, it's hard to tell you about a patrol standing here in the boulevard. Out there it's as black as the inside of your shoe. It's into that that a patrol is supposed to go. And we went. Sure I was scared. Scared green. I didn't know where I was, and I had the lives of 60 men in the hollow of my hand. But we went. We laid for 14 hours right up against the German wire and we located every machine gun they had, and every man jack of us got back to our own lines safely.

"My God! it was different from New York. It was a lot different from Paris. It was hell. But when the Heines came over the next day we knew where they were coming from. And we sloshed them.

"That country is full of spies and our wires from the front line back were cut. So I went back myself. They'd laid down the best box barrage I have ever seen. Oh, I got through it, because I was lucky, I suppose. I got through it three times that night, in fact. And me, never out after one o'clock in my life before except in a taxi cab. Say, it was fierce. Right out in the open country. All I had to tell me when I was there were the telephone wires. And they were cut. I was almost sick to my stomach when I hit the break in that friendly little black wire I'd kept running through my hand. But we did get word through. And all the Germans got by way of prisoners we'd crippled that had been sent up to the front line by mistake.

"And, say, I feel they're going to get me. I've got my second lieutenantcy and I'm going back up to the front in a few days, as soon as this celebration is over. And I have a hunch that I won't come back.

"I've got a little sister and a dear father that I'd like to go back to, but there's something bigger than that.

"I'm wearing the uniform, I am. It don't make a bit of difference if I die, because there are four, five, as many millions as you want, more. Only when I die I'm going to take as least five Heines with me. And I'm going to handle the sixty or seventy or the hundred and twenty men under me so they'll do the same.

### Allies Are Fine Soldiers.

"Sure, I get awful impatient with the French sometimes because they don't understand our language. And the British sometimes rub me the wrong way. I've had fist fights with 'em both—before I got to be an officer. But they're all in the same game and you can tell the folks back home that they're damned good soldiers, those British and French, every one of them. Only we're going to go to them one better—particularly the platoon of the company of the—h. You'll hear from us. Only if you're dropping a line to the folks I know

# PLAY GAME WITH HUN "TIN FISH"

London.—How a certain United States naval observer daily plays the game of life and death with Hun "tin fish" was interestingly told here recently by a member of the committee on public information as follows:

"A short, thick, temporary ensign, one T. H. Murphy, with red face and very blue eyes, sits day and night in his office in a little shack at a United States naval air station, poring over raised maps with colored strings stretched on them and queer red-headed pins stuck in them.

"His job is to keep track of every Hun submarine that is in operation. Being a former submarine man himself, his instinct for them is that of a ferret after a rat.

"He knows when they need air, how badly every depth charge has tickled them—knows even when they must come to the surface for the skipper to smoke his cigar, as there is no smoking inside a submarine.

"Murphy's knowledge decides the success or failure of the many young reserve ensigns of the naval flying force now at stations where there are young men who have left the ballrooms of New York or the battlefields of Yale and Harvard to take a whack at the Hun.

"Take, for instance, Ensign E. J. Schiefelbin of New York city and of the Yale class, 1919. He is direct descendant of John Jay, of Revolutionary fame, and his father left home for the Spanish-American war in the same ship that carried his son to this one.

### Murphy Was Right.

"Schiefelbin was in Murphy's office early one morning when that expert took the pipe from his mouth, stuck a pin in the middle of the North sea and then blew out a blue cloud of smoke.

"They'll be needin' one," he said, "right about there."

"One what?"

"A smoke, of course. They've been under so many hours on such and such a course. In three hours they'll branch and the reason will be tobacco. Search area—and you'll find a sub."

"Schiefelbin was the first pilot. The second pilot was Lieut. Roger W. Cutler, stroke and captain of the Harvard varsity crew of 1917. The crew of the big seaplane was completed by Bernstein, the machinist's mate, and Taggart, electrician and champion 100-yard sprinter.

"Three hours later a bright heringbone sea was creeping under them. Through the mist the visibility was bad, but suddenly both officers made the same exclamation

## SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM AT HIGH TIDE IN W. VA.

Charleston, W. Va.—The spirit of co-operation and patriotism is rampant throughout the coal mining regions of southern West Virginia.

A preacher and his congregation volunteered one night to dig 100 tons of coal. Many miners after completing their day's work return for a few hours at night to dig more coal. Many farmers, too, put in a few hours at night in the mines.

just tell them that you saw me—in Paris celebrating, and on the way to the front, where I don't expect ever to come back from. Good-by, old man; good luck!"

And he strode across the street and disappeared. His job ahead of him to do, full knowledge of the cost of that, and proud to pay the price demanded—even to the ultimate. He's the platoon leader, the U. S. A. platoon leader, that's going to win this war.

## THEY ARE NOT ALWAYS FIGHTING



American soldiers in France not only enjoy their smokes, but cards as well. The game is probably "strip poker," as two of the men have already discarded their shirts. One has a large safety pin, ready for instant use in case of further losses, but then—note the horseshoe on his shoe.

## TELLS OF WILD MOTOR RIDE OVER A SHELL-SWEPT ROAD

By CLARENCE B. KOLLAND.

Paris.—A man can be only so frightened. After that he dies suddenly, or laughs, or both. Also, no matter how scared you are, curiosity survives.

If a shell is coming, you want to see it land. If it is going to swat you, you want to see how it goes about it.

We were going back from the front—back. The battle was behind us. Privately each one of us didn't care how much farther behind us it got. It could pick up its belongings and move away from us as fast as we were moving away from it if it wanted. Nobody would hear a protest from any of us.

At a crossroads our meteoric progress was halted by a young and severe soldier with M. P. on his sleeve.

"You can't pass," he said; "they're shelling the road ahead."

He didn't need to tell us. We knew it. As a matter of fact we could have told him things about that road being shelled that he would never know.

A shell came screaming over our heads to "wham" down alongside the road a hundred yards beyond. It wasn't a big shell. In a calmer moment, and at a greater distance, I might have admitted that it was a little shell, an insignificant shell, a negligible three-inch shell. But when it went over my head I was willing to take oath that it was a 42 centimeter. When I was dug out of the ditch into which I had dived and the mud scraped out of my eyes I took a last look down the road.

### Cap as Shock Absorber.

Something was painin' me in the region of the knees. Also there was a sound resembling that made by Brother Bones in the minstrel show. Minute examination demonstrated that the pain was caused by the knees assaulting each other venomously. I stuck my cap between them as a shock absorber and looked again.

It was a busy little road. It was not a popular road. Everybody on it had taken a dislike to it and was moving away with enthusiasm. In the distance were three German prisoners and one American private. The private was on a horse. It looked a very fat horse, but the Germans were having trouble with it. It kept getting in their way. They stumbled over it.

"Wham" came another shell. It's explosion was almost drowned out by the sounds of concussion at my side. They were caused by the beating together of the knees of the driver of the Y. M. C. A. car and by those of a buck private. Their note was different, and the meter dissimilar, but the effect was much the same. I could not quite make out which accomplished the most knocks to the minute, nor which was loudest.

Several ration carts were approaching. It was no slow, dignified, matronly progress. Anybody who believes a team of mules is incapable of speed should have been there to see. The ration carts were filled with hard tack. The hard tack was as sacred as anything else, and was trying to keep up to the cart—but it was out of luck.

It had no arms to hang on with. The air was full of hard tack. It flowed out behind those ration carts like a ribbon. It was a snowstorm of hard tack, and nobody paused to ask where it fell.

### Ditches Are Popular.

Every ditch was unbelievably popular. It didn't have to be a deep ditch nor a clean ditch. Any common or garden variety of ditch would do. A six-foot mix was perfectly good, except himself in a six-inch ditch. Heads would poke up, and another shell would land. Immediately it would become a scene of desolation, a lifeless waste.

After awhile an alpine went overhead to locate the battery that was causing all the rumpus. Then the battery stopped.

"Go ahead," said the M. P. "They're through now."

He is the last M. P. I shall ever believe. This is positive. He meant well, and spoke the truth according to his lights, but his lights were dim. We

## NEAR BODY OF BROTHER WERE 7 DEAD HUNS

New Brighton, Pa.—"Today we were up on the battlefield to bury our boys and we found Verner among the dead. Now, dad, do not worry too much. He died game. He still held his rifle in his hands and there were seven dead Huns in front of him." This was in a letter received by John McFarland from his son, telling him of the death of another son on the Marne battlefield.

the seams of my pants for the same reason.

"Get in," said he. I never saw a car so difficult to mount, so high to climb, but I got there. The driver cranked it and we started away with gay, nonchalant waves of the hand.

We had to climb a hill. I suggested that maybe the engine needed a little tinkering before we tried it, but the driver thought not. I could have found troubles in that engine that would have held us there a week. But we went on.

All of a sudden the air filled up with the holler of a shell. It busted vehemently, but I didn't see it. I was where I couldn't see, with my head down among the control levers. A few pieces of roof and debris settled on my back, but I was not annoyed. The more that settled there the better I would be protected.

"Shall we go on?" the driver asked. "I'm just a passenger," said I with steady courage. "I can't jump out while you are moving—at this rate, anyhow."

### Knew It Was a Roof.

Another shell landed, this time on the roof of our very elbow so to speak. I didn't have time to join the levers again, so I saw it. It landed on a roof, because I saw the roof just before it landed. I will never see that roof again. Our acquaintance was brief. As I looked the roof moved away from there hastily. It sought divers destinations, many of which were in, at or around us. Tiles and plaster and dust filled the air.

"Mister," said I, "step on her. She's standing still."

"We're doing sixty an hour if we're doing an inch," he said. It was not true. I can prove it. It took us 12 minutes, actual count, to pass a tree. Afterwards the driver told me it wasn't a tree, but a woods several kilometers long, but he was mistaken. I know a single tree and I see it, and I counted that tree again and again.

"I hope," I said, "that the soldiers get this tobacco. I hope they get it soon. Let's see, they're in dugouts, aren't they? You don't need to bother about taking it to them. I'll do that. I haven't chatted with these boys for quite a while, and much as I dislike the closeness of a dugout I think I can sacrifice myself today and stay down with them a little while. By the way, it's a dugout with a thick roof, isn't it?"

"Mister," said he gravely, "the man that gets into that dugout first is the fastest runner in the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A."

### Chooses Army to Trial.

St. Louis.—Judge Bass, in the court of criminal correction here, gave Joseph Luzynski, twenty-three, the choice of enlisting in the United States tank service or facing trial on the charge of burglary in the second degree. Luzynski decided to enlist.

## NEW BATTLEPLANE IS SPEEDSTER

Cleveland, O.—A new type of battleplane is now being turned out here at the new plant of the Glenn L. Martin company, and the first of the planes, now being put through its acceptance tests, has shown exceptional maneuvering ability for its size, as well as speed in climbing and straightaway flying.

The new Martin plane is much larger than the battleplanes now in use by the allies in Europe. It has a wing spread of 75 feet and is powered with two 400-horsepower motors. In addition to regular equipment it has a carrying capacity of 2,400 pounds, and is said to be so constructed that there is no "blind" spot, or line of approach which its guns do not cover.

The machine, equipped with machine guns, showed on first test flights that it could be handled as readily as the smaller battleplanes and answered to all requirements. Other machines of the same type are in process of manufacture and will be turned out in a steady stream from now on.

### MRS. WILLIAM J. SMYTHE



Mrs. William J. Smythe, a New York society woman, as a member of the American Defense society has obtained 5,000 signatures on a petition to congress urging the suspension of all German-language newspapers in this country.

## IN MISERY FOR YEARS

### Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oaklaosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."

