

THE COURIER-RECORD

"Independent in all things neutral in none." The Courier-Record stands for all things American.

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SPANISH "FLU" DECREASING IN MANISTIQUE

THIRTY-TWO CASES NOW UNDER TREATMENT IN CITY—NO DEATHS—ACTIVE MEASURES OF PREVENTION TAKEN.

In Country Districts, However, the Disease Is Assuming Serious Proportions—Indian Woman Dies at Chesborough Camp—School Children Practically Immune.

With ten less cases of Spanish Influenza to cope with than last week, the Board of Health is hopeful that conditions in Manistique will not assume the serious proportions now present in Newberry and other Northern Peninsula towns.

No deaths have been reported in the city and the cases under quarantine have steadily decreased. School children have been singularly exempt from the disease and altogether the prospects are much brighter than at this time last week.

On Saturday night of last week, a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called by J. S. Edmondson, president of the organization for the purpose of discussing the situation and devising means of preventing as far as possible, further spread of the disease.

Mr. Edmondson had just returned from Marquette and other points north and had found conditions in

Proclamation

Whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that the State of Michigan, in common with other states of the Union, is facing the serious and imminent danger of an epidemic from the disease commonly known as Spanish Influenza, which is prevalent in practically all communities throughout the state;

And, whereas, said disease is highly contagious and is spread by personal contact with the persons infected therewith, thus creating the necessity of avoiding, insofar as is possible, all gatherings and meetings whatsoever;

Now, therefore by virtue of the authority vested in me as governor of the State, I hereby direct that all churches, theaters, moving picture shows, pool rooms, lodge rooms and dance halls shall be and remain closed until further proclamation, and that all unnecessary public meetings or gatherings shall be avoided. All health officers and boards in the various cities, villages and townships of the state shall take such action as is required by law to carry out and insure the careful performance of the terms and conditions hereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed at the Capital in Lansing this 19th day of October, 1918.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER, Governor.

these places extremely serious. He had inquired into the measures of precaution adopted and recommended in those places and laid these and other facts before the meetings as suggestions. As a result it was decided that the streets should be flushed and sprinkled with disinfectants, Supt. Hewitt of the Northwestern Tannery Co. contributing a quantity of the disinfectant.

The health officers were commended for their zeal and were requested to persist in the most rigid enforcement of the quarantine regulations.

Many of the cases that were regarded as serious last week have been discharged as cured. New cases are not showing symptoms that would indicate an increased severity of the disease.

In the townships, however, a greater virulence marks the course of the epidemic. Dr. Nelson states that he has received calls from various parts of the county and has serious cases at Hiawatha while at Klondyke the epidemic is present in its worst form.

The Indian woman, Mrs. Peter John, who died at the Chesborough camp, of pneumonia, is supposed to have been a victim of the epidemic although medical help was not called for until the disease had reached the last stage.

Dr. S. H. Rutledge has been kept busy administering a serum made by the Mayo Brothers at Rochester. This injection is made especially to counteract the present influenza and is being manufactured in enormous quantities for use in the cities and army training camps.

It is considered a proof of the efficiency of the preventative measures adopted in Manistique that conditions remain so much better than in country districts where the situation cannot be kept so well in hand.

Dr. Nelson of the health board stated today that measures were under consideration for the removal of the ban on church services but that the recent proclamation of the governor rendered such a course impossible.

The proclamation in this issue, further emphasizes the measures adopted by the authorities to prevent the spread of the disease. All gatherings are forbidden and public places ordered closed.

STATEMENT BY THE WAR RELIEF BOARD

Further efforts of the War Relief Board to secure the co-operation of the Goodwillie Brothers in war relief work in the county was practically abandoned when on Aug. 12 the chairman of the board reviewed the entire situation at the Chamber of Commerce Luncheon, and was ordered by the meeting to publish the result of the eight months' efforts in the local papers.

Since that date the controversy has been practically an issue between the firm with its defiant attitude and the more prominent citizens of the community who insist upon 100 per cent patriotism in the county. The board has encouraged this expression of opinion in order to clearly demonstrate that in seeking the co-operation of this firm and refusing their offer of a 50 per cent settlement it were well supported by the intelligent view of the public.

The public is convinced and the Goodwillies are unable to deny that they were given an equal chance with the other firms and corporations to become identified with the War Relief movement when that movement was organized in the county. Their refusal to do this constitutes the sole issue involved and is responsible for the wide spread belief that they are derelict in their duty and not 100 per cent loyal.

The War Relief Board is not and has not been actuated by other motives than a sincere desire to divide the financial burden equally upon a basis so just and equitable that it is rapidly becoming nationwide in its application. It cannot recognize as a premise of argument any proposition that does not include every wage earning and income producing individual, firm or corporation in the county. Under any other conditions than complete unity the movement cannot be 100 per cent and the board feels a responsibility and an obligation to protect by every means in its power the interests of the patriotic citizens of the county who are compelled to make up the deficit caused by the Goodwillie failure to contribute.

It is not the War Board who is responsible for the attack upon the Goodwillies. It is their own unpatriotic and unAmerican attitude that has called forth a storm of protest from the people at large and will, if persisted in, lead to still further censure and criticism.

The Board has sought the co-operation of this firm in the past without success. It invites them again to take up their part of the burden and travel with the rest along the road of sacrifice and self denial made necessary if we would help keep the world a decent place to live in.

M'ULKIN, CANDIDATE, CARELESS HUNTERS PROMISES SQUARE DEAL

Would Hasten Work on Trunk Line Roads—Insists City Is Entitled to Representation.

In announcing his candidacy for the office of road commissioner at the regular election Tuesday, Nov. 5, W. H. McMulkin states that his candidacy is prompted by no other motive than acquiescence to the wishes of his friends and fellow citizens who are conscientiously interested in the good roads movement in Schoolcraft county.

While making no criticisms or indulging in no personalities, he believes that the voters of the county will agree that since the city pays 52 per cent of the taxes, it is entitled to representation on the road commission.

The system of trunk line roads, he believes, should be pushed to a successful conclusion for by no other method can the prosperity of the entire county be better assured. He is in favor of the completion of the Cooks road to the Delta county line in order that communication with Escanaba will be easy. He is in favor of the early completion of the White dale road through the Swede Settlement, the Hiawatha road. The River road should be taken care of and the dirt roads of the county should be laid out in divisions and each section be taken care of after each rain in such a manner that the crown or center would be maintained and ruts and washouts be avoided.

Such a system could be operated in Mr. McMulkin's opinion, with entire success if the co-operation of the farmers could be secured. He is proud of the county's record in the past and if elected will strive with his utmost ability to insure a square deal to all concerned.

Mrs. Leon Furey entertained two tables of bridge Thursday evening, George Kinsting carried off the honors at cards.

While the course of the epidemic may not be practically checked in the city, the doctors seem to agree that the outlook for the future is not at all bad and that a continuation of the policy of carefulness will save Manistique a heavy death toll.

The ravages of the disease in the large cities continues with unabated force. Dr. Inches, who has charge of the preventative work in Detroit, lays special claims on the benefits arising from flushing and disinfecting the streets.

MENACE TO PUBLIC

Judge Ashford and Family Have Narrow Escape—Bullet Shatters Wind Shield of Car and Passes Over Vacant Seat.

While driving recently over the Hiawatha road, Judge Edmund Ashford and family had a narrow escape at the hands of careless hunters who were shooting in the vicinity. The car in which the judge was driving, had just crossed the Indian river bridge when a bullet from the left hand side of the road crashed through the windshield, completely shattering it. The course of the bullet was diagonal and passed over the vacant seat at the judge's right usually occupied by Mrs. Ashford. The car was going at about twenty miles an hour but the judge succeeded in bringing it to a stop and after investigating the damage, the journey was resumed.

SHINGLETON MERCHANT MADE TO SEE LIGHT

Food Administration Proves Lapses in Food Regulations—Red Cross Is Enriched in Consequence.

Word has been received from Shingleton that A. E. Bauman, merchant in that city, was recently summoned before the Food Administration officials at Ishpeming and questioned relative to charges that he had been dispensing substitutes along with four sales in improper quantities and as designated by the Food regulations. Mr. Bauman was requested to immediately contribute \$100 to the American Red Cross, which he did on the spot, and informed that it would be in keeping with patriotic impulses to purchase \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds which we are told he also did. We understand that Mr. Bauman is now very anxious to have the "Kaiser licker" immediately and is said to be one of the most patriotic men in Shingleton.

WILL HOLD COUNTY FUNDS

The State Savings Bank is again the depository for the county funds, having bid 4 1/2 per cent on the money which was four-tenths of one per cent higher than the next closest bid.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE HANDLES TWO CASES OF SLACKERISM

Austrians Brought Before Judiciary Council on Charge of Obstructing Government War Measures

STATE ORGANIZED FOR WAR RELIEF; COUNTY PRAISED

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF COUNTY'S HOUR-A-WEEK PLAN ADOPTED THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Word Comes From Lansing That This Is One of the Few Counties in Which No Drive Will Be Made And No Suggestions for Change in Improvement—Our Quota For Coming Drive Already in Hands of State Treasurer.

The entire state of Michigan is being organized for war relief work under the direction of the administration at Lansing. The movement is known as the Patriotic Fund and all county chairmen are instructed to perfect the movement as soon as possible. Nov. 11, is the day when the big drive for war relief funds will be made in all counties. The state of Michigan will be called upon to furnish \$10,000,000 and Schoolcraft county's quota is fixed at \$7,500.

Many of the counties who have existing organizations will have to reorganize in order to meet the increased demand of the government for the support of the great charities connected with the war. They are the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. C. Jewish War Relief, Camp Community work and Salvation Army.

The people of this county, however, are assured that the local fund is ample to take care of all demands and that no increase in the Hour-a-Week will be necessary.

The outlines of the proposed Patriotic Fund organization is very similar to the Hour-a-Week fund organized in this county last January.

Details of this plan has been in possession of state officials at Lansing since last winter and has served largely as a model for organizing in other counties.

A meeting of the War Relief Board was called for Tuesday morning in order to confer with James Spillan, state organizer for the new movement. Mr. Spillan stated that the organization leaders had no suggestions to make in regard to the work in Schoolcraft county.

The funds were ample, he said, to care for any contemplated emergency and the operation of the plan was ideal in economy and effectiveness.

When asked by a member of the board regarding the position of the county war board in relation to war relief work he replied that in all counties the county war preparedness board was used as a nucleus to carry on the work of organizing but as in the case of Schoolcraft county where the movement was already in operation no attempt would be made to institute changes of any kind and in fact the importance of retaining the local board was emphasized.

In discussing the movements in the counties he had recently visited, Mr. Spillan said that while the amount of contribution was based on the earnings of the people, the methods of collections varied in different localities. In all cases the employer of labor collected from his employees the amount assessed, but the contributions from the farming section were sometimes assessed to the various townships who appointed committees to attend to the matter of pledges and collections.

During the conversation he stated that he knew of no better way to overcome isolated cases of slackerism than by generous doses of publicity. The movement over the whole state was meeting with the most enthusiastic reception. The cumbersome and expensive drives which throw the burden on the patriotic and generous and allowed the slacker to escape was losing in favor as the merits of the movement was being more clearly demonstrated.

Mayor Appeals

To the Citizens of Manistique—The State has asked the municipalities of the State of Michigan—

For two clean-up weeks, one in the spring and one in the fall. The Fall clean-up week is doubly important at this time.

As no city can afford to take any chances by having unsanitary yards, homes and business places with this terrible epidemic we now have sweeping over the state.

By virtue of my office as mayor, I do hereby decree the week commencing Oct. 28, as clean-up week for the City of Manistique.

All rubbish to be placed in barrels or boxes so same can be handled easily and quickly.

Said rubbish to be placed on the curb for the city terms on days named below:

First Ward—Tuesday.
Second Ward—Wednesday.
Third Ward—Thursday.
Fourth Ward—Friday.

I also urge all hotels and boarding houses to give their places of business a thorough cleaning and to keep them clean.

The Board of Health will make an inspection after the Clean-up Week, and any citizens not heeding this proclamation, will be severely dealt with.

W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Mayor.

SOLDIER MONUMENT READY FOR UNVEILING

Complete to the Last Detail, Beautiful Memorial Awaits Dedication—Ceremonies Delayed by Epidemic.

The temporary monument erected in honor of the soldiers fallen on the battlefield of France is now complete and constitutes a lovely memorial of the county's soldier dead.

Major Gero finished lettering the stone last week and it now stands in the little park East of the city bridge a silent but ever present reminder of the appreciation in which we hold the memory of those who fought and died for the cause of freedom.

The inscription at the foot of the monument reads: "There is no death, we all survive," while above are inscribed the names of the six boys killed in action. They are Verne Swingle, Gaylord Leach, Julius Williams, Dale Morrison, Henry Davis and Oscar Johnson.

A statement of the cost handed to the War Relief Board shows the total expense to have been \$93.35.

BAND COMMITTEE WILL SOON REPORT

Benjamin Gero States That Detailed Statement Will Appear Next Week—Work Has Been In Hands of Committee.

The question of financial support for the Manistique Band which was placed in the hands of a committee in July has been considered and the committee of which Benjamin Gero is chairman has now practically completed its report and a detailed statement will appear in the next issue of this paper.

Manistique has had the constant services of the band during the past season and the financial help promised at various times seems about to become a reality.

After Hearing Case Council Advises that Matt Vedetich and Tony Popich Purchase Bonds and Donate to Red Cross—Both men Salute Flag—Will Have Salutory Effect on Slackerism in Manistique

Tony Popich and Matt Vedetich were convicted at the Courthouse yesterday morning on a charge of being slackers and uttering seditious remarks calculated to obstruct and impede the cause of the government in the prosecution of the war.

Both men are Austrians, Popich is a citizen of this country while Vedetich has only his first papers. They are both residents of Manistique, having lived here for some years.

Their arraignment was the result of their refusal to buy Liberty Bonds during the last drive and for making insulting and derogatory remarks in connection with the same.

