

## PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL BUILDINGS IN THE COUNTY

County War Board Instructed to Examine All Claims and Make Recommendations

National War Industries Board Has Extreme Powers Over All Construction Work—Manufacturers, Jobbers and Merchants Pledge Support to Measure Necessary for Conservation of Material for War Work.

Beginning almost immediately all building and construction work in Schoolcraft County will be stopped until permits issued by the Michigan War Preparedness board and approved by the building division of the War Industries Board.

E. H. Jewell, chairman of the local board states that the board is empowered to grant or refuse permits for building subject to the action of the State Board. Persons who are refused building permits in this matter are privileged to carry their request to the National War Industries Board, but the fact that the county and state boards have passed adversely upon the matter will have great influence with the national organization.

The movement is being inaugurated in all parts of the county, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are pledged to withhold supplies from parties who have not secured permits. The co-operation of the county board is considered of vital importance to the success of the movement and every assistance possible will be given by the state and National committees.

There are, however, some classes of building that are exempt from these restrictions and over which the local board has no restrictive powers. They are divided into five classes as follows:

- 1.—Those undertaken by or under contract with the War Department or the Navy Department or the United States or the United Shipping Board Corporation; the Bureau of Housing and Transportation.
- 2.—Repairs or extension to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a sum not in excess of \$2,500.
- 3.—Roadways, buildings and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the U. S. Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration.
- 4.—Those directly connected with mines producing coal, metal and ferro-alloy minerals, and
- 5.—Street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highway Council.

No building project not falling within one of the foregoing classes, shall be undertaken without a permit in writing from the chief of the Non-War Construction section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board.

The pivotal idea of the whole arrangement is the conservation of labor and material and to divert the output from industrial to military channels.

Just what effect the new regulations will have on building operations in Manistique is at the present time problematical. The general idea of the trade seems to be that housing for the increasing industrial population is essential to the prosperity of the town and that any great curtailment of building activities will increase the handicap that the city has been laboring under for the past eighteen months in the matter of insufficient housing for its increasing population.

Among the classes of building which the county board will give special care in the matter of permits will be theatres, garages, clubs, churches, schools, hospitals, factories, warehouses, city improvements, farm buildings and all other construction projects not embraced within the five specified exempted classes mentioned above.

W. B. Waddell of the Wadell Lumber Co. and C. G. Extrom of the Extrom Lumber Co. state that they are ready to co-operate with the local board and in every way aid in the conservation of building material.

## OUT OF PLACE IN A DRY TOWN

"Caught with the goods on" and in, certainly applies in the case of Theodore Carlson, who endeavored to smuggle four quarts of whiskey into the city Friday morning. "Cap" left for Fremont on the last train Thursday evening and acquired a valise full of liquor. He also consumed an amazing amount of the forbidden beverage. How he boarded the train in such a condition unnoticed the next morning will never be known. Suffice it to say that he was so very sleepy that he refused to get off the train at Manistique, despite the conductor's urging and tried to insist upon going to Marquette where doubtless he had a friend awaiting him. Chief Peterson and two brakemen were necessary to persuade "Cap" to leave his comfortable seat which they finally loaded him on a derailed which took him to the lockup. After his arraignment he was let out on \$200 bond.

## RED CROSS CHRISTMAS PARCEL REGULATIONS

Standard Size Only Permitted—Must Bear Label From Soldier To Whom Parcel Is Sent

To Michigan State Chapters—Please note the following information just received. Kindly notify your auxiliaries.

War Department wishes each man to receive only one parcel of standard size and weight. To carry out this plan, army authorities are distributing Christmas Parcel Labels to men abroad who will mail them to relatives and friends. No parcel will be accepted for mailing by Post Offices without label received from abroad. Delivery of cartons will be made to you in ample time. Cartons must not be given out until labels are received. Complete Red Cross details will be sent when finally approved by War and Post Office departments.

SIDNEY T. MILLER, Director of State Board Michigan Red Cross.

## CHICAGO SLEEPER STILL ON

B. R. Kirk of the Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram to the effect that the sleeper between Escanaba and Chicago, will be continued on notice.

## PARTRIDGE SEASON CLOSED

The season for hunting partridge in Michigan is closed for the year 1918 and State Game Warden Baird has instructed his deputies to ask for the maximum penalty in cases of violation of this law.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a competitive examination for the position of Forest Ranger on Oct. 28th. This examination is to be held at East Tawas, Michigan under the supervision of the local Forest Supervisor from whom the necessary application blanks and other information relative to this examination are: practical questions, 40 weights, education thirty weights and experience thirty weights. The practical questions aim to test the ability of the competitors to perform the duties of a forest ranger. Experience in similar lines of work and ability to prepare intelligible reports upon Forest business are essential.

One team weighing 2700 lbs. ten years old. For sale cheap. Cash or on time. For particulars inquire 329 Lake St.

Adv. To the Voters of Schoolcraft County: I, W. H. McMULKIN, wish to announce my intentions to run a candidate for County Road Commissioner.

I have been a resident of Michigan for thirty-one years, have resided and paid taxes in Manistique for the past eighteen years, nine of these, I was employed as yardmaster for the Charcoal Iron Co. the remaining nine I have spent in successful business for myself.

I am seeking this office at the coming election on my merit alone. I am confident because of my knowledge of men, roads and a personal interest in taxpayers, that I can fill the office in a satisfactory manner.

I shall endeavor, if elected, to conduct the business of this office in a fair economical way, and to the satisfaction of the public. I am asking the support of the voters of Schoolcraft County at the coming election, and I assure each one of you any assistance given me will be highly appreciated.

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA AFFECTS LIBERTY LOAN

Teutonic Feeling Proposals Timed To Give Feeling of False Security White Bond Sale is on

E. H. Jewell, County chairman of the War Board read a telegram at the Luncheon Monday from State headquarters, warning the citizens to relax no efforts in raising funds to finance the war. It branded the recent "peace moves" of the Central power as a sinister effort to lull the American people into a sense of false security and thereby diminish the sale of the present bond issue.

While it is known that the reverses of the past few weeks have created the revolutionary spirit and produced a certain demoralization among the Central Allies, they have not yet reached the point of unconditional surrender other than which America and her Allies will have no dealings.

## LIBERTY BOND SALES IN COUNTY \$211,000

Schoolcraft Goes Over Top By Handsome Margin—Late Sales Swell Grand Total And End is Not Yet

At three o'clock this afternoon County Chairman Edward H. Jewell announced that the total Liberty Bond sales in the county had reached the total of \$211,550. This is \$99,000 over the quota and is a matter of gratification to those who have been conducting the drive as well as to the citizens in general.

It is interesting to note in this connection that during the whole drive three was but one individual subscription that exceeded \$5,000. The board estimates that the per centage of subscriptions will not lack much of twenty per cent of the total population. The Women's committee did splendid work both in the city and county, and has proven itself an indispensable adjunct to the bond drives.

The Wisconsin Land and Lumber Co. his morning subscribed for \$16,000 in bonds while the Northwestern Leather Co. in the first days of the drive signed for \$5,000. Late returns show that Manistique has raised its quota but that many of the large cities through the country have still large deficits to make up.

## MORE ANTHRACITE FOR CITY OF MANISTIQUE

H. T. Baker Is Endeavoring to Increase County's Allotment by 2,000 Tons. Plenty of Soft Coal in Sight.

County Fuel Administrator Baker states that he is negotiating with state headquarters with a view of increasing the county's allotment of anthracite coal 2,000 tons. The correspondence has not gone far enough to enable Mr. Baker to state with authority that the increase will be allowed but he has hopes that his representations will receive favorable notice at Lansing.

Large quantities of soft coal are in the market. At the Gladstone and Marquette docks the tonnage is stated to be ample for the needs of this section in order to avoid congested rail conditions later on.

The local industrial concerns are reported to be in fair shape for the coming season and a great deal of wood has been contracted for from the farmers in the county. The experience of last winter is not expected to recur under ordinary weather conditions.

Mrs. C. E. Kelso has returned from Escanaba where she has been visiting her daughter Mrs. George Genisse for some time.

Mrs. Fowler, Field Secretary of the Junior Red Cross was a business caller in the city Monday.

Mrs. Frank Hite recently underwent a serious operation in a Chicago hospital but is reported as getting along nicely.

Word has been received that Monroe Fowler, who will be remembered by many in this city as died at his home in Marquette. Mr. Fowler was an auditor by profession and was besides a very talented musician. He leaves a wife and one daughter, his mother and three sisters. Mrs. Frederick Fowler recently visited in this city, renewing friendships made twenty-eight years before when her husband was pastor of the First Baptist church.

Little Mary Elizabeth Forshar had her tonsils removed this week and is recovering nicely from the operation, who have been visiting in the Soo for some time, returned to this city Friday.

Miss Ethel Shunk, who has been teaching at Iron River was called to this city Saturday by the death of her father and expects to resume her work sometime this week.

## GARFIELD INDICATES END OF GASOLINE BAN

Popular Opinion in Many Quarters Favor Use of Cars Under Card Allotment

County Fuel Administrator Baker has received news from Washington that the Federal Fuel Administrator has in view its substitution of gasoline cards for the Sunday auto ride.

Although Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, has refused to lift the ban on Sunday motoring, as requested by Gov. McCall, of Massachusetts, and all the fuel administrators of New England, he indicates the regulation may be abolished in the next few weeks.

"A plan is being worked out," Dr. Garfield said, "through which it is hoped to discontinue the Sunday ban, and substitute what would virtually be a rationing plan, so that gasoline conversation would fall on no day in the week. In the meantime the public should accept the situation with patience."

Dr. Garfield answering Gov. McCall's request, said that Brig. Gen. Richards, acting Surgeon General, had advised him that auto riding on Sundays would have little if any effect on the Spanish influenza epidemic.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS RED CROSS CHAPTER

Executive Committee Will be Nominated—Other Business of Importance. All members Requested To Attend

## SOLDIER MONUMENT TO BE GIFT OF COUNTY PAID FROM WAR FUND

Major Gero Named Chairman of Committee to Complete Work and Arrange Unveiling Ceremonies.

At the noonday luncheon Monday, Major Gero was complimented for his patriotism and initiative in the erection of a temporary monument in honor of the county's fallen soldiers and a motion was made by Bruce Odell that the work be taken over by a committee consisting of the major and two other members of the Chamber of Commerce. This committee will complete the monument and arrange the unveiling ceremonies. The cost of the enterprise will come out of the War Relief fund thus making the monument a gift from the people of the county.

Major Gero stated that action of this kind would be entirely acceptable to him; that his only desire was to honor the heroes who had given their lives for their country and that such a task was very properly the work of the community. The motion was carried and N. L. Neveux and John Durso was appointed to act with Major Gero on the committee. The date of the unveiling has not yet been announced.

## RAIN INTERFERES WITH HARVESTING POTATO CROP

Enormous Yields Reported in Many Sections—Schoolchildren Large Factor in Work.

The work of harvesting the potato crop is being pushed throughout the county. The heavy rains of last week interfered to some extent but little real damage was incurred.

An important part of the harvesting is being carried on by the schoolchildren, large numbers leaving town each morning and returning at night. While many remain at the farms.

Mrs. D. W. Roos left Sunday morning for Kalamazoo where she is attending a meeting of the Grand chapter of the Eastern Stars this week. From there she expects to go to Benton Harbor for a two week's visit with relatives and friends.

Duncan J. Currie is spending the week with his family in this city.

To Remove Paint. To remove paint from common wooden chairs, scrub them with a strong solution of washing soda.

## TRAFFIC SUSPENDED ON BRIDGE SUNDAY

Portion of New Structure Thrown Open to Public—Work of Removing Old Bridge Proceeding Rapidly.

The city bridge was closed to all traffic last Sunday between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. During this period temporary approaches on the West side diverted travel to the new bridge to a point nearly two-thirds the way over the river or as far as the new structure extends, from thence the road leads back to the old bridge which will be used until the remaining piers are put in and the concrete poured.

In the meantime the floor of the West side of the old bridge is being torn up and the work of rebuilding pushed rapidly. While the specifications of the new bridge has been in the possession of the public for some time few were prepared for a structure of such solidity and strength. We are assured by the engineer in charge, Mr. H. F. Storror, that a bridge of these dimensions will take care of the natural increase of traffic for many years to come.

## SECOND STORY WORK LANDS MAN IN JAIL

Thomas A. Parker Steals Fellow Roomer's Grip—Offers Fight When Arrested at Train.

Thomas A. Parker who claims to be an English citizen was arrested on a charge of theft and sentenced at Judge McKinney's Court yesterday to pay a fine of \$40 and serve at hard labor in the county jail for a term of ninety days.

Parker had been working at the dam and boarding at the American house. His room was on the third floor and at 6:30 yesterday the occupant of the room below his was astonished by the spectacle of a grip being lowered to the ground by a string from above. Mr. Larson, the proprietor, was informed of the occurrence and immediately arrested Under Sheriff Charles Lundstrom. Suspecting that Parker would attempt to leave on the early train the officer immediately drove to the station and found the grip waiting in the train. The latter resisted arrest and Lundstrom was compelled to handle his rather roughly. At court the prisoner pleaded guilty and received sentence. The stolen grip was the property of Ross Stone who had left for work some minutes before.

## TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Supt. T. W. Cleme, Manistique, Mich. Dear Mr. Cleme:—We are trying our best to get 100 eligible young men and if we do the government will give us a Students Army Training corps at the Normal. They must be 18 years of age or over, High School graduates and physically fit. The government provides board, room, tuition, uniforms and equipment and pays them \$30 per month. They are inducted into the United States army and are given a chance to prepare for the rank of officers. It will be a splendid thing for the boys. The government did not notify us until a day or two ago when all the other units had started so that we have pretty hard picking for most of the boys have been taken by other schools. However, the government has given the privilege to a number of other schools and has put the time limit Oct. 15. This is the last chance the boys will have this year. I thought that there might possibly be a number of High School graduates around your town who would be very glad to take advantage of this opportunity.

Trusting that you will be able to help us, I am yours sincerely, JAMES H. KAYE, President

## ANNUAL CHURCH MEETING

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church was held last week. According to the report read \$6,000 had been raised during the past year. Of this sum over \$3,000 had been given to missionary work. After paying other expenses, \$200 remain in the treasury. The following officers were elected:

M. H. Quick and Julius Phillion, trustees; O. G. Quick, clerk; M. H. Quick, treasurer; John McLellan, Sunday school; Supt. and Mrs. Leach, superintendent of the primary department.

## DEATH OF MRS. CHANDNAIS.

Mrs. Octave Chandnaiss of Schoolcraft avenue and for many years a resident of Garden Bay, died Friday for many years in this section and leaves a large family and many friends to mourn her loss.