—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oaklaosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published? Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



### WANTED MEN AND WOMEN to Learn the Barber Trade

Why wait to be told again? It pays, it's easy; no experience necessary; tools free. The Wisconsin Barber College, 307 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## SHOWN HUNTER NEW TRICK

### Wily Fox Climbed Tree to Elude Enemies, and Finally Made His Escape Uninjured.

One of the slyest foxes that has been liberated by the Speakman hunt in many years led Pennsylvania's chase recently. The fox kept the huntmen going for half an hour, when they suddenly lost him. They found a tree under which the hounds were baying and cavoring, but despite a diligent search being made, no trace could be found of the fox.

The huntmen were about to turn back when one of their number happened to cast his eyes up in the tree, and there on one of the limbs sat the wily fox. Recovering from their amazement, straws were drawn to determine who should climb the tree. It fell to the lot of William Speakman. Being an expert climber, Speakman was soon out on the branches, and giving the limb a vigorous shake, Reynard tumbled off.

Although he fell a distance of 30 feet he was not injured in the least. He gave the dogs another lively chase as far as Thomas farm, where he saved his brush by boling.—Philadelphia Record.

### Her Preference.

"I'm so glad to see good golf weather again," said young Mrs. Torkins. "I didn't know you cared for the game."

"I don't. But I'll be glad to have Charlie out playing the game instead of staying home talking about it."—Cassell's Magazine.

### Single Standard.

Daughter—He has money and brains. Father—But would you marry him just for money?



## A Feeling of Confidence

always goes with health, and health making is the big reason for

## Grape-Nuts

A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates. No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom. Health making, nourishing, economical.

Try it. "There's a Reason."

## PRINTING BONDS FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN



One entire division of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington is now engaged solely on the engraving of Liberty Loan bonds. Working day and night, the experts turn out millions of dollars' worth of this paper and ink ammunition, which is doing as much to bury the Hun as the Hun's iron and steel. Each country, man and woman are urged to buy these bonds. This is a big night and day on six million dollars' worth of bonds.



**Real Gravely Chewing Plug**  
gives the pure taste of rich leaf, sweetened just enough. A condensed, satisfying chew—and it lasts.



**Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug**  
10c a pouch—and worth it

*Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug*

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company  
Daaville, Virginia

**MORTGAGE SALE**

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sylvester Smith and Henrietta Smith, husband and wife, of Thompson, Michigan to Grace Haynes of Manistique, Michigan dated the tenth day of November A. D. 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1916 in Liber 14 of Mortgages, on page 220, (which mortgage contained a provision that in case of non-payment of any principal or interest, or of the taxes upon said premises, or any portion of the principal interest or taxes at the time limited therefore, then, after a lapse of thirty days, the whole amount shall be come due and payable, and an installment of principal and interest due November tenth 1917, being still unpaid the mortgagee elects to declare the whole amount due), on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of Four Hundred Seventy Five Dollars, and an attorney's fee of Twenty Five Dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided on Monday the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Manistique in said county, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Schoolcraft is held, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so as aforesaid due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs together with said attorney's fee, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Thompson in the County of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan known and described, as follows, to-wit: The West Half of the South East Quarter of Section Thirty Two (32) in Town Fourty One (41) North, Range Sixteen (16) West, except a piece of land containing about two acres described as commencing at the North East Corner of said West Half of the South East Quarter, thence running South ten (10) rods, thence West thirty two (32) rods, thence North ten (10) rods, thence East thirty two (32) rods to place of beginning.

GRACE HAYNES, Mortgagee.  
VIRGIL I. HIXSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.  
Manistique, Michigan.  
July 18, October 10.

**DEDICATION OF SERVICE FLAG AT ST. FRANCIS DE SALES**

Also Marks Tenth Anniversary of Father Schever's Regime as Local Pastor

Next Tuesday evening at the St. Francis de Sales church, the service flag of that congregation will be dedicated. The flag at present holds seventy-six stars. Father Buckholtz of St. Peter's Cathedral, Marquette, considered one of the best orators in the Upper Peninsula, will deliver the address. All are invited to attend. It also marks the anniversary of Father Schever's regime, he having served his congregation ten years, with an enviable record, it having grown from a mere gathering to a congregation numbering about 2,000. A school, at a cost of \$27,000, has been erected, and the church practically rebuilt and remodeled, so that at the present writing it compares favorably, artistically speaking, with the best in the Upper Peninsula. The following tribute to Father Schever has been turned in with the request that it be published:

"It is customary for a grateful people at times to set aside certain days by which they commemorate the memories and services of one whom they wish to honor.

"Such an occasion will present itself in the near future when the Catholics of Manistique will, in a special manner, observe the tenth anniversary of Father Schever's pastorate. This decade of years is brilliantly studded with days of unceasing and untiring labor—labor which has built up the religious and civic interests of our enterprising town.

"Father Schever is a born leader—where he leads others instinctively follow. A united people in the strength and honor of religion as well as of a nation. The beautifully remodeled Church of St. Francis de Sales bears out both of the foregoing statements, for his devoted congregation has at all times heartily seconded his every endeavor by loyally aiding him with the gifts that denote sacrifice—not forgetting the poor man's penny nor the widow's mite. The recent embellishing work on the interior is truly a masterpiece comparing favorably with any in the Upper Peninsula.

"The new school which was built at a cost of \$30,000, will ever be a fitting monument to his great zeal, and Father Schever's name will be passed down to future generations of little ones whom he will have been instrumental in bringing to the Saviour through a Catholic education.

"Then, lastly, there is many a kind word only noted by the Recording Angel but which will appear in letters of gold when the Book is opened on God's great Judgment day and for which his beloved people will ever pray that:

"When his task is ended  
And he shall say to him: 'Well done,  
And the white-winged angels of Heaven  
To bear him thence, shall come  
And God for his wages shall give him.  
Not coin, but a golden crown.'"

Old-Time Georgia Sign.  
At one time cotton men in Macon thought that the presence of a man with a hand organ and monkey on the streets of that city had a direct bearing on the cotton market, causing a decline in price. At one time the organ man was prohibited by municipal law, but later was admitted on payment of a substantial license.—Tifton Gazette.

**WHO IS WHO**

JOHN PETERSON

Our genial and efficient chief of police, everybody knows John Peterson. He is taller than he looks, having been born in 1878 at Kalmar in southern Sweden. He began industriously to acquire an education at the age of six and at fourteen had finished the eighth grade. The elder Peterson, in the meantime had seriously considered the advantages and opportunities of the new world and several years before had come to this country and located in Manistique. So when John laid down the implements of study he picked up a steamer ticket and accompanied by the rest of the family started for America.

He landed in Halifax and proceeded directly to the states arriving here in April, 1893. John's first problem was to continue his education in the English language which he answered in the negative; it looked to John as though this would be like beginning all over again so he decided to go to work and keep his eyes and ears open and pick up the education necessary for the life he was leading. He first went to work for the Chicago Lumber Co. He received seventy five cents a day for twelve years. He received his final citizenship papers in 1899 and in 1904 was appointed night patrolman on the police force.

For ten years John performed the duties of his office regularly and faithfully. In 1914 he was made chief of police and has since continued to be a tower of strength to the law and order element of the community. He was married in 1908 to Miss Peterson and has three children, Leonard, aged five; Harold, aged three and Dorothy aged six months.

Chief Peterson is intensely patriotic and has rendered considerable service to the cause that an intelligent and capable officer could be expected to stand high in the regard of the officials of the city.

**TRAINING CAMP FOR ARTILLERY OFFICERS**

Many Are Needed in This Important Branch of the Service—Paid While Learning.

Under authority of the secretary of war, a training camp for candidates for commissions in field artillery will be held at Camp Taylor near Louisville, Ky.

To be eligible for admission to this training camp, a candidate must be between the ages of 20 years, 3 months, and 45 years; must be a citizen of the United States, and not have been born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war, or allies of such countries. Civilians must be graduates of a High School, or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction; must be of good, moral character; and must have the physical qualifications required for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In addition to the above, candidates must possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, algebra to include quadratic equations, and plane geometry. A knowledge of trigonometry, and the use of logarithms is desirable. Men having had a previous scientific and technical education and training are most desirable, particularly those educated and trained as civil, mechanical, electrical, mining or architectural engineers.

Civilians possessing the requisite qualifications as to education, character and physique, who desire to attend this training school, will apply for information and necessary blank forms to the branch chairman, M. T. C. A., 117 Lake street, Marquette, Mich. The application and other blank forms furnished must be filled out in detail, and must be accompanied by at least three testimonials of reputable persons, as to good character and record of the physical examination of the applicant, submitted on prescribed form, and made by a reputable physician.

Civilians within the draft age designated to attend training school will be inducted into military service for the period of the war. All civilian applicants will be required to consent, or will be inducted for the period of the war before being admitted.

All civilians designated to attend Training schools shall while in attendance receive the pay and allowances of privates, second class. All civilians either inducted or enlisted at training schools, will be carried as belonging to replacement troops, unassigned. If discharged from the training school, they will then be assigned to appropriate organizations of replacement troops. The designation of all successful candidates will be "Officers-Candidates," which designation will be retained until they are commissioned officers unless it is forfeited by misbehavior or subsequent inefficiency. Officers-Candidates will be commissioned second lieutenants of the branch of service in the National Army for which they have qualified as vacancies may occur, upon the recommendation of their commanding officers. As stated above, applications for admission to this school should be sent to Branch Chairman, M. T. C. A., 117 Lake street, Marquette, Mich.

**WHOLE STATE TO RAISE FUNDS ON WAR CHEST PLAN**

MICHIGAN PATRIOTIC FUND CREATED BY GOV. SLEEPER TO STAGE UNION DRIVE IN NOVEMBER.

**7 AGENCIES REPRESENTED**

Action in Accordance With Request of President Wilson; Organization is Perfected.

The Michigan Patriotic Fund, recently created by Governor Sleeper to combine all appeals for funds by war relief agencies in one yearly drive, embracing the whole state, will make its first campaign the week of November 11. The amount to be raised is approximately \$10,000,000.

A number of counties are already raising funds through their own county war chest organizations and have their quotas in hand for this year. For that reason their participation in the first campaign will be passive and they will be credited with their respective quotas just as though they were taking an active part in the drive.

Different Agencies Essentially One

Establishment of the Michigan Patriotic Fund is in accord with the request of President Wilson, as voiced in a letter to Raymond D. Fostick, Commissioner on Training Camp Activities. In this letter the president pointed out that the services rendered by the different agencies to our army and to our allies are essentially one and must of necessity be rendered in the closest co-operation. He asked that appeals for funds be united in order that the spirit of the country may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion.

Seven large national organizations engaged in war work will be represented in this drive. They are the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish War Fund, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. W. C. A. War Fund, the Salvation Army and the American Library Association.

Each of these organizations had planned a campaign for funds for some period within the next six months. This would have meant a series of "drives" following one another in quick succession and even overlapping. By joining forces in a single campaign, conducted by the Michigan Patriotic Fund, they will save time and annoyance both for the public and the collectors and promote a better feeling all around.

Giving on Efficient Business Basis

In other words, the object of the Michigan Patriotic Fund is to place Michigan's war time giving on an efficient business basis, and at the same time distribute the burden equitably among all the people. The people of Michigan have shown in the past that they are no shirkers when it comes to backing up the men who have gone to the front from within its borders. The Patriotic Fund will greatly simplify the task of collecting this money and save many precious hours for the real work of winning the war.

Organization of the fund was perfected at a recent meeting held in Detroit. Campaign headquarters have been established at 115-117 West Fort street, Detroit, and the work of organizing the counties is already being done under the direction of the executive committee. The war board in each county will be asked to head up the respective county organizations and counties already operating on a war chest basis will be asked to cooperate to the fullest extent.