The case was tried at nine o'clock and a jury of representative citizens, members of the Judiciary committee of the American Protective League, was quickly selected. Gottfried Johnson conducted the prosecution while the prisoners were in charge of Chief of Police John Peterson.

J. S. Edmondson, manager of the Charcoal Iron Co.'s plant, testified that Tony Popich and Matt Vedetich were in the employ of his company and had on several occasions given evidence of a lack of sympathy to the American cause. During the recent bond drive they had refused to come to the office to be solicited by the bond committee, saying that if they wanted to see them they could come where they were.

They had bought only one fifty dollar bond since the first drive and refused to take War Savings stamps. He considered Vedetich one of the ring leaders of the pro-German agitation and had been unable at any time to induce him to take a favorable attitude toward America and the war.

Members of the soliciting committee testified that both of these men had been not only indifferent but insulting when canvassed. That they worked for their money and it was their duty to do with as they saw fit. That the Liberty Bond was a poor investment which sold only at a discount and denied that they were under any obligations to the government in any way.

Chief Frank Guinan of the League in whose hands the case had been placed interviewed the men on two occasions and being convinced that they were guilty, refused to accept in settlement the purchase of a \$50 bond and ordered their arrest.

In his own defense Popich testified that he had felt unable to buy bonds. He had a wife and three children and what money he had was keeping for a rainy day. He admitted that he had \$800 in the bank, owned his home and was making about \$4.50 a day on his job. He said he had bought a bond last winter but had traded it in to a local merchant for \$44. The merchant in question denied this and stated that he had always paid prices offered at the bank and discouraged the sale of bonds when possible.

Vedetich made a poorer impression on the stand than Popich. He admitted that he was making over \$4 per day, that he had no family and was not an American citizen. He had taken out first papers eight years ago but rather than answer the questions in his declaration had decided not to apply for full citizenship. He said he spent his money as fast as he earned it and had only a small amount in cash. He had bought one bond since the war started which he still retained.

He assured the jury that he wished to do everything in his power to help the government but would not join the army and fight against his brothers who were Austrian soldiers. Both men realized the seriousness of their position and presented little of the insolence and defiance that had characterized their previous stand in the matter. Police Magistrate McKinney sent the jury out without charging them and after less than thirty minutes' deliberation they returned with the following recommendation:

Popich was given as an alternative to a full sentence the privilege of buying \$300 in Liberty bonds and contributing \$50 to the Red Cross. Vedetich was not permitted a choice, it

was decided that he should contribute \$150 to War Relief and spend 60 days in jail. He would be permitted to continue at his job at the Furnace but must spend his nights in the county jail.

In addition to this punishment and in view of their former seditious attitude and insulting remarks concerning the government and its enterprises, both men were compelled to salute the flag. This ceremony was performed at once on the floor of the court room after which both Popich and Vedetich professed themselves satisfied with the findings of the jury.

Popich to show that he had really experienced a change of heart, insisted upon purchasing an extra \$100 bond, making his total subscription \$400 instead of \$300, while Vedetich, after viewing the situation from all angles, pleaded to be allowed to buy \$500 worth of Liberty bonds in lieu of going to jail. His request was granted.

The treatment of these two men compares favorably with that accorded similar cases in other localities. The members of the American Protective League and the patriotic citizens of the community resent the action of the foreigner who, while prospering at the expense of the absent soldier, refuses to contribute to the cause which not only protects but permits him to attain a material prosperity unknown to the past history of his race. Other cases of a similar nature are being looked into by the league and developments are looked for in the near future.

COLLISION ON BRIDGE NARROWLY AVERTED

Automobile and Milk Wagon Tangle Traffic for Short Time—Both Escape Uninjured.

Blomquist's milk wagon was again one of the chief actors in an automobile accident which occurred Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock. It was going up the steep incline to the new bridge from the east side when the big Hudson car owned by Bouschour bore down upon it. The driver of the car was unable to see the wagon until he was almost upon it. Then he head the presence of mind to pull his emergency brake. This swung his car into the iron railing at the side but stopped it a few feet from the wagon. Almost miraculously, neither the car nor its occupants were injured not even the lights being broken.

FLAGMAN INJURED BY AUTO AT CROSSING

Charles Peterson Run Over by Machine Driven by Sven Johnson—Not Fatally Injured.

Charles Peterson, employed as flagman by the Soo Line Railroad Co., was knocked down and seriously injured by a car driven by Sven Johnson, the undertaker. Peterson endeavored to flag the car but the signal was unobserved or misunderstood and Peterson was knocked over. He was taken to the Rutledge hospital with wounds on the head and body.

FREDERICK CAESAR DIES

Mr. and Mrs. Levy Caesar who resides near Camp 85, mourn the loss of their 7-year-old son, Frederick, who died last week from the effects of dysentery. He was buried from Sven Johnson's undertaking establishment.

"COLLEGE STUFF" DOES WONDERS IN SHAPING OUT MARINE ENGINEERS

Technical Training of Seasoned Mechanics Solves Problem of Keeping Up Adequate Supply of Licensed Men to Drive New Ships—Land-Trained Engineers Taught Secrets of Engine-Room Practice on Salt Water.

Washington—"Where you going to get engineers for all them ships?" This somewhat colloquial inquiry was directed many times to representatives of the United States shipping board recruiting service when the bigness of the plan for bridging the Atlantic with American cargo carriers to supply our armies and allies in Europe first projected itself upon the lay mind of the country.

The public had been told there were not even enough marine engineers who were citizens to man the ships flying the flag in peace times. So the men in the street could not see where the supply was coming from for the thousand ships to be manned as merchantmen out of the 2,000 to be built by the shipping board for the new merchant marine.



Engineering Students of United States Shipping Board in Marine Engineering Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The system the war began. This vessel is entirely novel and distinctly American. Under it no outside talent has been required to provide instruction and no student not a citizen has been given instruction.

The attendance at these schools to date has been more than 3,300. The course of instruction is based on the premise that the man taught is already a thorough mechanic. Instruction is given him in the things he would find hard to pick up by rule of thumb experience.

"College Stuff" Makes Its Bow. Of the many revolutionary training practices growing out of this war, none was more striking than the shipping board's plan for giving these men technical training. The plan originated in Boston with Henry Howard, the board's director of recruiting.

His idea was to give the men needed as marine engineers a short, intensive course of training at the best technical colleges before sending them to sea.

The idea was so novel that the grimy-handed mechanic was a little inclined to shy at it. "College stuff" seemed too "hifalutin'" to be worth much. The old-fashioned engineer got his knowledge in the same way as the boys in the Dotheboys hall, by manual demonstration. He was "showed" by his superior on the job. That had become the accepted way of training engineers on American ships.

But the new method had not long made its bow before mechanics seemed to see something in it. The firemen and others took to it; and they came out with second or third assistant engineer's licenses in such a surprisingly short time that the method of their advancement commanded respect.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was chosen to launch the

HUN HATES COLUMBUS; HE FOUND AMERICA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rev. Daniel L. March, just returned from the western front after a six months' visit, tells this story: A German prisoner was out of humor and was being "kidded" by the Americans. "Why so glum, Fritz?" asked one doughboy. "Are you 'sore' at France?"

No, Fritz wasn't sore at France, nor England, nor Belgium. "Well, what's the matter?" "I'm sore at Christopher Columbus," was the reply. "He discovered America."

talk, slide-valve setting, gauge testing, indicator card taking and finally indicator card reading, which involves familiarity with a special instrument, the planimeter.

Special Courses for Special Work. This is the course at Massachusetts "Tech." It may vary at other schools, but the underlying principles of instruction are the same.

Turbine ships, for example, must have specially trained engineers. The latest development in these wonder machines for driving ships are in the general turbine, a complicated and highly delicate piece of mechanism.

Often the doughboys strip to the waist and engage in the pleasing pastime of "reading their shirts," as the American hobo terms it. For, no matter where a number of men are congregated without women to tidy up after them, they are bound to have vermin.

One of the most recent developments in the driving machinery of ships being the so-called Diesel type of crude oil engine, the shipping board is now planning to instruct Diesel engineers in addition to those trained to handle the ordinary types of engine.

For substituting work the class of sixty or seventy members is divided into small groups, each under an instructor, who conducts the tests. These for the first week include engine de-

YANKS QUICKLY ADAPT SELVES

American Youths Soon Fall Into Free and Easy Life of the Soldier.

SHAVE IN PUBLIC SQUARE

Sight is So Commonplace That None of Townspeople Stop to Look on, Even When They Take to "Reading" Shirts.

With the American Army.—It hasn't taken long for American youths to become acclimated to the free-and-easy lives of soldiers. They are as frank and as open and as shameless as their French brothers in arms, and a good deal more so than their British comrades.

A convey of American troops halts for a few hours' rest in some French town, not too far from the front but that the distant rumble of the incessant cannonade can be heard, with occasionally the alternating buzz-buzz of a Boche airplane and the dull boom of the arches hurled skyward at it.

After "chowing" at the rolling kitchens that accompany them and washing up their mess kits, the doughboys usually turn to their toilets. Even though they are parked in the shade under the tall trees around the public square of the town, that doesn't faze them a bit. They unpack their safety razors, their shaving soap and brushes and proceed to shave then and there.

It is such a commonplace sight that none of the townspeople stop to look on. The French children—"les gosses," as the Yanks have already learned to call them in true French argot—gather round, but that is all.

"Read" Their Shirts. Then one doughboy who thinks he is a barber enters the nearest house and borrows a chair. He places it on a box and administers haircuts to such subjects as will take a chance on his handiwork with the scissors. These amateur barbers are not so bad, either, clipping off the hair close, so the doughboys stand less chance of having gas stick in their hair.

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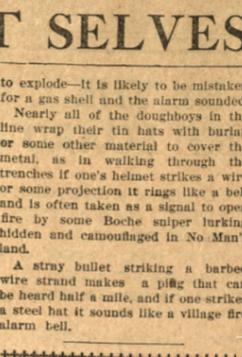
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DRIVE AMBULANCE IN FRANCE



HIS WELCOME IN ITALY MAKES HIM FAVOR WAR

Cleveland, O.—"If this be war, to hell with peace!" This is an extract from a letter written by Lieut. G. W. Connelly to friends here from his billet in Italy, describing the welcome accorded the first American troops to arrive in that country. His letter stated that the soldiers were deluged with flowers, fruits and gifts as they marched along and were tendered several banquets and receptions.

To Stop Death Under Fifty.

London.—Death under fifty must be prevented. Sir George Newman, in making a health report to the board of education, lays down this aim. All medical education, he argues, is built primarily on the curbing of disease, not its prevention. Examination of records shows, says Sir George, that most fatalities under fifty are more or less directly preventable.

In the six years from 1911 to 1917 membership in trade unions in Canada has grown from 133,132 to 204,630.

SERGEANT LOSES HIS LAST FIGHT

Soldier Wins Admiration of Comrades Through Cheerfulness in Hospital.

HE WAS GAME TO THE END

Four Operations Were Too Much for Strength of Non-Com. Who Was Wounded in Action at Chateau-Thierry.

An American Hospital in France.—"No, they're not going to bring the sergeant back to the ward, boys." These were exactly the words the nurse used. But the tone of her voice and the look in her eyes said more.

The little group in the ward which had been playing cards on one of the beds to forget the tension they felt while the sergeant's operation was taking place, stopped suddenly, all attention, all hungering for good news.

"You don't mean the sergeant's gone, do you?" exclaimed one. "Yes, boys, the sergeant's gone. Four operations were just too much for his strength. He never regained consciousness."

He Was a Game Boy. "Gee, the sergeant's gone," huskily said a chap with one leg gone, "he sure was a game boy."

"He was the best fellow I ever knew," said another, "and the cheerfulest, too. I've seen them dressing his leg time and again, and gosh! but it hurt. But did the sergeant ever say anything? Not the sergeant—he never batted an eye."

"Just to think," mused a third, "it wasn't half an hour ago when we

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers.

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug!



A tiny bottle of Freezezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

Observed by A. I. "Do you remember how Chuggins used to say it was his ambition to have a car that would make people turn around and wonder who he was when he rolled along the boulevard?"

"Well, his ambition was realized. He took his flivver out for a spin on gales Sunday."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Difficult Classification. Teacher—Tommy, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong? Tommy—Dunno, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat.

"Cold in the Head" Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists sell. Testimonials free. \$1.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Otherwise O. K. "Meaneigh comes of a good family, doesn't he?" "Yes; he is the only thing I know against it."—Boston Transcript.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

DON'T KILL YOUR CATTLE BY DRENCHING

LAXATONIC

Every Woman Wants PASTINE ANTISEPTIC POWER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A Bad Cough

PISO'S

WOUNDED BUT HAPPY BUNCH OF SCOTS



These wounded but cheery Scots are being transported from the firing line to the hospital by means of a light railway.

MADE HAPPY BY MAIL FROM HOME



Delivery of letters from home is a great event "over there." Here are shown the happy countenances of American Red Cross chauffeurs upon the arrival of the mail wagon in Paris.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.



Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."

—Mrs. ADELINA B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I. Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous vegetable remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood.

Carters' Iron Pills

Will help this condition

Elizabeth had been buying Thrift stamps and almost had her third book filled before the drive for War Savings pledges. Her mother suggested that she had better not start another book until the campaign was on.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten?

Alma—Officers of the synod of the Presbyterian church of Michigan have decided not to hold the postponed meeting of the synod until 1919, when it will be held in Alma. The meeting, which was to have been held this week, was adjourned on recommendation of the state board of health.

Grand Rapids—The hard coal situation in Kent county grows more acute each month, as shown by the September report of the county fuel administration. Soft coal, on the other hand, is becoming more plentiful. Compared with September, 1917, 6,215 tons less of anthracite coal was shipped into the county, or a cut of about 60 per cent.

Grand Rapids—An army aeroplane from Selfridge field, Mt. Clemens, was damaged here when it alighted at the West Michigan State Fair grounds. It carried apparatus for the repair of another plane from Selfridge field which was damaged north of the city when the aviators ran out of gasoline and were forced to land in a wheat field. Lieutenant B. Fisher, who piloted the second plane, and Mechanician Gordon escaped unhurt.