## FAREWELL GATHERING

A great crowd of friends gathered last week in the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal church to say "Farewell to R. P. Waters, George Stephens and Fred Marin, three of the city's most promising young men who have left to become a part of Michigan's Student Army Training Corps. Two to the State university, Ann Arbor, and to Kalamazoo. Speeches, songs and stunts, well mixed in the good cheer and good wishes were the order of the evening. We are sorry indeed to lose these fine young men, but are proud that we had young men of such high caliber to send to Uncle Sam and to the Halls of Learning.

## THREE BEARS KILLED NEAR THOMPSON

Farmer Shoots Mother and Two Cubs in Apple Orchard—This specie of Game more common than in Former Years.

Charles Duell, a resident of the Thompson district succeeded last week in killing three bears, a mother and two cubs. The bears had been raiding the apple orchard for several nights and Mr. Duell procured a bear trap and set it under an apple tree. He was awakened at an early hour by a commotion in the orchard and upon investigation found a bear cub in the trap. The animal was killed and the trap reset and at a later hour the mother bear was caught and while preparing to kill her, Duell caught sight of another cub which he promptly shot. The old bear weighed a trifle over 200 pounds and the cubs fifty pounds each. Several other bears have been sighted in this vicinity and a rather unusual kind of hunting is in prospect for the season.

## PROMINENT CITIZEN DIES AT BATTLE CREEK

August Shunk Passes Away After Months of Illness—Funeral Held Monday At Catholic Church

After many months of illness, John W. Shunk passed away Thursday morning at Battle Creek where he had been taken two weeks before in hopes that some help could be obtained for him. Mr. Shunk was with him at the end. His son, on receipt of the sad news left at once for Battle Creek and returned with the body Sunday evening. The funeral was held Monday morning from the St. Francis de Sales church, Father Scheverson officiating and the large number present testified in the regard with which Mr. Shunk was held in this community.

John W. Shunk was a Canadian by birth but became a resident of lower Michigan in 1881. He later became a conductor on the Duluth South Shore R. R. and in 1871 came to Manistique where he rented the American Hotel and conducted a very successful business. He moved away for a few years but came back and took charge of the Hiawatha Hotel then of the American Hotel. Failing health forced him to give up indoor work so he sold the American House and gave the Hiawatha Hotel into the charge of his son, August, who is still running it. Mr. Shunk himself turned to farming and moved out to his farm on River Road where he lived up to the time of his last illness.

He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter, August and Ethel besides his aged mother, four sisters and two brothers.

## UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

George M. Emlau has leased the Barnes Hotel and wishes to announce to the public that he is in position to give the best of service.

The table service is of the best quality and the rooms are clean, neat and inviting and prices reasonable. —Paid Adv.

Gust Johnson and family who have moved into apartments in the old Pioneer-Tribune building.

Harry Hastings of Camp Humphries, Va., arrived Sunday evening to spend a ten-day furlough with his parents in this city.

Mrs. Maggie Orr, who has been ill for some time following a severe operation is able to be out again.

Mrs. Sam Schulp has entered the County Sanatorium for treatment.

Useful Electric Lantern. Among the numerous electric lanterns is a mechanical one, standing about a foot high, that provides its own current. A spring motor, wound up like a clock, drives a small generator, and this supplies current for a lamp bulb of 12-candle power. The motor, generator and governor are contained in a base six by eight inches in size. Such a lantern is useful for the camp, the farm, or other place, and can be carried about in all kinds of weather.

Two Classes of Women. In this country the women are divided into two main classes—those who don't believe all their husbands tell them and those who haven't any husbands.—Indianapolis News.

## APPRECIATE HELP IN WELFARE WORK

Committee Thank Those Who Assisted In Task of Saving Children in Schoolcraft County

The Child Welfare Committee of the Council of National Defense wishes to thank all those who have so kindly assisted in the work done so far in this county during Children's year. The newspapers for the space they have given to the cause of the children, Miss Willson for her thorough work in weighting and measuring, and those who so willingly assisted her—Misses Ellen Kelso, Ruth Havelchek, Kathleen Tracy, Beda Havelchek, Ethel Lundstrom, Lillie Anderson, Osges and Ethel Peterson, Mrs. George Genisse, Escanaba, Mrs. LeRoy, Mrs. Cornell, as well as those who stood ready to help if they were needed; Miss Jennie Williams, who organized the work in the country, and the township chairmen who so generously added this burden to the heavy cares of country life; Miss Luella Wright and Miss Luella Orr, who prepared the cards for filing; also the Fair Association for the courtesies extended the County Fair, the Manistique Bank and the White Marble Lime Co. for the space they gave for the Child Welfare exhibits; Mrs. Mrs. George J. Nicholson, who had charge of the nursery, and her able assistants, Mrs. Mutart, and the Misses Holdy; Mrs. Husband, who had charge of the clothing exhibit, and the People's Store, which loaned the articles; Mrs. Gillette and Mrs. Shinar, who assisted in the Food Show; and Brink's Dairy which furnished the milk used.

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Two Classes of Women. In this country the women are divided into two main classes—those who don't believe all their husbands tell them and those who haven't any husbands.—Indianapolis News.

# Zeebrugge Raid Told By Commanding Officer

## Superhuman Work in Face of Whirlwind of Fire and Heroic Attack of Storming Party Graphically Described—Block Ships Still in Position Sealing the Navigable Channel Into Canals—Keys in Charge.

London.—An official interview with one of the commanding officers of the Zeebrugge raid gives for the first time some idea of the tremendous, intricate schemes that must be devised for modern naval operations, such as bottling up the Zeebrugge submarine base.

While the name of the officer who gave the interview may not be used, for obvious reasons, the study was arranged with the permission of the first sea lord, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and through the courtesy of Sir Douglas Brownrigg chief naval censor.

The spectacular story of the raid; the almost superhuman work done in the face of a whirlwind of fire, and the heroic attack of the storming party scrambling over the Mole were all placed by the British officer as mere incidents in the tremendous assault that was determined upon.

"The problem that lay before us," he said, "was far bigger and greater than the landing on the Mole, or any more spectacular features. It was vastly different from merely sending one or more ships into a harbor protected by shore batteries, because the channel to be blocked was narrow, and a ship or ships must be placed carefully to make the effort successful. Moreover, the waters through which the vessels must dash were under the protection of heavy guns which commanded the sea practically for 15 miles out from the coast."

"The operation was like clock work. The Vindicator, Iris and Daffodil proceeded alongside the Mole in spite of a heavy fire from the Mole batteries. The arrival was at one minute past midnight, April 22-23, and the storm party disembarked on the Mole immediately. The Daffodil, pushing the Vindicator alongside the Mole, enabled this to be done. Because of the roughness of the sea the Iris had difficulty in securing to the wall, and finally went alongside the Vindicator with the intention of disembarking her men over that ship."

"The Germans appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Immediately that they had heard the approach of the vessels they fired many hundreds of star shells. But the smoke screens prevented the enemy from discerning the nature of the attack until it was too late. An old submarine, fitted with explosives, had run into and secured herself under the wharf; and had been blown up after the crew had escaped in a small dinghy. This terrific explosion in their rear, the attack of the storm party in their midst, and the general confusion which must have reigned amongst them, were probably the cause of the Germans not noticing the approach of the block ships. These latter passed close around the end of the Mole and made direct for the canal entrance. The leading ship, H. M. S. Thetis, was heavily engaged by the shore batteries, but although in a sinking condition managed to direct the other two vessels toward their destination. The Thetis herself struggled on, and finally sank very close off the canal entrance and right across the fairway. The Intrepid and the Iphigenia proceeded into the canal entrance and sank in the positions ordered by blowing out their bottoms by mines especially placed for the purpose. Motor launches had followed in under the three block ships and after terrific fire from almost point blank range they went around the sunken vessels and took off the crews. This rescue work was so magnificently carried out that practically none of the

attention of the Mole batteries before the block ships arrived in the vicinity, and in the latter case to keep them diverted until after the blocking ships had arrived at their destination. Use Special Storm Parties.

"The German garrison in the Mole was believed to consist of about one thousand men. It was decided to storm the Mole with special storm parties immediately prior to the arrival of the blocking ships. The necessity of holding the Mole for a certain length of time would also provide opportunity to carry out a certain amount of destructive work on the Mole. The possibility of re-enforcements coming from the shore end and preventing the storming party from attaining their object was to be countered by cutting the Mole off from shore by blowing up the railway viaduct.

"The Mole is a mile and a half long and 80 yards wide. On the outer side it is flanked by a wall 30 feet high. Five feet below the top of this wall is a narrow gangway or parapet running the whole length of the Mole, with an iron handrail on its inner side. From the parapet there is a 10-foot drop to the Mole proper. The inner side of the Mole is fitted to allow ships berthing alongside; whereas it probably was never considered that any ships would wish to berth along the other side. The ships carrying the storming party could not go along the inner side of the Mole without passing close to the Mole batteries, and thereby risking the certainty of being sunk.

"Therefore it was necessary for these vessels to be secured alongside the parapet of the Mole, and for the storm parties to climb over the 30-foot wall down to the parapet, and thence over the handrail and drop 10 feet to the Mole before they could attack the Mole batteries or carry out their destructive work.

"Various elements had to be taken into consideration. Naturally the cash must be made at high tide. There was only one way in which we could hope to protect the vessels if the raid were made by daylight, and that was a smoke screen. But airplanes, scouting above, would lay a fleet open to observation and to practically the same attack by indirect fire as on land. So the dash had to be made at night, and on such a night as the tide would be high at about midnight, for the ships must go in, do their destruction, and then come out again before the shore batteries would have the daylight to help them.

"There was something like 150 guns on the shore commanding the 15-mile radius. If these discovered the vessels, the ships would have to fly through the falling shells. As the batteries all had the use of searchlights and star shells it became necessary to take measures to prevent the ships being seen by any method of illumination until the last moment. That necessitated the use of smoke screens. A smoke screen is very little use unless it approaches with you; thus you must always have the wind blowing in your favor in advance. In our case it was from the north. The use of any craft to make smoke would not be of much avail unless they could approach the coast, reaching smoke to the last minute. This necessitated light draft vessels, and they in turn required calm weather.

"The problem that lay before us," he said, "was far bigger and greater than the landing on the Mole, or any more spectacular features. It was vastly different from merely sending one or more ships into a harbor protected by shore batteries, because the channel to be blocked was narrow, and a ship or ships must be placed carefully to make the effort successful. Moreover, the waters through which the vessels must dash were under the protection of heavy guns which commanded the sea practically for 15 miles out from the coast."

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attention of the Mole batteries before the block ships arrived in the vicinity, and in the latter case to keep them diverted until after the blocking ships had arrived at their destination. Use Special Storm Parties.

"The German garrison in the Mole was believed to consist of about one thousand men. It was decided to storm the Mole with special storm parties immediately prior to the arrival of the blocking ships. The necessity of holding the Mole for a certain length of time would also provide opportunity to carry out a certain amount of destructive work on the Mole. The possibility of re-enforcements coming from the shore end and preventing the storming party from attaining their object was to be countered by cutting the Mole off from shore by blowing up the railway viaduct.

"The Mole is a mile and a half long and 80 yards wide. On the outer side it is flanked by a wall 30 feet high. Five feet below the top of this wall is a narrow gangway or parapet running the whole length of the Mole, with an iron handrail on its inner side. From the parapet there is a 10-foot drop to the Mole proper. The inner side of the Mole is fitted to allow ships berthing alongside; whereas it probably was never considered that any ships would wish to berth along the other side. The ships carrying the storming party could not go along the inner side of the Mole without passing close to the Mole batteries, and thereby risking the certainty of being sunk.

"Therefore it was necessary for these vessels to be secured alongside the parapet of the Mole, and for the storm parties to climb over the 30-foot wall down to the parapet, and thence over the handrail and drop 10 feet to the Mole before they could attack the Mole batteries or carry out their destructive work.

"Various elements had to be taken into consideration. Naturally the cash must be made at high tide. There was only one way in which we could hope to protect the vessels if the raid were made by daylight, and that was a smoke screen. But airplanes, scouting above, would lay a fleet open to observation and to practically the same attack by indirect fire as on land. So the dash had to be made at night, and on such a night as the tide would be high at about midnight, for the ships must go in, do their destruction, and then come out again before the shore batteries would have the daylight to help them.

"There was something like 150 guns on the shore commanding the 15-mile radius. If these discovered the vessels, the ships would have to fly through the falling shells. As the batteries all had the use of searchlights and star shells it became necessary to take measures to prevent the ships being seen by any method of illumination until the last moment. That necessitated the use of smoke screens. A smoke screen is very little use unless it approaches with you; thus you must always have the wind blowing in your favor in advance. In our case it was from the north. The use of any craft to make smoke would not be of much avail unless they could approach the coast, reaching smoke to the last minute. This necessitated light draft vessels, and they in turn required calm weather.

"The operation was like clock work. The Vindicator, Iris and Daffodil proceeded alongside the Mole in spite of a heavy fire from the Mole batteries. The arrival was at one minute past midnight, April 22-23, and the storm party disembarked on the Mole immediately. The Daffodil, pushing the Vindicator alongside the Mole, enabled this to be done. Because of the roughness of the sea the Iris had difficulty in securing to the wall, and finally went alongside the Vindicator with the intention of disembarking her men over that ship."

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# ONE-LEGGED NEWSBOY SUCCESS AT RECRUITING

St. Louis.—E. S. Phillips, a newsboy of this city, has one leg and one heart—both for the United States. His heart was strong enough to go into the army—but his one-leggedness has kept him out. Phillips, unsmiling, turned himself to what he thought was the best way he could help, and has sent 756 legs into the army, according to recruiting officers here, who say he induced 378 eligibles to join the marine corps.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special Staff Wire)—The three block ships were lost.

"All three block ships are still in position, after three and a half months, and the navigable channel into the canals remains sealed. The difficulty of placing a ship across the channel in broad daylight and without opposition is considerable, so how the commanding officers of these ships managed to sink them so successfully almost passes comprehension.

"The escape of the officers and men from the wrecks was well carried out. The Intrepid alone carried nearly 90 men and not a single man fell into German hands, although, as has been said before, this blocking operation took place very nearly one mile inside the batteries of the Mole, and two of the block ships were actually inside the shore line.

"When it was considered that sufficient time had elapsed for the blocking ships to do their work and for the crews to be rescued the order was given to the storming parties to retire from the Mole. Whilst the Vindicator and her consorts were actually alongside they were comparatively safe from fire except in the case of the upper works which rose above the Mole. The fire funnels and most of the Vindicator had been riddled through and through, and many casualties were caused by flying splinters. As soon as the order to retire was given the storm parties re-embarked. Some had been killed, several severely wounded, and yet out of about four hundred men who had stormed the Mole less than a score were left behind, in spite of the 10-foot climb up the ladder onto the parapet.