Plan Copied After Detroit's Big Drive

The Michigan Patriotic Fund is an elaboration of the Detroit plan, which proved so popular that, with a goal of \$7,000,000, Detroit and Wayne county raised \$10,500,000 in a seven-day campaign last May. Executives of the state organization are confident that the people of Michigan will welcome the war chest idea, which affords them an opportunity to give once a year for all patriotic purposes and practically insures them against further solicitation in the meantime.

The Liberty loan campaigns, of course, are entirely separate, the purchase of a bond being in no sense a gift but a sound business investment. Officers of the Michigan Patriotic Fund are: Carroll F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, general chairman; David A. Brown, Detroit, general vice-chairman; Mark T. McKee, Detroit, general secretary, and State Treasurer Samuel O'Dell, treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of the officers and the following: E. J. Bullard, Detroit, chairman of the state quota committee; H. H. Dow, Midland; Col. A. E. Kimball, Detroit; W. J. Norton, Detroit; Ernest A. O'Brien, Detroit; Helen Penrose, Detroit; Adam Strohm, Detroit.

Each of the organizations participating in the drive is represented on the committee. Mr. Brown will be in general charge of the publicity end of the campaign.

**Take your Good Drugs**

We use High Quality Pure Fresh Drugs in filling prescriptions and We verify them

Do you want to "guess" whether or not the medicines you take are full strength and pure or do you want to KNOW IT.

You want to KNOW it is right.

Then buy your drugs and drug store things from our store—the drug store that has earned its enviable reputation by earnest, honest, capable service to the people of this community.

**E. N. Orr & Co.**

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**

The Probate Court for County of Schoolcraft.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Manistique in said County, on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Edmund Ashford, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Aaron S. Bowers, Deceased.

Adaline A. Powers, Executive of said estate, having filed in said court her final administration account, and her petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is Ordered, That the 21st day of October, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Courier-Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

EDMUND ASHFORD, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.  
B. A. WALL, Clerk of Probate.  
Sept. 26—Oct. 10.

**Suggestion Ignored**

What has become of the woman who signed the cards pledging herself to carry home her purchases as much as possible and to make her order out to cover the day's needs instead of ordering several times from the store during the twenty-four hours?

An interview with proprietors of the different business houses of the city brings to light the fact that instead of giving one order for the day to conserve man and horse power, many of the customers port in from two to four orders per day. This throws an additional burden on the grocers and meat men and necessitates more help in the delivery department.

Carry your purchases home whether they are dry goods, groceries or meats. In the end the saving will be your saving not only because your individual efforts, multiplied by those of every other citizen, will help win the war but because the price of everything is determined by the amount of work including deliveries which is necessary to get it to the ultimate consumer.

**Korean Woman Status.**

In Korea women occupy a place in society which has no parallel elsewhere in the Orient. They are both better and worse off than in China or India or Japan—better off because there are more fields open to them, worse because their service is overvalued, often ill-treated, and until recently were actually enslaved.

**MADGE KENNEDY STAR OF "FAIR PRETENDER"**

Madge Kennedy, having advanced beyond the bridal stage and being depicted in some of her former photographs, is a dashing widow with a fictitious hero-husband in "The Fair Pretender," her latest Goldwyn photodrama announced by the Gero Theatre.

The inimitable little star is Sylvia Maynard, a typist who poses as a Mrs. Brown whose husband has been lost in the aviation service of his country. The adored of fashionable society, she feels free to accept Don Meredith, who is himself rather a fraud at the home they are both visiting. But when Captain Brown suddenly comes to life and confronts his supposed widow poor little Sylvia believes that everything is against her.

Don Meredith's attentions suddenly cease, of course, Captain Brown being only too glad to pretend the charming girl is the wife he never had. So instead of being unmasked Sylvia is enmeshed in a situation far more serious.

Here she resorts to a woman's way of clearing up matters by fleeing, hoping to lose herself to everybody interested in her. By rare good luck on the same train is another lady guest, Senor Ramon Gonzales, who has stolen documents of great value from his host, a man high in governmental affairs. Sylvia contrives to see the papers he guards so carefully. Recognizing their great value, she gets possession of them.

Eluding Gonzales, she returns to her shabby boarding house to decide what to do, but is soon followed by the Brazilian. Meanwhile the disappearance of the two has been noted by the members of the house-party, who start in pursuit, each impelled by a different motive. What happens when she is found forms an absorbing and original climax.

**LETTERS FROM SOME OF OUR BOYS**

The Courier Record received the following letter from John J. Krammin, formerly local Garden Club director, but now serving the Stars and Stripes: It reads: "Somewhere in France, Sept. 6, 1918. Editor Courier Record:—

At last I have gotten around to keep my promise of dropping you a line after I became located if one could use that term. You will realize that I have been making rather fast time in my journey toward "No Man's Land."

One hardly realizes there is anything but soldiering the while one kept busy. Have heard no news whatsoever of Manistique since I left and I am wondering what is taking place. I would be glad to hear from you.

Your friend,  
JOHN J. KRAMMIN.

Ivory Phonograph Needles.

The phonograph stylus of vegetable ivory has a decided advantage over the old wooden needle, the usefulness of which is finished when it has played one record. The ivory point will stand the wear of six records, then when it has been filed over the level end can be used on six more. The vegetable ivory is produced by a Central and South American growth, the phytolacca palm, which produces large clusters of seeds.

**The State Savings Bank of Manistique**

Buy Them and Lay Them Away!

Liberty Bonds are the best investment on earth, because your money works for your country while it is working for you. BUY THEM!

Liberty Bonds help America to win the war. They pay you interest on your investment, with your money back at maturity. KEEP THEM!

**LIBERTY BONDS**

For your country's good—for your own good

Buy them and lay them away!

Call and Arrange for Easy Terms

**State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE**

Manistique Michigan

"WATCH US GROW"

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Publisher's Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Marquette Mich., Aug. 21, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arrowood, whose postoffice address is Manistique, Mich., did, on the 10th day of October, 1917, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 04231, to purchase the Lot 1, Section 12, Township 42N, Range 15W, Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised by entryman at \$108.00 (Minimum \$17.50 has been paid), the timber estimated at 22M board feet at \$4.00 per M, and the land \$20; that said applicant will offer final proofs in support of his application and sworn statement on the 28th day of October, 1918, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Schoolcraft County, Manistique, Mich.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN L. HEFFERMAN, Register.

Entryman names as witnesses: SAMUEL C. HUDSON, WILLIAM TAYLOR, BION H. COLE, GEORGE LEONARD, all of Manistique, Mich. August 29—October 24.

The Cynical Bachelor.

"You have had insane impulses 'Of course," said the cynical bachelor. "Do you recall one?" "Several," I each time, just as I was about to say 'Will you marry me?' my sanity turned."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Mallory Hats**



are as good as their manufacturers represent them to be, and as they guarantee every hat and stand back of that guaranty, you can know before you buy it that your "Mallory" will afford complete satisfaction—and that's a lot to say in these times.

So we urge you to buy your new Fall hat early and buy it now while the assortment of styles and colors is complete.


You'll be surprised at the moderate prices.

**J. Peterson & Son**  
122 CEDAR STREET

**Fine Watch Repairing**

By a Factory Expert

All work guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.



**C. J. Merkel**  
The XKLUSIV Jeweler

**Madge Kennedy Star of "Fair Pretender"**

Madge Kennedy, having advanced beyond the bridal stage and being depicted in some of her former photographs, is a dashing widow with a fictitious hero-husband in "The Fair Pretender," her latest Goldwyn photodrama announced by the Gero Theatre.

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Here she resorts to a woman's way of clearing up matters by fleeing, hoping to lose herself to everybody interested in her. By rare good luck on the same train is another lady guest, Senor Ramon Gonzales, who has stolen documents of great value from his host, a man high in governmental affairs. Sylvia contrives to see the papers he guards so carefully. Recognizing their great value, she gets possession of them.

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# "OVER THE TOP"

## By An American Arthur Guy Empey Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

### EMPEY LEARNS THAT SOMETIMES A STREAK OF YELLOW CAN TURN PURE WHITE.

**Synopsis.**—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play. Once more in the front trenches, Empey goes "over the top" in a successful but costly attack on the German lines. Soon afterwards Empey and his comrades repulse a determined gas attack launched by the Germans. His next experience is as a member of a firing squad which executes a sentence of death.

#### CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

On his left, in the darkness, he could make out the shadowy forms of trees; crawling on his hands and knees, stopping and crouching with fear at each shriek-burst, he finally reached an old orchard and covered at the base of a shot-scared apple tree.

He remained there all night, listening to the sound of the guns and ever praying, praying that his useless life would be spared.

As dawn began to break he could discern little dark objects protruding from the ground all about him. Curiosity mastered his fear and he crawled to one of the objects, and there, in the uncertain light, he read on a little wooden cross:

"Pte. H. S. Wheaton, No. 1670, 1st London Regt. B. F. Killed in action, April 25, 1916. R. I. P." (Rest in Peace).

When it dawned on him that he had been hiding all night in a cemetery his reason seemed to leave him, and a mad desire to be free from it all made him rush madly away, falling over little wooden crosses, smashing some and trampling others under his feet.

In his flight he came to an old French digout, half caved in and partially filled with slimy and filthy water.

Like a fox being chased by the hounds, he ducked into this hole, and threw himself on a pile of old empty sandbags, wet and mildewed. Then—unconsciousness.

On the next day, he came to; far distant voices sounded in his ears. Opening his eyes, in the entrance of the dugout he saw a corporal and two men with fixed bayonets.

The corporal was addressing him: "Get up, you white-livered blighter! Curse you and the day you ever joined D company, spilling their fine red blood! It'll be you up against the wall, and a good job too. Get hold of him, men, and if he makes a break, give him the bayonet, and send it home, the cowardly sneak. Come on, you boys, we've been looking for you long enough."

Lloyd, trembling and weakened by his long fast, tottered out, assisted by a soldier on each side of him.

They took him before the captain, but could get nothing out of him but: "For God's sake, sir, don't have me shot, don't have me shot!"

The captain, utterly disgusted with him, sent him under escort to division headquarters for trial by court-martial, charged with desertion under fire. They shoot deserters in France.

During his trial, Lloyd sat as one dazed, and could not get a word in for his defense, only an occasional "don't have me shot!"

His sentence was passed: "To be shot at 3:35 o'clock in the morning of May 18, 1916." This meant that he had only one more day to live.

He did not realize the awfulness of his sentence; his brain seemed paralyzed. He knew nothing of his trip, under guard, in a motor lorry to the sandbagged guardroom in the village, where he was dumped on the floor and left, while a sentry with a fixed bayonet paced up and down in front of the entrance.

Bully beef, water and biscuits were left beside him for his supper.

The sentry, seeing that he ate nothing, came inside and shook him by the shoulder, saying in a kind voice: "There, kiddie, better eat something. You'll feel better. Don't give up hope. You'll be pardoned before morning. I know the way they run these things. They're only trying to scare you, that's all. Come now, that's a good lad, eat something. It'll make the world look different to you."

The good-hearted sentry knew he was lying about the pardon. He knew nothing short of a miracle could save the poor lad.

Lloyd listened eagerly to his sentry's words, and believed them. A look of hope came into his eyes, and he ravenously ate the meal beside him.

In about an hour's time, the chaplain came to see him, but Lloyd would have none of him. He wanted no pardon; he was to be pardoned.

The artillery behind the lines suddenly opened up with everything they

had. An intense bombardment of the enemy's lines had commenced. The roar of the guns was deafening. Lloyd's fears came back with a rush, and he covered on the earthen floor with his hands over his face.