Muskegon—A posse headed by Sheriff Carl Stauffer, Deputies Peter Hanson and John Neal and Chief of Police Carl Holland, of Muskegon Heights, and Fred Schnoor, his assistant, rounded up two bandit deserters from Camp Custer. The men, William Workman of North Muskegon and Clyde Nichols of Shepherd, were caught on the shore of one of the Twin lakes, some 10 miles from this city. Workman and Nichols, it is said, three weeks ago shortly after their desertion from Camp Custer held up Martin B. Donker of Grand Rapids.

Your Granulated Eyelids

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write to Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Michigan News Tersely Told

Monroe—Fines collected from dry law violators from September 6 to October 3, inclusive, totaled \$12,895.

Lowell—The body of Delos Owen, 51 years old, manager of the Citizens' Telephone Co., has been recovered from the Grand River.

Bay City—James T. Monroe, former postoffice clerk at Alabaster, has pleaded guilty in Detroit Court to embezzling \$450 in money order funds.

Perry—C. R. Hutchins, a Perry undertaker, was instantly killed when an interurban car from Lansing to Owosso struck the funeral car he was driving at Grant crossing.

Royal Oak—Stores and business places closed from 3 to 4 o'clock Thursday, during the funeral of the late Private Charles Rowie, who died at Camp Grant of Spanish influenza.

Sault Ste. Marie—Miss Marion Bartlett, daughter of the Rev. R. A. Bartlett, of this city, is in a hospital at Burlington, Ia., suffering from loss of memory, according to word received by her father.

Battle Creek—Convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which was to have been held postponed until quarantine at Camp Custer has been removed in order that delegates may visit the soldiers.

Port Huron—New rules for restaurants intended to force greater conservation of sugar, flour and butter are predicted by State Food Administrator Prescott, who addressed grocers of Port Huron and St. Clair County.

Mt. Clemens—Lieutenant J. E. Davis arrived recently from Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, flying the distance to Selfridge field with a Curtiss plane in 24 hours flying time. He will make the return trip in the same plane.

Monroe—Judge Jesse H. Root has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Detroit-Toledo line from charging in excess of 50 cents between Detroit and Monroe. Since October 1, the D. U. R. has been charging 70 cents.

Flint—Thirty-four Boy Scouts of Flint have been awarded the treasury department Ace medal for their services in the Third Liberty Loan. To obtain a medal, a Scout was required to sell one or more bonds to 10 different persons.

Ann Arbor—Private Herman Hutzler, of Ann Arbor, who a short time ago was reported on the casualty list as killed in action, is now reported to be a prisoner in an unknown German camp, according to an announcement by the war department.

Marshall—Robert A. Raymond, who recently sold his store in Marengo village, died Thursday of pneumonia, aged 51. He was a member of St. Albans lodge, Lafayette chapter, Marshall Commandery and the United Commercial Travelers.

Owosso—Private Charles Roraback, of Bancroft, was killed in action in France in August, his parents have been informed. He was a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Field artillery, and was the first Bancroft boy to die in the service.

Mt. Clemens—Sheriff Hartway and Fred Mehrtons, run slough of the state food department, have "released" 150 barrels of so-called nearber from the vats of the Mt. Clemens Brewing company by opening the spigots into the Clinton river.

Port Huron—Just as he had parted from his wife and was about to board a train for Lapeer, E. H. Smith, 50 years old, dropped dead.

Bay City—Joseph Kriemschelter, Isabella County farmer, was found not guilty of violation of the Espionage Act by a jury in District Court.

Marshall—The body of Lieut. Stuart F. Cooper, who died at Camp Beauregard, La., of pneumonia, is being brought to his home at Marengo for burial.

Caro—Two telephone systems in Caro resumed service after internal differences which were ended when subscribers threatened to remove phones from their homes.

Utica—Rev. Edwin W. Stricker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church here for the past year, goes to the pastorate at Redford, and the Rev. G. P. Hathaway comes from Holly.

Ann Arbor—Military training is to be offered to Ann Arbor women, through the city Y. W. C. A. The work will be done under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Alfred Fischer.

Battle Creek—Mrs. Charles Nichols, wife of a local upholsterer was killed Thursday afternoon. She was struck by a Michigan Central passenger train at Angel street and thrown in front of a switch engine.

Kalamazoo—Unconditional surrender of Germany before entering into negotiations was urged in resolutions adopted by delegates to the Eastern Star convention here and forwarded to President Wilson.

Cadillac—County Surveyor Beuthien, of Missaukee County, has some pieces of soft coal which were thrown to the surface during ditch digging in Butterfield Township. It is said that there was a coal discovery in this section many years ago.

Grand Rapids—Three suits for \$25,000 each have been filed by Dr. Louis Barth, former captain in the Medical Corps, against residents of Grand Rapids charging slander. It is alleged those named in the suits spread reports that Dr. Barth was disloyal.

Pinekey—Holding off abused villagers by firing at them with revolvers, a gang of four men blew open the vault of the Pinekey Exchange bank here, stole nearly \$10,000 in currency and then outdistanced pursuers in an automobile after a running fight from Gregory to Grass Lake.

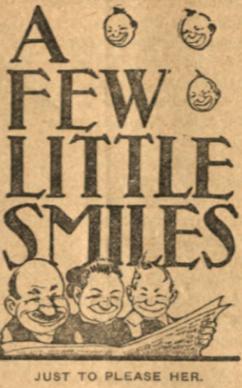
Saginaw—The church has been asleep, the world has known it for years, its own leaders admit it now. Religion is just being tolerated nowadays," declared Rev. Paul Faude, rector of St. Joseph's parish, Detroit, at the meeting of the Northern Archdeaconry of the Episcopal church here.

Ferdale—More than 100 members of the Ferdale board of commerce, in mass meeting, voted unanimously to request the village commission to call an election immediately, on the proposition to bond Ferdale for \$99,000 to install water mains connecting with the Detroit water system and lay sewers.

Flint—Alleged to have forged his sister's name to an allotment check from her husband, who is in army service, Floyd Smith, 21 years old, is under arrest. The sister, Mrs. Mildred Corbett, was visiting in Indianapolis when the check for \$20 arrived. Smith is said to have forged her endorsement and cashed the check.

Pontiac—Not satisfied with having tied up the concrete roads of West Bloomfield township by a suit challenging the Covert law's constitutionality, residents of that district here now appealed to the courts to compel the county to gravel the road, which should have been paved. It is the main tourist road and is in bad repair.

Northville—With 700 subscribers, Northville has gone over to the Liberty Loan sale. This is the village's fourth trip over, besides winning the first merit flag in the county for the "first over" in the W. S. S. sale. Northville's quota was \$156,000, being about 15 per cent of the bank footings last June, that being the basis for Wayne county's quota.



A FEW LITTLE SMILES

JUST TO PLEASE HER.

"Do you think, darling," she asked when they had returned from their wedding trip, "it is possible for anybody really to love more than once?"

"No, sweetheart," he replied.

"You are not saying that just to make me happy, are you?"

"Of course not."

"But you would say it to make me happy, even if you didn't believe it, wouldn't you, dearest?"

"Certainly, I'd do anything or try anything to make you happy."

"There, now I shall never be able to believe anything you tell me. Oh, why—why did I ever marry a liar?"—Dayton News.

To Entertain Himself.

Mrs. Redd—I'm going to call on you tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Greene—Very good; but I expect to be out for a short time. If I am not at home, entertain yourself until my return.

"How am I to entertain myself, pray?"

"Oh, you'll find five mirrors in the parlor."

TEACHING WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

"Who's getting scolded in your house now?"

"Nobody. That's just me teaching a few reasons why women ought to vote."

Physical Impossibility.

Unless broad thinking is your plan. You're doomed to some mistake. It's plain a narrow-minded man Cannot be wide awake.

Other Worries.

"Does golf improve your health?"

"No," replied Mr. Githers, despondently.

"But I should think fresh air, exercise and the interest one naturally takes in the game would help you forget your business cares."

"Oh, it does, but I play such a poor game that my golf cares keep me in a bad humor all the time."

An Audience in Themselves.

"Much of an audience at the opening performance of the new show?"

"Yes, all the collaborators were there."

Oh, P. A. I. I.

Tillie—Ah see, dey done found yo' husband guilty on foul counts.

Mandy—Yes, and I doano how they done it, eber se he's moos' no 'count inn Ah eber se in mah whole life.

Getting His Measure.

"Is that new member a good talker?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, he's a wonder for endurance. But he doesn't class up very well for speed."

Intact.

The Visitor—And what makes you think your son has lots of music in him?

The Other—Why, no one has ever got any out.

And Spilled the Beans Besides.

Mrs. Giddica—I heard that Mrs. Fusserly's hair became white in a single night. She must have met with some terrible misfortune that caused it.

Mrs. Nontall—She did. She upset her hair dye one evening while on a camping trip, twenty miles from civilization.

Pens-Ive.

First Feller—And you say both your sons are making a living by their pens?

Second Feller—Judge for yourself. One of them is the leading hog raiser in the country, and the other writes home from college.

Relaxation.

"Got another detective story?"

"Yes. Read 'em for relaxation."

"Getting so excited you can't shut the book up till three o'clock in the morning—do you call that relaxation?"

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MRS. DEER'S SICKNESS.

Poor Mrs. Deer was sick. She was certainly a very sick animal and her large eyes looked at the keeper as though to say:

"I feel so badly, I feel as though I were going to die. And I don't want to die, keeper, for the world is such a beautiful place. The sun shines, the rain cools it off, the snow looks soft and white and beautiful when the winter is here and the trees are almost always lovely.

"In the spring they burst into bloom, in the summer time they are full and green, in the autumn they are of various colors and in the winter they are often covered with soft blankets of white snow.

"And there are the trees of the forests, the dark pines and spruces and alms. They are always beautiful. Oh, keeper, the world is a very beautiful place and I want to live so very much."

Now Mrs. Deer was very nervous for all of the deer family are extremely nervous and timid. They are naturally rather delicate too in most cases.

"I am afraid," said the keeper, as he saw Mrs. Deer limping about most painfully, "that you have sprained or strained your knee joint or maybe your ankle."

Poor Mrs. Deer wanted to be made well and yet she was afraid to be captured by the keeper. Now the keeper did not want to frighten Mrs. Deer and he understood just how she felt. She was certainly in a great deal of pain and yet she dreaded being attended to for she knew that often treatment so much more pain.

"I have to be patient," said the keeper, "for if I hurry her and frighten her I will only make her worse."

"There, There, Mrs. Deer."

Then she will have a terrible case of nervous fright in addition to the pain which is making her limp.

And indeed the keeper was very patient. He waited a long, long time before the deer would let him take her gently, not forcing her to come to him.

"Well, Mrs. Deer, we must see what is the matter with you," the keeper said, and then the zoo doctor came along. The keeper had sent for him. He had been around several times before, but the keeper had sent him away, saying:

"Stay around but not too near. We mustn't frighten Mrs. Deer, for she has enough pain without being made dreadfully nervous. We must be patient." And the zoo doctor had agreed with the keeper.

Mrs. Deer turned her eyes upon the keeper, now that she was being stroked by him, just as she had looked at him before he had caught her.

And once again it seemed as if she were saying: "I want to live, keeper, the world is such a beautiful place."

The keeper stroked her and soothed her and said:

"There, there, Mrs. Deer, you'll be all well soon. All well soon."

Then the doctor looked at Mrs. Deer and he examined the place where the pain seemed to be.

"Dear me," said the doctor, "you mustn't worry, Mrs. Deer. You have rheumatism which is making you stiff and sore, but there are no broken bones and no fractured joints."

Mrs. Deer didn't just know what all these things were but she knew from the doctor's voice that everything was going well and that she would soon be about again.

"Yes," said the doctor, "you took cold and so got a slight attack of rheumatism. But you'll be all right in a day or so."

"You simply need a little liniment on your sore knee joint."

So the deer had liniment put upon her knee joint. She didn't just know what liniment was, but she knew that something warm and soothing and comforting was being put on her knee and it was being rubbed in. It was poured out of a bottle and oh, it did make so much difference after it had been rubbed on her knee joint.

"You're going to be as well as ever in a day or so," said the keeper joyfully, and Mrs. Deer, feeling already so much better, looked at the keeper, with tears of joy in her big eyes, and said in deer language: "Thank you, thank you so much!"

Why Herman Objected.

"Now, Herman," said the mother of a small invalid, "I want you to take this powder the doctor left for us."

"Powder!" exclaimed the little patient. "Why, I am not a gun, am I?"

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

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

The Flavor Lasts

The Diagnosis. "Hasn't the patient a decidedly deplorable case of egoism?"

One Good Thing. "Very few of us have any laurels to rest on." "A hammock, however, is within the reach of all."

Utah's 1917 metallic production was valued at \$96,323,000.

Better be not at all than not be honest.

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gallstones, gravel and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Does not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach

What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, bloating, heartburn, food-repelling, belching, gassy, sour stomach, and so many stomach ailments? Just this—acid-stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it. It robs millions of their full strength, vitality and the power to enjoy life—to be real men and women.

If it is well known that an acid mouth destroys the teeth. The acid is so powerful that it eats right through the hard enamel and causes the teeth to decay. This is fair warning of what excess acidity will do to the delicate organization of the stomach; as a matter of fact, excess acidity not only produces a great deal of trouble, but it is the creator of a long train of very serious ailments. Acid-stomach interferes with the digestion and causes the food to ferment. This mass of sour, fermented food passes into the intestines, where it becomes the breeding place for germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and distributed throughout the entire body.

Wherever you go you see victims of acid-stomach—people who, while not actually down sick are always suffering, having no appetite, food doesn't digest, belching all the time, continually complaining of being weak and tired and worn out. It is this excess acidity that takes the pep and punch out of them, leaves little or no vitality.