"There must have been many acts of great gallantry to enable men to board amidst heavy fire of the light guns on the Mole and shall fire from the shore batteries, which had commenced to shell their own Mole as soon as they discovered it was in our possession.

"It was fully realized that immediately the ships shoved off the Mole they would come under the concentrated fire of every battery that could bear. H. M. S. Iris, on leaving the Vindicator, was severely hit and suffered many casualties, but the Vindicator herself and the Daffodil bore charmed lives. All three ships retired to the northward whilst emitting smoke clouds to cover their retreat.

"In addition to the vessels already mentioned, a large number of small craft took part in the operation, and it can safely be said that any failure on the part of a single unit might have prevented the success of the whole expedition. Small motor boats steamed up and down close off the shore batteries, as it were, treating the latter with utter contempt. Destroyers supported the small craft, bombarding the enemy batteries and assisted in rescue work with equal contempt of danger.

"Vice Admiral Keyes directed the whole operation, which had been prepared under his own supervision, from H. M. S. Warwick, and did not leave the scene of operations until the last of the blocking ships' crews had been recovered. The spirit and determination with which he had imbued all his officers and men and his great quality of leadership made success near a certainty as possibly could be done.

"Every officer and man who took part in this operation consequently had put to sea with absolute confidence that success would be attained, and more complete was it than could ever have been hoped when the undertaking first came up for consideration."

**DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE**  
BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

**LAZY PIGS.**  
"Ha, ha," grunted Mr. Lazy Pig.  
"Ha, ha," squealed Mrs. Lazy Pig.  
"Ha, ha, ha," squeaked the little pigs.

Now the pigs belonged to a farmer who had thought they would be fine for eating later on. He had bought Mr. and Mrs. Pig and the little pigs had arrived at the pig-pen some little time after. They were Mrs. Pig's own little pig darlings and she really loved them. It is not always the case that a mother pig will love her little ones.

"Why did we ever get the name of the Lazy Pig family?" asked Lawrence Lazy Pig.  
"A very good reason, ha, ha," laughed Mr. Lazy Pig.  
"A most excellent reason, ha, ha," squealed Mrs. Lazy Pig, delightedly.

"But we'd like to know what the reason may be," asked Letty Lazy Pig.  
"Shall we tell the children?" asked Mr. Lazy Pig.  
"Whatever you say," answered Mrs. Lazy Pig.

"We wouldn't, of course, want them to be disrespectful," said Mr. Lazy Pig.  
"What's that?" asked Lawrence Lazy Pig.

"He can't be disrespectful if he doesn't know what it means," said Mrs. Lazy Pig.  
"Oh yes, he can," said Mr. Lazy Pig. "He knows the way to be disrespectful even if he doesn't know the meaning of the word. It's too large a word for him—that's all."

"That's so," agreed Mrs. Lazy Pig.  
"What does it mean?" asked Lawrence Lazy Pig once more.  
"It means rude, rude to your elders," said Mr. Lazy Pig.

"And if I knew why we were called the Lazy Pigs would I be more apt to be rude than if I didn't know?" he asked.  
"Would that be the case?" asked Letty Lazy Pig.

"I'm not sure," said Mr. Lazy Pig.  
"You might as well tell the children," Mrs. Lazy Pig said.

"You're always spilling them," said Mr. Lazy Pig.  
But Mrs. Lazy Pig shook her snoot which meant that she wasn't always spilling them at all.

"I make them at all. I make them grub for their own food, and I always try to grab first," she said. "No, I'm a regular pig, and so I don't spoil them."

"Very well, I will tell them," said Mr. Lazy Pig.  
So Mrs. Lazy Pig, Lawrence Lazy Pig, Letty Lazy Pig, and four other Lazy Pig children listened while Mr. Lazy Pig told his story.

"We had the usual family name of pigs," he said, "until a short time ago. We were fed and fed—ah, such goodies as we had, and nothing seemed to make us fat. That was the great joke over which your mother, Mrs. Lazy Pig, and I were laughing about when you asked the meaning of the family name."

"The farmer couldn't understand why we didn't grow fat, for he was fattening us up so we would sell for good big sums of money and make him rich.

"But we didn't grow fat! No, we didn't! That's a joke, eh? And why didn't we grow fat? We don't know, or if we do—we won't tell, for that is our secret. And the farmer most certainly doesn't know what keeps us from growing fat."

"If he did know he would give us whatever would make us fat, yes, he would! But we stay thin and still we eat and eat good."

"Ah, what good meals we have, for the farmer still hopes we will grow fat, but we won't for we are the Lazy Pigs."

"Yes, after the farmer saw that no matter what we did and no matter what he gave us to eat that we still wouldn't grow fat he named us the Lazy Pigs and so we call ourselves the Lazy Pigs, for we think it's a fine name."

"Ah, it's our great secret, to eat a lot and stay thin, and you all seem to understand the secret too, and we'll all fool the farmer!"

"Instead of being disrespectful or rude to you, Daddy," said Lawrence Lazy Pig, "we think you are very clever to be a successfully lazy pig!"

Passing Messages of Love.  
Pass along the message of love in kind words and helpful deeds.

Talk Is Mere Bubble.  
Mere talk is a bubble; words backed up by character are solid granite.

## LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents



Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

## HIS MEMORY SOMEWHAT HAZY

Seattle Man Not Quite Certain Whether He Had Enlisted, but He Was No Quitter.

Last summer, when every young man's thoughts were on the war, a wealthy lumberman from Seattle arrived in New York on a business trip. His business having been attended to, he was a guest at a dinner given one evening by an officer in the United States marine corps. As the hours and the flowing bowl passed, speeches became more and more frequent, everybody was wrought up, and there was no man so base as to say that he would not go to the front for his country.

Early the next morning the Seattle man started back home.  
A few days later the officer of Marines received this telegram from him: "Did I enlist that night? If so, instruct me when and where to report."—Popular Magazine.

## Pimpily Rash Skin

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe, and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

## Just for Two Minutes!

A burly black scrapper saw his first German in a camp of prisoners. He looked them over incredulously, with a look of great amazement on his face.

"You mean to tell me them measly boneheads is German?" he demanded. "Hand me a shovel, man, and let me in there for two minutes."

**Stop the Pain.**  
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 50c and 50c by all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

## No Trouble With Steering Gear.

Laird was used to automobiles, tricycles, and the like, but knew little about horses. In the summer a neighbor boy, who had acquired a pony, came over to share his pleasure. Laird's ride was a great delight to him. Rushing to his mother and expressing his happiness he said: "And, mother, I could steer him all right, too."

The king is the man who can.

# WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired.—The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pills, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haerlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.



## COLT DISTEMPERS

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure the colts suffering with it. It is called SPOHN'S Compound. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haerlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

## It's Acid-Stomach That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer

Life is dark—not worth much to the man or woman with an acid stomach. Acid stomach kills hope, ambition, energy, courage. It saps the strength of the strongest body—impoverishes the blood—causes untold suffering—makes millions weak, unit and brings on premature old age.

Millions of people are weak and unfit, suffering all the time, in one way or another, from acidity or acid-stomach. They don't seem dangerously sick, just ailing. Going through life weak, listless, dragging one foot after another. They're nervous and irritable; lack power and courage, frequently have severe attacks of bleeding, spitting headaches; subject to fits of melancholia and mental depression. And nearly always their stomachs are out of order, even though many experience no actual stomach pains—digestion poor—nerve getting anywhere near the full strength from their food.

So, you see, it's just this—acid-stomach—that is building so many people back—sapping up the strength they should get from their food—taking away their vigor and vitality—leaving them weak and inefficient.

Get rid of the excess acid. That's the secret of good health and is the only way to obtain good digestion and assimilation. It is the right way to be well and keep strong. Ordinary medicine won't do any lasting good. The best they can do is to spur up your appetite for awhile.

A modern remedy makes it possible to remove excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called RATIONIC. In the form of pleasant tasting tablets, their action in the stomach is a good deal like a piece of blotting paper taking up a drop of ink—they literally absorb the infectious excess acid and carry it away through the intestines.

Begin using RATIONIC right now—today—and get on the road to becoming vigorous, vibrant health. Thousands upon thousands of people who have used RATIONIC are enthusiastic in its praise. They say they never dreamed that anything could bring them such quick relief.

RATIONIC is fully guaranteed. Your druggist will give you a big box only 50 cents with the distinct understanding that if you are not pleased in every way, you get your 50 cents back. If you can't get RATIONIC where you live—send us your name and address; we will send you a fifty cent box and you can send us the box when you're satisfied.


Get rid of the excess acid. That's the secret of good health and is the only way to obtain good digestion and assimilation.

Dr. J. W. Cole, Rockford, Ill.

## Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living



GENUINE bears signature *Pearl-Blood*

ABSENCE OF Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

When you drive a bargain be sure to hit the nail on the head.

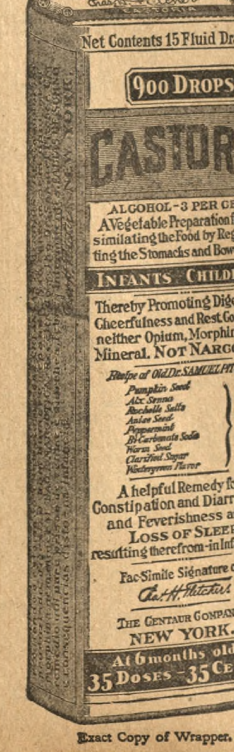
Reputation is a bubble that man blows and then punctures.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMS  
A toilet preparation of merit. Hints for wearing. For Restoring Color and Brilliancy to Gray Hair. 60c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

## RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION SHIP FLAG



Director General McAdoo has selected this flag to be flown by all the vessels operated by the United States railroad administration. The letters are in blue on a white field with a red border.



**CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Directions of Old Dr. SAMUEL FLETCHER:  
Pumpkin Seed  
Aloe-Syrup  
Rhubarb Sella  
Peppermint  
Oil-Cinnamon-Sassa  
Purina Seed  
Castor-Oil-Syrup  
Nutmeg—Turmeric

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in infancy.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

## Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. 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.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### Was Told He Couldn't Live Six Months

**But Doan's Brought Mr. Clayton Health and Strength.**

C. T. Clayton, 78 N. Broad St., Woodbury, N. J., says: "I had about the worst case of kidney complaint a man could have. My kidneys were in terrible shape. I had sharp, knife-like pains in the small of my back, and my back often gave out entirely. I couldn't stoop to lace my shoes. For two years I was in this helpless condition and didn't do a tap of work and no one thought I would ever be able to work again. In fact, I was told I couldn't live six months. But fortunately I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They made me feel better from the first and after taking several boxes, I had better strength and health than ever before. I think Doan's are worth their weight in gold, and I recommend them whenever I hear anyone complaining of their kidneys."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
F. L. JOHNSON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Who Do I Give These Cars To?



**On December 14, 1918**  
I am going to give away Two Automobiles

I have been giving away automobiles for a long time. Now I'm going to give away two. Send me the coupon down in the corner and I'll tell you about it. One of the cars I am going to give away is an Overland. It is the latest model, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent cost to them. Don't you want to see it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. The other car is a Ford, and will also be given to some one. As soon as I receive the coupon I'll send you full details of my offer. Besides the two cars I'm going to give away the other rewards listed here at the left. Surely there is something in this that you want. Cut out and Send the Coupon. **DO IT NOW!**

**\$1800 in Rewards**

Delivered through your best dealer.

\$895 Overland Touring Car  
\$450 Ford Touring Car  
\$250 Piano or Motorcycle  
\$100 Diamond Ring  
\$50 Victor Victrola  
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Rewards duplicated in case of ties.

**THE REWARD MAN**  
P. O. Box 1632 Philadelphia, Pa.

Name   
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**Delusions.**

"What curious mistakes men make sometimes. I've just been reading, for instance, that Columbus imagined that he had discovered the Indies."

"That's nothing to one I made. When I married my wife I thought I'd discovered Paradise." — Boston Transcript.

**A Distinction.**

Teacher—"Do you know that George Washington never told a lie?" Boy—"No, sir, I only heard it."

By his own conduct every man in the world fixes his own value.

**The Individual and the State.**

"Do you think satisfactory arrangements can eventually be made with Germany concerning armament and trade?"

"Well," answered Broncho Bok, "I don't pretend to be any international statesman. But I don't see why Germany couldn't be regulated the same as Cactus Joe. Cactus Joe was an awful worrisome man till we passed an ordinance instructing the sheriff to shoot on sight if he was caught carrying a weapon and jailing any dealer who sold him a stack of poker chips."

### Calf Enemies

**WHITE SCOURS  
BLACKLEG**

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

**The Cutter Laboratory**  
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.  
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

### Every Woman Wants

**Pastine**  
ANTISEPTIC POWDER  
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. His extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Patent Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

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FOR ROBES AND COATS. Low prices. Free list on request. Don't order any furs until you find what we can save you. Coats, Robes, Gloves, Mittens and other garments made to order. Shipping free. Highest Quality.  
**JOHN F. ROBE & TANNING CO.**  
2800 Franklin Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

INDIAN RELICS WANTED OF copper and stone. Write and tell me what you have. R. F. BURTON, The River, Wis.

### Your Eyes

**Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.**

"3 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring, or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when you've Ever Need Care. M-B Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

### MICHIGAN BREVITIES

**Charlevoix**—Five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Sanger are in the United States Army.

**Dowagiac**—Kenneth Porter is among American aviators given official credit for having brought down one German machine each.

**Albion**—Classes in four-minute speaking will be held at Albion College to meet the Government's request for propaganda workers.

**Adrian**—Sugar cards good for six months are being issued to grocers throughout Lenawee county, and residents should get the rationing.

**Pt. Pleasant**—There are 250 applications for admission to the Students Army Training Corps at the Central Michigan Normal School.

**Bay City**—Fred L. Clark and Meritt Weiner, of Flint, were fined \$25 and their guns confiscated when arrested for shooting ducks before daylight.

**Pontiac**—Charles B. Wilson, president of the Wilson Foundry & Machine Co., has been elected director and vice-president of the Curtis Aeroplane Corporation.

**Coldwater**—Fire destroyed a barn in the rear of the home of J. B. Montgomery, superintendent of the State Public School, together with a garage, the loss being \$2,500.

**Greenville**—Leo H. Johnson of this city, of a flying squad at San Angeles, Tex., has met with a serious accident, breaking a leg, arm and shoulder and cutting his head badly.

**Potosky**—An order of the Public Domain Commission suspends deer hunting in Charlevoix, Antrim, Kalamazoo and Cheboygan counties for five years beginning next November 9.

**Ann Arbor**—Francis Stiffler, director of Y. M. C. A. work at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, will head Y. M. C. A. workers for the Students Army Training Corps at the U. of M.