The sentry, seeing his position, came in and tried to cheer him by talking to him:

"Never mind them guns, boy, they won't hurt you. They are ours. We are giving the Boches a dose of their own medicine. Our boys are going over the top at dawn of the morning to take their trenches. We'll give 'em a taste of cold steel with their sausages and beer. You just sit tight now until they relieve you. I'll have to go now, lad, as it's nearly time for my relief, and I don't want them to see me a-talking with you. So long, kiddie, cheero."

With this, the sentry resumed the pacing of his post. In about ten minutes time he was relieved, and a D company man took his place.

Looking into the guardhouse, the sentry noticed the covering attitude of Lloyd, and, with a sneer, said to him:

"Instead of whimpering in that corner, you ought to be saying your prayers. It's bully conscripts like you that's spoiling our record. We've been out here night onto eighteen months, and you're the first man to desert his post. The whole battalion is laughing and poking fun at D company, bad luck to you but you won't get another chance to disgrace us. They'll put your lights out in the morning."

After listening to this treacle, Lloyd, in a faltering voice, asked: "They are not going to shoot me, are they? Why, then?"

While he was racing along, jumping over trenches crowded with soldiers, a ringing cheer broke out all along the front line, and his heart sank. He knew he was too late. His company had gone over. But still he ran madly. He would catch them. He would die with them.

Meanwhile his company had gone "over." They, with the other companies had taken the first and second German trenches, and had pushed steadily on to the third line. D company, led by their captain, the one who had sent Lloyd to division headquarters for trial, charged with desertion, had pushed steadily forward until they found themselves far in advance of the rest of the attacking force.

"Bombing out" trench after trench, and using their bayonets, they came to a German communication trench, which ended in a blindspot, and then the captain, and what was left of his men, knew they were in a trap. They would not retreat. D company never retreated, and they were D company. Right in front of them they could see hundreds of Germans preparing to rush them with bomb and bayonet. They would have some chance if ammunition and bombs could reach them from the rear. Their supply was exhausted, and the men realized it would be a case of dying as bravely as possible, or making a run for it. But D company would not run.

It was against their traditions and principles.

The Germans would have to advance across an open space of three to four hundred yards before they could get within bombing distance of the trench, and then it would be all their own way.

Turning to his company, the captain said:

"Men, it's a case of going West for us. We are out of ammunition and bombs, and the Boches have us in a trap. They will bomb us out. Our bayonets are useless here. We will have to go over and meet them, and it's a case of thirty to one, so send every trust home, and die like the men of D company should. When I give the word, follow me, and up and at them. Give them h—! Lord, if we only had a machine gun, we could wipe them out! Here they come, get ready, men!"

When the fact that all hope was gone finally entered Lloyd's brain, a calm seemed to settle over him, and rising to his knees, with his arms stretched out to heaven, he prayed, and all of his soul entered into the prayer.

"O, good and merciful God, give me strength to die like a man! Deliver me from this coward's death. Give me a chance to die like my mates in the fighting line, to die fighting for my country. I ask this of thee."

A peace, hitherto unknown, came to him, and he crouched and covered no more, but calmly waited the dawn.

The artillery behind the lines suddenly opened up with everything they

were bursting all around the guardroom, but he hardly noticed them. While waiting there, the voice of the sentry, singing in a low tone, came to him. He was singing the chorus of the popular trench ditty:

I want to go home, I want to go home. I don't want to go to the trenches no more.  
Where the "whizzbangs" and "sausages" roar salore.  
Take me over the sea, where the Allemand can't get at me.  
Oh, my, I don't want to die! I want to go home.

Lloyd listened to the words with a strange interest, and wondered what kind of a home he would go to across the Great Divide. It would be the only home he had ever known.

Suddenly there came a great rushing through the air, a blinding, deafening report, and the sandbag walls of the guardroom toppled over, and then—blackness.

When Lloyd recovered consciousness, he was lying on his right side, facing what used to be the entrance of the guardroom. Now, it was only a jumble of rent and torn sandbags. His head seemed bursting. He slowly rose on his elbow, and there in the east the dawn was breaking. But what was that mangled shape lying over there among the sandbags? Slowly dragging himself to it, he saw the body of the sentry. One look was enough to know that he was dead. The soldier's head was missing. The sentry had had his wish gratified. He had "gone home."

He was safe at last from the "whizzbangs" and the Allemand.

Like a flash it came to Lloyd that he was free. Free to go "over the top" with his company. Free to die like a true Briton fighting for his king and country. A great gladness and warmth came over him. Carefully stepping over the body of the sentry, he started on a mad race down the ruined street of the village, amid the hurrying shells, minding them not, dodging through or around hurrying platoons on their way to also go "over the top." Coming to a communication trench he could not get through. It was blocked with laughing, cheering and cursing soldiers. Climbing out of the trench, he ran wildly along the top, never heeding the rain of machine-gun bullets and shells, and even hearing the shouts of the officers, telling him to get back into the trench. He was going to join his company who were in the front line. He was going to fight with them. He, the despised coward, had come into his own.

While he was racing along, jumping over trenches crowded with soldiers, a ringing cheer broke out all along the front line, and his heart sank. He knew he was too late. His company had gone over. But still he ran madly. He would catch them. He would die with them.

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Oh, my, I don't want to die! I want to go home.

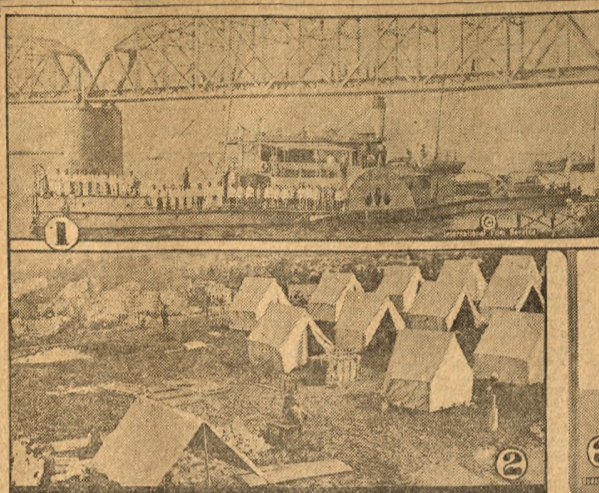
Lloyd listened to the words with a strange interest, and wondered what kind of a home he would go to across the Great Divide. It would be the only home he had ever known.

Suddenly there came a great rushing through the air, a blinding, deafening report, and the sandbag walls of the guardroom toppled over, and then—blackness.

When Lloyd recovered consciousness, he was lying on his right side, facing what used to be the entrance of the guardroom. Now, it was only a jumble of rent and torn sandbags. His head seemed bursting. He slowly rose on his elbow, and there in the east the dawn was breaking. But what was that mangled shape lying over there among the sandbags? Slowly dragging himself to it, he saw the body of the sentry. One look was enough to know that he was dead. The soldier's head was missing. The sentry had had his wish gratified. He had "gone home."

He was safe at last from the "whizzbangs" and the Allemand.

Like a flash it came to Lloyd that he was free. Free to go "over the top" with his company. Free to die like a true Briton fighting for his king and country. A great gladness and warmth came over him. Carefully stepping over the body of the sentry, he started on a mad race down the ruined street of the village, amid the hurrying shells, minding them not, dodging through or around hurrying platoons on their way to also go "over the top." Coming to a communication trench he could not get through. It was blocked with laughing, cheering and cursing soldiers. Climbing out of the trench, he ran wildly along the top, never heeding the rain of machine-gun bullets and shells, and even hearing the shouts of the officers, telling him to get back into the trench. He was going to join his company who were in the front line. He was going to fight with them. He, the despised coward, had come into his own.



1—Russian river cruiser guarding bridge over the Sungari near Harbin, the commercial center of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia. 2—Special camp erected at Brookline, Mass., to care for sufferers from the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has been prevalent in army and navy camps. 3—Capt. Maurice Chastenot de Gery, commander of the French Foreign Legion men who came to America to help in the fourth Liberty loan campaign.



Good Turns.

Patience—In older Japanese theaters the scene was changed by revolving the whole stage on a turntable, bringing into view the scene the stagehands had been working on during the playing of the previous act.

Patience—And in case of an encore the whole stage had to be turned again, I suppose?  
"Oh, yes; then, as now, one good turn deserved another."

#### Gold Comfort.

"Why did she break off the engagement?"  
"It was this way. When he was leaving for France she said, 'If you are wounded, Henry, promise me that you won't fall in love with your nurse.'"

"And of course he swore he would resist the most beautiful maiden who ever graced a hospital?"  
"No. He merely said he would do his best."

#### Not Impressed.

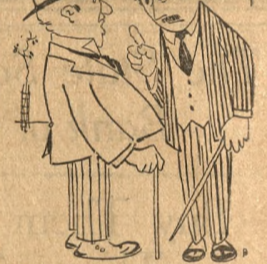
"I was out motoring with Scribson, the poet, the other day and we passed a farmhouse that had fallen into ruins. It was such a sad travesty of a home that Scribson was on the verge of tears at beholding it."

"Well! Well!" said the man who has no sentiment in his soul. "Did Scribson own the place?"

#### Paternal Modesty.

"Are you advising your son in regard to his future?"  
"No," replied the up-to-date father. "My boy is so confident that he's going to be a Napoleon of finance some day I don't feel that a man in my position who has merely accumulated a few hundred thousands could offer any advice worth taking."

#### FATHER'S DILEMMA.



"I see your girl has a beau."  
"Yes, and I don't know just how to handle the mutt. Shall I be friendly with him and lose my dignity, or should I hold myself aloof and be considered an old groucher?"

#### The Joy Rider.

He burns up gasoline with glee. His time and purse bestowing. And no spot ever seems to be The place where he was going.

#### An Off-Told Tale.

"Some of Dubwate's facetious friends are holding a little celebration. 'A birthday party?'"  
"In a way. They are commemorating the anniversary of Dubwate's favorite anecdote."

#### One Way.

"So this is Sighbrun? I don't see how a man makes a living in such a desolate place."  
"Well, there's politics everywhere, my friend."

#### The Better Way.

"Some men take life hard, like Atlas with the world on his shoulders."  
"Well?"  
"Others remind me of the debonair performer who stands on a globe and trundles it in any direction he likes."

#### Caught the Wrong Fish.

Mrs. Woody-Young—You wouldn't suppose that I had a son at high school, would you?  
Mr. Blunt—No, indeed. I had an idea that all your children must be through college by this time.

#### Too Serious.

In a case of assault by a husband on his wife, the injured woman was reluctant to prosecute.  
"I'll have him to God, yer honor," she said.  
"Oh, dear, no," said the judge. "It's far too serious a matter for that."

#### No Need to Listen.

"I suppose it is a great deprivation to your dear friend not to be able to go to the theater."  
"Oh, she can go to moving pictures and grand opera."

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### French and Americans Open New Offensive Against the Huns in Champagne.

### TURKISH ARMIES DESTROYED

### Splendid Success Won by General Allenby in Palestine—Rout of Bulgarians in Macedonia Increases—Their Country Is Invaded.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was a bad week for the Huns and their allies. From all the battle fronts came reports of repulse, retreat, defeat or utter rout and disaster, the central powers always being the losers. And to top it off, on Thursday the French and American armies started another big drive in the Champagne and in the region to the east of it, which threatened the communication lines in the rear of the Hindenburg defense system and might even result in separating the German forces in the west into two groups.

