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## GERMANS SHOW NO INCLINATION TO STOP ATTACK

Firmly Established at Lemberg Teutonic Armies Continue Offensive Against Retreating Russians—Opinion as to Next Move of Gen. von Mackensen Divided.

Whether He Will Launch Against Warsaw a Terrific Drive Similar to That in Galicia or Send Troops to Be Hurdled in the West Front Not Yet Indicated.

London, June 24, 10:46 p. m.—The Russians are still retreating in the east; the French are slowly gaining at certain points on the western front.

With the fires set by the retreating Russians still burning the Austro-Germans are now firmly established at Lemberg and have shown no sign of ceasing their offensive.

The battle of the Dniester, to the south of the city, is not yet over, but, according to Berlin, General Linsingen has been able to throw his forces across the river, a fact which is taken in some quarters to presage another Russian defeat.

### TO BATTER RUSSIA MORE?

With Galicia all but cleared of Russians, the weight of Austro-German forces released in that theater soon must be felt somewhere, but opinions are divided as to whether it will be on the western front or in Poland. One theory is the Germans will launch against Warsaw another terrific attack similar to their drive in Galicia. This coincides with the belief that it is the Austro-German plan to batter Russia more before turning west.

Opposed to this are reports that troops from Galicia already are journeying westward and that Germany plans to start a fresh campaign in the near future along the Belgian coast.

Petrograd, meanwhile, continues to deprecate the military importance of the retirement in Galicia, professing confidence that it will have no bearing on the ultimate outcome of the war.

### TURKS' TRENCHES CAPTURED.

A review of the fighting early this month on the Gallipoli peninsula, given out officially today in Paris, says that from June 1 to June 8 the French and British forces carried Turkish positions over a depth of one hundred and fifty to five hundred yards along a section of front of more than a mile.

Reports of yesterday's fighting on the Franco-Belgian front indicate that the battle in the Arras district, south of the Belgian border, has subsided. Along the remainder of the battle line no important changes are recorded.

Seven British fishing vessels have been sunk by German submarines off the coast of Scotland. Most of the crews were saved.

### DENIES GERMAN ADVANTAGE.

London, June 25, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd says that owing to the unimpaired fighting power of the Russian army the Austro-Germans will be unable to transfer troops either to the Warsaw or the western battlefronts.

"As yet," the correspondent adds, "the retirement from Lemberg has not affected the Dniester front, where modifications are likely to occur only if the Germans succeed in advancing eastward, thus threatening the Russian rear and flank. It is affirmed that the enemy has concentrated on the Russian front all the Austrian cavalry, some eleven divisions, and almost all the German cavalry, namely four divisions, but that their activity is not very marked."

### ITALIANS ON DEFENSIVE.

Verona, Italy, June 24, via Chiasso and Paris, June 24, 12:35 p. m.—According to reliable information that has reached Verona the Austrians have received such reinforcements as to enable them to take the offensive throughout the front, but are constantly being repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. The fundamental idea in the plan of campaign adopted by Lieutenant General Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, is to cause the Austrians the greatest expenditure of men with the least damage to the Italians.

### TWO ENTOMBED MINERS WHEN FOUND ARE DEAD

Joplin, Mo., June 24.—Rescue workers, after fourteen days of toil, dug their way into the "face" of the Lone-acre-Chapman mine at Neck City late this afternoon and on top of a pile of timbers found the bodies of Daniel Hardendorf and Reed Taylor. The two men apparently had been dead several days.

## STORMY SCENES ENACTED IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Member Who Scores War Ministry Hooted Down by Colleagues and from Gallery.

Paris, June 24, 5:30 p. m.—Animated scenes occurred in the chamber of deputies today when M. Acaembray, in discussing the war appropriation, criticized the ministry of war. He declared defects had been proved in shell making.

Premier Viviani admitted that the government had made mistakes, but that it was always willing to correct them when a way to do so was pointed out. Frequently interrupted by frantic applause, Premier Viviani urged unity of action.

"The present hour," the premier said, "is no time for words of pessimism. France will go to the very end. The task will be hard and it may be long, but we shall go through."

The members of the chamber who stood as they listened to the preparation broke into uncontrollable applause. M. Acaembray sought the floor again, despite protests, deputies in all parts of the chamber crying: "That's enough! He finally succeeded in shouting the words: "This government is a shame!" "Go and say that in Berlin!" shouted a voice from the gallery.

Great disorder followed, which the president of the chamber calmed.

### German Socialists Make Trouble.

London, June 24, 9:33 p. m.—A Renter dispatch from Amsterdam gives the following except from a speech made in the house of deputies of the Prussian diet by Herr Braun a Socialist member:

"It would be a calamity for Germany to carry out the annexation ideas recommended by certain interested groups. Such a policy is rejected by the Socialist party. The German people want no conquests, but peace without humiliation or violence."

The signing of the diet was subjected to much disturbance on the part of the Socialists, the correspondent adds.

## DR. DERNBURG SPENT NIGHT IN KIRK WALL UNKNOWN TO BRITISH

London, June 24, 9:12 p. m.—Unknown to the British public Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, whose propaganda in favor of Germany, while he was on a visit to the United States created much comment, spent last night aboard the Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord in the harbor of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands. To-night, however, Dr. Dernburg is proceeding to Sweden on his way to Germany aboard the Bergensfjord, which was detained at Kirkwall yesterday presumably on suspicion that she carried contraband. The steamer was released this afternoon. The news that the Bergensfjord had been taken into Kirkwall did not become known until this afternoon when the release of the vessel was announced. Dr. Dernburg was in no danger of being stopped by the British officials in view of the promise to give him free passage.