**Adrian**—More than 100 students are expected to enroll for the Students Army Training Corps at Adrian College, registration now being under way. Lieut. J. L. Bate is commanding.

**Ann Arbor**—Of 728 U. of M. students examined, 230 were applicants for the Navy section, 130 being passed. Out of 520 students applying for Army training, 20 failed to pass physically.

**Columbiaville**—John Coe, 35, after confessing to his brother, it is alleged, that he had killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Skelton, at her farm home, killed himself by firing a charge from a shotgun through his heart.

**Reed City**—Gleaner representatives are about ready to give Reed City a co-operative elevator. Two meetings have been held and a visit of both Grant Slocom and Nathan Simpson have brought the proposition to a head.

**East Lansing**—Michigan bean growers, who have been buffeted about by wind, weather and war during the past three years, will convene in East Lansing on October 19 and 21 for consideration of some of the problems confronting their business. To this meeting bean farmers in every county in the state have been invited.

**Houghton**—A jury in the circuit court awarded to Alfred Anderson, of Saginaw, a verdict of \$2,500 damages against Aber Aber of the same place. Anderson convinced the jury that they hit him on the head with a rock on December, 1916, inflicting an injury that made Anderson insane for a year. Both men are lumber camp operators.

**Adrian**—Mrs. W. H. Baughey has received official notice from the war department that her son, Corporal Ward Benjamin Baughey, member of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry, had been killed in action in France. Baughey is the second Lenawee county boy to be killed in France, and a third died of wounds. Baughey was 21 years old.

**Mattawan**—Fire of unknown origin destroyed four buildings in the heart of Mattawan, and for a time threatened the entire residence section. Fire departments from Lawton and Paw Paw assisted. The buildings destroyed were the Goodrich Hardware store, the Hosmer pool room, the Butler repair shop, and Joseph O'Hara residence. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

**Lansing**—Perhaps the largest liquor haul since the state went dry was made by Captain Leroy Potter, of the Lansing police force on a tip from Michigan Central car inspectors. Ninety-two barrels of claret were seized in a car consigned to the Olds Motor Works from South Chicago, marked empty. Patrolmen are guarding the liquor until an investigation is made.

**Pontiac**—An estate of over a million dollars was left by Charles Stinchfield, Bloomfield, Detroit and California, according to the petition for probate of a will filed here. The will, drawn two years ago, creates a trust for 10 years, during which the property is to be kept intact and administered by David C. Whitney, of Detroit, the widow and a son, Charles Stinchfield, Jr. It is then to be divided into four parts, going to the widow, and the three children, Charles, Jr., Mrs. Louise Van Dyke and Mrs. Marian S. Hopkins.

**Big Rapids**—Eight women are employed at the Falcon plant here because of war conditions.

**Hastings**—One hundred pheasants raised from eggs provided by the state game department have been released in Barry county woodlands.

**Adrian**—Paulina Mulcamlth and Mary Serville, both of Jackson, were under arrest, charged with having three gallons of whisky in their possession.

**Hastings**—Thirty pupils of the Hastings high school have petitioned under the state law for the establishment of a military training course in the school.

**Saginaw**—Harold Bachman, aged 22, formerly of Ridgeway, who enlisted at Saginaw, died at the Great Lakes Naval Training station at Chicago of pneumonia.

**Algonac**—Farm implements, grains and other crops in storage and a winter's fuel supply were destroyed when a farm building owned by Ben Brower, who lives near Algonac, burned.

**Flint**—Alfred Penny, son of Mrs. Robert Wright of Linden, was accidentally killed at Raymond, Wash., where he was working with a spruce gathering unit. He formerly was employed in a Flint factory.

**Muskegon**—Mrs. Bert Atkinson Saturday received word that her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson had been awarded the Legion of Honor cross by the French government for bravery in action.

**Houghton**—An explosion believed to have been caused by dynamite wrecked the automobile of Richard Rourke, Franklin supervisor, the machine being blown into fragments and windows in the neighborhood of the Rourke home shattered.

**Saginaw**—W. H. Rust, of Merrill, of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry, has been killed in France, probably in fighting around St. Mihiel. Lieutenant Rust was a graduate of the first officers camp and was commissioned first lieutenant overseas.

**Standish**—When Will Lentz, a prominent farmer, awoke Saturday morning he found his granary, barn doors, part of his house and his auto painted yellow. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Frank Sales. The latter is in the draft to go to Camp Custer soon.

**Hastings**—Otto Miller, of Thornapple township, has been informed by the war department of the death in action, August 29, of his son, Leo Miller, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry. Miller, so far as is known, is the first Barry county soldier to fall in battle.

**Monroe**—City commission gave permission to the county road commission to house prisoners in the "hall pen" of the local police station. Prisoners unable to pay fines for infractions of the state dry law, and sentenced to the county jail, will be put to work on county good roads.

**Hastings**—Sergeant Major George M. Bessmer, a Hastings man in the regular army service since the Spanish-American war, and Curtis Bottum, a student in the engineering department of the University of Michigan, are the latest Hastings residents to obtain commissions as lieutenants in the army.

**Bay City**—Word was received from Columbia, S. C., that the passenger in the ill-fated Liberty loan aeroplane was Lieutenant Roy Thomas, of Bay City. The pilot, Lieutenant Godman, of Oregon, was killed, while Lieutenant Thomas escaped with minor injuries. The latter is a brother-in-law of County Auditor and Mrs. Frank H. Davis.

**Ann Arbor**—Beginning October 7 and continuing till December 20 a course in elementary drafting for women will be given by the departments of engineering and architecture at the University of Michigan. It is war emergency course and open to all women of 17. Seven hours a day for the first five days each week will be devoted to the work.

**Kalamazoo**—For the part they took in the great drive against the Germans in July and August, four Kalamazoo soldiers have just received promotions. Lieutenant Otto Buder, who commanded Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, has been made a captain and Second Lieutenants James Wilson, Michael O'Flaherty and Victor Brady have been advanced to first lieutenants. Lieutenant Wilson was decorated a second time for bravery in battle.

**Ann Arbor**—The University of Michigan is under contract with the government to give a course in general drafting to members of the Students' Army training corps. These men will be taught in groups of 40, the period of instruction of each group being two months. The work begins October 15. Instruction will not be given by the collegiate staff but by men of practical experience selected from applicants physically unfit for active military duty, or who are in a deferred class.

**Ann Arbor**—Captain Ralph Durkee, who has been in command of the army mechanics training detachment has been appointed commandant of the Students' Army Training corps at the University of Michigan. An officer in the navy will be detailed in charge of the naval section of the S. A. T. C. under Captain Durkee. Michigan has been officially notified that she will be allowed to transfer 500 students, at their request to the naval section. Twice that number of transfers would not satisfy the demand for naval training.

### HURRY CALL FOR AUNT MARY

Still Time to Save Chicken, Though Usefulness of Bread Dough Was Thing of the Past.

She was entertaining city friends at dinner in her country home. Anxious to have the event as nearly perfect as possible, she had served dinner to her small son and his visiting cousin, Billy, in the kitchen first and then banished them to the back yard. But while she gave apparently undivided attention to her guests' conversation, she was nevertheless conscious of the very frequent opening and closing of the back door, of boys' footsteps, of little chicken's peeping and, finally, of Billy's distressed face peeping in at the swinging door. But she did not remember until too late that she had carefully covered some bread dough to rise in the one place in the kitchen where the heat was just right—on the little platform under the stove. At last Billy's head bobbed far enough into the room for the company to see his disturbed look and one guest said: "Come here, little boy, to see me, won't you?"

"Why," said Billy, encouraged, "I just wanted to tell Aunt Mary that one little chicken is about to get into her bread, and another one can hardly get out."

### SAW SMALL CHANCE TO SAVE

Enlisted Man Evidently Had the Spending Instinct Developed to a Remarkable Degree.

Difficulties of soldiers who formerly were successful business men, in paying last year's income tax on this year's pay are illustrated by a story brought to Washington by an officer serving at one of the southern cantonments.

Last February, the officer said, he explained to the men of his command that all married men would have to pay a tax on all their last year's earnings over \$2,000, while unmarried men would have to pay on all incomes over \$1,000.

Coming to him later one of the men, a private, said:

"I guess I won't be able to pay that income tax, I haven't any money."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the officer, "you have until June to pay it and you can save it out of your pay by that time."

"I am afraid I couldn't," responded the private, "I made \$35,000 last year and I blew it all when I was called in to the army."

**Not a Customer.**

He was visiting in the city and went with an older relative to the city library. The relative, who wished to consult some books in the reference room, decided to leave him to be entertained in the children's room meanwhile. When she returned she asked the attendant in charge how he had got along and was told, "He's all right now, but at first I couldn't get him to look at a thing." Rather surprised, because he is generally fond of books, she turned to the youngster. "Why James, didn't you want to look at the pretty books?"

"Aw," he said gruffly, "I didn't know she just wanted me to look at them; I thought she wanted to sell me one, and I wasn't going to buy any. I'm saving my money for a soldier belt!"

### STOP LOSING CALVES

You can Stamp Abortion Out of your herd and Keep it Out Write for FREE BOOKLET, "Questions and Answers

pertaining to **ABORTION IN COWS**" Answers every question. Treat your own cattle at small expense. Send for booklet now. State number of cattle in your herd.

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

### WHY IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. E. J. Hinckley's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. You may receive a sample size by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

### Not What He Was Looking For.

"Have you anything for me?" asked Billy of the postman.

"No, but I've got something for your mother," answered the mail man. "Will that do?"

"No," answered Billy. "Yesterday I had a birthday, and I had much people, but no presents."

Be very careful now you let remarks fall—they may hurt a friend.

Never judge a maxim by a man who repeats it.

### No Alternative.

"Why are you beating Johnny? It was the dog that broke the gardener's."

"I can't beat the dog; I belong to the S. P. C. A."—Boston Evening Transcript.

### Electric Pencil.

New electric pencil for making or writing on any polished steel or iron surface is operated as readily as an ordinary pencil. A step-down transformer connects it to a lighting socket, and as the point of the pencil is drawn over the steel, the resistance to the passage of the current develops great heat, etching the surface at the point of contact. A rheostat gives control of the depth of etching.

### Electric Toledo.

New electric pencil for making or writing on any polished steel or iron surface is operated as readily as an ordinary pencil. A step-down transformer connects it to a lighting socket, and as the point of the pencil is drawn over the steel, the resistance to the passage of the current develops great heat, etching the surface at the point of contact. A rheostat gives control of the depth of etching.

# WRIGLEY'S



We will win this war—  
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

## ATTENTION! Sick Women

**To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.**

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HERR, R. No. 6, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

**Why Not Try**

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

# The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

Published Every Thursday at  
Manistique, Michigan

By  
Gero Publishing Company  
Incorporated

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year in advance	\$1.50
Six Months	75
Four Months	50

Entered as second class mail matter, May 4, 1905, at the postoffice at Manistique, Mich., under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918

## O, JOYFUL PEACE

Twelve million fighting men supported by a civilian population twenty-five times that number, are practically tearing up the continent of Europe in a desperate endeavor to obtain peace. Every bayonet thrust, every hand grenade and every one of the thousand million projectiles fired since 1914 has been a move in that direction.

The first shell that shattered the walls of Namur was a bid for peace and the feeble effort of the German submarine that tossed a few five inch projectiles on the Massachusetts coast was part of the same program, and the war is moving irresistibly to that inevitable conclusion. Being agreed that peace is the desideratum, it only remains to decide upon the kind we shall have and we will then instantly cease fighting. Shall it be a German peace, an "allies" peace or a "peace without victory?" at one time the firmament rocked with clamors for a German peace, a peace that was to retain Belgium and northern France, the right of way from Berlin to Baghdad and the suzerainty of half the Russias.

Lately, however, the "Made in Germany" peace has lost favor as a winning issue and from Central Europe we notice strong boasting for a peace by arbitration. In the meantime the allies have designed a particularly fine brand of this article and are preparing to spend a million more lives and countless millions of dollars to secure it. It is the thing we want with a desperate desire and yet we are loath to discuss it or dilate upon it. In a general way we endorse Lloyd George when he says "Crush Germany" and back President Wilson in his fourteen articles but there is more to it than that. A peace concluded tomorrow on the most favorable allied terms would leave the allies, particularly the Americans, uneasy and dissatisfied.

What we really want more than anything else in the world is to see Germany soundly thrashed. We may partition her empire and reduce her people to financial slavery but to see her armies reel across the frontier pursued by the victorious allies, losing vast quantities of material and whole army corps as prisoners of war, the Rhine provinces the arena in which final defeat and demoralization brings an insolent and brutal foe to his knees, comes far nearer meeting the views of the allied citizen. He has been so nearly licked himself several times since 1914 that he wants satisfaction even more than he wants peace and he is going to have it. He has suffered and he intends to make the Hun suffer, not only by the humiliations of the peace table but with bayonet, bullet and high explosives.

This is the present psychology of allied peace, and it is right and just for only a thoroughly beaten Germany are guarantees that the nations of the earth can depend upon.

## THE RIGHT PREVAILS

The continued reports of military success for the Allied and American armies on the European battle fronts should cause especial gratitude and thankfulness in this country.

The tide of battle which has ebbed and flowed for four years seems to have set definitely toward the Rhine. The channel ports and Paris are now less susceptible to the fortunes of war than are Berlin and Cologne and an enemy whose egotism and bombast too tremendous to be properly discounted by an astonished world, is in retreat upon every front. Reserves that were unable to save Cambria and St. Quentin; that march hurriedly forth from Lens and Armentieres cannot now become a serious factor in the present campaign. The Hun is on the run and while Hindenberg and Ludendorf are unable to hold their own in the west, Germanys miserable allies are permitting disaster to creep upon her rear and the cry for help that we shall hear presently will not come from Macedonia but from the very doors of the Empire.

## THE EPIC OF LENS

Prior to 1914 the Northeastern provinces of France, furnished a large portion of the coal and iron used in both France and Germany.

Working peacefully side by side these countries, with no differentiating tariffs exploited the mineral resources of this section or their mutual needs and benefits. The coal and iron deposits of Lorraine had been Germany's since 1871 and her financial interests had strengthened her industrial grasp upon French mineral lands by investing vast sums in smelters, refineries and reducing plants. German firms operating under French names supplied French markets with metal mined in France and manufactured in Germany. A government subsidy enabled the Teutonic iron maker to compete favorably with his French neighbor after paying transportation charges both ways. France furnishing 85 per cent of the ore was in a state of economic dependence upon Germany.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities Germany at once proceeded with all possible speed to retain her industrial control by means of military occupation and with her battlefront well to the west of Lens, hardly a ripple marked the reorganization of industry under open German control.