The drive, on a 40-mile front, was shared equally by the armies of Pershing and Petain and all the way from the Schuppe river to the Meuse, the Germans were forced back, their bases and railway centers at Somme-Py and Chalange being in immediate peril. The Americans made the swiftest progress along the Meuse valley, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners. The Huns were withdrawing all their forces except machine gunners, and the British and French were still advancing.

This new allied attack came logically after the Huns were driven back to the Hindenburg line and was well timed, for the enemy had concentrated his heavy guns and all the troops he could spare further north to defend St. Quentin and Laon against the persistent assaults of the British and French. For quite a distance eastward from Reims the terrain is so open that the movement of the allies is favored, and any considerable advance there would tend to cut the eastward communication lines from Laon, which city has been the pivot of the entire German system from Reims to Flanders.

The sensational news of the earlier part of the week came from Palestine and Macedonia. In the Holy Land General Allenby, by a sudden, swift and skillfully conducted attack, smashed the Turkish forces between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean from the Jaffa-Jericho line clear up beyond the Sea of Galilee. Feinting with his right in an attack directed toward Afula, in the hill region of Samaria, he delivered his main blow with his left, which moved swiftly up the coastal plain, occupying in turn Caesarea, Haifa and Acre. This force then quickly shifted its course toward the northeast, turning the highlands of Samaria and compelling the Turks to make a precipitate and perilous retreat. In fact the enemy was routed and made little effort to rally and check the victorious progress of the British. Allenby's march was forward with amazing rapidity, capturing the railway running from Haifa through Afula and Nablus toward Jerusalem and occupying Nazareth, the home of Jesus.

Meanwhile the Arabs of Hedjaz were moving northward along the hills east of the Jordan, driving the Turks before them and threatening to sever their line of retreat to Damascus. Still further north another force of tribesmen raided the railway junction of Deman and destroyed the railway there.

Probably 50,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Palestine and it seemed likely that almost the entire Turkish force caught in the trap would be captured or destroyed. The seventh and eighth Turkish armies were virtually annihilated. There is added satisfaction in the fact that Lt. man von Sanders, the German generalissimo of the Turkish forces, was in command there and fled from Nazareth just in time to avoid capture. General Allenby deserves the greater credit for his success because he had to send many of his troops to the west front in Europe during the summer and was compelled to reorganize his expedition. The end of his drive is not yet in sight.

How the leaders of the Young Turks, the tools of Germany, will weather this storm of defeat is a question. Already, it is reported, they are depositing their wealth in Swiss banks.

In Serbia, where another German general, Von Steuben, is in supreme command of the forces of the central powers, the successes of the allies were no less than those in Palestine and perhaps of greater immediate importance. Having driven their great spearhead northward in the center of the line along the Vardar river, they crossed that river and by Tuesday the Serbians had reached the outskirts of Ishtip, an important Bulgarian base. Then the allies turned to both the east and west in a great flanking movement. On the west the Serbians, routing a German garrison, took Gradsko, capturing an enormous quantity of supplies, including a number of guns. They and the French operating with them passed far beyond Prilep toward Krushovo and Kichevo, which are in the foothills of the mountains separating Serbia and Albania. They occupied Veleo, north of Prilep, Thursday. The allies gained control of the entire Momtist-Gradsko road, cutting the Bulgarian army into a number of groups. Still further west the Italians took a hand in the joyful proceedings, pursuing the fleeing Bulgarians relentlessly.

East of the Vardar the Bulgarians and Germans were steadily forced back toward the frontier, and on Thursday came the news that British and Greek forces had actually invaded Bulgaria at Kosturbo, about six miles south of Strumitza, the Teutonic base of that region. In the Lake Dolrin region the resistance of the enemy has been stronger, but there too the British and Greeks were making daily gains. As soon as they shall have driven the Bulgarians from a hilly triangle in that sector, it is pointed out, they will be able to put into commission against the Ustib-Salomid railroad and convey plentiful supplies to the troops.

As the allies advanced they were joined by the peasants, and among the prisoners taken were many Serbians who had been forced to serve in the Bulgarian army. It is noteworthy that among the allies fighting in this region is a big contingent of Jug-Slavs. In the advance of the allies the tanks are a considerable figure. These engines of war never before had been on such a rough, mountainous terrain.

line, were the centers of bloody combat for days, and Fayet, only about a mile and a half from St. Quentin, also was the scene of terrific fighting. By taking Selency the French established themselves in strong positions two miles from the western environs of St. Quentin. It seemed evident that Marshal Foch could capture that city at any time he wished, but at an expense in lives which he was endeavoring to avoid by the slower method of investment.

The news of the week was so good that it seemed necessary once more to warn the people of the United States against undue optimism concerning the early coming of peace. Allied commanders and statesmen agree in the opinion that unless there is a sudden and unexpected collapse Germany can well hold out for at least another year, and that we must make all our preparations for a war that will not end before 1920, if then. Moreover, the prevailing idea that the morale of the German soldiers has greatly declined is mistaken. They are still in most cases fighting hard, despite their recent reverses, and low morale is observable mainly in prisoners, where it is to be expected. Germany is by no means at the end of her resources, the distance to the Rhine is great and her resistance may be expected to grow stronger, the closer the allied armies get to German territory. The final outcome, as has been said many times in this review, is not in doubt, but the greatest blows for civilization and freedom are yet to be dealt.

Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, addressing the main committee of the reichstag, made a very blue speech, admitting the deep discontent of the German people and the gravity of the situation. His effort to defend the government was regarded as a failure and his own downfall was predicted. Von Hertling made a bitter attack on President Wilson, and said that though he had accepted the four principles of a democratic peace laid down by Mr. Wilson, the president had not deigned to reply. This is false, as Von Hertling accepted only the first four of Wilson's first set of fourteen planks and then stated that Germany would make peace with each belligerent separately and deal with Poland independently. The rest of the planks he rejected.

Holland's food situation has become so distressing that the Dutch cabinet is trying hard to effect an arrangement by which the offer of the United States can be accepted. This, in a word, is that foodstuffs will be sent from this country, under guaranty against their re-exportation, provided Holland will send her own ships to get them. The Dutch feel that they must first make an arrangement with Germany and obtain a formal guaranty that their vessels will not be sunk or seized, for if they were she would probably be forced into the war. It is a difficult situation for the Dutch and they are entitled to much sympathy, but to a great extent their food troubles are due to the greed of their own food profiteers, who for a long time imported provisions only to sell them to the Germans at extraordinary prices.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan of \$6,000,000,000 opened Saturday morning with immense enthusiasm exhibited in every city, town and village of the country. The people are as determined as is the government to make this loan a swift and overwhelming success, for they now fully realize that in thus lending their money to themselves they are providing the means of keeping the Huns from taking it from them by force. And that is only the selfish part of their view. They also know that the loan is vitally necessary to the salvation of humanity the world over.

By concurring in the prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill the house of representatives last week made it certain that the country would be "bone dry" from July 1, 1919, until the war is over and the armed forces demobilized. The manufacture of wine will cease on May 1 next. The president already has ordered the cessation of the making of beer after December 1.

Progress by the allies in Picardy was slow but sure during the week. The Huns were desperately trying to save their position, but despite their repeated counter-attacks, which were especially fierce in the region of Epehy, the British continued to close down on that city from the west and north, while the French completed its investment on the south. The reactions of the Germans were powerful and they sacrificed great numbers of men. At times the British were compelled to give ground, but in almost every instance this was immediately recovered. Gricourt and Pont-truet, both virtually on the Hindenburg



He Betrayed His Country.

the other sentry said they'd pardon me. For God's sake—don't tell me I'm to be shot!" and his voice died away in a sob.

"Of course, they're going to shoot you. The other sentry was just a-kiddin'-you. Just like old Smith. Always a-tryin' to cheer some one. You ain't got no more chance o' bein' pardoned than I have of gettin' to be colonel of my 'batt.'"

When the fact that all hope was gone finally entered Lloyd's brain, a calm seemed to settle over him, and rising to his knees, with his arms stretched out to heaven, he prayed, and all of his soul entered into the prayer.

"O, good and merciful God, give me strength to die like a man! Deliver me from this coward's death. Give me a chance to die like my mates in the fighting line, to die fighting for my country. I ask this of thee."

A peace, hitherto unknown, came to him, and he crouched and covered no more, but calmly waited the dawn.

The artillery behind the lines suddenly opened up with everything they

British prepare for the "Big Push," the forerunner of the battle of the Somme. Read about it in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### Striving After Strength.

We think we shall win, truth be striving after strength, instead of knowing that we shall gain strength just in the degree that we become true.—Phillips Brooks.

# Y. M. C. A. WOMAN UNDER FIRE OF GERMAN GUNS

### Boston Young Woman Has an Unusual Experience.

## IN TRENCH WITH SOLDIERS

#### In Midst of Fierce Bombardment for Four Hours—Keeps Her Nerve During Storm of Noise and Burbling Metal—Boche Flings About Everything He Has Into Village—Orderly Saves Colonel's Life.

By MAXIMILIAN FOSTER.

An experience not often shared by women in this war was that of Miss Mary O. Clark of Boston, Mass., now a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker in France. For no less than four hours Miss Clark was in the midst of a fierce bombardment by the Boche guns, part of the time lying with a detachment of American soldiers in an open trench. In the same attack later two Red Triangle workers, Dr. John Brownelee Voorhees of Hartford, Conn., and E. W. Balfew of Lexington, Ill., were hit by shell splinters and severely injured.

The village where Miss Clark's canteen is situated is in an advanced position close to the front line trenches. Until the day in question, a Sunday, the Hun had not paid much attention to this particular part of France behind the lines. However, in this particular part of the war zone, the Toul sector, there is no telling where his morning's hate will break forth. In this case, apparently, he was only biding his time to wipe this particular village off the map.

The day dawned brilliant with sunshine. Shortly after 8 a. m. Miss Clark was getting ready for breakfast when the first shell sailed in over the roof tops, and landed in a dump-heap not more than 50 yards or so from her open window. The first crash did not startle the Y. M. C. A. worker. She looked out just in time to see the dump-heap fly skyward, descending presently in showers of brick, dirt, farmyard and other debris. A second shell followed immediately, upon which pandemonium broke loose in the hamlet. The detachment of American troops billeted there came pouring out of doorways and windows, all intent on seeing what was going on; and with them came a few scattering French peasants, the remnant of the village's former population.

**Time to Move.**  
As the shells by this time were falling thickly among the roofs and alleys near by, Miss Clark decided it was time to seek some less exposed position. Accordingly she locked her trunk, and picking up what small valuables she had with her, she made her way into the street.

A French peasant was just passing. Miss Clark recalled that the woman was wasting no time, but as she saw Miss Clark she paused long enough to inquire: "Are you afraid, Miss?" Miss Clark hasn't decided yet whether she was at that exact instant; however, she shook her head, when the French woman, bidding her to follow, made off down the village street.

Halfway to the end of the street the Y. M. C. A. worker encountered the colonel in command of the billeted troops. He and the regimental chaplain were looking out of their quarters, watching the bursting shells. However, as there was a lull now, they invited Miss Clark to join them at breakfast.

The party was hardly seated when again uproar broke loose. At the same time regimental messengers brought the news that already there were several casualties in the town. Things began to happen then, one after another. A shell pitching over the roof tops laid waste a nearby house, and was followed immediately by another which struck the canteen. "You'll have to get out of here," the colonel told Miss Clark. Down the street, just beyond the town limits, was a refuge trench laid out for just this emergency, and the colonel directed Miss Clark toward it. Once she was headed in the right way, the colonel and the chaplain went off to see what was taking place elsewhere.