## WON'T SEND U. S. MAIL THROUGH BELLIGERENTS

Washington, June 24.—Complaints that censor tamper with neutral mail passing through Great Britain resulted today in the issuance of an order by the postoffice department directing that all mail from the United States destined to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands be dispatched on steamers sailing directly for those countries and not touching at belligerent ports.

## ONTARIO BATTALION NEARLY ANNIHILATED

Toronto, Ont., June 24.—The First Western Ontario battalion was all but annihilated in the action near LaBassee, in northern France, on June 15, last, says a semi-official account received here today. Out of between six hundred and seven hundred men the battalion lost in killed and wounded nearly five hundred, including twenty officers.

## SWITZERLAND WILL SAVE LUXEMBERG FROM FAMINE

London, June 24, 11:55 p. m.—A Renter dispatch from Bern says that Luxembourg, threatened with a shortage of bread, has appealed to Switzerland, which has agreed to supply the grain duty with flour until the next harvest.

## SULTAN OF TURKEY IS OPERATED ON

London, June 24, 10:40 p. m.—The sultan of Turkey has undergone an operation for stone in the bladder, according to a Constantinople dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram company by way of Amsterdam.

## MONTENEGRINS MEET FEEBLE RESISTANCE

Rome, via Paris, June 25, 12:57 a. m.—The Giornale d'Italia's Soutari correspondent says the Montenegrin army has reached the eastern gates of Soutari and is occupying the heights of Renzi and the camp of Eari. Feeble resistance was encountered.

## THREE MORE SHOCKS FELT IN SOUTHWEST

Calexico, Calif., June 24.—Three terrific earthquake shocks of increasing intensity were felt here tonight between 8 and 9 o'clock. The populace rushed out of doors at the first shock. No great damage was done.

According to scientists, a man should live about five times as long as the time required for the full development of his frame and muscular system. The Indian population of the United States at the end of June last year totalled 331,250.

## TONS OF SHELLS ARE FIRED INTO CITY OF DUNKIRK

Huge German Gun, Concealed 20 Miles from French Seaport, Hurls Explosives Into Town, Wrecking Buildings and Killing or Wounding Scores of Persons.

Beginning at Dawn Tuesday Bombardment Continued Until Evening—Populace, While Melancholy, Is Not Panic-Stricken—No Military Point Is Damaged.

Dunkirk, France, Wednesday, June 23, via Paris, June 24, 2:20 p. m.—Thirty-six tons of explosives and metal were fired into Dunkirk yesterday from the German positions somewhere behind Dixmude. Several civilians were killed or wounded and considerable material damage was done, but not a single shell reached any point of military importance.

The first shell struck in the city at dawn and others followed at intervals of twenty-five minutes until a quarter past six in the evening. They came without warning, for, although Dunkirk constantly hears the guns of the allies along the Belgian front, no sound comes from the monster weapon that hurls these sixteen-inch shells from a spot more than twenty miles distant. The shriek of the shell gives no warning of the missile's coming, as the noise is heard only in the last two hundred yards of flight and almost simultaneously comes an explosion that makes the earth tremble.

### DAMAGE WROUGHT COMPLETE.

Scarcely had the smoke of the first shell lifted when red colored notices reading "Refuge in Case of Alarm" began to appear on the fronts of buildings having cellars safe from the shell fire. Many people, hastily clad, hurried to the shelters. Still more ran in the direction of the explosion, hoping to aid the victims. Whenever one of these monster missiles falls, however, the work of rescuers is reduced to a minimum, as the destruction of the shell works in the immediate vicinity is nearly complete. The streets were strewn in many places with broken plate glass, crushed paving stones and other debris before the work of clearing away began.

In the intervals of this fifteen-hour bombardment melancholy calm prevailed in the city. There was little excitement at any time and no panic whatever. When the fire was over the streets resumed their ordinary wartime aspect and among the throngs who went about their affairs in neither haste nor confusion street arabs swarmed about stricken spots, hunting fragments of shells to sell to passersby.

## VILLA GENERAL WOULD OFFER PLAN FOR PEACE IN MEXICO TO PRESIDENT

Boston, June 24.—General Felipe Angeles, right hand man of General Francisco Villa, has "ideas" for the pacification and rehabilitation of Mexico, which he will divulge to President Wilson—and to him only—if opportunity offers. This was made known by the general today during an interview.

"I will point for President Wilson a new picture of affairs in my country," he said. "I shall not, however, approach him as the representative of any faction, but only as one who has seen and knows and ardently hopes for better things for Mexico, as a whole, have come to regard the continued fighting as a calamity."

El Paso, Tex., June 24.—A Carranza army under General Pablo Gonzalez has reached the suburbs of Mexico City, according to a telegram received by the Carranza agency here today from Vera Cruz, dated yesterday.

## DR. RUPPERT BLUE HEADS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

San Francisco, June 24.—Dr. Rupert Blue, who led San Francisco of tubercle plague in 1904-1905, today was elected president-elect of the American Medical association. Dr. Blue now is surgeon general of the United States public health service. As president-elect, following the custom of the association, he follows Dr. William L. Rodman, of Philadelphia, who becomes president, succeeding Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who retires. Detroit was selected as the 1916 convention city.