Germany herself is singularly poor in mineral resources and her dependence upon the ore fields of southeastern Europe must continue to be uncertain and transitory. northern France and Belgium are absolutely essential if she is to continue the war for even a brief period. No food famine, wool, leather or rubber shortage could have so disastrous an effect upon the German fortunes of war as even a slight curtailment of the supply of iron. Without it the great plants at Essen and Dusseldorf will lie idle, the accumulated store of munitions and ordnance will rapidly disappear and the nation will stand defenceless before the well equipped armies of the Allies.

So therefore, with the fall of Lens and the evacuation of Belgium, many observers claim to see the overthrow and defeat of German arms through industrial attrition as well as on the field of battle.

## THE GREAT AND THE SMALL

The confirmed fatalist is the only man who can keep a sane and normal viewpoint under the stress of world conditions today. The stage of life is in inextricable confusion, the things of incredible importance and of vast consequences are crowding out the little things and the little things refuse to be crowded out. The result is a dual consciousness. The Democracy that a struggling world has waited for for a hundred centuries is in danger of destruction, we cheerfully throw our lives and our fortunes in the scale but coffee without sugar makes us furious, and sixty cent butter is a scandal.

There are a million new made graves in France but the cost of pine coffins at the local undertaking shop is subject for grave comment. We know that America must turn out 20,000 airplanes next summer but we are worried about the cylinder that misses in the old Rev. We know that America has raised seven billions of dollars in seven days, but we can't help a more personal feeling at the bank next Tuesday. The indissoluble mixture of the great things and the trifles of life would be ludicrous if it were not pathetic. We are of the earth earthy and the sacrificing, the acts of unselfishness and the tragedies seem, in a way to be forced upon us or to come to us without volition or initiative.

To stretch a clothes line on Monday morning takes more time and as much exertion as to stop a bullet on No Man's Land and some of us spend our lives stretching clothes-lines while others do the greater things and to our mind the greatest hero of them all is he who performs carefully and with pains the tasks that come to hand be they great or small for his is also selective service and he is drafted not only for the period of the war but for life.

## HIS STEWARDSHIP

Another summer, with its pleasant sunshine and gentle zephyrs has gone to join the memories of the past and neighbor Smith is now chiefly concerned as to whether he can get in his tonnage of soft coal before the old lady and the kids have to have their winter clothes. The new Liberty bond has to be paid for and he has still some few dollars to invest in the elusive Thrift Stamp before Dec. 31.

He is becoming a manager in spite of himself and has a growing conviction that this is his war and that he is going to win it. He is taking himself and his stewardship seriously and when the boys return from "over there" it will be a meeting on terms of mutual regard and respect. He also serves.

## THE WEAK LINK

The strength of a chain is equal to its weakest link and the Goodwillies' defense falls to pieces on the proposition that measured by Manistique or any other standard they are 100 per cent loyal.

No matter what they may be elsewhere they are not loyal in this county and no argument they have so far offered has had any bearing on this phase of the question.

By the overbearing insolence of their representative who states that "the Goodwillies will not be dictated to," they forfeit the right of gentle consideration at the hands of the people of this community, the War Board has shown conclusively that for a period of months every conceivable effort was made to bring these men into line, while other companies were paying and the Red Cross and other war activities were receiving thousands of dollars from this fund, the Goodwillies were still being persuaded, petted and pleaded with to unite with other interests and make the county 100 per cent loyal.

These letters are still in existence and will make interesting reading for the man who thinks it is a "D—n Shame" that the Goodwillies are called Slackers.

We have nothing against the Goodwillies other than their failure to do their part with the rest of us. Let them do as every other industry and individual in the county is doing and they will find themselves reinstated in the good graces of the community. A foolish man can make a mistake but it sometimes takes a wise one to correct it.

## REMEMBER THE HEROES

While the memory of the fallen heroes is forever enshrined in the hearts of our citizens the impulse or desire to give expression to these feelings is strong upon us and will not be denied.

The monument which is now in course of construction at Elk and River streets is a case in point and reflects credit upon the initiative of Major Benjamin Gero.

Mr. Gero is intensely patriotic and public spirited. He has watched the flow of battle creeping nearer the home fires and as the casualty reports come in and a gold star is seen here and there, he feels as we all feel that some outward and visible sign of the grief that swells the heart is necessary, and so he has projected this monument.

Let us see to it that the occasion of its unveiling is one of impressive character with befitting ceremonies and an everlasting tribute to Schoolcraft's fallen soldiers.

## FIXING RESPONSIBILITY

We view with lively interest the endeavors of the Goodwillies to show that the responsible citizens of Manistique are sympathizing with them in their hour of affliction and trouble. We would suggest however, that the views of these citizens would carry much more weight if written over their signatures and given a prominent place in the space paid for in the Pioneer-Tribune. It will be observed that those of our citizens who condemn the action of this firm do so in open letters over their own signatures and we would strongly urge those who think the course of the Goodwillies is justified by the facts in the case, to come out and say so. Otherwise their sentiments are in danger of becoming clouded with the same indefinite haze that hangs over the actual figures of the Goodwillie contribution in Chicago.

## A CLEAR FIELD

Judged by some of the recent utterances in the local press there are some of our citizens who think that insufficient delicacy and tact has been used by the War Relief board in handling the Goodwillie case. We would respectfully suggest that the field is still open, and to anyone who can bring home the bacon honorable mention and a medal for conspicuous bravery is due.

All entries should read carefully the correspondence between the War Board and the Goodwillies in order that they may approach what is now an admittedly delicate situation from an entirely different angle. We suggest a plan of procedure based on a careful study of Moses' dealings with the ruling class of Egypt.

## HIGH PRODUCTION

The attention of owners of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps is called to the following. They are financing the work. On one day in June last approximately 27,000,000 cartridges of various descriptions were produced in the United States' manufacturing plants for the United States government. The daily average production of United States army rifles was broken in the week ending June 29, an average of 10,142 rifles a day of a modified Enfield and Springfield type being maintained. In addition spare parts equivalent to several thousand Russian rifles were manufactured. The Ordnance department has produced 2,014,819,584 cartridges, 1,887,769 rifles, and 82,540 machine guns since the United States entered the war. The daily output of cartridges is now 15,000,000.—Menominee Herald Leader.

## GOODWILLIES

**J. J. HRUSKA**—If the Goodwillies are setting a good example let us all follow it. If their example is bad, let us condemn it. They are either right or wrong and if my attitude was like theirs in the matter of War Relief, I should expect to be sharply criticized.

**T. R. SOUTHARD, D. D. S.**—The action of the Goodwillie Bros. have taken the non-supporting the Hour-a-Week plan, after they were one of the first to suggest such a plan, because they assume that their appropriation is too much, shows a spirit that is not in keeping with the times.

It don't seem possible that any more personal difference could induce a person to hinder the work for so noble a cause, and by so doing lose the respect of the entire people.

**B. R. KIRK**—The Kaiser does not believe in Democracy. He scorns the rule of the people as expressed by the majority of the people. The Kaiser bares his judgement of weakness on his belief that the principles of Democracy are impractical and that it is under the crucial test it is destined to fail through the dissensions of recalcitrants: egoists who believe, with the Kaiser, that they are superior beings, personifying all wisdoms-elevated above and superior to the common herd.

The spirit which, carried to the ultimate, would make the Kaiser's dream come true, was illustrated at a meeting in Manistique not so long since. Someone stated that the Goodwillies usually take the position that everyone else is wrong and that they alone are right, to which Goodwillie promptly replied that the assertion is true and their position is generally correct.

So it came to pass that Goodwillies being privately and publicly informed of its essential features, unreservedly endorsed the Hour-a-Week plan until the adoption of an amount which was considered the proper proportion to be paid into the fund by the industrial employers. It was a fine plan for everybody else but "No—Sir! No one can tell Goodwillies what they shall give. We can tell you, right now that Goodwillies won't pay it. The clerical def went forth. Absolute refusal was later followed by the challenge "What are you going to do about it?"

This recalcitrant is the only industrial concern refusing to contribute to the War Relief Fund as otherwise unanimously adopted by the proper proportion to be paid into the fund by the industrial employers. It was a fine plan for everybody else but "No—Sir! No one can tell Goodwillies what they shall give. We can tell you, right now that Goodwillies won't pay it. The clerical def went forth. Absolute refusal was later followed by the challenge "What are you going to do about it?"

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**H. B. MOULTON**—In these times when every true American does not want to be importuned, but seeks everywhere and at all times to do what he can to help in the great cause for which his country is fighting, it is not a pleasing spectacle to see a patriotic community like Manistique, when one of its largest business concerns not only refuses to contribute and gladly avail itself of the opportunity to contribute to our War Relief Fund, but actually refuses to do so.

Then Goodwillie Brothers hired newspaper space and spent enough money to feed and clothe a Belgian orphan for a year, in arguing the case for trying to vindicate themselves in the eyes of the local citizens here. But they have not made their case. They publicly argue that it is proper "to pay where you live." Yet it is reported that they support the War Relief organization in Wausau and they offer to compromise in Manistique and give a small amount.

The Goodwillie Brothers addressed their argument to Schoolcraft County citizens through the local press, but I do not believe there is a single patriotic citizen in this county who upholds them, as I have not seen a word in their defense in the free columns of our papers.

**JOHN L. HUSBAND**—It is hard to conceive of a firm of the intelligence of Goodwillie Bros. refusing to contribute their 25 per cent to the Schoolcraft County War Relief fund. Where upon our entrance into the war our members so cheerfully sent a son to the service. Our second Liberty Loan they subscribed liberally in this county after taking their quota in Chicago and that they endorse our plan of war relief is proved by their collecting "The Hour-a-Week" from their employees. One can only wonder how it is not lack of patriotism but it is as one Goodwillie has said "The Goodwillies are stubborn men."

**FREDERICK R. LEACH**—Unusual publicity is being given to the fact that one of our leading business concerns refuses to contribute their quota to the Schoolcraft County War Relief fund. The contention made by this firm is that giving in another community is a relief from local obligations. In other words no community has a right to place any definite obligations on a corporation doing business in a given community. Are Goodwillie corporations doing business in this county? They are being unjustly criticized. If they are wrong, then they must be classed as unpatriotic and disloyal in their relation to Schoolcraft county. Why is it that practically the entire community, as it has so frequently expressed itself, taken the stand that Goodwillie Bros. should pay their quota in this county? The argument is as follows: Every person, including the members of this firm, would agree that giving to these various causes is self compulsory. To refuse to give would justify placing them among the pro-German class. The question is are corporations and individuals bound to recognize the claims and conditions of the community where they live or do business? There is only one answer. It is a commonly accepted principle that whenever a corporation or any set of individuals move to a community they lose certain privileges and assume certain obligations to that community where they live. They must pay the rate of taxation which prevails there, and meet obligations which living or doing business in that community entails. They cannot argue that they are doing their full share in tax paying and in other matters in other communities. There can be and is only one way whereby a firm can escape the obligations of the community where it operates and that is by withdrawing from that community. So long as any corporation does business in a community it must necessarily become obligated to that community. There can be only one conclusion, if this argument is sound. The question then is not what Goodwillie Bros. are giving in Chicago. That is none of our business. It is our business, however, as to what they are doing in Schoolcraft county. Doing their full duty in Chicago can under no circumstances release them from meeting the obligations which came to them when they took out their charter as a corporation to do business in Schoolcraft county. Is it not time that personalities and mere subtleties be laid aside and that this and every firm and citizen do his full duty in this time of world stress. When so many of our own boys have already made the supreme sacrifice it is ill befitting for any citizen to refuse to make certain small, insignificant sacrifices in our otherwise united and praiseworthy attempt to back our boys to the limit. It is with deepest sympathy and admiration that there should be the slightest refusal to fully back those whom we have placed as leaders in our war activities.

**T. H. WILLIAMSON**—Gentlemen: The controversy that has arisen between yourselves and the "War Relief Board" of this city might be of interest to readers of our newspapers as a faction fight or corporation scrap and one might smile and enjoy the fun, and it wouldn't matter very much which side won. But when Uncle Sam is concerned, when every country is concerned, when Uncle Sam is concerned, when every agency organized to win this world war is at stake, when the Young Men's Christian Association, that great organization, which carries a bit of home to our boys away from home, and when the Red Cross, the organization that takes soothing and healing to our brave boys who have fallen to the enemy's bullet and when every mother and father who has sons "Over There" are looking to us to stand by and do our bit, then surely War Relief Board vs. Goodwillie Bros. contentions are entirely out of place. Terms of one or two men and think of the county (these particular men are but incidental, probably elected because they possess qualities suitable for the task but offensive to you.) I believe if you would think more about the rest of us and less about you or two men in authority you would help to bring "Over the Top." You say you pay in Chicago and I have no evidence then why not and this mud-slinging by paying you and this mud-slinging covidence with your payroll in Manistique and let the Chicago and other plants do the same. Continue your fight with certain local men must but pay up and keep friendly with the rest of us who are doing our best and badly need your assistance and co-operation.

**J. R. MITCHELL**—The Hour-a-Week plan adopted by the War Board to meet all the various exigencies and demands of our country and of our soldier boys has always seemed to me to be as fair as any scheme that could be devised.

If it follows as a necessary consequence that everyone should contribute accordingly to this the lowest paid wage earner to the richest multi-millionaire in the whole country, unless they had already obligated themselves to pay at least an equal amount to the same cause in some other way. Then the question immediately arises as to where they ought to pay this. Manifestly where they live, without a moment's hesitation. This is where we all pay. But now there where the owners live elsewhere as in the case of the Goodwillies, the furnace, the tannery, the Berry plant, the Brown Lumber Co., the Wisconsin Lumber Co., the famous copper mines and the National Biscuit Co. and such like a few operating in the state and most of them in this county. Now it was natural that these big companies should prefer to pay at

the head office and where owners live and where they were best known, and it is natural that their neighbors should not expect them to pay there where they live. And if given there, would reach the same place and do the same good, as if it went from any place. And the gift would be equally patriotic wherever given.

Now here is a place where men equally good and equally patriotic can differ. Both sides are simply grandly loyal to their own home city, for which I honor them. Personally I believe that they ought to contribute wherever they have an establishment that is making the money for the concern. And I believe that each locality should carry this principle one step further and ask each one of the big firms doing business here and whose owners live elsewhere to give the same proportionate credit to this county in all the Liberty Bonds bought by the various companies. During the last fortnight, two of the companies mentioned above, have decided to change their former course of action and give part where they have an establishment. One of these is the National Biscuit concern, which has branch houses all over the land. This will involve a large amount of extra work and expense. But they felt it was nothing but fair and right. The other firm making the same change is the Goodwillies Bros. in the case of their "faux" plant. They are now going to pay here according to the amount of business done at that place. They are evidently felt just as the National Biscuit concern did.