**Takes Chance With Soldiers.**  
It was evidently much. Miss Clark, when she reached the trench, found it already occupied. A section of troops, acting under orders, was standing there on the alert; and after a gasp at the sight of a woman, an American woman into the bargain, there in the midst of that shell fire, they made haste to help Miss Clark into the trench. They even tried to tuck her into a sheltered corner in one of the zig-zags, the man there giving up his place. Miss Clark, however, would not let him move; and taking her chance with the soldiers, she stood up among them.

Shells were again falling everywhere. Presently a runner brought in the news that the regimental chaplain had been killed, and that the colonel's orderly had been slain also while standing beside the colonel. A later runner brought the report that the orderly had saved the colonel's life by leaping in front of his commander when the shell burst.

The fire now was a mixture of shrapnel and high explosive shells. Walls were falling everywhere, and when one

of the big ones landed there was an eruption of brick, stone and tiling that filled the surrounding landscape. "What did you do?" Miss Clark was asked. "Do? Why, when the soldiers ducked, I ducked too. There was nothing else to do."

### Woman Keeps Her Nerve.

Occasionally there were brief lulls in the firing. None of them lasted more than a few minutes, and each evidently was a trick on the part of the Hun to entice the unwary into the open. At any rate, the firing would cease for two or three minutes, when it would burst upon the town again in a sudden deluge of flame and flying steel. Anyone caught out at this instant was almost certain to suffer.

Miss Clark does not profess she wasn't frightened. That storm of noise and bursting metal would have frightened anyone. However, the soldiers all agree that the woman "Y" worker kept her nerve during all the trying ordeal. Now and then a shell would fall close to the trench in which she was standing, but fortunately none fell into the trench itself. Again and again, though, the soldiers in the trench begged Miss Clark to crawl into the comparative safety of the angle, but this she refused to do. "I'm here, I'm a woman, and I'm useless. I'll stay where I am," was the reply the soldiers say she made.

And there she stayed. However, about noon the bombardment abruptly ended, and after waiting to make sure it had, the soldiers urged Miss Clark to make her escape. As the cloud of smoke and dust settled, she climbed out of the trench, and made her way along the now ruined street to the regimental headquarters. There was ruin everywhere along the way. The Boche, evidently in a fury at the punishment our boys had inflicted on him a day or so before, had flung about everything he had into the village. The main part of it, of course, was shrapnel and medium caliber shells, but mixed in with this was a number of the huge Austrian high explosive shells. Where they fell they had wreaked devastation to the surrounding walls. Stone and brick filled the street; and there were craters where the high explosives had landed.

### No Place for a Woman.

At headquarters Miss Clark found the colonel. He had a gash on his cheek, a memento of the shell that had killed his orderly; and as he saw Miss Clark his relief was evident. Division headquarters, he announced, had wired over, ordering her to be removed from the town at the first opportunity. Besides the chaplain and the colonel's orderly there had been other casualties; so that it manifestly was not a place for a woman. Even though Miss Clark protested at being made to leave her share, army orders are inexorable; and that afternoon a Y. M. C. A. car took her back to a town out of range of the German guns.

"It was pretty thrilling," said Miss Clark. "I shall never forget the sight of those huge shells landing everywhere about me, raking down the walls of the houses I had come to know. Neither can I forget the sound the shells made when they came roaring toward us, then burst. The worst part of the experience was when our boys began dropping into the trench with an account of the casualties. 'You ought to see So-and-So, his head's shot off,' they'd report; or 'They got So-and-So; I helped to scrape him up.' One or two of the victims they told about I knew personally, and it was dreadful to learn they had gone."

Miss Clark, in spite of what she went through, is not any the worse for her experience, but in spite of her appeals, the Y. M. C. A. has decided to have her work in a less exposed position.

## BULL ATTACKS SOLDIER

### Man on Scout Duty at Training Camp Has Strange Experience.

J. Y. Maxwell of Elmira, on scout duty at the University of Oregon officers' training camp, brought his knowledge of bayonetting into play the other day. He was writing for an instructor, day after day, when charged by a bull while crossing a pasture.

The five companies were advancing on a mile front to the rifle range three miles from the university for machine-gun practice at the time of the incident. Maxwell was a scout for Company D. He was taking part in a maneuver in "enemy country." Suddenly he saw the bull coming. He stepped to one side and as the animal rushed at him, struck it across the nose with his gun, breaking the stock of the weapon. The bull did not attack a second time.

## TOUGH TO BE FAT

### Man Gives Up Pound a Day to Get Into Marines.

A pound of flesh a day for 15 days was the sacrifice made to his country by Jack Charles Read of San Francisco.

Read attempted to enlist in the United States marines, but was told that he was 15 pounds overweight. He immediately declared that he would remove the 15 pounds of fatty substance within 15 days by taking a special course in dieting and exercises prescribed by his physician and would then reappear at the Marine corps recruiting station.

"Shylock didn't have a thing on the marines," declared Read. "He only wanted one pound of flesh—these fellows want fifteen. Gee, it's tough to be a fat man."

## The Day of the Bag



Shopping bags and work bags have become indispensable now that women are buying themselves out so many things, and especially since they are making it a rule to carry small parcels for themselves. Already the shops are beginning to place new ones on display, anticipating the holidays that always bring a tremendous demand for bags of all kinds. This year's business is expecting a demand for bags and for the materials of which they are made, that will exceed all previous records. For the mood of the public favors useful gifts at holiday time and the bag holds first place among them.

It is in new mountings and trimmings that the new bags differ from those of last year. Metal and celluloid divide honors in frames and mountings for both shopping and work bags. Work bags are a trifle smaller than they were—or those made of ribbon and silk are. Many very practical bags are made of cretonne and red with saten and those intended for daily service in all kinds of weather find a light weight black oilcloth to be best of material.

In the picture the shopping bag at left is made of plain satin and ribbon and is mounted on a silver frame with silver handle. It is finished with a silver tassel. None of these are actually "silver," but they look like it and are best described by that name, although they are of some composition. Just as pretty handles and frames for shopping bags are made of celluloid in all colors. Bags of taffeta, in the same color as street frocks, are made with these celluloid mountings.

The bag at the right is of plain satin ribbon—five strips joined together form it. Conventional roses and leaves are applied to the center strip. There are four of them, cut from green and red satin and outlined with black embroidery silk. At the ribbon counter bags of this kind are on display with the mountings for them. They are not difficult to make.

### Have a Ribbon "Tam."

Bands of gray grosgrain ribbon were put together with heavy gray silk embroidery threads and used to make the crown of one of the "tams" so popular with city wearers since the visit to this country of the French "Blue Devils." A tassel and velvet headband added to the put-together gray ribbons made a tam as pretty as a shop could offer for early fall wear.

## Something New on Fashion's Horizon



Here is something really brilliant, fairly thrilling—the last word in sets for motor wear. Just as colored yarns had established themselves as the smartest of trimmings for hats and other things, a new material as soft as silk and as shiny as glass, floated over the horizon of fashion. This material and yarns were simply made for one another—modistes discovered it immediately, and they were joined in this lovely motor set—made for real service. There is a hat and a bag and an irresistible belt that supports the mascot all Paris is wearing. "Nannette" and "Rintintin," a grotesque little maid and her mate, both made of yarn, dangle from this belt and exchange confidences while they protect their fair owner from harm.

This new material reminds one of patent leather but resembles it in the way that plaid chiton looks like gingham. It is black and brilliant, but as light weight and pliable as velvet. There is no name that describes it and one will have to be invented to fit it. In the hat shown in the picture the crown is merely a large, soft puff set on a graceful brim that curves up at the left side. There is a band about it finished at each edge with deep buttonhole stitches of purple yarn, and a small cluster of quaint flowers at the front, also made of the yarn in lighter shades. The bag is finished in the same way with buttonhole stitching and yarn flowers and hangs from a long band that forms a loop for the arm. The same sort of band supplies the belt and this belt might be omitted, if it were not that Nannette and

### All in Blue.

An uncommon little blue jacket has a circular cape collar which entirely covers the shoulders, but ends well above the waist. The small turnover collar is of chalk-white pique, which is the prevailing material for collars and revers of every shape and size. The attractive front of this unusual little jacket shows the cape does not meet or fasten, but falls from the neck in an ever-widening opening, which finally forms two points. Down one side of the cape is a row of mandarin-blue satin buttons, and on the other a corresponding number of buttonholes, piped with the same color.

### Practical Blouse.

War-service needs have produced a shirt blouse for women, strictly tailored in design and finish. This blouse is of natural pongee, with patch pocket, turn-back cuffs and detachable stock collar.

## GETS HUN FOR EACH RELATIVE

### Ohio Boy Tells of First Experience at Front.

## HAS HIS SHARE OF THRILLS

Gives Vivid Description of How It Feels to Go Into Battle for the First Time—"We Licked Them Clean Off the Map. They Didn't Have a Look-in"—Tells of New Treacherous Stunt of Huns.

How it feels to go into battle is thrillingly described by Private Ray Conleton in a letter to his sister at Urichville, O.

"I just lately returned from going over the top, and believe me, it was some experience. It sure was a success. I had my share of thrills. They speak of the day of battle being glorious. Well, it is, in a way, and, in another, it is outright hell. I can't quite describe the glorious part of it, but when you have trained and worked for a certain length of time how to shoot, how to attack, and a thousand other little things of how to act when in action, you have endured a lot of hardships learning the stuff.

"Then, when the real time comes, you are crazy to see how things are going to work out, and to see first how badly you can lick the guy you have cussed for months, and who is the cause of all your hardships and sufferings. You wonder if you will come through it, and, if not, you have given your life for a great cause and a great country. These are some of the things that make the battle glorious.

### The Other Side.

"Then there is the other side of it. I went 72 hours without water. In fact, I got so thirsty I put stones in my mouth, as they have a certain amount of moisture in them. As for hunger, I did not eat a thing for three days and three nights. But you don't get hungry. There are certain things that keep you from it. Once I was right in the middle of two barrages, and down as far as I could get in a shell hole. Well, I never expected to get out of there, so I lighted up a cigarette and thought over my past life.

"When I got back to the rest billet my shirt and breeches were nothing but a bunch of rags. My hands had bled from blisters from digging in—I was some sight and there was not much fight left in me. But, if necessary, no doubt, I could have been game. You see, I got a black eye from the dirt thrown by a shell. My helmet was blown to kingdom come, a bad place was knocked on the side of my nose. I had two pieces of shrapnel in the right hand and some lodged underneath the arm in the skin. They removed it all with cocaine, so it did not amount to much. I did not even go back to the hospital. I stayed right there to get my revenge. However, I shall always have one souvenir—the side of my nose makes me look different, but I am proud of it and consider myself lucky.

### Cleaned Them Up.

"As for the fight, we licked them clean off the map. They didn't have a look-in. We cleaned up those boys brought up on 'kultur'; in fact, we gave them a little 'culture Americaine,' and I guess it did not taste very good, for they told us we were bloodthirsty, and I want to say right here that it's d—n good manners to be so when you are fighting a people as treacherous as the Germans.

"One of the Hun officers said: 'You are just a bunch of school kids.' This made us mad, for we were just as cool as cucumbers and laughed, joked and smoked when going right over the top,' and called to each other, 'How many you got?' My baby was sure working and I burned up two rifles, so you can see old Henry second was stepping out. I believe I got a German for every one of my relatives.

"Here is one of the Germans' new treacherous stunts. They carry a little revolver about the size of a man's finger and it has one .22-caliber shell in it. They hold up their hands and holier 'kamerad,' and when they get a chance they use it on you. They usually turn their backs on you, and when they hold up their hands this little pistol is down in the palm of their hand where you can't see it.