## FERRIS GIVES WARNING TO STOP BOXING MATCHES

Lansing, Mich., June 24.—Governor Ferris today put an end to boxing matches in this state when he sent letters to the sheriffs of each of the eighty-three counties informing them of the law against glove contests and requesting them to see that the statute is enforced.

The Eskimo pays his doctor his fee as soon as he arrives. If the patient recovers it is kept; if not, it is returned.

## TRAINS CRASH HEAD-ON 200 FEET IN THE AIR

Eight Persons Killed, Fourteen Hurt—Engines Telescoped, Cars Stay on Tracks.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 24.—Eight persons are known to have been killed and from twelve to fourteen were injured in a head-on collision between the Blue Mountain special and a local train on the Western Maryland railroad near the Mason-Dixon line tonight.

The trains, which were going at high speed, met on a bridge spanning a deep ravine between Highfield and Thurmount, and it is feared that some of the passengers were thrown from the bridge. The location of the wreck is isolated and darkness prevented rapid search. A mistake or misunderstanding of orders is believed to have been the cause.

The express was traveling at almost sixty miles an hour when it struck the local train. The locomotives were telescoped. Three members of the engine crew and a baggage-master were killed. Three, and possibly four, passengers were killed. A baggage car apparently was the only one that left the bridge, but one of the parlor cars was suspended over the side. All the cars of the special train were steel.

The private car of President Gray, in which were a number of officials of the Western Maryland, made up part of the train. None of the officials was killed.

The bridge on which the accident occurred is two hundred feet high. It is considered miraculous that both trains were not precipitated to the bottom of the ravine.

### SIXTEEN MORE TELL JURY THAW IS SANE

State's Attorneys Plainly Are Trying to Prove Defendant Is Morally Perverted.

New York, June 24.—Harry E. Thaw, sitting beside his lawyers at the jury trial to test his sanity today heard sixteen more witnesses—nearly all of them in this case, however, never before in Canada and New Hampshire—testify that they believed he was a rational man. One was a physician who attended to his sprained ankle, another had sold him an automobile, another had gone fishing with him, another had been a neighbor in New Hampshire for sixteen months; one, an alderman of Sherbrooke, Ont., said he thought so much of him that he had invited him to settle down there as one of the city's businessmen. All declared that Thaw conducted himself like a gentleman, had no delusions and was a rational, both in speech and actions.

Thaw, turning frequently to newspapermen who sat near him, gave evidence of his satisfaction at the mass of evidence in his favor that his counsel was presenting to the jury. The attorney in prosecution, however, never failed to cross-examine to ask each witness whether Thaw had at any time discussed women with them or any of the circumstances that led to the murder of Stanford White. None would say that these topics were brought up.

In preparation for the state's side of the case Deputy Attorney General Cook applied to Justice Hendrick this afternoon for an order to have a commission take the testimony of Dr. Charles V. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, as to why Thaw was expelled from that institution in 1912. He said that the justice would grant the order tomorrow. Thaw, when he heard of the application, immediately wrote out a statement which he handed to newspapermen.

"This commission matter," he read, "simply shows that Cook is waging the war of the preparator, surrender. He has not been able to get anything new that dates within the past twenty years. He is starting on a fishing expedition. That's all it amounts to. It is absolutely untrue that Dr. Eliot called me to his office at mid-day or noon and asked me to leave the university at 3 p. m. What occurred I prefer not to say. I prefer to leave it to Dr. Eliot. I am quite willing to accept his statement."

## NEGRO CONVICT IS HELD TO CHARGE OF MURDER BY A CORONER'S JURY

Joliet, Ill., June 24.—The coroner's jury which conducted the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Edmund Allen, wife of the warden of the penitentiary, after long debate, decided tonight to hold Joseph Campbell, a negro convict, to the charge of murder.

A tacit doubt of Campbell's guilt was expressed in the verdict, however, which clearly stipulated that the charge against Campbell should not preclude suspicion against others and officials at the prison were directed to continue the quest into circumstances surrounding the fire in which Mrs. Allen lost her life Sunday morning.

## IS ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF SLAYING POSTMASTER

Paola, Kans., June 24.—Roscoe Hornbaker is not guilty of killing George McElheny, postmaster of Lonsburg, Kans., a jury decided late today. The postmaster was slain Oct. 4, 1912. Hornbaker, a rural mail carrier, was charged by Mrs. Maude McElheny, the widow, with having a strange power over her. The widow was the principal witness for the state. Hornbaker denied the story.

## 1,000 ARE GRADUATED FROM UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 24.—One thousand graduates received diplomas at the seventy-first annual commencement exercises of the University of Michigan today. Dr. William O. Thompson, president of Ohio State university, delivered the commencement day address. Dr. Arthur F. Fischer, of Hancock, Mich., was among those given the honorary degree of master of arts.

## BRITAIN TELLS HOW SEA TRADE IS DEALT WITH

London, in a Memorandum to the American Government, Asserts Every Effort Is Being Made to Minimize the Inconvenience to Commerce of Neutral Countries.

United States Citizens Have No Grounds for Complaint, It Is Declared—Principles Set Forth by President Wilson in Note of March 1 Are Not Yet Answered.