Now I believe if one or two men were to be appointed from here with full power to act for the Chamber of Commerce, were to approach these two brothers with some such proposition or agreement as Mr. Thomson suggested in his letter last week, they would find these men entirely reasonable. It is worth while to try it.

I know the men on both sides of this question, and I think that I know human nature. And better men, nobler men, grander men, it would be hard to find. I believe in the Goodwillies and in what they are doing in this country and for this country, and I believe that they are doing it. They have done much of which the world knows not. And I simply can not find words in which to express my high esteem and honor and love that we ought all to feel for the members of the War Board and those associated with them in all the patriotic efforts that have been put forth since we have been engaged in this great world-wide war. They have done an almost incredible amount of hard work for which they have received no remuneration whatever. I wish I could name at least a few of them. I do not believe that we ever can honor and thank them as much as they deserve. They have shown by what they have accomplished, that they were men of brains, of power, of initiative and of executive ability, men of tremendous push and energy, men of big hearts and high purposes, men of public spirit and as patriotic as mortal man can be and men to whom this City and County owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

## 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.

**BENJAMIN GERO**—If Goodwillie's think they can get along well in Manistique by ignoring the entire community, there is but one thing for the community to do, and that is to completely ignore them. They have simply been asked to do what every other American citizen is doing in this community to comply with the unwritten law, which this terrible war has caused us to establish. It is asking a good deal from the people of this community to plead with a man who will not perform the duty of an American citizen to his country, the duty that every one else is performing with a smile. Any one individual in a community who continually attempts to obstruct everything that is proposed or created for the mutual benefit of a community, is not a desirable citizen. Any one individual in a community, who thinks his wisdom, knowledge and judgment is greater than the entire community, and defies the whole community, reminds me very much of the man, known by reputation by the name of Bill Hohenzollern Hill's actions and future will be disposed of by the soldiers of the Allied armies. Can you imagine our soldiers standing in line waiting to shake hands with Bill, when he comes across? As this county has nearly 500 soldiers who are risk-ing their lives, and some of them are maimed or crippled for life in fighting against a barbarous and greedy nation to protect the people and property of this country, which includes the prosperity and welfare of the Goodwillies, I would suggest that when the boys return, they be permitted to pass judgment and it will then be up to this community to stand by the verdict given by the boys, who did the work. Can you imagine a lineup of 500 soldiers waiting for an opportunity to shake hands and thank these people for their liberal and willing assistance while they were fighting for their country?

Extra Cost for Quality? No, Sir!



You'll likely find it costs you even less to chew Gravelly. It goes further. You only need a small chew of this class of tobacco, and it

holds its good, satisfying taste a long, long time.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND Real Gravelly Chewing Plug 10¢ a pouch—and worth it

Our Candy is a Delightful Wholesome Food for Old and Young. You can let the children eat all the candy they want if they eat our PURE candy.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEVELOP 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...

PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Liberty Loan 4-Minute Talks Wins Prizes From Committee of Judges.—Work of Real Merit

The following essays written by the pupils of the public schools of Manistique and awarded prizes by the committee of judges will be of interest to our readers as illustrative of the high degree of literary attainment encouraged and promoted by the Schools of the city.

THE LIBERTY BOND Shoot the Kaiser with Liberty Bonds. I hope that this is a Liberty Bond Seller of the Fourth Liberty Loan I hope that these speeches that are read here now will be taken to the hearts of all who possibly can afford to buy Liberty Bonds...

WHY MY FAMILY SHOULD BUY LIBERTY BONDS The main reason why my family should buy a Liberty Bond is to help win this world war. These bonds are to clothe, feed and supply our soldiers with fighting material...

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 Fourth day of October, A. D. 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in 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...

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.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Publisher 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. 04221, to purchase the Lot 1, Section 11, Township 42N, Range 15W, Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878...

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Office in the City of Manistique in said County, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1918. Present: Hon. Edmund Ashford, Judge of Probate.

made their front window carries a flag as a token of true patriotism, and their loyal desire is that their dollars shall fight for victory for the Yanks over there. If we cannot raise the amount of money in Liberty Bonds we can raise it in taxes which will be far greater than they are now.

The following is exceptionally interesting in view of the fact that the writer is a colored girl, whose family recently moved here from the South. The article would indicate educational facilities that we sometimes fail to attribute to that section. We are Americans, not slackers. Therefore let us enter into this movement called the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign with the intention of making it the biggest success possible.

In speaking of a true American. I do not mean only those who were born and educated in this country but anyone, regardless of race or nationality who is loyal to the American flag.

From the lapels of the proudest American in the country today there flashes a blue button with the Fourth Liberty Loan on it. And in those homes where subscriptions have been made their front window carries a flag as a token of true patriotism, and their loyal desire is that their dollars shall fight for victory for the Yanks over there.

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



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.

Our Business Directory

Ossawinamakee L. Mallett, Prop. MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN 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

Dan I. Call The Service Barber Shop CEDAR STREET J. Peterson & Son Clothes, Shoes, Men's Furnishings Custom Tailoring

Metropolitan 5c to 50c Store, Inc. One of a chain of successfully operated stores everywhere. F. J. CLARSON, Manager. SWEET SHOP George Graphos, Prop. Candies and Ice Cream

Cookson-LeRoy Hardware Co. Hardware and Implements FRED MILLER Representing Reliance Life Ins. Co. Pittsburg, Pa. Office: 223 Oak Street

One Acre Farms IN CITY LIMITS \$5 Down, \$5 per Month R. H. TEEPLE City Billiard Parlor CIGARS AND TOBACCO Francis Zimmerman

Thomas Brothers Cigars Tobacco Light Lunches 321 Deer Street Wm. Mueller Licensed Baker

Brault's Studio Artistic Photos F. Greenwood & Son Florists SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNERALS

J. A. McPhail, V. S. PHONE 220 Manistique Wall Paper Store W. J. CHARTIER, Gen. Con. 103 River Street

E. N. Johnson, Florist Plants and Cut Flowers Corner of Maple and Walnut H. Voisine & Son Wagons and Farm Implements

Manistique Power Laundry Joseph Pattinson, Prop. We Solicit Your Patronage 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.

OVER THE TOP AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT ARTHUR GUY EMPNEY



CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

Just as he finished speaking, the welcome "pup-pup" of a machine gun in their rear rang out, and the front line of the onrushing Germans seemed to melt away.

With the reinforcements it was an easy task to take the third German line. After the attack was over, the captain and three of his noncommissioned officers, wended their way back to the position where the machine gun had done its deadly work.

He came to the German front line, but it was deserted, except for heaps of dead and wounded—a grim tribute to the work of his company, good old D company. Leaping trenches, and gasping for breath, Lloyd could see right ahead of him his company in a dead-end sap of a communication trench, and across the open, away in front of them, a mass of Germans preparing for a charge.

But what was that on his right? A machine gun. Why didn't it open fire and save them? He would make that gun's crew do their duty. Rushing over to the gun he saw why it had not opened fire. Scattered around its base lay six rifle forms. They had brought their gun to consolidate the captured position, but a German machine gun had decreed they would never fire again.

Lloyd rushed to the gun and, grasping the traversing handles, trained it on the Germans. He pressed the thumb piece, but only a sharp click was the result. The gun was unloaded. Then he realized his helplessness. He did not know how to load the gun. Oh, why hadn't he attended the machine-gun course in England? He'd been offered the chance, but with a blush of shame he remembered that he had been afraid.

CHAPTER XXV. Preparing for the Big Push. Rejoining Atwell after the execution I had a hard time trying to keep my secret from him. I think I must have lost at least ten pounds worrying over the affair.



Over the Top in a Charge.

tion and front-line trenches, making note of unusual occurrences, and arresting anyone who should, to us, appear to be acting in a suspicious manner. We slept during the day.

Behind the lines there was great activity, supplies and ammunition pouring in, and long columns of troops constantly passing. We were preparing for the big offensive, the forerunner of the battle of the Somme or "Big Push."

The never-ending stream of men, supplies, ammunition and guns pouring into the front lines made a mighty spectacle, one that cannot be described. It has to be witnessed with your own eyes to appreciate its vastness.

At our part of the line the influx of supplies never ended. It looked like a huge snake slowly crawling forward, never a hitch or break, a wonderful tribute to the system and efficiency of Great Britain's "contemptible little army" of five millions of men.

Huge fifteen-inch snaked along, foot by foot, by powerful steam tractors. Then a long line of "four-point-five" batteries, each gun drawn by six horses, then a column of "nine-point-two" howitzers pulled by immense caterpillar engines.

When one of these caterpillars would pass me with its mighty monster in tow, a flush of pride would mount to my face, because I could plainly read on the name plate, "Made in U. S. A." and I would remember that if I wore a name plate it would also read, "From the U. S. A." Then I would stop to think how thin and straggy that mighty stream would be if all the "Made in U. S. A." parts of it were withdrawn.

Then would come hundreds of limbers and "G. S." wagons drawn by sleek, well-fed mules, ridden by sleek, well-fed men, ever smiling, although grimy with sweat and covered with the fine, white dust of the marvelously well-made French roads.

What a discouraging report the German airman must have taken back to their division commanders, and this stream is slowly but surely getting bigger and bigger every day, and the pace is always the same. No slower, no faster, but ever onward, ever forward. Three weeks before the big push of July 1—as the battle of the Somme has been called—started, exact duplicates of the German trenches were dug about thirty miles behind our line. The layout of the trenches was taken from airplane photographs submitted by the Royal flying corps. The trenches were correct to the foot; they showed dugouts, saps, barbed wire defenses and danger spots.

Battalions were sent over in the first few days to study these trenches, engage in practice attacks and have night maneuvers. Each man was required to make a map of the trenches and familiarize himself with the names and location of the parts his battalion was to attack.

In the American army noncommissioned officers are put through a course of map making or road sketching, and during my six years' service in the United States cavalry I had plenty of practice in this work, therefore mapping these trenches was a comparatively easy task for me. Each man had to submit his map to the company commander to be passed upon, and I was lucky enough to have mine selected as being sufficiently authentic to use in the attack.

No photographs or maps are allowed to leave France, but in this case it appealed to me as a valuable souvenir of the great war and I managed to smuggle it through. At this time it carries no military importance as the British lines, I am happy to say, have since been advanced beyond this point, so in having it in my possession I am not breaking any regulation or cautious of the British army.

The whole attack was rehearsed and rehearsed until we heartily cursed the one who had conceived the idea. The trenches were named according to a system which made it very simple for Tommy to find, even in the dark, any point in the German lines. These imitation trenches, or trench models, were well guarded from observation by numerous allied planes, which constantly circled above them. No German airplane could approach within observation distance. A restricted area was maintained and no civilian was allowed within three miles, so we felt sure that we had a great surprise in store for Fritz.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Isinglass From Fish Sounds. Isinglass is made from the sounds or swimming bladders of fish. One ton of hake, says the Popular Science Monthly, will yield from 40 to 50 pounds of sounds. These are dried, soaked, cut in pieces, rolled into sheets and cut into ribbons. The ribbons are dried and wound on wooden spools. One ounce of isinglass will clarify from 200 to 500 gallons of wine and one pound will clarify from 100 to 500 barrels of beer. It is used for making cement for mending glass and pottery and for adhesive plaster and enters into the manufacture of many textiles and waterproof fabrics.

Tea Plant Purposely Dwarfed. In its wild state the tea plant grows to a height of from ten to twenty feet; in cultivating it its size is kept down to about three feet for convenience in picking. The tea of Japan is mostly of the green variety. Considerable black tea is exported, but is grown mainly on the island of Formosa. The seed is usually planted in terraces that extend from the bases of hills to their very crests. Like giant steps that conform with the general contour of the hillsides. During picking time one may see large groups of tea-pickers (mostly women) gradually working their way downward from the top of a hill.



1.—Some of the Arabian troops of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3.—General Franchet d'Esperey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing to Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impenetrable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente.

The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently feared for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Bagdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia.

It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Damascus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

WIT and HUMOR



A Shirker. "How long have you been sitting on the bank of this river?" "About four hours." "Caught anything?" "None." "Had any bites?" "Not a pibble." "And you call that sport?" "No—strategy. If I were not sitting here, ostensibly to catch some fish for dinner, my wife would have me beating carpets."

Forgot Early Training. "How did Bill happen to be arrested?" "Left his car in the street all night without complying with the biblical injunction." "Didn't know the Bible made any ruling on the subject?" "Oh, yes. It says, 'Let your light shine.'"

Painful Suggestion. "My life is insured for \$50,000," said old Crustboy, proudly. "Have you ever discussed with young Mrs. Crustboy the possibility of your dying some day?" "Oh, yes. Quite often." "Alone! And while you were discussing that subject did you ever notice a wistful look on her face?"

Any King Would Do. "I can trace my descent in a direct line from one of the early kings of England," she said. "Which one?" he asked. "I don't recall the name. What kings did England have?"

The Horse. "Has the automobile put the horse out of business?" "You wouldn't think so," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "if you'd notice how much a load of hay is worth."



Maude—Mrs. Newone never gets asked to any bridge parties. Evelyn—Does she play too well or not well enough?

Wow! Little grains of powder. Little dabs of paint. Make the girly-girls. Look like what they ain't.

Fortunate Condition. "This man," said the keeper softly, "imagines he has millions." "Isn't that nice?" answered the visitor. "Whenever he needs money all he has to do to draw on his imagination."

Absurd Idea. "My husband has the queerest ideas of economy." "Indeed?" "Why, he actually seems to think I could save money by staying away from bargain sales."

Unappreciated. Client—After you've let the case drag along for three years, you've lost it for me. Lawyer—That's all the thanks I get—I might have let it drag along for three years more.

Her Plan. "Things have got so we shall have to economize," said Mr. Big-house. "Well," replied his wife, "we'll make the chef call himself cook and reduce his wages."

A Hot One. "My mind to me a kingdom is," launched out the chap who would rather quote than eat. "Oh, well," soothed the other, "I shouldn't let that worry me. It's not in danger of invasion for conquest, at any rate."

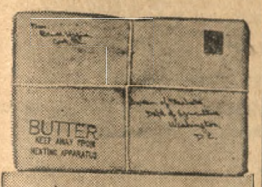
Time Limited. Big—What did your wife say to you when you got home at four o'clock this morning? Dix (wearily)—Say, old man, I've got some work to do today.