## GIRLS PICK FRUIT

### Stenographers and Students Help Out in California.

Fifty stenographers, university and normal school girls of San Francisco, have gone to Hamilton City, where they will pick fruit for the balance of the season. One hundred and fifty more girls soon will leave for the northern California orchards. Farmers of northern California have been unable to get help to pick their fruit and they sent in calls for assistance to the land army of San Francisco.

### Oldest Aviator is 45.

The honor of being the oldest aviator in Uncle Sam's service is at present held by Lieut. Otis Gilmore of Mercer, Pa. Gilmore is forty-five years of age and is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He is at the Lake Charles school. His eighteen-year-old son is an enlisted man in the navy.

## GERMANS EMULATE OLD BUCCANEERS

### Tobacco is now WAR MUNITION

### All Nations See Benefit in Keeping Fighters Supplied.

## CONSUME HUNDREDS OF TONS

### This War is First Great Conflict in History Which Has Been Fought on Tobacco—Public and Private Agencies Have Responded Generously to Call—New Departure in Providing "Luxuries."

Tobacco is now a staple munition of war. In the Iron Duke's line any soldier found drinking was liable to the severest punishment, and up to the time of the Crimean war tobacco was totally prohibited in any army. Today uncountable millions of cigarettes and hundreds of tons of tobacco have been sent out to the armies fighting on the western front, Salonica, Italy and Mesopotamia. In the crash of larger issues the fact seems to have escaped the notice it deserves—this war is the first great conflict in history which has been fought on tobacco.

In all previous wars the nations engaged have concerned themselves in a more or less generous spirit with food, equipment and material, but rarely to any appreciable extent with the "luxuries" of the fighters. In the present war public and private agencies have been at work since the outset in all the belligerent countries to provide the men with little extras, and the chief of these has been tobacco.

In Britain the provision made in this respect by the army authorities was promptly supplemented by the public working through special funds or through newspaper organizations, which made it their business to see that the men who were fighting were duly supplied with adequate allowances of tobacco in all forms.

### Public Responds Generously.

The combined results of efforts in which the general public has taken the keenest and most generous interest has been the dispatch to the various fronts of an incessant supply of "smokes" of all descriptions.

So far as the British army is concerned, all this tobacco or practically all of it, goes out to four or five million of men duty free, but it is a significant circumstance that despite this fact and also despite the fact that successive increases during the war have brought this duty from, roughly, \$1 to \$2.50 a pound, the consumption of duty-paid tobacco still has gone on increasing.

Apart from these enhancements of the duty, the cost of production also has risen steadily. Low-grade, dark American tobacco has gone up from 12 cents to 48 cents a pound and has in addition to bear enormously increased freight charges. A light China tobacco, in great request for blending with better grade leaf, was purchased before the war for 12 cents a pound. It is now a dollar a pound and is still in demand even at that price and \$2 on top of it for duty.

The anxieties and nervous strain inseparable from a great war are undoubtedly responsible for this increased consumption at home. The testimony from the front is universal that were it not for generous supplies of tobacco in all forms it would be impossible for the men to stand the strain of continuous conflict.

The same argument may not unreasonably apply, though in a lesser degree, to those at home and other persistent and unvarying effort are keeping the fighting men supplied with all their requirements in the way of guns, shells, clothing and all the other colossal needs of the greatest war in history.

### Substitutes in Germany.

France and Italy, with less extensive sources of supply, have been no less enthusiastic in their efforts to meet the tobacco needs of their soldiers, while until the raw material gave out it was part of the duty of every individual cigar maker in Germany to manufacture, free of cost so far as wages were concerned, 400 cigars within a certain stipulated period for the use of the Kaiser's troops. As we have seen recently, Germany has so little tobacco substitutes have had to be used to supply the demand, the result being disastrous consequences in the health of the men.

England's chief source of supply has, of course, been the United States, though a certain amount of leaf has also come from India, Borneo, Java and elsewhere. With the enormous number of men called for by the American army, however, the adequate working of the great tobacco plantations in the States may soon become an extremely difficult problem. Even as it is, imports have been decreasing in so marked a degree that the bonded stocks of tobacco in Britain have become dangerously depleted.

### Indian Coat Valuable.

A curio dealer at Steubenville, O., has a coat covered with 3,280 elk teeth, which he values at \$10,000. The coat was made in Manitoba, Canada, and is sinew sewed. It weighs 28 pounds. The owner of the coat is a member of the order of Elks and wears the coat at all conventions. With the coat the owner wears an ordinary necktie made of the largest of the elk teeth in his collection.

## GETS HUN FOR EACH RELATIVE



Shades of Captain Kidd!

We've known for some time that the Huns were piratical, but here's the first photographic evidence that they try to emulate the dress and bearing of the old buccaners of the Spanish Main. The accompanying photograph was taken in the German trenches shortly before an attack by United States marines. When the Hun of the bi-pistoled belt and the fierce mustaches was captured by "devil dogs" the snapshot was taken of him. Incidentally, the piratical person, since forming the acquaintance of the Americans, is a much milder and meeker man.

## OFFERS NEW CURE FOR GAS GANGRENE

### Brooklyn Surgeon With Army in France Uses Discovery With Success.

The discovery by a well-known Brooklyn surgeon of a new solution which promises to revolutionize the wound treatment at the battle front and to eradicate the terrors of what is known in wartime surgery as gas gangrene, is reported in a special cable dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle, dated from Paris. The dispatch says:

"The discovery of a new solution against gas gangrene was announced before the American Red Cross Research society in Paris by Maj. James T. Pilcher of No. 121 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. To gas gangrene in wound infections is due the majority of limb amputations. Major Pilcher's new method of proceeding against it is one of the important medical discoveries of the war.

"The new solution already has been used by Dr. Pilcher extensively in wound cases of the most serious type, with surprisingly good results. It overcomes many of the difficulties inherent in other agents of the same class.

"The chief attributes of the new remedy are simplicity of preparation, stability and the ease with which it can be concentrated for transportation. Its strength is easily varied without impairing its properties, and it is suitable for the initial treatment of wounds at dressing stations or evacuation hospitals.

"Quino-formol is the name given to it by the originator of the solution. It contains quinine, acetic and hydrochloric acids, formalin and thymol, merged into a strong salt solution.

"Results thoroughly tested and checked at the Auteuil hospital during the recent influx of seriously wounded troops were revolutionizing cases of gas bacillus infection being rendered sterile within a few days.

"Doctor Pilcher, in telling of the new treatment, modestly emphasized that the new solution is not a cure-all nor panacea, but is applicable only where proper surgical methods already have been taken. Application of the solution is identical with that of the Carrel-Dakin treatment, which often has been used in conjunction with quino-formol."

## CALLS HUBBY'S JOKE

### Answers Letter in French With One in Chinese.

Shortly after arriving in France Lieut. Charles Crayton of Danville, Ill., learned to write French. He felt so enthusiastic over his acquirement, and knowing his wife could not read it, he wrote her a letter in French. She had it interpreted. Mrs. Crayton then sought the aid of a Colesian who operates a hand laundry there. For her the latter wrote a letter to Lieutenant Crayton in Chinese, which she signed. Whether he succeeded in deciphering it remains a mystery.

### "Heads Up!" Police Order.

Albany (N. Y.) policemen are going around with their heads "up in the air." They are not stopping on their heads to speak with male or female. They're not "stuck up." It's orders, Commissioner of Public Safety Frost insists that they be obeyed.

### ENTHUSIASM MARKS NOONDAY LUNCHEON

Bond Selling Committees Make Report of Progress—The Goodwill Attitude Discussed by Chairman Nicholson.

A packed dining room at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon marked the first day of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive in Schoolcraft County. Enthusiasm ran high when County Chairman E. H. Jewell announced that the honor of naming a war ship or tank would be awarded the first fourteen counties in the state with records for the number of individual bondholders.

He also announced that the committee who was assisting Mr. Storrier at the Pulp and Paper Co.'s plant was shy of men and asked for volunteers. John Girvin who had worked in the morning at the Charcoal Iron Co.'s plant volunteered to serve and several others promised to come to the rescue later in the day.

The question of passing a resolution commending the bravery and service of the Manistique boys at the front was discussed and a committee appointed to draw up a suitable resolution which Secretary Kirk was instructed to cable a digest of this resolution to the boys at the front.

The various committees who were at the luncheon listened to a short but inspiring address from Major Gero who had recently returned from Chicago and other points. The Major reminded the audience that no matter how deeply we went into the matter of bonds and war relief work there was always before us the shining example of those who were giving life itself. He said that the American people were becoming a nation of patriots and that when in Chicago, the hour the Liberty Loan drive was ushered in by the blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells. He was deeply impressed by seeing people pause and face the east with bared heads. He urged the people of the county to use every effort in pushing the sales of the bonds and reminded them again of the sacred character of the work our country was embarked in.

Chairman Nicholson of the War Relief board when asked if there were any developments in the Goodwill case replied that he understood that these people had complied with the demand of the War Relief board in Marathon County where one of their plants is located and were rated in that community as loyal citizens. He stated also that it was his understanding that the manager of the Wausau plant had refused to stand for action on the part of his firm that would put him in the position occupied by the local manager at Manistique and that the Chicago firm had therefore come across.

He stated that the situation in Schoolcraft was doubtless largely responsible for the success of the movement with the Goodwillies in Wausau and was therefore to be viewed in the light of a partial victory. Discussion relative to the amount of support the local War Board was receiving in its prosecution of the Goodwillie controversy, showed that while all citizens approved the action of the board and were unanimous in their condemnation of the slacker spirit in evidence, there had been some lack of open criticism through the columns of the local press. By a rising vote it was decided that the entire meeting should go on record through the papers as condemning the action of this firm in refusing to support the war relief movement in Schoolcraft county.

### CITY NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hewitt and family expect to move soon into the Duplex apartments recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Campbell.

Mrs. W. C. Williams of Plainfield, N. J., who has been spending the summer with her son, H. B. Williams at Harrison Beach returned to her home Wednesday.

The degree team of the Woodmen's Circle went to Garden Thursday to install the officers in the new lodge there. Three auto loads drove out and everybody enjoyed an excellent time as a delicious dinner and mid-night supper had been prepared in their honor and a dance was another feature of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Campbell left Monday for New York City where they will make their home in the future. Mr. Campbell has been expert accountant in the office of the White Marble Lime Co. for some time and has secured a similar position there.

Can Now Eat and Sleep in Comfort  
If troubled with indigestion or sleeplessness you should read what Miss Agnes Turner, Chicago, Ill., has to say: "Overwork, irregular meals and carelessness regarding the ordinary rules of health, gradually undermined it until last fall I became a wreck of my former self. I suffered from continual headache, was unable to digest my food, which seemed to lay as a dead weight on my stomach. I was very constipated and my complexion became dark, yellow and muddy as I felt. Sleeplessness was added to my misery, and I would awake as tired as when I went to sleep. I heard of Chamberlin's Tablets and found such relief after taking them that I kept up the treatment for nearly two months. They cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."

### DEDICATION POSTPONED AT CATHOLIC CHURCH

Will Be Held at a Later Date—Father Buchholz, Speaker, Not Able to Be Present.

The dedication of the service flag which was to be held at St. Francis de Sales church next Tuesday, has been postponed, due to the fact that Father Buchholz, who was to have been the speaker, will not be able to be present. It will be held at a later date. Following is the letter received by Father Schevers.