Washington, June 24.—Great Britain, in a memorandum transmitted to the United States, and made public here and in London tonight, recites at length its efforts to minimize inconvenience to neutral commerce resulting from the order-in-council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey, and asserts that American citizens have no just grounds for complaint on account of the treatment accorded their cargoes.

No attempt is made to answer the principles asserted in the American note of March 1, protesting against the order-in-council and insisting upon the right of neutrals to carry on legitimate commerce with each other and to trade in non-contraband with civilians in belligerent countries. In transmitting the memorandum, Ambassador Page said it was "merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

### U. S. PREPARING ANOTHER NOTE.

Another note to Great Britain is now in course of preparation at the state department and is expected to be dispatched as soon as the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare have been cleared up. While this communication probably will make reference to the latest memorandum, it is understood that the matter of enforcing the order-in-council will not be treated as relevant to the question at issue—whether there is any warrant in international law for the powers that Great Britain and her allies have assumed to exercise over the commerce of the world.

Arrangements for buying American cotton detained and for permitting the passage of goods bought in Germany by Americans before the date of the order-in-council are outlined and the promise made that consideration will be given to special cases of this kind in the future.

### BRITAIN FAVORED AMERICANS.

In its memorandum the foreign office emphasizes the "various special concessions made in favor of United States citizens," in setting forth that all British officials have acted in every case "with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing, in every case, such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with the subject, namely, to prevent vessels from carrying goods for, or coming from, the enemy's territory."

According to a summary of ships detained there are twenty-seven vessels, which cleared from the United States, now held in ports of the United Kingdom. Of these eight are said to be unloading cotton which Great Britain has agreed to purchase, seven will be allowed to depart as soon as items of their cargo placed in a prize court have been discharged and the other twelve—three of them American ships—are the subject of investigations not yet completed.

### "NO CAUSE FOR GRIEVANCE."

"His Majesty's government," the memorandum concludes, "are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of unavoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes or vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations, which may be made by the United States government in regard to particular cases, will always receive the most careful consideration and all the information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of the American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they, therefore, confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States government as enlightened by this memorandum."

### SUBMARINE WARFARE MAY BE MODIFIED

Berlin, via London, June 24, 9:55 p. m.—There are good prospects that the forthcoming German note to the United States will go a long way toward meeting the American government's wishes regarding Germany's conduct of submarine warfare and making passenger traffic on the high seas safe.

While it is stated that submarine action against hostile merchantmen will not and cannot be abandoned entirely, it is increasingly probable that the German note will embody some proposals to exempt ships employed wholly or principally in passenger traffic from submarine attack.

### WOULD SEARCH SHIPS FIRST.

Such ships, it is said, would, of course, be subject to stoppage and examination by submarines, in accordance with the practice in vogue prior to the present war, and to capture, if carrying contraband, but the regular rules of the prize law, particularly regarding the safety of passengers and crews, would be observed. It is hoped here that such a solution will satisfy the requirements of President Wilson's note. It is hoped and expected here among those who are working for a friendly settlement of the situation between Germany and the United States that the United States will see that such passenger ships are not used to transport ammunition and guns nor lend themselves to attacks upon submarines.

### W. J. BRYAN URGES ALL TO HELP KEEP PEACE

Commoner Asserts Nation's Honor Will Be Upheld, but Asks by What Methods.

New York, June 24.—William Jennings Bryan, addressing a meeting in Madison Square garden tonight under the auspices of "The Friends of Peace," an organization of various societies of American citizens, gave his definition of national honor and called upon his hearers to "cast your influence, not in favor of either side, but in favor of peace for the United States and against war with any of the belligerent nations." He reiterated his views regarding his proposal to submit all disputes to an international commission.

After Mr. Bryan spoke the meeting passed a resolution calling upon the government to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition. Mr. Bryan began by declaring his conviction that the people of this country would stand solidly behind the president in case of war. But whether we should engage in war, he said, is a question as to the nation's honor shall be maintained, but only a question as to what is national honor and what it requires. He defined national honor as a sentiment and sentiment as a definition of the greatest factors in human progress.

Mr. Bryan denounced the men who, he said, call upon this nation to take up arms. "These men," Mr. Bryan continued, "do not speak the mind or the conscience of the masses—they define national honor in terms that are preposterous. They do not represent either the interests or the purposes of the American people."

Former revenue man and distiller tried to defraud U. S., is charged.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 24.—Knox Booth, former chief of the government internal revenue district of Tennessee and Alabama, with headquarters at Nashville, John L. Casper, a Kansas City distiller, and ten other men were indicted this afternoon in connection with an alleged conspiracy to defraud the government by illegal operation of distilleries. Casper, according to government officials, is the alleged head of a "moonshine" ring, by whose operations the government lost huge sums of money during the last ten years.

Aeroplane are possible weapon against submarines.

London, June 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—That aeroplanes can be effectively employed against submarines is the opinion of L. Blin Desbordes, who is regarded here as an authority on aeronautical engineering. He has evolved a plan by which he contends, German submarine warfare against British commerce can be checked. "Put in a nutshell my scheme is as follows," he writes in the *Syren* and *Shipping*. "To have at selected places along the coast of Great Britain, and Ireland a number of small but highly efficient aerial squadrons whose duty would be either closely to scrutinize the area comprised between the coast and a line some 150 miles from it, or, in special cases, to act as a convoy to liners or cargo steamers."