# DADDY THE DAIRY

### MARKETING BY PARCEL POST

Plan Outlined by Department of Agriculture for Building Up Trade and How to Keep It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Parcel post as a means of transportation has been found by commercial houses to be useful and efficient. There is no reason why farmers cannot make extensive use of it under certain conditions if they will. It has been found that one of the chief factors in preventing the satisfactory development of parcel post marketing has been the price asked by some farmers for produce. To illustrate: One farmer's wife was receiving 20 cents a pound for butter in her local market, a country store. When asked if she would be willing to ship it to a city by parcel post, and at what price, she replied that she would do so at 50 cents a pound. Would-be purchasers frequently have been known to offer producers



### Well-Prepared, Attractive Parcel Post.

a lower price than they can obtain in their local markets. It is needless to say that such imperfect and erroneous ideas as to proper and equitable prices altogether defeated the possibility of marketing produce by parcel post. Business in marketing by parcel post can be secured and held only by shipping produce of high quality and by charging reasonable prices.  
The larger the quantity, within the postal limits, that is shipped at any one time, the more economical is the factor of postage and therefore the more attractive from the viewpoint of cost both to the producer and to the consumer. This applies both to shipments and the return of empty containers. It would not be economical to secure half a dozen different kinds of vegetables from as many different producers, but if a supply of half a dozen kinds of vegetables, or vegetables and fruits, could be obtained in one parcel from one producer it would be both advantageous and attractive.  
Another advantage to the producer in parcel post marketing is that his mail box or local post office becomes his shipping station. This relieves him from any extra trip in order to make shipment, as the rural mail carrier takes the shipment from the mail box or some member of the farmer's family deposits it at the post office when going to call for the mail.  
Many farmers often have a small surplus of produce, not needed for home consumption, which could be marketed if some ready means of getting it to a consumer were available. The parcel post supplies this medium. There are also many supplemental or side lines of production which could be developed for the same purpose.  
Mutual confidence and helpfulness are needed in order to succeed; co-operation is needed. Consumers are interested in buying by parcel post only when they can secure more satisfactory produce, some advantage in price, or both. The producer will not be interested in marketing by parcel post unless it means some additional net return to him. A high quantity of produce, well prepared, carefully and attractively packed, and forwarded so as to reach its destination at the time desired will go a long way toward the establishment and continuance of business. Ordinary or inferior produce will not only lose a customer but hinder the gaining of others. The producer must aim to give satisfaction by supplying his customers, as nearly as possible, with produce which meets their individual desires. The consumer must also aim to give satisfaction by properly caring for and returning containers, making prompt remittances as agreed upon and by doing his part in all phases of the transaction. In other words, a square deal is needed.

Another advantage to the producer in parcel post marketing is that his mail box or local post office becomes his shipping station. This relieves him from any extra trip in order to make shipment, as the rural mail carrier takes the shipment from the mail box or some member of the farmer's family deposits it at the post office when going to call for the mail.  
Many farmers often have a small surplus of produce, not needed for home consumption, which could be marketed if some ready means of getting it to a consumer were available. The parcel post supplies this medium. There are also many supplemental or side lines of production which could be developed for the same purpose.  
Mutual confidence and helpfulness are needed in order to succeed; co-operation is needed. Consumers are interested in buying by parcel post only when they can secure more satisfactory produce, some advantage in price, or both. The producer will not be interested in marketing by parcel post unless it means some additional net return to him. A high quantity of produce, well prepared, carefully and attractively packed, and forwarded so as to reach its destination at the time desired will go a long way toward the establishment and continuance of business. Ordinary or inferior produce will not only lose a customer but hinder the gaining of others. The producer must aim to give satisfaction by supplying his customers, as nearly as possible, with produce which meets their individual desires. The consumer must also aim to give satisfaction by properly caring for and returning containers, making prompt remittances as agreed upon and by doing his part in all phases of the transaction. In other words, a square deal is needed.

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## DAIRY COW FOOD CONSERVER

One Great Law Is to Turn Inedible Feeds Into Food in Cheapest Manner Possible.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Two facts stand out prominently as reasons for the increased production and use of milk. The first is that milk as purchased on the market usually supplies food material together with the growth-producing material of eggs. The second reason is that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of animal food. One great law of food conservation is to turn inedible feeds into edible foods in the cheapest possible manner. The dairy cow will utilize coarse materials, inedible to humans—such as grass, cornstalks, hay, etc.—and will turn them into milk. Other farm animals also are converters of coarse roughage into edible foods but are not so efficient as the dairy cow.

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# OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

A special service of articles on scientific agriculture, dairying, poultry raising and domestic science, written by recognized authorities.

THE COURIER-RECORD  
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN  
H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

We desire to make this department of greatest possible interest and value to our readers in the rural districts. Your suggestions are invited.

## THINGS THAT ADD TO HOME COMFORT

Little Conveniences Make Great Hit With Housewife.

MANY OF THEM INEXPENSIVE

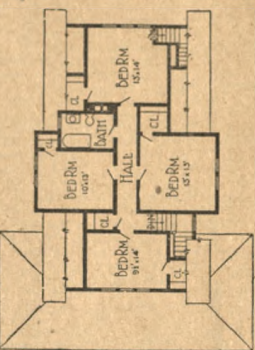
Improvements That Are Well Worth Attention Are Often Overlooked in Preparing Building Plans.

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. 1377 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Anything which adds to the convenience of the house or to the ease with which it can be kept clean is sure to make a great hit with the housewife and she is pretty apt to mention it to her friends who are about to build. Now there are a great many things which are seldom called for in the plans and specifications, but which add greatly to the comfort of the home. Some of these things cost nothing at all but a little forethought, and others such a small amount that the added prestige will more than repay the builder for the money spent putting them in. Following is a description of some of them that have been provided for in the good-looking, modern home design illustrated here and are well worth attention.  
This is a modern farmhouse of exceptional comfort and convenience. Living room, dining room, den or farm office, kitchen, pantry, and wash room occupy the first floor, while upstairs are four good bedrooms, bath room and plenty of closets. The back bedroom for the hired man, with its own stairway down to the wash room, is an appreciated feature. The big front porch means comfort for the family in hot weather.  
Eliminate the Corners. Stairways, with their many corners, are very hard to keep clean because

It is, the laundry tub is too prosaic to get much thought from the average architect; the builder gives it no thought whatsoever; the plumber puts it where it is easiest to make connections and the housewife suffers with a badly placed and inconvenient fixture.  
The best place for the tub is on the first floor; but for lack of space it is usually placed in the basement. Place the tub where there is good natural light. If one window is not enough, put in two; a window costs very little more than the solid wall. There must be floor space enough at the right end to accommodate a clothes basket and the back of the tub should be at least three feet from the wall, if possible. There should be a floor drain near the tub, but not where it will be walked on while doing the washing. The laundry tub cocks usually are placed just above the back edge; from two to three inches from the ends of

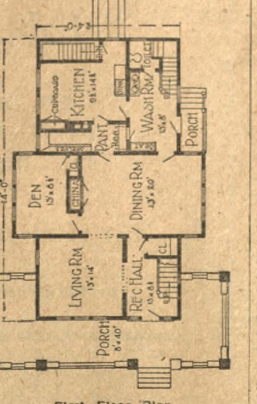


Second Floor Plan.

the compartment and extending into it from three to four inches. This is apt to bruise the hands and catch the clothes, but the main objection is that when the wringer is in place it comes directly in front of a cock and it is nearly impossible to operate it without removing the wringer.  
Run a water supply pipe, provided with a valve, to the water pan in the furnace. It is a great convenience and sure to be appreciated by the man who tends the furnace.  
Gas for Starting Fires. If the house is piped for gas, be sure to have an outlet near the furnace to which may be attached, by a



It is next to impossible to sweep the dust and dirt out of the sharp corners. This difficulty can be overcome by making the corners blunt with a triangular block of wood. This is made out of a 1/2-inch stick. A short piece will make a great number of blocks as, by reversing the stick



First Floor Plan.

for every cut, there is no waste. Put the blocks in place at the time the stairway is built, using a long, slim nail through the center. There are metal pieces which answer this same purpose, but they are not in good taste in a residence.  
If architects, builders and plumbers had to do the family washing, the placing of the laundry tub would receive more intelligent attention. As

## Wearing Colors Keeps Up Morale

New York.—It is the hour to talk silks and fabrics. We have been given a comprehensive outline of what to expect in the new fashions, and we have made up our minds to accept or reject as we choose, observes a prominent fashion authority.  
The details of autumn clothes have been digested by us. The long skirt, the continuance of sashes, the growing importance of collars and cuffs, and the relinquishing of the attempt to make stiff high collars, fashionable have filled us with the assurance that we know enough to make a start.

Women are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of introducing a long skirt at this hour. They also question the extreme décolletage that has been adopted for the day-time hours. They protest rather violently against the effort to continue short sleeves in the fashion.  
They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that war activities are hampered by long skirts; that deep décolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three

and then, such as an entree or a short elbow sleeve, a soufflé or a deep décolletage in a lighthouse gown gives a fillip to the ladies' appetites.  
Argument Rife Arent Colors. Discussion does not stop at the details of the silhouette or at the incoming and outgoing of certain selected fashions; it shuttles to and fro through the web of women about the selection of colors for the autumn and winter.  
Philosophy, psychology, history of wars and peoples at war enter into these arguments. All discussion of this epoch is based on higher and more complex reasons than personal likes and dislikes, and the rejection or acceptance of certain fashions in woman's apparel gets into this conversational environment as quickly as any other patriotic movement.  
It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning ourselves with the plumage of paradise birds.



Beaver trims this smart coat of velours de laine, and there is a bag of beaver to match.

dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.  
Why are these things done? Is the question of the majority of women. The soothing answer is that they are done for the same reason that one substitutes an entree for heavy meat once in a while in her own table. There is already a warning that we may not have much peltry in a few months, as there are few trappers left and not enough men to prepare the skins.

Use for Leftover Pieces. It is well that the amateur in clothes be warned ahead of time of this probable scarcity of peltry, in order that she may use at this strictest valuation the bits of fur she has in her possession.  
All along the line one sees conservation of wool in the new American clothes, and a more lavish display of wool in the sketches that are coming over from the French openings. It is difficult to amalgamate these two conditions, but we are told that the French use a great deal of imitation wool and touch it up with semi-precious furs, so that the government is in no manner defrauded of an inch of fabric that it needs.  
The American designers who have chosen these materials in various out-of-name for their gowns have not used fur as lavishly as was prophesied. There is already a warning that we may not have much peltry in a few months, as there are few trappers left and not enough men to prepare the skins.

Somber Colors Mark Hats. The rule. Ostrich feathers will be used in profusion, both in plumes and fancy feathers. There will be a certain vogue of ribbon, to what extent the fates have not yet declared.  
And, of course, you want to know about the first fall suits. Paris says the coats will be long, a little below the knee. That skirts will be scant goes without saying.  
As to materials, there will be great quantities of tricots, and some rather bulky fabrics. Imitation fur and cheviot, rather than the woolen velvets we have worn so long, will be greatly used. There is a beautiful silver troot, like linked mail.  
Wide Brim This Autumn. The wide-brimmed hat is much favored for early wear. A wide white felt faced underneath with black velvet has a novel trimming showing a wide-winged bird cut out of black velvet and applied flat against the crown and brim. A companion velvet felt is applied to the back. Lavender felt with little upstanding feathers all around the brim makes a lovely hat for the days that are to come.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

In good company a woman is known not by the salary she keeps but by the salads she serves. Instructively, the accomplished hostess puts forth her best effort in the preparation of a salad.

MORE SALADS.  
ALAD which is a little different is the following: Cut small ripe tomatoes which have been peeled into quarters without separating them from the stem end, so the tomato lies on the salad plate like an open flower. Lettuce may be used or not for a nest for the tomato. Heap over the tomato finely chopped apple and celery which has been well mixed with a highly seasoned dressing. Garnish with shredded bits of green pepper.  
Golden Chestnut Salad.—Shell, blanch and boil until tender one pint of chestnuts. Drain and dust and set aside to cool. Arrange in a salad bowl on a bed of water cress or of lettuce and sift over them lightly the yolks of two hard-cooked eggs. Hold the egg yolks in a sieve over the nuts and rub them through. Serve with a good flavored dressing.  
Tomato Salad.—Scald, peel and chill six firm tomatoes and cut in halves. To one cupful of whipped cream add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and the same of grated fresh horseradish. Season with paprika, mustard and salt. Place the tomatoes on lettuce, heap on the dressing and sprinkle with a bit of chopped red pepper.  
Bacon Salad.—Cut six slices of tender bacon into squares and fry until brown; drain on paper; heat six tablespoonfuls of fat and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; beat the yolks of two eggs and one-fourth of a teaspoonful each of paprika and mustard and cook in the fat until thick. When the dressing is cold, toss the bacon over crisp head lettuce and mix with the dressing.  
Sweetbreads and Celery Salad.—Mix equal parts of cooked sweetbreads, diced, with celery, also diced. Add a nicely seasoned dressing and serve. The dressing and seasoning is the important point in a good salad.

Within the hour the harvest lies unfolded. The chaff lies dead; But the sweet life the summer months have moulded. Becomes our bread.  
THE CANNING OF MEATS.  
HE canning of meats is not so common but that the inexperienced housewife approaches the task with fear of losing it by spoilage. Meat may be canned as successfully as any other food, if the proper care is taken to be sure that the cans are perfectly sealed and sterile.  
Those who live near lakes or streams where fish abound will find canned fish a most savory dish to serve on short notice.  
The housewife who has her fruit cellar well stocked with canned fish, meat, soups as well as vegetables, has no fears when an unexpected onslaught of company drops in on her on a busy day, for she knows that a few minutes are needed to prepare a good meal from the good things canned.  
Tough meats may be cooked a half hour before packing.  
Fish should be soaked in salt brine a half hour before packing. All meats as well as fish should be in perfect condition for canning.  
Chicken fried, canned in the late fall, preserves the meat at the most delicious stage and we avoid the expense of carrying them over the winter.  
Game and fish may be canned to serve at a time when both are out of season.  
Canned Chicken.—A fowl weighing two pounds when dressed should make a pint of solid meat and a pint of stock thick enough to jelly. A four-pound fowl will fill a quart can. Seal the meat in hot fat, or in boiling water, then remove the bones and pack, filling the space with the stock which has been saved from the cooking of the meat and bones. Add one teaspoonful of salt to a quart of meat with other seasonings, if liked. Seal the jar then turn back one quarter way round if a Mason jar; if one with a clamp, leave the lower one unadjusted. Place in the boiler and boil with water to cover three hours. Take out, seal tightly at once. The meat may be packed uncooked, but it does not have as good a flavor as when browned and lightly seasoned white cooking.