Strikes at the very cause of all this trouble and cleans this excess acid out of the stomach. This will give the stomach a chance to digest the food properly; nature will do the rest.

A wonderful new remedy removes excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called ELYTONIC, made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. ELYTONIC literally absorbs the injurious excess acid and carries it away through the intestines. It drives the heat out of the body—you can fairly feel it work.

Try ELYTONIC and see how quickly it banishes bloat, heartburn, belching, food-repelling, indigestion, etc. See, too, how quickly your general health improves—how much more of your food is digested—how nervousness and irritability disappear. Learn how easy it is to get back your physical and mental punch. Have the power and energy to work with vim. Enjoy the good things of life. Learn what it means to, fairly bubble over with health.

So get a box of ELYTONIC from your druggist today. We authorize him to guarantee ELYTONIC to please you and you can trust your druggist to make this guarantee good. If it fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money.

For PINK EYE

SPHON'S COMPOUND

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 50 cents a bottle, \$1.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and tint goods houses or sent express paid, by the manufacturers. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," Free.

SPHON MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

MINUS X

That the sane and sober minded citizen with a well developed sense of justice, think the Goodwillies are appealing to through the pages of a certain local paper, is more or less a figment of a rather poor grade of imagination, is becoming more and more apparent.

The lovers of fair play who think the Goodwillies are being imposed upon, are not such in evidence except on the back streets. They are not appearing in print or in public squares and their zeal is of the modest kind that causes them to preface their remarks with the statement that they are not upholding the Goodwillies, etc.

The fact of the matter is that the Goodwillies are attempting to switch the issue and make the matter a personal one between the members of the War Relief Board and themselves. In doing this they are neither ingenious nor consistent. In reply to the demand of the board that they pay into the war relief fund in this county, they refused on the ground that they pay in Chicago. They say that it is their business and not ours how much they pay and where they pay it. A similar situation arises in Marathon county and they pay. They do not tell the people of Waukegan that they will pay in Chicago and nowhere else and ask them what they are going to do about it? They are probably able to form a pretty good idea from their experience in this county.

So being confronted with a self admitted inconsistency they are now endeavoring to convince their friends that personal differences with members of the board is responsible for their attitude in the matter. The chairman of the board is too active in the prosecution of the matter to meet with their sympathy so they offer to turn the matter to a gambling proposition as to whether they or the individual members of the board are the largest contributors to war relief work.

We cannot allow ourselves to be turned on the main point at issue. The Goodwillies should pay and in not paying their contribution is not to be improved by side stepping or introducing elements that have no bearing or influence upon the matter in hand.

THE PACKERS AND THE COMMISSION

Among the many successful attempts of the government to investigate and regulate the commercial and industrial inequalities brought about by the abnormal economic conditions of the last four years, cannot be reckoned the findings of the Federal Trade Commission in the case of the meat packers.

It would appear that this commission has been unfortunate in several of its undertakings inasmuch as no action has been taken by the government against the packers with the report of the commission as a basis of procedure. Without reviewing the case chaotically, it would appear that had the report been based upon grounds sufficient for action, the government must have long since taken under advisement what was alleged to have been one of the greatest examples of profiteering during the present war.

The vastness of the packing industry must be given serious consideration before any movement calculated to unsettle conditions is begun. The production of meat and meat products have given the government the least trouble of any of the great staples and while circumstances might arise under which government regulation would be necessary, the administration appears wisely determined not to hasten that time upon the advice of radical or ill advised reports.

A significant fact in connection with the controversy between the packers and the Federal Trade Commission is that the stock market is not affected by the claims that the packing industry is looting the public of vast sums and thereby enriching its stockholders. Stock in these companies can be purchased by the investing public at any time and are considered merely as a safe, conservative investment.

WHEN WOMEN VOTE

The history of the human race is full of anomalies and inconsistencies. Its destiny has been worked out by the law of the survival of the fittest with all its heartlessness and cruelty. The question of ethics, while alleviating, has not diverted a system that for a thousand generations has given to the strong and denied the weak.

Only in comparatively recent times have the more enlightened principles of justice and equity been adopted as a guide to the conduct of the state in its relationship to the people, and indeed, so strong are the ties of habit and the influence of custom, that we are still fain to close our eyes to the greatest inequality of justice existing in the world today, the withholding of the franchise from women.

Defended by a store of stock phrases such as: "Women's place is in the home," "Woman is congenitally incapable of an intelligent exercise of the vote," and that contact with politics and public questions would coarsen and degrade her, an element has been built up in this and other countries that would deny by subterfuge that woman is the equal of man and a fit mother for the race.

In matters of brute strength she will always be his inferior but intelligence is not measured by brawn and for those qualities that constitute mental and spiritual greatness she is and always has been at least his equal.

Meekness and endurance under tyranny and oppression; constancy and faithfulness to principles and ideals distinguished the woman of the race since the time of Ruth and Naomi.

With an innate purity that has grown and developed under constant assaults due to the predatory instinct of man, she is today the dominating force in the moral and spiritual world and we no longer wonder that she demands the vote but marvel that legislation based upon the immutable principles of right has so long withheld it.

Woman is at last coming into her own. From the harem of the prosperous Turk to ambulance driver on the Western front is a far cry but woman in her struggle for recognition and privilege has bridged the distance in a far shorter time than man, in his boasted wisdom and adaptability has succeeded in securing either political or religious freedom, for himself.

Endowed with the franchise the women of the country will exert a most salutary influence on all questions of public morals, and social conditions so much improved through the effort of the individual will be corrected far more rapidly when official weight and sanction is added to her efforts.

There may be some confusion in the minds of the voters regarding other issues at the coming election but the amendment giving to women the right to vote should receive the assent of every intelligent voter. It is a duty he owes to himself and to his country and an act of justice to her who has in the journey through life, been ready to give everything for his gain; whose sacrifice begins at the day of his birth and continues in sickness and in health until death removes him from her ministering care.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

When James J. Spillan, state organizer of the Michigan Patriotic Fund visited Manistique Tuesday morning, he stated that in no county had he found the machinery for securing funds for War Relief work so well installed and operating more successfully than in Schoolcraft.

He said that his office could not suggest any change or improvement in the scope or character of the movement or in the personnel of the War Relief Board. He regretted the presence of slackers in the community and advised the continuance of the publicity treatment until the county was over 100 per cent loyal.

Schoolcraft County is practically ten months ahead of the rest of the state in the matter of raising war relief funds. Not one drive for this purpose has been made in the county since the plan was adopted and we are quite sure that an appreciative public will not hesitate to endorse and approve the work of men who, in spite of the opposition of some of the inertia of others and the veiled hostility of still more, have persevered and finally perfected the finest organization of the kind in the state.

It is due to the efforts of this board that the people of the county are not at the present moment facing a new drive for war relief funds, entailing more work than probably any other drive in the history of the county. As it is, the state organizer arrived on the seven o'clock train, attended a fifteen minute meeting of the War Relief Board and left on the nine o'clock with a check for \$7,500 to cover the county's quota of the assessment of \$10,000 to be raised by the state men who, in spite of the opposition of some,

AUTHORSHIP STILL UNKNOWN

In last week's issue of The Courier-Record, under the heading "The Walrus and the Carpenter" was discussed the moral responsibility of the writer of the Goodwillie advertisements in the columns of the patriotic Pioneer-Tribune. It is unnecessary to say that at the time the article in question was written this office had no proof as to the authorship. It is still unable to say with authority but there are at least two gentlemen in Manistique who have gone vigorously on record in denying any complicity in the matter. While there are no retractions to be made and the article in question goes as it lies, it is encouraging to note that even those gentlemen who have not seen fit to condemn the action of Goodwillies in the press or on the platform, indignantly repudiate any connection with their cause even in a private or secret capacity so far as their controversy with the War Relief Board is concerned. It is apparently impossible for this unpopular firm to secure support or assistance from any local source and this is the best evidence yet submitted in proof of the isolation of the Goodwillies in their attitude toward war relief work in this county and we strongly hope that only the man whom the coat fits will insist upon wearing it.

GOODWILLIES

I. W. ROWELL—To the Editor—Eminently successful business men, men with world wide renown, have written at length as to the perspicacity of the youthful mind, telling how unerring and true to the mark their conclusions are. If a "Young American" approached me from the front or from the rear, with the taunt—"Hey, Mister, you have a yellow streak down your back"—I would capture that urchin and insist on his telling me why. There would be no question in my mind but what he was right. It is commonly reported that a gentleman connected with the firm of Goodwillie Brothers was approached in this manner, but so far as known, no collaboration took place between the interested parties. No doubt, "There's a Reason." Loud have been the boasts of Goodwillie Brothers as to the LARGE AMOUNTS they are pouring into the coffers of Cook County War Relief Organizations, but not one mention has been made, not even in their late lamented advertising campaign, of anything that would form any grounds upon which to make a prognostication as to the possible amount. Large amounts vary, according to one's means, from a copper cent to a billion dollars. I don't know what constitutes a Goodwillie LARGE AMOUNT, but sometimes I wonder whether "Young America's" ability to gauge true conditions did not run beyond ordinary human comprehension. Why don't you—Goodwillie Brothers—pay fair with Schoolcraft County, who is trying so hard to play fair with the boys who are driving the Kaiser to unconditional Surrender. If the share the War Board has asked you to pay is more than you can afford more, possibly, than you are paying in Cook County, be men and tell us so, we have hearts. But don't allow your local representative to stand up before as fine a body of men as can be gathered together. I don't care where you go, and intentionally insult them and don't send the bigoted younger member of the firm to tell us that if we resist in our campaign of common decency you will close your factory here. All the world loves a fighter, but not your kind, threats will not get you our approval. There is just one act that you can perform that will place you on the level of desirable citizens here. It will convince us that you admit that the United States is bigger than Goodwillie Brothers. You know what that is. "What are you going to do about it?"

Real Gasoline Conservation

In twenty-six states east of the Mississippi River the request of the fuel administration that automobile pleasure riding be discontinued on Sundays was almost universally observed.

No voice of complaint was heard, everyone considering that compliance with a request from the government was a duty.

Beyond doubt gasoline as well as coal must be conserved, if we are to keep up the good work in France. There must be no slacking up in our efforts to do what the Government deems necessary to win.

Even the most zealous of us however, sometimes overlook a perfectly obvious matter which deserves attention, and due to the fact that we occupy a position in relation to the question that places our motives above suspicion we do not hesitate to remark that the "Gasolineless Sundays" request of the Fuel Administration should have included a request for a "Jitneyless section."

Hardly a city of any importance in the United States has a street car system that is not observing the so-called "skip-stop" system, inaugurated at the request of the Fuel Administration.

The adoption of this system resulted, it is estimated, in 50 per cent of the street car riders walking a block farther each time they boarded or left a street car than before the inauguration of the skip-stop system, with its resultant enormous fuel saving.

No complaint has been heard from either the public or the street car companies, though the latter is realizing a lower gross revenue and the former is actually suffering a greater inconvenience than has been caused by gasolineless Sundays and as winter weather approaches this inconvenience will increase.

Our Government finds that, despite the greatest efforts humanly possible, our coal production is going to fall 35,000,000 tons short of the demand this year, and that our oil production must be increased 30,000,000 barrels next year.

The "skip-stop" system will continue in effect, and that some method of conserving gasoline will be observed generally throughout the entire country is to be taken for granted.

The inconsistency we wish to point to is the discontinuation of service by street cars and automobiles and jitneys paralleling each other in a great many cities throughout the United States.

The jitney is usually not subject to either the curfew or restrictions or taxation which are levied on the street railways, is privileged to stop for picking up or discharging passengers wherever or whenever a nickle is to be earned. No skip-stop system has been inaugurated for this class of urban transportation.

While claiming no engineering training, we feel safe in saying that street car operation, per passenger mile, is much more economical from a fuel, maintenance and labor standpoint than is jitney operation, to say nothing of the fact that wherever a street car and a jitney parallel each other the labor of one man is absolutely thrown away—and at a time when labor for the war industries is being commandeered by wholesale.

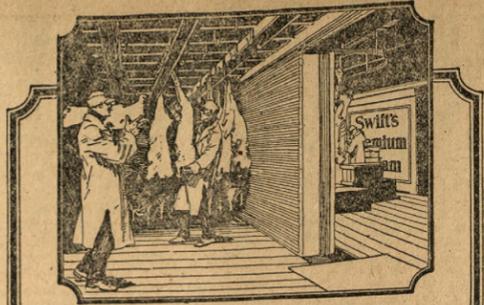
We hold no brief for the street car companies. We want to see this war won with the least possible expenditure of blood, resources and energy. We want to see fair play; fair play for the public; fair play for the individual and for capital and labor.

Street railways employes have been less in the eyes of the Nation as strikers during this war than practically any other class of organized labor, yet the wage of this branch of workers has not increased in proportion to other lines. Street car fares have not risen nearly in proportion to steam railroad fares and freight rates.

The patrons of the jitneys are so few compared with the number of street car riders that it cannot be said the public would suffer through the elimination of the jitney.

Five thousand jitneys operating six days a week at an average gasoline consumption of fifteen gallons, means two million gallons of gasoline conserved per month, five thousand men released for war work, less expense for the street car employes accepting a lower than average wage, greater revenue for the street car companies and hence less reason for increasing fares.

Doubtless the Fuel Administration has not had its attention called to the matter.



Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Lend the Way They Fight Buy Liberty Bonds



SPANISH INFLUENZA

Resembles Old Fashioned Grip Manifested by Catarrhal Condition

The symptoms of Spanish Influenza are very similar to old fashioned grip—pains throughout the body, extreme dizziness, sleepiness, chills, high fever, headache, disturbed digestion with running at the nose and eyes and excessive spluttering, showing an inflammation and congestion of the mucous linings.

With the first symptoms of Influenza, it is well to consult your family physician at once. It is not the disease itself that is to be feared so much as it is the complications which may follow. To ward off Spanish Influenza or as an aid to recovery after an attack, nothing is any better than Dr. Harman's World Famous Peruna.