"I am sorry to inform you that it will be impossible for me to be with you on the 8th. The Bishop is obliged to send a delegate to the Provincial gathering of the Catholic War Council, to be held at Milwaukee next week. He told me to go. I cannot tell you how much I regret to disappoint you. If you care to postpone your service to a later date, I will be glad to talk for you. I have lost Father Fahuet. He has been assigned to Calumet to replace Father Bossinault who goes to Montreal for the winter. My new man will not be here for a week or two. It makes it hard for me for Korb is not as yet familiar with the work here. With all kind wishes, I am yours,  
H. A. BUCHHOLZ.

### GIRL DROWNED IN RIVER NEAR GERMFASK

Infant Daughter of Fred Kelsey Pushed in River by Little Sister—Body Not as Yet Recovered.

Some days ago the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kelsey mysteriously disappeared. The entire neighborhood was searched and the river dragged without obtaining trace of the missing child.

Later the sister of the lost child, who is a tot of two or three years, told that in a childish quarrel she had pushed her sister who fell into the river. Further efforts will be made to recover the body. Mrs. Kelsey is prostrated with grief.

### COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR LITERARY WORK

Principal C. L. Milton Appoints Miss Millard, Miss Beston and Sherman Arrowood to Organize Societies.

The Board of Control of the Manistique High School Students' association held a meeting Friday afternoon. Miss Hazel Millard acting as the chairman of a committee appointed by the faculty made a motion that two literary societies be formed. Principal C. L. Milton appointed Miss Millard, Miss Beston and Sherman Arrowood as a committee to get these societies started. Arrangements for football games were also discussed.

A game with Escanaba has been scheduled for Oct. 26, and it is hoped to have two others, one with Newberry and one with either Munising or the Soo.

### Our Churches

**THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
9:45 a. m.—A joint session of the S. S. will be held in the two east rooms to prepare for rally day.  
No other services during the day as the decorators have the audience room full of scaffolding.  
The church will be open for services the second Sabbath of October.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL**  
Morning Service, 10.  
Sunday School, 11:15.  
Epworth League, 6:30.  
Evening Service, 7:30.  
Special Music, Anthem, Male Quartette.

Come to Church Sunday.  
T. H. WILLIAMSON,  
Pastor.

**NOTICE.**  
There will be a meeting of the Board of Poor Commissioners Friday, Oct. 4. All bills should be handed in before noon.  
HENRY J. NEVILLE.

**A Beautiful Woman**  
Do you know that a beautiful woman always has a good digestion? If your digestion is faulty, eat lightly of meats, and take an occasional dose of Chamberlin's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.

**Sincere Gratitude**  
Mrs. William Bell, Logansport, Ind., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my gratitude for the good Chamberlin's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy did me when I had a severe attack of diarrhoea three years ago. It was the only medicine that relieved me."

**Bronchial Trouble**  
Mrs. A. E. Sidenberder, Rockfield, Ind., states: "For an attack of bronchial trouble which usually assails me in the spring I find Chamberlin's Cough Remedy the only thing that gives me relief. After using it for a few days all signs of bronchial trouble disappears."

### CITY NOTES

The Rev. T. H. Williamson returned from Detroit Wednesday night. He has been appointed to the Methodist church of this city for a second year. He will preach on Sunday next.

H. J. Neville returned last Saturday from a business trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Townsend of Seul Choix spent the week-end in this city with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carroll returned from an extended trip Friday, having visited Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit and other points.

Major and Mrs. Gero returned from Lake Geneva, where they escorted their son Paul, who is attending the academy there.

George Leonard has moved into one of the flats in the Orr building and has decided to rent his house on Lakeside.

Mrs. Nora Larson of Minneapolis, who has been visiting friends in this city, returned home this week.

Mr. Axel Ekstrom is using a very practical box for keeping Liberty bonds. They are of wood covered with metal and provided with lock and key. For those not having safety deposit boxes these will provide a very effective substitute.

Edward V. Peterson has secured the services of Mrs. George Leonard as demonstrator for household electrical appliances. Demonstrations will be made at the home of Mrs. Leonard and at other places where the equipment is in use.

Mrs. Vernet Larsen is visiting friends and relatives at her old home.

### CITY NOTES

Alfred Reberg who has bought the City market from Levine Brothers, returned to this city from the Soo Sunday. He has moved into the Larker house on Cedar street and will take possession of the business in a few days.

Joseph Lancaster of Aberdeen, Wash., is visiting in city at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charles Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. George Askevold and family of Chicago left for home Saturday after spending the summer at their cottage at Harrison Beach.

Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Miss Eva Merron and Joseph Chartier, which will take place at St. Francis de Sales church Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Malcolm Hansen, who has been in charge of the local radio station for some months and who recently received his commission as ensign, left Monday for Hampton Roads, Va., where he will be stationed for a time.

Miss Irene Doyle, who has been working at the Soo for the past few weeks has returned to this city.

There were many happenings in the family of Tom Smith of Riverside during the last week. Mr. Smith underwent three severe operations in the hospital of the Mayo Bros. at Rochester. His wife was with him and on her return to this city received a telegram saying that her son, John, well known here, had died Tuesday in Toronto. As happier news came the announcement of the marriage of her daughter, Agnes to Fred Wendel at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon by Justice McKinney.

### CITY NOTES

Among the residents of Manistique who motored to the Newberry Fair last week the following are numbered: Charles and Walter Orr, Herbert Baker, Geo. Nicholson, O. W. Hupher, Dr. W. J. Saunders and R. Attwood.

August Shunk, who accompanied his parents to Ann Arbor last week returned to this city Monday. Mrs. John Shunk will probably return to the city this week also leaving Mr. Shunk in a hospital in Ann Arbor. During their absence Mrs. Mamie Worth is taking charge of the Shunk farm on the River Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin and son, Edmund motored back to Garden Monday morning after visiting in this city. They were accompanied on their return trip by Mrs. N. Doby and Miss Rhoda Beaudoin.

**FOR SALE**—One Registered Guernsey Bull. Three-year-old. Write or see Harry Blandford, R. R. 2, Oct. 3-10.

Kenneth Nicholson received his call Thursday to enter the naval aviation service and left that evening for New Haven, Conn., as he will get his training at Yale. Mr. Nicholson, who has just finished his second year of medical work at Lafayette College, had spent the week-end in this city. His parents came to enter the University of Michigan this fall.

Miss Carrie Moore had the misfortune to fracture one of the bones of her right wrist while playing skip-tag with her kindergarten youngsters at the Lakeside school last week.

Mrs. James Carney was taken suddenly ill at her home on Weston ave. Tuesday morning and is still under the care of a trained nurse though she is much improved.

Miss Marion Thomas left Sunday morning for East Lansing where she will resume her studies at the Michigan Agricultural College. During the summer Miss Thomas has been employed as assistant chemist at the Charcoal Iron Co.

Mrs. Harvey Shipman and A. R. Moore motored to this city Saturday and spent the week-end as the guests at the Coffey and McCarthy homes returning to Escanaba Monday.

Wayne Garrard, of the Commercial Department of the Manistique High School has resigned his position and left this week for Detroit, from there he expects to return to his home in Pennsylvania. Miss Katherine McEachern of Gould City has been appointed to fill the position left vacant by his resignation.

Mrs. H. T. Baker entertained two tables at bridge Friday afternoon.

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church will hold a social in the church parlors at 7:30 Friday evening. A musical and literary program has been planned and everyone is invited to attend. Admission free.

Miss Edith McLeod, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLeod left to resume her studies at Albion Friday. This is the last year of her medical training there and from there she plans to take up a four year university course.

Miss Marion Reinwand, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city for the past ten days returned to her home in Nahama, Friday.

Mrs. Frank Jane, who recently underwent a severe operation at the Rutledge Hospital is reported as getting along nicely.

Mrs. John Burns, who went to Garden to attend the installation of the Women's Circle is spending a week there as a guest of Mrs. Joch.

Word has been received by the parents of Sylvan Rubin that the hospital in New Jersey at which he is located is quarantined for his Spanish influenza. Mr. Rubin appears from his letters to be improving steadily although his fractured will keep him confined in the hospital for some time.

Miss Eleanor Houston, representing the Goodwillies in Escanaba is in the city on business connected with the home.

Charles Mead and family who have resided on Riverside for some time left Monday morning for their new home in Traverse City.

### MANISTIQUE HEIGHTS

Mrs. Alex Oberg is on the sick list. Miss Ora Smith spent Sunday visiting friends at the Heights.

The following ladies of the Heights went out on the Fourth Liberty Loan drive Monday were: Mmes. Sart, Howard and Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Scott of Maple Grove are visiting at the home of Mrs. Oberg.

Dr. Mitchell, Charles Orr and Mr. Cooch were Liberty Loan drivers in the Heights Monday.

Alex Oberg returned to his work at Chatham Monday after spending the week-end with his family.

Mrs. Ed. Needham and little daughter left Saturday evening for Negaunee for a week's visit with Mr. Needham and friends.

Miss Ora Smith has discontinued her ice cream stand for the season.

Mrs. A. J. Smith and son and daughter left for the city Saturday to keep house for her son, Claude Smith, while his wife is away on a visit with relatives in York state.

The family of Corp. John Baker received a letter from him Monday stating he had arrived in France from England where he made his first landing.

Mrs. D. Leonard received word from her son, Jess that he had been wounded and was in a hospital in France.

Mrs. Ed. Needham received word Monday from her son, Clarence that he had landed safely over there.

Mrs. Alex Oberg left Tuesday for Chatham where he has a lumbering job for the winter.

Mrs. E. S. Dodge of Hiawatha was a visitor at the home of Mrs. James Baker Sunday.



Read These Exclusive Points of Advantage

1. Three distinct cooking operations accomplished at same time and at same cost.
2. Toasts both sides of bread at one time.
3. Toasting never interferes with other cooking operations.
4. Egg poaching attachment with four egg cups.
5. Broils, boils, toasts, fries, poaches, steams.
6. A greatly improved attachment plug.

An efficient and practical stove to be used at the table for quickly preparing breakfast or luncheon.

**Manistique Light & Power Company**  
MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

**PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY**

We can attend to Your Insurance

After you have worked hard for years and acquired valuable property, do not lose it all by not insuring it.  
It costs but a small sum for the insurance to protect your property and it frees you from anxiety and worry.  
Come in. We will be glad to insure you in our strong, reliable insurance companies.

### The Manistique Bank

### Hessel's Sales Stable

Reliable Horse Dealers

Can supply you with anything in our line at the best possible price.

Our Guarantee will Protect You

Special Orders Filled on 24 Hours' Notice

Mrs. Walleto and daughter, Mr. Anderson of River Side.  
Mrs. Fred Burley and children spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff of Maple Grove.  
A. C. Sart left Tuesday on a cruise trip up the East branch with Mr. Peterson.

### GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE

Large house, centrally located and on two lots, suitable for boarding house or rooming house completely furnished for sale or rent to reliable parties. Forty rooms and sun parlor, all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, electric lights and laundry in basement, with coal bins and woodshed. Located near manufacturing plants. Apply to owner, 103 Pearl Street.

### First National Bank

(ESTABLISHED MAY 21, 1900)  
Manistique, Michigan

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$ 70,000.00  
Resources, Over 500,000.00

Invites Business and Personal Accounts  
Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

### MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY

Farm Mortgage Loans negotiated, bought and sold. Collections made. Travelers checks issued, payable anywhere in U. S. or Canada. Money remitted to Foreign countries.

### SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

Banking Hours 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.  
Saturdays 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.  
Saturday Evenings 6:30 p. m. to 8:00 p. m.

### Cleanliness Pays

Our store is neat and bright. It is kept spotlessly clean. No goods are thoughtlessly exposed to dust and germs. Everything is properly protected.

Does this mean anything to you?  
Our service is prompt; our goods are the best; our prices are right.

### Oliver Hart

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