"If the sea area defined above were rendered a danger zone for the enemy's submarines to enter, and if the enemy were made to realize that within that zone their submarines ran a greater risk than the merchant vessels they were out to attack, then it would follow that the submarine blockade would be rendered ineffectual."

"It would of course be argued that if the enemy's submarines were prevented from operating within 150 miles of our coast they could still carry their operations beyond that limit. This argument would, in theory, be correct, but it should be noted that all German submarine attacks on British vessels have been carried out within sight of the British coast and inside the 150 mile limit, which is well within the range of aeroplanes in most weather conditions."

To meet the double difficulty of hitting a moving submarine and of the possible harmless explosion of bombs by their impact against the water Mr. Desbordes holds that aeroplanes intended to tackle submarines must be specially armed.

"That special armament," he says, "must consist of a number of efficient anti-submarine bombs capable of surmounting the two preceding difficulties. In other words, an anti-submarine air bomb, must damage the submarine, whether it actually strikes the vessel or not, provided it falls within twenty yards of the craft, and it must not explode on impact with the water."

## PRESIDENT SEES BUT LITTLE HOPE FOR EARLY PEACE

After Learning from Colonel E. M. House, His Unofficial Envoy to Europe, Attitudes of the Belligerents Toward Mediation, Mr. Wilson Fears Prolonged War.

Terms Public of Each Nation Demands Clearly Preclude End of Hostilities Soon—While Good Offices Have Not Been Offered, United States Is Willing to Help

New York, June 24.—President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe. Today Colonel E. M. House, his close friend and unofficial envoy to Europe, gave the president the result of his sojourn of several months in the principal capitals of Europe, where he talked intimately with responsible officials of the German, British and French governments.

The president has been guided largely by what Colonel House has reported to him by cable and letters in handling the delicate question of renewing the efforts of the United States to bring about a general acceptance of mediation. Mr. Wilson himself said last Tuesday to the Washington correspondents that no new tenders of good offices had been made to any of the warring powers, but that all foreign governments well understood the willingness of the United States to be of any service in any way possible to pave the way for an approach to peace.

### TERMS THE MAIN OBSTACLE.

One fundamental thing the president has learned, which has affected the efforts of the United States to make peace, is the unpreparedness of public opinion in some of the belligerent countries as to terms, which they fear their adversaries might advance or that are already discussed.

Colonel House observed that public opinion in some countries was most insistent on terms which the governments of those countries already had learned in various ways would not be acceptable to their opponents. In all countries he found that there had developed among the masses a desire for a settlement that would be commensurate with the sacrifice in blood and treasure that has been made by the people. If left to the diplomats in Europe alone a return to the territorial status quo would perhaps not be difficult, some of the information indicated.

### GERMANY WANTS COLONIES.

In Germany it seemed that the object of a large and influential party was to prepare public opinion for a realization of the idea that Germany's best interests lie in colonial expansion and the incidental development of over-seas commerce, rather than in territorial extension in Europe proper.

In a golf game today the president was victorious over Gordon Auchenshous, son-in-law of Colonel House. President Wilson was in good form. His first drive went 100 yards and cleared a troublesome bunker. Boddie Boyd, the best caddy at the club, was chosen to accompany the president.

### RAILROAD WORKERS ON THREE SYSTEMS AGREE TO END STRIKE

Mt. Vernon, Ill., June 24.—The forty-four month strike of shopmen of the Harriman system, Illinois Central and Pere Marquette railroad lines officially has been declared at an end and at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 25, by the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. Announcement of the termination of the strike, which originally affected thirty thousand men, is made in a circular letter received by union officials here. All unions concerned have ratified the action, it was said here, except the boiler-makers and blacksmiths. The terms of the settlement are not mentioned.

### HOUSTON NEW PRESIDENT OF ADVERTISING CLUBS

Chicago, June 24.—Herbert S. Houston, of New York, was elected president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at the closing-day session of the sixteenth annual convention.

Hindus venerate the common marigold and frequently adorn their idols with wreaths of its golden flowers.

### WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 24.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan: Fair Friday and Saturday; Warmer Friday.

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THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

In the opinion of the New York Times Mr. Bryan's agitation "as a peace movement is disappearing already."

More and more, the Times believes, the political motives that actuate the late and lightly mourned secretary of state stand revealed.

"The two men and the things they stand for are so different that it is hard to find a way of lumping them together, but they must be lumped together, because it is still too early to know which idea will be dominant in the Republican party in 1916, Roosevelt's or Taft's, and a prudent issue-maker must be ready for any contingency.

"The danger which concerns this country is the one that factional strife can be supported in Mexico for so long a period that under the terms that the President has laid down it will be necessary for the United States to enter on some definite course of interference.

"What Mr. Bryan started out to do might be unfair for anybody but a mind-reader to try to say. What he is doing, and will do more and more as time goes on, is plain to anybody.

WILL BE FRUITLESS.

From Cleveland is reported an organized effort on the part of the German-Americans and the Austrian-Americans to stop the sale of munitions of war in this country.

Here is proposed agitation of a question that the American people has settled once and for all. There has been no substantial protest against these exports, and what there has been of protest has come largely from German and Austrian-Americans and from a small group of non-hyphenated Americans.