For Catarrh of Every Description Take PE-RU-NA

The well known and direct action of Peruna in restoring and maintaining a healthy condition of the mucous membranes throughout the body makes it the greatest disease preventing and health restoring remedy known to science.

For forty-five years Peruna has retained its title as a reliable safe-guard to the health of the American family.

EXPERIENCE OF USERS THE BEST RECOMMENDATION

ANNA, OHIO. "I find Peruna excellent for Catarrh of the head. I keep Peruna and Manalins in the house all the time."—Mrs. A. Runkle, Box 84.

NEWARK, N. J. "I have used Peruna for colds and grip. It will do all you claim and more. My hand for stomach and bowel trouble and colds."—Geo. Clark, 124 Union Street.

Try Peruna First—Tablets or Liquid—Sold Everywhere

a rumbling of protest is becoming louder and more insistent. It is high time that the greed of many classes of retailers is curbed; and of middlemen, too. It is not to be said that the retailer alone is to blame. The men who handle the goods before he gets them have not been niggardly about reaping profits. Therefore the investigation should be sweeping. In one cases where the helpless purchaser was muled out of sums ranging from 20 to 20 per cent profit for the dealer. If this is the case in one section of Detroit, it is the case in other portions of that city, and the case of every other city in the country.

The government should take a vigorous hand in dealing with these profiteers, and give to the consumer the protection he is entitled to. When the war is over abnormal wages will take a big drop and unless prices of household needs are reduced in proportion the burden now being borne by the people of the country in the matter of cost of household supplies, clothing and kindred necessities, someone is reaping enormous profits and that someone should be compelled by the government to disgorge—to get down to earth and give the family purse a square deal.—Michigan Investor.

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

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.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS IN CLOVERLAND

Data Being Gathered by U. S. Officials
—Thousands of Acres Available.

A preliminary survey of every county in Cloverland is now being made by the Department of Interior through the several county clerks in order that a bill may be offered to Congress providing for governmental assistance to returning soldiers who may want to take up agricultural pursuits.

Francis H. Murray of St. Paul has made a hasty trip into Cloverland seeking general information on cut-over lands. He has charge of gathering necessary data for the Department of Interior in the cut-over regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Cloverland. When this data is completed it will be sent to Washington and there incorporated into a plan for assisting returning soldiers.

Canada has already begun its work of putting soldiers on unoccupied lands. The plan is working so well that the United States hopes to accomplish similar results. Just how the government will assist is unknown. Before this plan is announced, a great mass of information must be secured.

The questions which every county clerk must answer are difficult and any persons having information are earnestly sought. Co-operation with the county clerk at once may mean a great impetus to these counties in the way of developing the waste lands.

The following information is now sought: Acreage of unoccupied cut-over lands of area most suitable for reforestation for agriculture, for grazing; acreage of agricultural lands needing drainage; of agricultural lands drained; proportion of agricultural lands in small holdings, in large holdings, prevailing price per acre for cut-over lands; average distance from railroad stations; highway facilities whether good, medium or poor. Then the county clerk is asked to indicate his areas on a county map.

It is said that the government is seeking this information in every state and that those having the greatest unoccupied areas will benefit the most. Cloverland has more than 10,000,000 acres of which 400,000 are tilled and 250,000 used for grazing. The last acreage will be greatly increased as a result of the remarkable success which grazers have made this year and who were brought in by the bureau.

MICHIGAN MILLERS MAY HAVE TO CLOSE

Wheat Should Be Marketed Slowly
Mill Feeds Consumed at Home—
Crop 50 Per Cent in State.

Enlarged demands by General Pershing for material resulting from progress on the Western front has necessitated temporary diversion of grain ships to his service. This filled our seaboard and terminal elevators and this checks movements. It is reported that some farmers have become panicky and are selling wheat at less than government prices. No occasion for this if holders will have a little patience. Wheat will be moved and full price assured to every grower.

The State Food Administrator is aware of the fact that the marketing of wheat in Michigan has been unusually free this Fall and that local mills and elevators have not been able to hold the wheat thus offered them. Michigan has only about fifty percent of the normal crop and if this movement continues, Michigan mills will be compelled to run on short time and many of them will close down entirely.

The shipping out of the state of Michigan wheat will result in a serious shortage of mill feeds at consequent higher prices, resulting from the shipment of mill feeds from the western points. These out-going shipments are requiring the use of thousands of cars under present congested traffic conditions and if the mills and elevators are to operate after the first of January, thousands of other cars will be required to ship wheat in under unfavorable weather conditions.

An appeal is therefore issued that Michigan farmers, where they are financially able to do so to hold their wheat until a later date, thus assuring the grinding of this wheat by local mills, and retaining the mill feeds, to a great extent, for use in the state. This will work to the advantage of the farmer in two ways, he will secure a higher price for wheat than is now ruling and will be able to purchase his mill feeds at the low price established in the Fair Price Schedule for mills.

Do not market your wheat faster than Michigan mills can mill it, otherwise much of it will be shipped out of the state, thus increasing the shortage of mill feeds. The Food Administration of Michigan does not want and farmers cannot afford to have it happen.

GEORGE A. PRESCOTT,
Federal Food Administrator.

Sincere Gratitude

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

Advertisement in The Courier-Record.



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 that your "Mallory" will afford complete satisfaction—and that's a lot to say in these times.

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

You'll be surprised at the moderate prices.

J. Peterson & Son
122 CEDAR STREET

A PIANO AT A NOMINAL PRICE

We have just learned that Lyon & Healy, the great music house of Chicago, are disposing of a warehouse full of pianos and organs. Some of these instruments are being sold at even lower prices than were usual before the war. We advise any of our readers interested to write to Lyon & Healy for a list of these bargains. Among them are pianos by such well-known makers as Steinway, Weber, Steck, Lyon & Healy, Fischer, Kraskauer, Washburn and a host of others. Among these pianos are rebuilt instruments and also new instruments of special styles. We think it likely that responsible readers can arrange for monthly payments, if they do not wish to pay all cash. The opportunity is such a good one that it would be well to write for a list today.

Adv.
Oct. 17—Oct. 24.

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 Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.

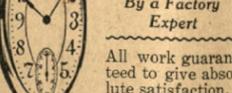
Can Now Eat and Sleep in Comfort

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. They cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."

THE RED CROSS NURSE

"They could not come," she whispered low.
To him who for his people cried,
"But all their love is yours to know
For they have sent me to your side."
"Tonight I am your mother fair,
And I shall watch you all the while,
And when you wake my face shall wear
The beauty of your sister's smile."
"The sweetheart of the peaceful days
Is here because she wished to be;
She could not brave those troubled ways,
But I, for her, have crossed the sea."
"I am the friends you left behind;
'Tis they who sent me here to you;
And though you smile and call me kind,
Their spirits bend above you too."

Fine Watch Repairing
By a Factory Expert
All work guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.



C. J. Merkel
The XKLUSIV Jeweler

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.

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

It is Ordered, That the 4th day of November A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

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

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

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 Thirtieth day of September A. D. 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased 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.

PUBLIC DOMAIN COMMISSION

Lansing, Oct. 14, 1918

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the following described tax homestead lands, situate in Schoolcraft county, having been examined and appraised, will be offered for sale at a Public Auction to be held at the office of the Public Domain Commission (formerly by the State Land Office) in the City of Lansing, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1918 at ten o'clock in the forenoon at which time they will become subject to purchase in the manner prescribed by law.

In the sale of these lands all rights in any mineral, coal, oil and gas lying on, within or under said lands will be reserved to the State of Michigan, as required by statute.

PUBLIC DOMAIN COMMISSION.
By AUGUSTUS C. CARTON,
Secretary.

CITY OF MANISTIQUE

Daniel Heffron's Addition
Block No. 2

Lot No. 1
Oct. 17—Nov. 14-51.

PUBLIC DOMAIN COMMISSION

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 5, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described partpaid Primary School land, situated in Schoolcraft county, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction, at this office, on the 27th day of November, A. D., 1918, at ten o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

No. of Cert. 24220.

Description—NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Section—16.

Town—44N.

Range—13W.

AUGUSTUS C. CARTON,
Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(Publisher)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Manistique, Mich.

Oct. 8, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Moses Myers, owner of post-office address in Engadine, Mich., and on the 20th day of Sept. 1917, filed in this office a sworn Statement and Application, No. 9220, for purchase of the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 5, Township 42N, Range 10W, Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised by entryman at \$150 and timber estimated 25M board feet at \$4.00 per M, and the land \$20.00; that said applicant will offer first proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 24th day of December 1918, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Manistique County, at his office in St. Ignace, Mich.

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

Entryman names: CONRAD HELD, GODFREY OLSEN, MIKE WHITE and BERT CUTHBERT, all of Engadine, Mich.

JOHN L. HEFFERMAN,
Register.

Oct. 17—Dec. 12-91.

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.

Our Business Directory

LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

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. CLYSSON, 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

Braut's Studio
Artistic Photos

F. Greenwood & Son
Florists
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNERALS

J. A. McPhail, V. S.
PHONE 220

C. J. Merkel
The XKLUSIV Jeweler
CEDAR STREET

Manistique Wall Paper Store
W. J. CHARTIER, Gen. Con.
Phone 326. 103 River Street

Ekstrom's Shoe Store
Perfect Fit Guaranteed
Ekstrom Block Cedar 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. We have recommends from the larger logging Companies to this effect and our farm trade has been to the very best of satisfaction.

We aim to do business right and on the square which shows by our extensive business.

Kindly call and be convinced. Remember, our horses are direct from the farms, not city worn out horses.



"Doll up"
We have the Toilet Preparations you and Baby need. They are harmless

There are different qualities of drugs and drug store things just the same as there are different qualities in other lines of business.

We keep only the best quality of everything in our line. Our perfumes hold their odor; our soaps are sweetly scented; our brushes hold their bristles. Whatever you buy from us is first class.

Then buy from us and KNOW it is right.

E. N. Orr & Co.

WIDOW OBTAINS DAMAGES

H. B. Moulton, appearing for Mrs. Corline Brown, obtained a settlement of \$3,000 for the loss of the latter's husband, who died of blood poisoning following an injury received last winter while working in the woods for George Boucher. The money was the Lumbermen's Mutual Cas-

Branchial Trouble

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

Advertise in The Courier-Record.

"OVER THE TOP"

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

CHAPTER XXVI—Continued.

The presence of the R. A. M. C. men did not seem to disturb the raiders, because many a joke made in an undertone, was passed along the winding column, as to who would be the first to take a ride on one of the stretchers. This was generally followed by a wish that, if you were to be the one, the wound would be a "cushy Blighty one."

The stretcher bearers, no doubt hoping that, if they did have to carry anyone to the rear, he would be small and light. Perhaps they looked at me when wishing, because I could feel an uncomfortable, boring sensation between my shoulder blades. They got their wish all right.

Going up this trench, about every sixty yards or so we would pass a lonely sentry, who in a whisper would wish us "the best of luck, mates." We would blind him under our breaths; that Jonah phrase to us sounded very ominous.

Without any casualties the mistral troop arrived at Suicide ditch, the front-line trench. Previously, a wiring party of the Royal Engineers had cut a lane through our barbed wire to enable us to get out into No Man's Land.

Crawling through this lane, our party of twenty took up an extended-order formation about one yard apart. We had a tap code arranged for our movements while in No Man's Land, because for various reasons it is not safe to carry on a heated conversation a few yards in front of Fritz's lines.

The officer was on the right of the line, while I was on the extreme left. Two taps from the right would be passed down the line until I received them, then I would send back one tap. The officer, in receiving this one tap, would know that his order had gone down the whole line, had been understood, and that the party was ready to obey the two-tap signal.

Two taps meant that we were to crawl forward slowly—and believe me, very slowly—for five yards, and then halt to await further instructions. Three taps meant, when you arrived within striking distance of the German trench, rush it and inflict as many casualties as possible, secure a couple of prisoners, and then back to your own lines with the speed of light.

strands of the cut barbed wire on the ground, waiting for a challenge and the inevitable volley of rifle fire. Nothing happened. I suppose the fellow who cut the barbed wire improperly was the one who had sneezed about half an hour previously. What he wished him would never make his new year a happy one.

The officer, in my opinion, at the noise of the wire should have given the four-tap signal, which meant, "On your own, get back to your trenches as quickly as possible," but again he must have relied on the spid that Old Pepper had given us in the dugout, "Personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied." Anyway, we got careless, but not so careless that we sang patriotic songs or made any unnecessary noise.

During the intervals of falling star shells we carried on with our wire cutting until at last we succeeded in getting through the German barbed wire. At this point we were only ten feet from the German trenches. If we were discovered, we were like rats in a trap. Our way was cut off unless we ran along the wire to the narrow lane we had cut through.

With our hearts in our mouths we waited for the three-tap signal to rush the German trench. Three taps had gotten about halfway down the line when suddenly about ten to twenty German star shells were fired all along the trench and landed in the barbed wire in rear of us, turning night into day and silhouetting us against the wall of light made by the flares. In the glaring light we were confronted by the following unpleasant scene.

All along the German trench, at about three-foot intervals, stood a big Prussian guardsman with his rifle at the aim, and then we found out why we had not been challenged when the man sneezed and the barbed wire had been improperly cut. About three feet in front of the trench they had constructed a single fence of barbed wire, and we knew our chances were one thousand to one of returning alive. We could not rush their trench on account of this second defense. Then

in front of me the challenge, "Halt," given in English rang out, and one of the finest things I have ever heard on the western front took place.