Prepare poultry house with plenty of open space in front.

most common practice in cold weather is to keep the glass windows closed all the time; to open the cloth window wide on clear days and close it as much as seems necessary at night and on stormy days. When the winters are generally mild cotton cloth is sometimes used in all windows.  
Usually a house can be run with a good deal of ventilation in all but the very coldest weather. Birds can stand quite low temperatures provided their combs do not get frosted. Where there is much hard freezing weather, the most effective way that has been found to keep a poultry house warm and dry is to place dry straw or hay, to the depth of a foot or more, overhead on a floor of boards laid as wide apart as may be and still hold the straw.  
Dry straw will usually absorb all moisture, and so when it is used the poultry keeper must judge by the air in the house how much to keep doors and windows open. A breed that will not stand the temperature when ventilation is regulated in this way is not suited to the climate.  
Use for Waste Products. Full use should be made of waste products from the kitchen, the table and the foods on the farm range, for such material is excellent food for all kinds of poultry and will help to cut down the expense of feeding.  
Enemy of Young Chicks. Lice are the worst enemy to the young chicks, and hot weather tends to increase their numbers unless drastic measures are taken to get rid of them.

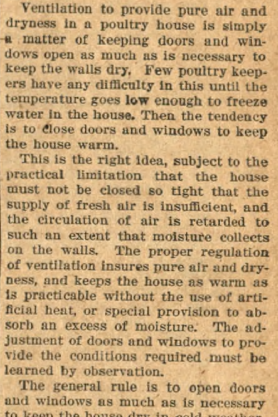
## FARM POULTRY

PREPARE HOUSE FOR WINTER

Fowls Withstand Cold Air Much Better Than Impure—Ventilation of Much Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Hens can withstand cold air much better than impure air. Don't shut the poultry house up tight at night to keep out the cold unless ventilation is provided. Hens will thrive better—and lay more eggs—if they have plenty of pure air; not draughts. It is as necessary to fowls as clean water and good food.  
When hens are confined in badly ventilated houses, as is sometimes the case in cold weather, they lose vitality, produce fewer eggs, and often become sick and stop laying. Good ventilation is needed also to keep the house dry. In cold weather moisture collects on the walls and roof in a poorly ventilated house, making it very uncomfortable for the poultry to live in. When the temperature rises this moisture trickles down saturating the air and making the litter on the floor wet.

If the house is not overcrowded and is insufficiently ventilated for only a day in cold weather, no great harm is done. In an overcrowded house conditions become insanitary in a few hours. Even in a house properly stocked conditions at the end of one day of impure air are noticeably bad and, unless promptly corrected, grow steadily worse.  
Ventilation to provide pure air and dryness in a poultry house is simply a matter of keeping doors and windows open as much as is necessary to keep the walls dry. Few poultry keepers have any difficulty in this until the temperature goes low enough to freeze water in the house. Then the tendency is to close doors and windows to keep the house warm.  
This is the right idea, subject to the practical limitation that the house must not be closed so tight that the supply of fresh air is insufficient, and the circulation of air is retarded to such an extent that moisture collects on the walls. The proper regulation of ventilation insures pure air and dryness, and keeps the house as warm as is practicable without the use of artificial heat, or special provision to absorb an excess of moisture. The adjustment of doors and windows to provide the conditions required must be learned by observation.  
The general rule is to open doors and windows as much as is necessary to keep the house dry in cold weather, and to keep them wide open when water in the house will not freeze.  
Cheap cotton cloth and common burlap are often used in some of the windows of a poultry house in place of glass. Cotton cloth is to be preferred for this purpose because it is cleaner and admits more light. When both cloth and glass windows are used the



Prepare poultry house with plenty of open space in front.

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Usually a house can be run with a good deal of ventilation in all but the very coldest weather. Birds can stand quite low temperatures provided their combs do not get frosted. Where there is much hard freezing weather, the most effective way that has been found to keep a poultry house warm and dry is to place dry straw or hay, to the depth of a foot or more, overhead on a floor of boards laid as wide apart as may be and still hold the straw.  
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Use for Waste Products. Full use should be made of waste products from the kitchen, the table and the foods on the farm range, for such material is excellent food for all kinds of poultry and will help to cut down the expense of feeding.  
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CITY NOTES

The aged mother of Charlie Sampe, the West side policeman, is suffering from blood poison of the hand. Monday afternoon the car driven by Leo Gardiner collided with the Manistique Produce truck at the bridge, badly wrecking the Gardiner car.

There has been an epidemic of bicycle stealing in the city; five wheels having been reported as stolen. Chief Peterson located one at Miller's second-hand store, he having purchased it from a boy for \$4. Later the chief found another bicycle on the Forty and parts of one which the boys had dismantled. The boys were apprehended and now must make an explanation to Judge Ashford with a possible trip to the reform school in prospect.

The popularity of the non-day lunches served to the schoolchildren daily by the domestic science classes is increasing daily. Monday forty-six pupils and teachers were served a substantial hot lunch at a maximum cost of 13 cents. An agent who was visiting the schools, attended the lunches three days in succession last week could not speak highly enough of them and returned Monday for another meal after making a circuit of various other schools in the Upper Peninsula. He spoke of having praised the Manistique luncheon system in the various institutions which he had visited and of how Escanaba had hesitated for a long time to try out a similar plan but encouraged by this success were now going to begin it.

Roy Blomquist, the efficient chauffeur of the River View milkwagon, is a careful and experienced driver. Twice a day for many months he has firmly grasped the reins and turned on the power and he always has gotten his milk bottles in safety to the city to gladden the hearts of his customers. Saturday night, however, he changed the milkwagon for a Buick car and instead of pursuing his usual line of business, brought in a load of beautiful ladies. Disaster followed. While passing the milk wagon driven by Hagquist, his competitor, on Dean St., he crashed into it, doubtless thinking that he was still steering old Dobbin. The Hagquist wagon was wrecked but Roy still survives to tell the tale.

Mayor and Mrs. Middlebrook have received word that their son, Harold R. Middlebrook of Gary, Ind., who has been seriously ill with pneumonia has passed the crisis and will in all probability be able to leave the hospital within a couple of weeks.

Two boys broke into the warehouse of the Manistique Telephone Company last week and stole fifteen batteries, a rifle and some lead and various other articles. Chief of Police Peterson has recovered part of the loot and apprehended the boys.

The Aid Society of the Presbyterian church met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. W. R. Gillette of Artimus Ave.

Dr. Moran of Iron River is spending the week with friends in this city.

H. P. Jordan of the Soo and R. M. Jordan of the Canadian Soo arrived in this city Sunday to attend the funeral of their cousin, John Shunk.

Miss Luella Orr delightfully entertained the bridge club at her home on Ionge St. Tuesday evening. Mrs. John McCarthy and Mrs. Gottfried Johnson were the guests of the club for the evening and Miss Dorothy Middlebrook won the prize.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Francis de Sales church at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning when Miss Eva Merron became the bride of Joseph Chartier. Miss Mary Chartier and George Merron were the attendants. After the ceremony breakfast was served to the bridal party at the Merron home and at noon an elaborate dinner was given to thirty-eight guests in honor of the newly married couple by Mr. and Mrs. George Chartier, the parents of the groom. Nearly as many were entertained at dinner that evening by Mrs. Merron. Mr. and Mrs. Chartier are building a home on Front St. which will be ready for occupancy in about a month.

J. Harvey Shunk of Duluth was called to the city Saturday by the news of his brother's death.

Mrs. N. W. Fox gave a very enjoyable dinner to five couple Tuesday evening in honor of her brother, Gibbs Mitchell, who has volunteered for government service and leaves shortly for the University of Michigan for three months training.

Sergeant Paul Hoholik spent Sunday in this city after spending three months mechanical training at the University of Michigan. He was honored by being one of a small number of men picked for further training because of special aptitude for the work.

Mrs. E. L. Carrington underwent an operation at the Rutledge Hospital Wednesday.

Miss Mable Neveaux has returned from Charlevoix where she visited friends for several weeks.

Dr. W. H. Winger, who left this city sometime ago in hopes that a different climate might benefit his health returned Sunday and intends to stay only a week going from here to Alabama.

OUR CHURCHES

Rev. J. R. Mitchell, D. D., Minister. 10:30-Theme: "Judged by the ordinary standards, Jesus life was a failure. He was born in poverty, labored hard from early childhood, preached three years, was hated, persecuted, tried by both church and the civil court and condemned in both and then put to death as a criminal. But was his life a failure after all? But was it worth living? What is failure?"

11:45 a. m.—Mr. C. L. Milton, supt. Theme for the Twentieth Century Class: "A Bad Move or Trying to Prevent Trouble."

6 p. m.—The C. E. will hold their first meeting after vacation.

7 p. m.—Theme: "Seeing the Unseen and the Invisible."

A la ge choir and good music under the leadership of Mr. Kelso. Please notice the change in the hours of services.

On account of unfinished repairs the session will be postponed one week.

The Presbyterian Synod of the State of Michigan was to hold their annual session this week beginning on Tuesday. But the meeting was called off by the state board of health on account of the prevalence of the influenza that is so prevalent in some parts of the state.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. T. H. Williamson, pastor. Patriotic Rally Day Service, 10:00 A. M. Song, Recitations and Marches by the Sunday School. Combination service. Epworth League, 6:30. There is a reserved seat for you in League Topic "The Church Building and the Church Program." Leader, R. S. Waters. Evening service, 7:30, preacher, T. H. Williamson. The children's service in the morning will be great. The Epworth League is surely a winner. Special singing by the choir at each service and a special welcome for you.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS To The Electors of The City of Manistique. Notice is hereby given that the city clerk will be at his office in the city hall in said city on the following days, from 8 o'clock in the forenoon until 8 o'clock in the afternoon of said days for the purpose of registering all persons possessing the qualifications of electors in said city, qualified to vote at the ensuing city elections to wit: on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1918; Saturday, Oct. 19, 1918; Saturday, Oct. 26, 1918. Dated Manistique, Oct. 9, 1918. J. CHRISTENSEN, City Clerk.

10117-24—St.

GLASSES FITTED CONSULT J. LEAHY Optometrist Expert on Eye Strain Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all other symptoms of Eye Strain cured. Crossed Eyes Straightened Without an Operation. Fitting Children's Eyes a Specialty. Difficult Cases Solicited. Glasses Guaranteed to Fit. Office in Costello Block Tuesday, Oct. 22 Will Remain Two Days

Fine Watch Repairing By a Factory Expert. All work guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. C. J. Merkel The XKLUSIV Jeweler

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SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY WAR RELIEF FUND

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, Balance on hand as per Bank Statement. Includes items like Credit Balance from last month, American Red Cross Local Chapter, etc.

RESERVE OR SINKING FUND ACCOUNT

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, Balance on hand as per bank statement. Includes items like Deposit being 10 per cent of deposits for month of September, 1918, etc.

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.

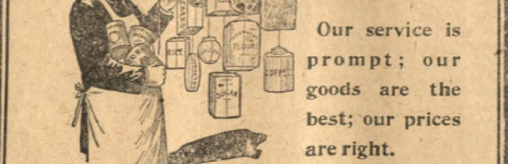
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

Staple and Fancy Groceries Phone 144

GOODWILLIES

W. K. WRIGHT—"What are you going to do about it." This assertion will probably be a set saying for time to come with many of our citizens. The Goodwillie contention and objections to the Hour-a-Week war fund is a thing of regret to the rank and file of our citizens in general. We are from Missouri, lived down among the White Caps and the Klu Klux and an assertion of that kind, on any important question at that time, would ride over just one night when the plaintiff would be shown what they were going to do about it. We repeat this with no spirit of animosity for we believe the boys will see the error of their actions and eventually cross over, for they I believe, feel and know that they are wrong, absolutely wrong in not helping the war fund to a success in their place of business and home of the manager of the firm. If all of our citizens would make the plea that they are giving citizenship, how would many of our institutions be perpetuated. Church, lodge or anything else, the precedent has a bad influence. A man said to me: "Why make me pay when Goodwillies won't pay?" Personally we believe the manager of the firm here is loyal and patriotic to his country and had he stood pat with his firm for their quota of his home-town, no criticism would have been offered at him but the defying position he takes is what sets the hair but that perhaps is the Scotch of it. "I won't pay it," so what are you going to do about it. Well for my part we will leave that to the boys that are fortunate enough to get back. The boys that had red blood enough to face the battle line. The boys that will leave many of their comrades buried on foreign soil. They are the lads that will probably tell you what you should have done about it. For my part I would much rather have the White Caps wait on me than face these heroic men on their return home from fighting our battles that we may live in security and prosper. So let us all lend a helping hand to their support that they may have to eat and drink and be as comfortable as conditions will allow. While they are offering their all, their lives for the country they and we all love. So "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." Come over brothers and help us.

C. G. EXTROM—There is only one rule that should govern a man's conduct during a national crisis like the present, and that rule should be "one for all and all for one."

The Goodwillies in refusing to pay War Relief in this county are not following this rule. No matter what the circumstances are, of which they complain, the fact remains that they are the only firm in the county whose dollars are not behind the movement and they will not be right until they and their dollars are on the right side.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Court for the County of Schoolcraft

In the Matter of the Estate of Ronald McIntyre, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that four months from the Thirteenth day of September A. D. 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said decedent, said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said decedent are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the City of Manistique in said County, on or before the 1st day of February A. D. 1919, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the Third day of February A. D. 1919 at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated September 30th A. D. 1918. VIRGIL I. HIXSON, Atty. for Estate. EDMUND ASHFORD, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Court for the County of Schoolcraft

At a session, held at the Probate Office in the City of Manistique in said County, on the seventh day of October A. D. 1918.

In the Matter of the Estate of John W. Shunk, Deceased. August Shunk, son of said decedent, having filed in said court his petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said decedent, now on file in said court, be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to August Shunk and B. J. P. Schievers, the executors named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

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.

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A true copy. B. A. WALL, Clerk of Probate. Oct. 10—Oct. 31.

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



Manistique Light & Power Company

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

Northern State Normal Students' Army Training Corps, Marquette, Michigan

The Normal School has notified it can have a Student Army Training Corps if 100 eligible men are enrolled at once.

Men must be eighteen years of age or over and must be High-School graduates or have an equivalent education and be physically fit.

The War Department has fixed October 15 as the last date for induction into the Corps.

The Government furnishes room, board and equipment and pays the student enrolled in the S. A. T. C. \$30.00 per month.

The Normal school is splendidly equipped to carry out all the Government requirements.

Students will have the great advantage of a small unit which gives opportunity for more attention from officers and quicker chance for promotion.

Form with fields: NAME, AGE, EDUCATION, Do you promise to present yourself promptly for induction when notified? FILL IN THE ABOVE AND SEND AT ONCE TO JAMES H. KAYE, President.

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

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 Chamberlain's Tablets and found such relief after taking them that I kept up the treatment for nearly two months. My cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."

PERUNA The First Bottle of Gave Relief SO Writes Entirely Free from Catarrh of the Stomach "Peruna has positively done for me what many doctors failed to do. I have been time and again compelled to take to my bed for days. The first bottle of Peruna gave relief and while I always keep it in the house for emergencies, I consider myself entirely free from catarrh of the stomach, the trouble from which I suffered for so long before taking this remedy." Liquid or Tablet Form Sold Everywhere Ask Your Dealer