The explanation of the prevailing attitude lies in no small part in a realization that whereas in the light of national precedent, international principles and even German practice the sale of munitions is not an unusual act, refusal to sell would be a practical violation of neutrality that would weigh most heavily against the allies, and that would invite serious and entirely warranted reprisals.

Another reason why our sales of munitions has caused so little criticism, except in the particular quarters referred to, is found in the fact that American sympathy generally goes out to the allies. It is desired that we preserve a correct neutrality as a nation, but we believe the allies are fighting for

representative institutions, and for the right of peoples to follow their own bent and to develop in their own way. We instinctively believe that the world will be a better place to live in for their victory, and would be a much sadder place to live in if they were defeated.

And the Germans know that we believe these things. That's why we are not loved in Germany. Germany has more cause for disliking us than the fact that we are selling munitions. The German and Austrian-Americans propose a fruitless agitation, because it is one that will deal with a question that we have already disposed of. And it has been settled not without understanding of the serious consequences that may be involved.

CARRANZA'S PROGRAM.

General Carranza proposes to secure peace by fighting for it rather than by compromise. Under no circumstances, he informs the Washington government, will he respond to the overtures of Villa to compose the difficulties of the Constitutional factions on a government that can be supported by both. He proposes to establish the supremacy of his particular faction by military operations.

Unless Carranza can be persuaded by his advisers to modify this high and mighty attitude, Mexico promises to become not only a vexing, but an acute, problem for the United States. President Wilson has announced that unless the Mexicans unite to support some government capable of restoring order, feeding the Mexican people and safeguarding not only Americans, but other foreigners as well, it will be necessary for the United States to interest itself in the intolerable situation. And while the nature of the interest to be taken by the United States has not been clearly defined, it is plain that in the last analysis it cannot be other than one thing, intervention, by armed men if necessary.

In the field the Carranza forces have of late met with a measure of success that has been surprising in view of the general impression that Villa was head and shoulders above the other Mexican military leaders in appreciation of the nature of military problems and ability to inspire a motley army with confidence in its own strength. What the reasons are for Villa's failure to live up to his reputation is a thing not clear to Americans, whose knowledge of the Mexican situation is, after all, hazy. But it is a failure that may have momentous consequences. It has prevented so far the accession to power of any dominant figure. Villa has fared but poorly in the field of late, but he has not been driven from the field. How long he may continue the struggle, and what complications may arise in other quarters, only time can show.

The danger which concerns this country is the one that factional strife can be supported in Mexico for so long a period that under the terms that the President has laid down it will be necessary for the United States to enter on some definite course of interference. Washington is no longer as idealistic in its views regarding Mexico as it was two years ago. Neither is the country, which is prone to forget how large a measure of approval it gave to the President's proposal not to recognize Huerta. But both Washington and the country have come to see that we cannot be too particular on the score of Mexican presidents. If with our present knowledge we were to have opportunity to pass again on Huerta's title, it may be that we would say let Huerta be president, and go long, for all of us, rather than go through with what we have gone through with since we forced him from office.

How the Mexican problem is finally going to be worked out is something the future holds in obscurity, but we are beginning to see that the application of our ideals to our attitude with regard to it may have consequences entirely different than we could anticipate. If we are to keep out of Mexico, obviously we cannot be too particular about the character of the government that establishes order there, but must hope that the Mexicans will muddle through in their own way, and in the course of time be prepared for better things than they have yet had. If we are to insist on the application of our ideals in the conduct of the internal affairs of the republic, it appears that we must be prepared to go in.

The Rt. Rev. C. P. Anderson, bishop of Chicago, at St. Paul's Wednesday evening delivered an admirably sound and constructive address that a matter of five to ten years ago would have been termed socialistic by many of our backward looking men.

Nine companies of the Colorado militia have been wiped out because of deficiencies that caused them to fall below the federal requirements. There is a

somewhat general opinion that it would be a good thing if the entire Colorado organization might be wiped out, so that it could be given an entirely new and clean start. An entire break with some of the memories that are held of it should be most advantageous in contributing to its worthy future.

Perhaps the first lot of questions that will be aimed at the new farming expert will be how to counteract the effects of the rainiest and most backward season that the "oldest inhabitant" can call to mind.

Mr. Lansing, it is asserted, is not a politician. This can be taken to mean that he will waste no time for major matters hunting for soft places for "deserving Democrats."

STATE PRESS

Most of the losses to any one of the warring nations are figured, you will notice, by some statistician of another country.—Detroit News.

Considering all the letters Mr. Wilson has to write, a box of note paper would seem an appropriate birthday present.—Jackson Citizen-Press.

Governor Ferris is reported to have read Bryan out of the party. Considering William's colossal nerve, you might be safe in saying that it "can't be did."—Lansing Journal.

The Bryans are going to Florida. Not wishing any harm to anybody, we hope that communication will be interrupted for a while as soon as they get there.—Pontiac Press-Gazette.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler suggests that the public schools be kept open during the summer. Thus far we haven't heard any loud cheers from the small boys in Flint.—Flint Journal.

A Kansas wife who accused her husband of paying attention to 19 other women has withdrawn her divorce suit. She has concluded possibly that he is a pretty good fellow after all.—Detroit Times.

Bryan's numerous statements resigning demonstrate at least that it was not physical incapacity which made it necessary for Wilson to do the bulk of the correspondence of the state department.—Jackson Patriot.