From the middle of our line some Tommy answered the challenge with, "AW, go to h—." It must have been the man who had sneezed or who had improperly cut the barbed wire; he wanted to show Fritz that he could die game. Then came the volley. Machine guns were turned loose and several bombs were thrown in our rear. The Boche in front of me was looking down his sight. This fellow might have, under ordinary circumstances, been handsome, but when I viewed him from the front of his rifle he had the goblins of childhood imagination relegated to the shade.

full of blood and brains, then I went crazy with fear and horror and rushed along the wire until I came to our lane. I had just turned down this lane when something inside of me seemed to say, "Look around." I did so; a bullet caught me on the left shoulder. It did not hurt much, just felt as if someone had punched me in the back, and then my left side went numb. My arm was dangling like a rag. I fell forward in a sitting position. But all the fear had left me and I was consumed with rage and cursed the German trenches. With my right hand I felt in my tunic for my first-aid or self dressing. In feeling over my tunic my hand came in contact with one of the bombs which I carried. Gripping it, I pulled the pin out with my teeth and blindly threw it towards the German trench. I must have been out of my head, because I was only ten feet from the trench and took a chance of being mangled. If the bomb had failed to go into the trench I would have been blown to bits by the explosion of my own bomb.

By the flare of the explosion of the bomb, which luckily landed in their trench, I saw one big Boche throw up his arms and fall backwards, while his rifle flew into the air. Another one wilted and fell backward across the sandbags—then blackness.

Realizing what a foolhardy and risky thing I had done, I was again seized with a horrible fear. I dragged myself to my feet and ran madly down the lane through the barbed wire, stumbling over cut wires, tearing my uniform, and lacerating my hands and legs. Just as I was about to reach No Man's Land again, that same voice seemed to say, "Turn around." I did so, when, "crack," another bullet caught me, this time in the left shoulder about one-half inch away from the other wound. Then it was taps for me. The lights went out.

When I came to I was crouching in a hole in No Man's Land. This shell hole was about three feet deep, so that it brought my head a few inches below the level of the ground. How I reached this hole I will never know. German typewriters were traversing back and forth in No Man's Land, the bullets biting the edge of my shell hole and throwing dirt all over me.

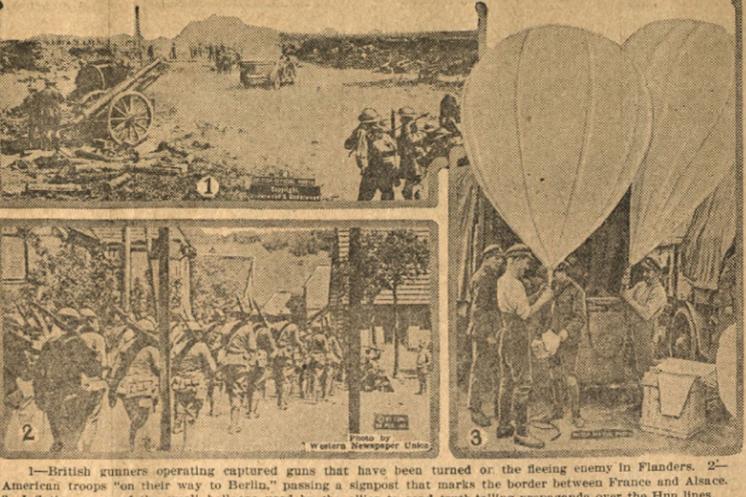
Overhead shrapnel was bursting. I could hear the fragments slap the ground. Then I went out once more. When I came to everything was silence and darkness in No Man's Land. I was soaked with blood and a big flap from the wound in my cheek was hanging over my mouth. The blood ran down from my forehead and down the corner of my mouth. I would try and blow it back, but it would not move. I reached for my shell dressing and tried, with one hand, to bandage my face to prevent the flow. I had an awful horror of bleeding to death and was getting very faint. You would have laughed if you had seen my ludicrous attempts at bandaging with one hand. The pains in my wounded shoulder were awful and I was getting sick at the stomach. I gave up the bandaging stunt as a bad job, and then fainted.

When I came to, hell was let loose. An intense bombardment was on, and on the whole my position was decidedly unpleasant. Then, suddenly, our barrage ceased. The silence almost hurt, but not for long, because Fritz turned loose with shrapnel, machine guns, and rifle fire. Then all along our line came a cheer and our boys came over the top in a charge. The first wave was composed of "Jocks." They were a magnificent sight, kilted, flapping in the wind, bare knees showing, and their bayonets glistening. In the first wave that passed my shell hole, one of the "Jocks," an immense fellow, about six feet two inches in height jumped right over me. On the right and left of me several soldiers in colored kilts were huddled on the ground, then over came the second wave, also "Jocks." One young Scotie, when he came abreast of my shell hole, leaped into the air, his rifle shooting out of his hands, landing about six feet in front of him, bayonet first, and stuck in the ground, the butt trembling. This impressed me greatly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

U-Boats Have Murdered Thousands.
There is a danger lest fanatical, even with such a monstrous crime as unrestricted U-boat warfare, should breed indifference to its enormity, says an exchange. Therefore, it is well to bear in mind that, except when the attack is made on fighting ships or transports carrying fighting men, the torpedoing of ships and sending men to their death far out at sea, is simply murder, unredeemed by any extenuating circumstances whatsoever. Just how great a bill of indictment is being drawn up by the German admiralty against itself is seen in the statement given by the government leader in the house of commons, that up to February, 1918, the German U-boats had killed 14,120 noncombatant British men, women and children. This he noted, is exclusive of the murders done upon peoples of other nationalities.

The Drawback.
She—His wife made a man of him.
He—Yes, but anybody that looks at him can tell it's a home-made job.



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned over to the fleeing enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops "on their way to Berlin," passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Infantry some of the small balloons used by the allies to send truth-telling propaganda over the Hun lines.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated, Is Now Squirming to Prevent Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPRHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin General Retreat From Belgium—Still Resisting Fiercely in Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, wailing, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its president Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the hands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the resolution made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might sink into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long

under Austrian domination. Baron Burian, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, pleaded President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black Sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Romania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the British sentries held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Menin, Lendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruges, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zebrugg, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Germans were next forced to get out of Douai, and the progress of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retirement until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Mezeres-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the waning salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Hunning line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Aisne, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Vauxvres road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Pre, on the northern bank of the Aire river north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so bravely and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the

German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the allies weakens the hold of the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retreating from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Baalbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czecho-Slovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Dvina in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Volozda. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviks have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by mine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however, are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotsky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the American De Havilland planes and the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied armies to fly over the German lines and territory in immense fleets, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

John Bleumke, Jr., 2553 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Richthofen, the famous German air-fighter, now dead, once described how an English machine one night came down from a height of 150 feet, through a fusillade of gun fire and a blinding glare of searchlights, to bomb a German aerodrome with deadly effect. Richthofen considered it "tremendously plucky that the man didn't swooze, but came straight on in accordance with his plans."

Cuticura Beauty Doctor
For cleansing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

PRACTICAL IDEA OF HEAVEN
Jimmy Could Think of Nothing Better Than Place of Solid Comfort and Perfect Security.

Two little brothers in the country shared a huge feather bed. There was a nightgown for each, and a pillow for each, so as to get the choice place "at the back," protected by the wall and by the sleeping brother "in front." "In front" was regarded risky, for one never knew what night some terrible creature might come along and carry off the front sleeper.

One cold, stormy night the following conversation was overheard, after a period of quiet, in which it was thought that the boys were asleep: "Jimmy," said Bud, whose voice had a comfortable at-the-back-of-the-bed sound, "what do you think heaven is like?"

"Why I think," and Jimmy's timid voice had a trembling, yearning tone in it, "I think heaven is like a great big, nice feather bed, with room for everybody in it, and nobody has to sleep in front."

No Choice.
"Hey there, Moose, get a hustle on you now. Didn't you hear about that work-or-die rule?"
"Yes, sub, yas, sub, I sutenly did. But in dis yar man's army seems 't me dey wants 't make yo' do both."

Maryland farmers are raising goats to counteract the dangers of another milk shortage.

When trouble calls it usually finds a man at home.

POSTUM

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

The DAIRY



PROFITABLE ON MOST FARMS

Dairying and Stock Raising Where Good Crop Rotation is Practiced Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

General farming and live stock raising with a limited amount of dairying and a good crop rotation is, on the average, the type most easily made profitable on most farms in the northern edge of the corn belt. This is brought out in a study made by a farm management specialist of the United States department of agriculture, of 300 owner-farms and 153 tenant farms in Lenawee county, Michigan, which is typical of southern Michigan, northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana.

It was found that specialized dairy farms paid better normally than dairy and grain farms, but on the average did not pay as well as the combination of dairying and grain raising. Dairying with hogs and grain usually yielded better labor income than any other combination. The outstanding advantages of this type as compared with others are greater diversity of income, a large percentage of receipts from sale of live stock and live stock prod-



Cattle and Corn—A Good Combination in Profitable Farming.

ucts, and a comparatively small percentage of the income from the sale of crops, because for the most part the crops are sold to better advantage by feeding them to live stock. The types of farming and the general conditions which prevail in this section make the size of a farm a very important factor bearing on the income, according to the bulletin. There is also a direct relation between the amount of capital invested and the labor income of the operator. Generally speaking, the larger the farm and the greater the investment, the greater the percentage or rate of income.

The cropping system and the proper distribution of crop area, it was learned, were important factors in profitable farm management. On the more profitable farms studied in this territory, from 30 to 50 per cent of the total crop area was in corn, an average of 10 per cent in oats, an average of 30 per cent in wheat, from 1 to 10 per cent in barley, and from 20 to 30 per cent in hay.

As a result of the study it was found that the following rotation is well adapted to conditions in this area: First year, corn; second year, corn; third year, oats and barley; fourth year, wheat, and the fifth year, hay. Alfalfa is a valuable addition to the average cropping system and the bulletin suggests an increase in the acreage of this crop throughout the region.

INCREASE NUMBER OF COWS

Dairy Herds of All European Countries Depleted to Appalling Degree—We Must Help.

(By CARL VROOMAN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

The dairy herds of the old world are depleted to an appalling degree. There is not a country in Europe where the people have enough dairy products, and this process of depletion is going on every day, and every week, and every month, and will continue to go on as long as this horrible war lasts.

When the war is finished, we will find the world with a demand for dairy products twofold, fourfold, tenfold greater than the supply.

Europe will come to us with outstretched hands, every country in Europe, and say to us: "We must have milk; give us canned milk; give us dry milk; give us butter; give us cheese; give us dairy cattle; give us animals to build up our herds again."

And unless America has stimulated the production of dairy products, she will be utterly unable to supply this demand.

We will supply as much of this as we can, because they are going to be willing to pay practically any reasonable price for our live stock; and we will supply so much of it that our own resources will be exhausted.

Then this country will be without sufficient dairy products.

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

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

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

PLUMBING HINTS WORTH HEEDING

Fundamental Rules That Every Builder Should Know.

TRAPS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Demanded by Laws of Health and the Building Ordinances of Most Cities—Cleanout Also is Essential.

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

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

What constitutes good plumbing in the modern home is a question that comes up to every present-day home builder or house remodeler. It is a question that can be answered in a number of ways, and my purpose here is not to tell you how you can install your own plumbing in this good looking house design and make a sanitary job of it, but, on the contrary, to give you such information that you will be able to see that the plumber gives you the best job he is capable of for the amount of money which you give him for that purpose, for I do not believe that any man, however handy he may be with tools, can do as good a job of plumbing as a licensed plumber can, nor should he attempt to do so.

However, there is no doubt that anyone who contemplates installing plumbing on his premises can effect an appreciable saving both of patience and money by learning for himself some of the fundamental rules about plumbing.

With reference to the design illustrated, we have a floor plan which meets the needs of American standards and customs for the modest home. It is only 22 feet wide, and so will go on a narrow lot if necessary. There is a comfortable porch across the front. A good-sized living room takes up about half of the main floor, and a wall bed with wardrobe closets occupies one end of this room, providing a third bedroom. The dining room and kitchen are well arranged. A stairway to the second floor, and also the cellar stairs, work in well both for economy and con-



venience. On the second floor are two large bedrooms, bathroom and ample closet space.

Every Fixture Should Have a Trap.

As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" laid on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city as a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this trap is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and prevents these gases and odors from coming back into the rooms, which would cause headaches, sickness and other ills. So, primarily, the first importance of good plumbing requires that every fixture shall be trapped.

Traps are usually vented, that is, the crown or top of a trap is connected to a small pipe, which runs to the outside air. This is done so that whenever a large quantity of water or waste matter is discharged through a trap, or if another fixture nearby is suddenly emptied, the suction caused in the pipes by the sudden rush of water prevents the trap from siphoning or running dry, in which case there would be no prevention from the gases

passing back from another trap into the house. However, there are traps which can be purchased which do not require the extra expense of back-venting with an air line. These traps are called non-siphon or anti-siphon traps, and are built in such a way that it is impossible for them to be entirely emptied of water, but the expense of installation is almost the same in either case.

Traps Should Be Cleaned.

The second important item is to see that every trap has a clean-out that is accessible, and that they are used. For if every trap was cleaned out periodically by the user, there would be considerably less plumbing bills to pay, for any plumber will tell you that a stuffed-up trap or one that is uncleaned is the seat of 80 per cent of the plumbing troubles in every house; but no one seems to take the trouble of cleaning their traps, because it is an unpleasant job and will, instead, wait until the traps are stopped up, then call for the plumber, and wonder why the bills are large, when they are caused by their own negligence.

One of the most important traps in the house, but one that is seldom installed on account of the small additional cost, is the grease trap for the kitchen sink. This consists of a receptacle placed under the sink, which receives all of the waste matter from the sink and passes it through this trap, which is surrounded by a water-cooled chamber, cooling the grease and forming a solid cake of grease, which can be easily removed from the trap by taking off the cover. The trap is cooled by connecting the cold water pipe in such a manner that all water drawn through the faucets must first pass through this cooling chamber without coming in contact in any way with the grease chamber. This trap can also be placed outside and buried in the ground, having a vent pipe taken from it and carried above the roof; this vent pipe will then act like a chimney, and draw all odors from the trap and discharge them above the roof. In this kind of a trap no water is used to cool the trap, as the ground acts as a cooling medium. This grease trap is more important than many people think, for there is nothing that will clog up a pipe quicker than grease from a kitchen sink, and especially is this true in country plumbing, where there is no public sewer and a sewage disposal system is used.

Refrigerator Drain Big Aid.

This is also one of the important items of good plumbing that bears a very close relation to the health of the family. We are all familiar with the nuisance of placing a pan under the refrigerator to catch the dripping water from the melted ice; how often it is forgotten and runs over, spilling the contents on the floor. This can be

avoided by placing a drip pan under the refrigerator and connecting this to a pipe having a trap, and discharging this pipe into an open sink, which has a faucet connected to it and a vented pipe. Do not by any means connect this waste pipe to any of the waste or soil pipes of the other fixtures, and there will be positively no opportunity for any odors or gases from the soil lines going back into the ice box. This is very important, and does not at all times receive the care and attention that it should. See that this pipe is regularly and often cleaned out with boiling water, as all ice is not pure; and there are particles of dirt and other matter that are often left in the pipe. The trap under the sink need not be vented, it is only an additional guard to prevent odors from passing back into the refrigerator.

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range, if you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, but use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rust from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the range boiler, if it is an iron one, making it necessary to have a very hot fire on wash days, which will agitate the particles of rust so that they will find their way to the wash trays and ruin more of your best linens than would the difference in cost of a brass water-back twice over.

It can be rule the great that cannot reach the small—Nesceur.

NO NEW NOTE IN FALL MILLINERY

New York.—There is nothing in millinery today upon which one can put the finger and say that it is definitely new, asserts a leading authority. In looking over the collection, one feels that a strong struggle goes on between the fashion for trimmed hats and the fashion for untrimmed ones.

At a meeting of all the milliners in America, which was held in New York last spring, there was a loud clamor for ornamentation in millinery. The mere mention of it brought forth the clapping of hands. Roses were desired, quills, feathers, fantasies, pieces of fur and jeweled bandings—in fact, anything and everything that would create something that has not existed for a half decade.

The desire of the French for severity and that of the Americans for ornamentation are shown, undoubtedly, in the conflicting hats of this autumn.

Since there is no exclusive path of fashion in which all should walk if

Suppose she is concerned about the shape of her hat, and if she isn't she should at once take the lesson of first aid to the ignorant. If her face demands a wide brim, let her choose that shape, and she will find that each milliner has made at least three hats to suit her fancy.

There are irregular brims; there are brims that slope upward on one side and downward on the other, with the perilous side tip of an airplane when the observer wishes to see what is happening below.

The milliners take it for granted that every woman does not wish to conceal the upper part of her face, even though fashion has gone to the most extreme limit in that line, so there are hats that roll straight away from a tight headband and spread out to astonishing proportions when they take the air. They are draped, or they are made exactly like a nice thick



THE NEW HATS OBEY NO LAW, BUT SUIT ALL FACES.

(1) Adapted Anzac hat made of black satin and turned up at one side with a huge shell puff made of Natter-blue ostrich strands. The collar is made from squares of seal and beaver, which is a new idea. (2) Shrapnel helmet of violet velvet, with sweeping willow effect in long ostrich plumes of black and violet. (3) Cone-shaped Mexican hat of sapphire-blue velvet, with shirred crown and brim edged with a band of Russian squirrel. (4) Oblong walking hat in imitation of the new service caps. It is made of gray angora with a broad quill of jet beads. With this goes a neckpiece of angora heavily embroidered in jet.

they would be in the procession, there is the more genial, broad highway, in which all types are jostled and mingled and call themselves in the fashion. All the hats of the hour are on this broad highway, and that suits the majority.

No matter what a woman chooses, she has some master designer back of her choice. To begin with fabrics, she may keep loyal to velvet, or she may dip into the caprice of the moment as it is expressed by angora, braid or even serge.

She may insist upon satin from now until next April, and she may choose it in any color that harmonizes or corresponds with her gown. She may feel inclined to avoid felt, for it is so little in the picture.

As for ornamentation, she may adopt it if she likes the idea. If she prefers simplicity, she has three dozen or more French hats at her disposal.

SOME BAG AND HAT FASHIONS

Metal Brocade, Chiffon Velvet and Beads in Favor—Pheasant and Ostrich Feathers Used.

Very lovely in saddle-bag style are bags of metal brocade, and others are of chiffon velvet and the brocade combined.

Velvet bags, chiffon and brocade velvet predominating, hung on metal frames, are a feature of fall fashion importance.

Pheasant feathers trim slightly brimmed turbans of velvet, the feathers wound about the crown with ends placed toward the front as well as toward the back.

All-over beaded bags are an item of fashion not to be overlooked this autumn. These are in splendid color combinations, and modes for evening use as well as daytime use are shown.

Ostrich feathers in taupe trim a lovely velvet turban of the same color and ostrich feathers in rich shades of blue and purple are used respectively on matching turbans and on turbans of black.

cream puff, with a bunch of foolfish or daring little feathers coming out of the top, as though the cream were oozing out.

Inspiration From the Anzacs.

We like to trace our present fashions to an immediate inspiration, to some fantastic or picturesque source that is a part and parcel of our present struggle for existence. It suits our mood better than going back to the dead and gone personages who probably figure more gloriously in literature than they did in fact.

We hate caps on women. There is something of undying coquetry in the rolling, dashing, spirited headgear as against the new street suit which is flecked with an insignia never before exploited by women—the stars of service, the insignia of rank, the colored departmental bands.

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

For Chiffon Blouse.

It is more or less of a problem always how to finish the neck and sleeves of a chiffon or georgette blouse made at home. Just now the flat neck finish is more fashionable than any sort of collar on such a blouse and one may pick up a ready-made bit of neckwear to complete one's home creation. A very good looking French blouse of pale ecru, georgette has a deep V neck opening and flowing bell sleeves that fall midway between elbow and wrist. Bands of the chiffon, shirred at both edges over a fine cord, edge neck and sleeves. The shirred bands are two inches wide and the shirring is done exquisitely with tiny, hand-set stitches.

For Business Wear.

Blocked felt hats, it is thought in some quarters, will come in for a big portion of popularity next winter, for the reason that so many women have gone into business and are dressing either in uniform or in very business-like clothes. Really the only hats that look well with these trig clothes are those which are blocked.

The KITCHEN CABINET

In life's universal garden. We have each to hoe our row, And to make life worth the living. We must hoe, hoe, hoe.

LEFTOVER FISH.

HERE are many possibilities in small amounts of left-over fish. In these days of much canning, one may have a large variety from which to choose.

Shepherd's Pie.—Take two cupfuls of flaked fish, place in a baking dish. Cover with a sauce made with one tablespoonful of fat and one of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper, with a cupful of beef soup broth. Cover the sauce with a mashed potato, brush with cream and bake brown in the oven.

Fish Turbot.—Scald a cupful of cream. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; add the scalded cream and stir until it thickens. Add four tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs, set over hot water and cook for five minutes. Take from the fire, add two cooked egg yolks, two cupfuls of fish, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt and paprika to taste. Fill greased shells or soufflé dishes, brush over the top with beaten egg and brown in the oven.

Delmonico Halibut.—Beat the yolk of an egg into a half cupful of mashed potato. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a tablespoonful of corn-starch; stir until smooth and thick over the heat, after adding two cupfuls of rich milk; take from the fire, add another egg yolk, two cupfuls of cooked fish and the seasoning needed. Fill a greased baking dish with alternate layers of potato and fish. Cover the top with buttered crumbs, sprinkle with parmesan cheese and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Codfish Balls.—Wash and pick over one cupful of codfish, shredding it into small pieces. Add fish to two cupfuls of diced potatoes, uncooked. Cook until the potatoes are tender, drain, mash and beat with a fork until light. Add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one beaten egg and salt and paprika to taste. Make into balls, cover with egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

There was never a night without a day, Or an evening without a morning, And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes, Is the hour before the dawning.

JUST A FEW LEFTOVERS.

LACE a slice of tomato on a nicely browned and buttered toast, sprinkle with grated cheese, salt, paprika, and bits of butter. Place in the oven until the cheese is melted.

Cream of Turnip and Potato Soup.—Pour three cupfuls of scalded milk over one-fourth cupful of mashed potatoes and three-fourths of a cupful of mashed turnip. Strain through a fine sieve. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and cook until bubbling hot and smooth after adding the hot milk mixture. Serve very hot with rye bread croutons. If the soup is too thick add a little more milk.

This year there was a bumper crop of tomatoes in most localities. After all the pickled, canned, and spiced tomatoes are put up, use the rest for: **Home-Made Tomato Paste.**—Wash and scald the tomatoes without peeling them. Strain through a fine sieve to remove all seeds, then boil until thick. Put into glass jars and keep cool and dry. This paste is a most valuable addition to the fruit closet as it is fine for flavoring soups and sauces. It is condensed so that a little goes a long way in flavoring.

Scallops of Egg Plant.—Chop the remnants of fried egg plant rather coarse. Arrange in ramekins in layers with well-buttered cracker crumbs. Pour enough milk over so that it can just be seen and brown in a hot oven. This dish resembles oysters in taste.

Victoria Meat.—Melt three teaspoonfuls of butter, stir in three teaspoonfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, a little paprika, bay leaf, and two slices of onion; add one cupful of stock and one-half cupful of tomato juice, stirring constantly. When slightly thickened add four mushrooms cut in pieces, one and a half cupfuls of meat cut in pieces and a cupful of cooked drained peas. With highly seasoned stock this is a most tasty dish. Serve in croutades or timbale cases.

Well-Arranged Hen House.

POULTRY FOOD FROM WASTE

Fowls Convert Materials Into Feed That Cannot Be Utilized by Any Other Kind of Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keep this thought in mind in considering the growing of more poultry as a war necessity: Poultry is a means of converting into good food materials that cannot be utilized by man, that cannot be eaten by any other kinds of stock, and that without the poultry would be absolute waste. Very clearly it becomes a national as well as an individual duty to keep enough poultry to take up all such waste materials. As long as fowls take the bulk of their feed from such sources and require to be fed on grain or other garnered feeds only as a finishing process, additional food is being created.

40-mesh wire screen in order to separate the sand, and any material which goes through a 40-mesh wire is thrown away. A mixing board, with a smooth surface and a box for measuring the sand and gravel are necessary. Spread the sand on the board and add the cement; mix these thoroughly together; add three-fourths of the required amount of water and then the gravel or stone; mix thoroughly and add water to the dry spots, making the mixture just wet enough to be jellylike. Thorough mixing is very essential, as the mortar should completely coat all particles of the mixture. Only enough water should be added so that when the concrete is tamped on laying the water will nicely flush the surface.

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POULTRY



INTERIOR OF CHICKEN HOUSE

Kind of Floor Most Suitable Depends Greatly on Soil on Which Structure is Located.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The kind of floor which is best suited for a particular poultry house depends upon the soil on which it is located, and the use of the house. On light, sandy, well-drained soils a dirt floor is satisfactory, especially for small or colony hen houses. Such floors should be from two to six inches higher than the outside ground surface, and it is advisable to renew them each year by removing the contaminated surface down to clean soil, and to refill with fresh sand or fine gravel and earth. A board floor is generally used where the level of the floor in the house is from one to three feet above the ground surface and in portable houses on land which is not well drained. Board floors harbor rats and rot quickly and should be raised some distance off the ground so that cats or dogs can get under them, which also allows a free circulation of air to prevent the wood from rotting. Cement floors are adapted to long permanent buildings, brooder houses, incubator cellars, and to all permanent houses where an artificial floor is required and can be built on the ground level. These floors are easy to clean, very sanitary, rot proof, and comparatively inexpensive, if one has a cheap supply of gravel or sharp sand.

Wooden floors are usually made of matched flooring and are generally doubled in cold climates to make them tight and warm, in which case the lower layer of boards is usually laid diagonally to strengthen the floor. Floors of one thickness give good satisfaction in most sections of this country and in growing houses. Three-quarter-inch mesh wire may be used under wooden or dirt floors to keep out rats. In making concrete or cement floors and walls select Portland cement of known reputation, which should be kept in a dry place; use clear, coarse, sharp sand or gravel which does not contain over five per cent of clay or silt and crushed shells or gravel one-fourth to two inches in diameter. The gravel should be screened through a one-fourth-inch mesh wire screen and the coarse particles used as stone, while the material which passes through the screen is sifted through a

40-mesh wire screen in order to separate the sand, and any material which goes through a 40-mesh wire is thrown away. A mixing board, with a smooth surface and a box for measuring the sand and gravel are necessary. Spread the sand on the board and add the cement; mix these thoroughly together; add three-fourths of the required amount of water and then the gravel or stone; mix thoroughly and add water to the dry spots, making the mixture just wet enough to be jellylike. Thorough mixing is very essential, as the mortar should completely coat all particles of the mixture. Only enough water should be added so that when the concrete is tamped on laying the water will nicely flush the surface.

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HARRY HANSON VICTIM OF SPANISH "FLU"

Formerly Citizen of Manistique Falls Victim of Deadly Malady—Was to Have Been Married Soon.

Word was received here Sunday that Harry Hanson had succumbed to the influenza in South Carolina. Mr. Hanson enlisted a few months ago and had been stationed in Camp Grant, Ill. He was detailed to escort the body of a comrade who had died of the influenza to his home in the South and on his way was taken sick himself, dying shortly after his arrival there. The near approach of his marriage to Miss Hazel Wickwire of this city makes his death all the more tragic. Miss Wickwire, who has been visiting her brother in St. Joe last Monday for his home in Green Bay where his mother is also very ill. Mrs. Anna Wickwire of this city left Tuesday to join her daughter in Green Bay.

FARMERS CO-OPERATE TO SELL PRODUCE

Inwood Township Agriculturists Combine to Form Marketing Association—Officers Elected.

At a recent meeting of the farmers of Inwood township, an association was organized for the purpose of marketing the produce raised by its members. The object is to save the profits of the middlemen by dealing direct with the markets of the cities. Officers elected are: President, Paul Wehner; Charles Lanston, secretary and treasurer.