Life, the humorously weekly, diagnoses the delight of the country over Wilson's note to Germany as coming from the fear of everyone that he wouldn't say it. As a matter of fact he didn't say it until three or four days of "thinking" in his study had brought to him a sense of what the country wanted him to say. It is the country, not Wilson, that really drafted that note.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

TIMELY QUIPS

Gene. Another industry that the automobile has killed is that of the old-fashioned horse thief.—Chicago News.

Right. Perhaps Portugal was right, after all in deciding that the cheapest kind of fighting is that which begins and ends at home.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Decidedly. A Salt Lake preacher says the war was caused by too much joy-seeking. If that was it the result must be decidedly disappointing.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Tough. But even with a per capita wealth of \$1,965 in this country, some of us are going to have a pretty tough time getting through a vacation fund.—Indianapolis News.

Speedy. No, nothing is the matter with Kansas. A sign on the main street of one of its towns reads: "Speed limit, 100 miles an hour. Do your darnedest."—Cleveland Leader.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Question of Political Casuists. Does the withdrawal of Mr. Bryan from the Democratic administration withdraw from the Democratic national platform the resolution in favor of a single term for the president, the resolution declaring that the Democratic party is against the re-election of any president? Mr. Bryan is supposed to have put that resolution into the platform. Nobody else at Baltimore knew much about its genesis and introduction into the party's code of principles.

Henry Ford's New Undertaking. If Henry Ford of Detroit turns out at his factory a simple tractor to be sold, as he promises, for \$200 or less, should come near revolutionizing agriculture in this country within the next few years. A machine suited to the needs of the small farmer, that can be used for general hauling, plowing, and harvesting, offers prospects of economies incalculable in extent. It will both cheapen and increase production on the average farm, where the cost of labor and of horse-flesh is a serious item of expense.

At the present time the motor tractor, steam or gasoline, as applied to agriculture, is adapted only to farming on a large scale. It can be used to advantage in the great wheat fields of the Northwest in plowing, reaping and threshing, but its cost and its size render it impracticable for the small holder. A small, cheap tractor will serve thousands of farmers where the huge machine of the present day, by its own

limitations, serves only a few individuals under fixed conditions. Such a tractor as Mr. Ford proposes to manufacture should serve all the purposes on the farm of a general motor in pumping, sawing, grinding grain and cutting feed. The first cost will be less than that of a good horse and the maintenance will be much less, especially when measured by its productive powers. In the mechanics of farming a new farm implement meeting so universal a need is likely to take its place with the influence it exercises upon agriculture and farming life.—New York World.

Abuse of the Flag. Serious charges of abuse by the allies of the American flag have been made to the state department at Washington. If these abuses exist they must be checked not only in justice to other belligerents, but particularly in justice to the neutrality of the American people.

If the Stars and Stripes should be used as an ambush by combatants, then the Stars and Stripes obviously ceases to provide proper security in instances where it shall be legitimately used to denote the American citizenship and American property.

For any combatant to borrow our flag as a ruse in the thick of strife is international larceny. If this practice be indiscriminately perpetrated, it is obviously but a short step to a condition in which the appearance of the American flag within any war zone will primarily raise an element of doubt instead of the element of absolute sanctity and security for which it must stand in every clime and under every sun.

The abuse of the American flag by any belligerent in possession of the American flag within any war zone will primarily raise an element of doubt instead of the element of absolute sanctity and security for which it must stand in every clime and under every sun.

Serbia Still Undaunted. Whatever else they may be, the Serbians are a sturdy, persistent race. One would imagine that after all the strain of the two Balkan wars, after the severe fighting with Austria-Hungary, after the frightful ravages of typhus fever and cholera, they would be content to snatch any moment of rest from turmoil and struggle that might fall their way. But such is not the case.

Grand Rapids. According to gossip in financial circles in this city, the Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Co. may be one of the bidders for the Pere Marquette railroad, or portions of it, when it is sold under mortgage foreclosure in the fall.

Lower State Notes. EAST LANSING—Robert A. Baldwin, head of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural college, has received notice from the state board of agricultural that hereafter he is to be a member of the faculty.

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the little town where she was staying, accepted an invitation to address the congregation of a negro church, and, as the family Mrs. Rogers was visiting were neighbors of the family the preacher was visiting, they all went together. The pastor of the church introduced the visiting clergyman with a high-toned panegyric upon his ability and attainments in general, and closed his remarks with this unparalleled tribute:

The Spinster's Hint. A maiden well advanced in years used to wait every morning for the postman, a bachelor of about her age, and ask him if there were not a letter for her. Several weeks passed thus, but the long-awaited letter did not arrive. Finally, one morning the postman said to her:

"Well, tomorrow you shall get your letter if I have to write it myself." "That's right; do it," replied the old maid. "I shall be delighted to accept it." "Well," said the postman, smiling, "what do you want me to write—a business letter or a love letter?" "If you mean business, please write a love letter!" was her blushing reply.—London Scraps.

Purity of the Law. At Bodmin assizes once, a barrister, pleading, was interrupted by the judge: "Mr. Carter, you are wasting the time of the court."

"Time of the court?" retorted the truculent veteran, glaring fiercely at the bench. "Your lordship means—your lordship's dinner?" The judge threw up his hands in despair, and Carter continued his harangue in peace.