BILL IN CONFERENCE

The war revenue bill passed by the House is undergoing a severe overhauling at the hands of the Senate committee on finance, and from present indications the measure may not be finally acted upon until the middle has again proven a disturbing factor. The present tax on whiskey is \$3.20 a gallon. The House increased the tax to \$5, and now comes the Senate committee with a cut to \$6.40 a gallon. There will be a compromise somewhere between \$5 and \$6.40. The House tax of 10 per cent on the selling price of automobiles has been cut to 5 per cent by the Senate committee. Whether the bill when finally passed will yield the intended \$8,000,000 remains to be seen.

WILL TEST MILK

The senior class of the local High School is beginning the study of milk testing and is preparing to test for the farmers around Manistique. Any farmer interested in this most practical work is requested to see either Mr. Beckwith, teacher of agriculture, or Mr. Kinsting the county agent.

TIME ORDERS AT COURTHOUSE

The Schoolcraft County Road Commission will redeem Timcheck and Fridge time orders for work on the Hiawatha road at the courthouse.

APPOINTED SCHOOL EXAMINER

C. W. Dunton was appointed school examiner at the recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

LEAVES FOR SERVICE

The following men left Wednesday night for Camp Eustis, Va., where they will begin training: William Gardapee, Earl Burns, Albert Demars, Ray Martin and Lee Kerr. Owing to the ruling of the board of health, there was no demonstration.

SENTENCED TO REFORMATORY

On Monday Judge Ashford committed Richard Lynch of the Westside to an indefinite term at the Industrial School for boys at Lansing. With a number of other boys of whom he was the ring leader, young Lynch was convicted for stealing several bicycles and committing other depredations. The boy was taken to Lansing by Probation Officer Alex Davidson.

OUR CHURCHES

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. J. R. Mitchell, D. D., Minister. The church is closed by the order of the Board of Health. No services therefore of any kind on next Sabbath.

In every home, however, the parents should hold a S. S. service and go through with the lessons, with them.

Married.

At the Presbyterian Manse in this city on Oct. 23, 1918, by Rev. J. R. Mitchell, D. D., in the presence of a few friends, Mr. Francis K. Roblin and Mrs. Mae Tyrrell.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all our friends who helped and sympathized with us, and especially to those who contributed to the recent bereavement and burial of our beloved son and brother.

JULES FORREST and FAMILY.

Mrs. Minerva Soper of Delta Ave. died last Thursday. The remains have been taken to Kalkaska for burial.

CITY NOTES

Leon Furey left Thursday on a business trip to Marquette. Mrs. D. W. Ross returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit in the lower peninsula. While away, she attended a meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star at Kalamazoo.

The bridge club was delightfully entertained Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Gladys Currie. Mrs. Gottfried Johnson made high score, winning a dainty mustard jar.

Lieut. Glen Thomas left Wednesday for Camp Jackson after spending a two day furlough with his parents in this city.

Sherman Arrowood was called to his home in Minnesota Monday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father.

Chester Currie, who has been working on the linotype at the Pioneer-Tribune for some time has gone to Detroit where he has accepted a similar position on the staff of the Detroit Free Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dishneau, who have been visiting here from Great Lakes and Chicago respectively returned Monday. Mrs. Dishneau is staying with relatives in Chicago while Mr. Dishneau is in training.

Andrew Soukup isn't old but his spirit is that which will help win the war for us. Tuesday afternoon he donated 50 cents that represented good hard work picking potatoes, to the Red Cross.

Word has been received by friends here that Lieutenant Andrew S. Gill, who has been located near Baltimore has recently been in the hospital with influenza. Mrs. Gill and son, Robert have also been quite ill.

The Graphos and Garrett families who were among the first to come down with the influenza, are now out of quarantine.

Malcolm Hanson, who was in charge of the local radio station for some time and was recently promoted to ensign and sent to Newport News, Va., is seriously ill with influenza.

Miss Nellie Fredeen received word this week that her father who lives in Norway, Mich., had been painfully though not seriously injured in an automobile accident. He is now in a hospital in Marquette.

Mrs. Clifford Fleetwood has accepted a position as clerk in Orr's Drug store.

William J. Guinan, who recently graduated from the U. S. School of Military Aeronautics at Camp Dick, Ill., and has since been at Camp Dick, Texas has been transferred to the aerial observation branch of the service and is taking a seventeen week course in training in Virginia.

Miss Ethel Peterson and Miss Jeanette Higgins, who have been teaching in Ely, Minn., returned to this city for a visit with relatives and friends. All schools there are closed on account of the Spanish influenza and will not be reopened for at least two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kendrick and son left Tuesday for Marquette where they will make their home. Mr. Kendrick came here two years ago as pharmacist for Neville and Neveaux and later employed in the Orr Drug store. He will occupy a similar position in Marquette.

Miss Lillian Stolpe, who recently left her position as stenographer in Putnam's Drug store to accept a government position in Washington has been ill for some weeks with influenza. She was just recovering sufficiently to get around again when she suffered a relapse and is now in a serious condition.

Mrs. Harvey Shipman, Miss Litta Norton and A. R. Moore motored from Escanaba Saturday to spend the weekend at the McCarthy and Coffey homes. Mrs. John McCarthy returned with them Monday for a few days visit.

FOR SALE—One Economy King Separator, almost new. Good condition. Also one wooden bedstead and new mattress and springs. Will sell at a bargain. Call or write Mrs. Merritt Lund, Gulliver, Mich. Oct. 24th.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Manistique Ave. Apply 646 Manistique Ave. Phone 197. Oct. 24.

The name of Allan Warfield of this city appears in the casualty list among those wounded to a degree undetermined.

Julius Drevdahl writes Vic Remick that he is receiving instruction in driving heavy army trucks and tanks.

George Swanson writes friends in this city that he is recovering from an attack of influenza.

Elmer Lundstrom writes that he is making good progress in the work connected with the mechanical department of the air service.

While the public library will remain open during the presence of the influenza epidemic, no books will be given out.

Both Alvia and Leon Winklemas who are training at the Great Lakes have been quite ill with influenza.

Mrs. R. M. Cooper returned Sunday from a six week's motor trip in which she covered over two thousand miles. Mrs. Cooper visited for a time in Saginaw returning home by way of Chicago.

Miss Marion Thomas, who is attending the Michigan Agricultural College has been ill with the Spanish influenza but is now able to be out again.

J. B. Fitch will leave Thompson shortly for a visit East.

The government boat, Hyacinth was in for supplies one day last week. The funeral of Eugene Forest was held last Friday.

County Agent Kinsting reports having received a car load of black face sheep from Marquette. These sheep with thoroughbred rams will be used to start flocks in the county. Miss Jennie Williams the Woman County Agent is expected back from Kansas next week. J. J. Hruska has been re-appointed poor commissioner.

NOTICE

Mrs. Alice McIntyre Will Sell at Public Auction ON MONDAY NOV. 4TH AT THE RONALD MCINTYRE FARM on the River Road in Doyle Township

The Following Stock to the Highest Bidder:

- Thirteen horses and colts, four steers, five cows, one bull and one heifer as follows:
- One Gray Horse Colt, 1 year old.
- One Sorrel Mare Colt, 4 months old.
- One Dark Bay Mare Colt, 5 months old.
- One Brown Mare Colt, 18 months old.
- One Gray Horse Colt, 5 months old.
- One Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, 3 years old.
- One cow, 6 years old.
- One Steer, 2 years old.
- Four cows.
- Three steers, 1 year old.
- One Heifer, 2 years old.
- One black Stallion, 11-year-old thoroughbred, registered Percheron, weight 1,800 pounds.
- One Bay Stallion, weight 1,200 pounds.
- One Sorrel Driver, 13-year-old, weight 1,200 pounds.
- One Gray Colt, 18 months old.
- One Black Mare, 3 years old.
- One Black Mare, 2 years old.
- One Sorrel Mare, 2 years old.
- One Bay Mare, 18 months old.

SALE WILL BEGIN 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON C. R. MILLER, Auctioneer TERMS: Under \$10, Cash; Over \$10, 1 Year, on Bankable Paper at 7 per Cent

That Dark-haired Chap from Virginia



says that down South the best people won't chew anything but Real Gravelly. They know how it's made—the Gravelly way. It costs nothing extra to chew this class of plug. A small chew of Gravelly holds its good taste. That's why it lasts so much longer than a big chew of ordinary plug.

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! P. B. GRAVELLY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE, VA.

Letters from Our Soldier Boys

The following interesting letter bearing the date of Sept. 8 has been secured through the kindness of Mrs. John McCarthy. The writer, William Anderson was formerly county agent and has many friends who will be glad to hear that he is well and making good across the water:

SEPT. 8, 1918
Mr. and Mrs. J. McCarthy,

Dear friends: Your very welcome letter reached me a few days ago, and believe me it was a treat to hear from you people and Manistique's latest news—Now maybe you think "Forest Home" didn't carry me back to some good times and friends, I met while in the G. of P. When this war is over don't be surprised to find me right back up North ready to work and I hope Manistique is my destination.

Have you heard from Glen Amos lately? The way troops are coming over, methinks perhaps he is "Some-where" over here, doing his bit—Gee, it's a great life if you don't weaken—but boys oh! boys if you do you're headed straight for the boneyard! I have just finished my third hitchup to the front so I feel experience permits me to say the above. However you do not need worry about our weakening because we are still giving Fritz Hell twenty-five hours every day. I presume it would be useless for me to relate some of the gallant deeds performed by our boys for newspapers

they have to come, I should like to write them all a note of congratulation but find my leisure time very limited, which explains why I do not write to more people and more letters, on the other hand I hope my lax correspondence does not carry any direct influence on your writing to me. Letters are gold nuggets over here.

Kindly remember me to all my friends with my very best and tell Vern Lindsley along with other garden club members you happen across that I think of them and hope to be with them, again some day. Hoping this epistle finds you both enjoying the best of health and life in general, I am,

Sincerely,
BILLY.

Field Hospital 127, Sanitary Farm 107 A. E. F.

The following letter has been received by the Chamber of Commerce from Corporal Sylvan M. Rubin, who is convalescing from wounds received while fighting in France:

The American Red Cross, United States General Hospital No. 3, Rahway, N. J., Oct. 14, 1918. Secretary of Commerce, Manistique, Mich.

Dear Sir:— Beg to acknowledge receipt of flowers sent me by you, for which please accept my thanks. It is certainly gratifying to know that while the folks in my home town could not be there to greet me in person they surely were there in spirit.

Kindly extend my sincere thanks to the city of Manistique and members of the Chamber of Commerce. With best wishes and hoping to see you all soon, I am

Sincerely yours,
SYLVAN M. RUBIN.

Corporal Rubin, who was seriously wounded in the legs, was recently visited by his father, Robert Rubin, who reports that his son is making splendid progress toward recovery under the excellent care received at the Government Hospital. It is expected he will be able to return to his home in Manistique in a few weeks.

Sept. 13, 1918. Dear Samuel— Received your long waited for letter today. You wrote to me (why haven't you written?) My boy I have written you several letters the trouble lies in the delivering, sometimes the mail is delayed, you know we are at war so you just have to expect those things, just imagine this, I got a letter from my father today, and he writes that up to and including Aug. 1, he has received but one letter from me, yet I wrote at least ten. Can't understand why you didn't receive the letter I wrote you just prior to my leaving Camp Hill.

So you are a regular scaller at the R. O. T. S, why didn't you tell me whether or not I was to address you Lieutenant. I am proud of you old boy, go to it.

Received a letter from your Uncle Marcus last week, was glad indeed to hear from him.

Well son, I can't tell you in detail as to what I am doing over here, I am still at the same place and don't know just how long I will be here, maybe for the duration of the war. This does not make me happy as I would like to do something more active. I would at least love to be closer up there.

I can tell you but little of France as I have seen but little, it is a beautiful country that is from the stories I have heard and from the little I have seen, my run down here from the P. of D. gave me a good scenic view, and just last week I took a short trip to a large city near here. The old saying here is that a person has not seen France until he has been to Paris.

The newness has worn off around here, everything seems to be a regular daily occurrence, the people, their customs the little dinky homes, also the large ones, and the wooden shoes, (they wear quite a few here) is almost a regular thing with me.

From the looks of things you are slated for a trip to Europe. Well old top I would love to see you land around near where I am located even though you will be an officer I will probably get a chance to say Hello now and then. I am sure it will make very little difference in you, it is generally in the man himself.

I have a great many pals over here who are officers, but unfortunately haven't met one that I used to know. I am still a "buck" and nothing better in sight, but am not worrying, we can't afford to be officers, you know it takes a few privates to make an army. My kid brother has been made Sergeant, first class, this is as high as he can go as a non-com in his outfit, he was up for the officers school, but no provision had been made for men out of the branch of service that he is in, so he did not get to go, he has hopes of being appointed again soon.

Do you know that a year ago today I was starting my trip up through your neck of the woods. Sunday will be a year since I saw you.

We have been having some real cool weather here since Sunday, also a dandy rain, that is the best thing it does here.

Will Old Pal, guess I will have to bring this to a close, with best to you, your Father and Mother and the baby, remember me to Mr. and Mrs. B. and family.

Your Pal
NAT.
Pvt. Nat. S. Wolf,
310th Supply Co., Q. M. C.
A. P. O. 701, A. E. F.

STREET SPRINKLING A PREVENTATIVE

The lightness of the influenza epidemic in this city is probably due in a large measure to the action taken by the Mayor in ordering the main streets flushed by the fire department and even the sidewalks thoroughly sprinkled with a disinfectant, some of which was generously donated by Mr. Fred M. Hewitt of the Tannery. The services of a number of High School boys were enlisted in the work which was carried on extensively this week.

The State Savings Bank of Manistique

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY WENT OVER THE TOP

With a bang in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Because men and women have saved, or were to save something for Uncle Sam out of their current income.

You can meet every financial crisis of your life successfully if you save steadily now, when your earning power is great.

Use our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT as a place of deposit for your surplus income.

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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

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Consult the Demonstrator Without Charge

Mrs. George Leonard

Whose Apartment is in the Orr block will demonstrate in your home or hers the efficiency, economy and desirability of Electrical Specialties.

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