The same reputable advocate was on another occasion defending a man charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. "False pretenses," said he, with fine scorn. "Why, we all make them every day, barristers and solicitors and judges—the whole lot of us. Talk about the purity of the judicial emine!" Here he pointed deviously to the learned judge, who sat cowering on the bench. "Why, it's only rabbit skin!"

Shouts of laughter greeted this irreverent statement, which investigation would probably show to be literally true.—London Tit-Bits.

LOWER STATE NOTES. EAST LANSING—Robert A. Baldwin, head of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural college, has received notice from the state board of agricultural that hereafter he is to be a member of the faculty.

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to, to apply the rule against the principle, to regard retainers rather than allegiance to justice." LANSING—I am more than pleased with the action of the governor of Georgia in the Leo M. Frank case. He did exactly right. This was the moment made by Governor Ferris when he asked his opinion regarding the issue. Spunking further of the Georgia situation, Governor Ferris said: "I do not believe that the decision made means the political death of the Georgia governor. The citizens of the southern state are in my opinion too broad-minded to allow this incident to place the governor in danger of being killed politically speaking."

SAGINAW—Rumors are current that Saginaw has a poisoning case. Just how far the police have progressed in unravelling the mystery is unknown, but Chief of Police Kain admits that two people are "detained" at headquarters, but, acting under the orders of prosecuting Attorney B. A. Vincent, he refuses to give out any information. Mr. Vincent is out of the city attending a class reunion at the University of Michigan. According to the gossip, a young man died under peculiar circumstances at one of the hospitals. The boy was removed to a morgue, where it is said that a post mortem was performed.

LANSING—A special agent of the United States bureau of Indian affairs has asked Governor Ferris to appoint a special prosecutor for Baraga county to investigate violations of the law which prohibits the sale of liquor to Indians.

Governor Ferris, by the advice of the attorney-general, has requested the government to file affidavits specifying instances of violations. When these are received the attorney-general will send a special investigator from his own office to Baraga. Upon a report of this investigator will depend the appointment of a special prosecutor. The first complaint came early last week in a telegram from Special Agent Johnson, who was at L'Anse. Hubert A. Brennan is the prosecuting attorney of Baraga county.

LANSING—Charging that the resignations of Tax Commissioners Kenney and Horton and their reappointment by Gov. Ferris, was a gross outrage, committed at by themselves and Governor Ferris, a plan to evade the constitution, the board of state auditors, through Attorney-General Fellows, filed answer to the mandamus action against it in the supreme court. The answer openly charges that the entire action was one by which the two commissioners hoped to boost their own salaries and says that the raises are unconstitutional. The answer "respectively insists that the effect of said provision prohibiting such increase cannot be evaded by such course of procedure as is shown by the allegations of the petition, and have been followed and observed by the relators in this case. The resignation and reappointment constituted a mere subterfuge by which it was sought to evade the fundamental law of this state; that said resignation was presented to the governor of this state upon the express understanding that relators would be at once reappointed for the rest of the term from which they would resign; and that said reappointment was made in pursuance of and in accordance with such understanding."

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Classified Want Directory

WANTED

WANTED—Piano. Phone 232 and give cash figure. 6-22-15

WANTED—An experienced grocer clerk, able to speak fluent Finnish and Austrian. Answer by mail, giving details of experience and list of references. Address Box 12, Munising, Mich. 6-22-15

WANTED—A cook. Mrs. Austin Farrell, 521 E. Arch St. 6-15-15

FOR RENT—Six pleasant rooms, upstairs, to rent. All modern conveniences. Inquire 321 Bluff street. 6-24-15

FOR RENT—Two apartments on the second floor of the Coles block, corner Third and Bluff streets. The corner apartment has one very large room and two small ones, nicely decorated for lodge purposes, but would be very desirable for business use. Marquette County Savings Bank, or Charles T. Geill. 3-4-15

FOR RENT—Five-room house, 1710 Flushing Ave., light and water. Enquire at Jos. Zalk's store. 6-14-15

FOR RENT—Store and meat market, corner of Center St. and Presque Isle Ave.; living rooms upstairs; light water, sewer, barn and big yard. Enquire at Jos. Zalk's store. 6-14-15

FOR RENT—Six-room house, electric lights, heat, 136 W. Hewitt Ave. W. S. Hill, Nester block. (3-15-15)

FOR SALE

CABBAGE PLANTS—We have for sale some very fine Holland and Danish cabbage plants; price \$1.25 per thousand, cash or money order with order. Address Wm. Larsen Canning Co., Green Bay, Wis. 6-24-15

FOR SALE—Moving Picture Show at Calumet, Mich. For particulars address P. O. Box 354, Escanaba, Mich. 6-24-15

FOR SALE—An one, beautiful walnut sideboard and a book case. Mrs. A. E. Taylor, 146 W. Hewitt avenue. (3-31-15)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

MUNISING, MARQUETTE & SOUTHEASTERN AND LAKE SUPERIOR & ISHPEMING RAILWAYS.

WEEK DAYS. MARQUETTE AND PRINCETON. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Princeton. 5:30 pm Princeton, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Princeton, 9:25 am Marquette.

SUNDAYS. Marquette and Princeton. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Princeton. 5:30 pm Princeton, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Princeton, 9:25 am Marquette.

WEEK DAYS. MARQUETTE AND MUNISING. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Munising. 5:30 pm Munising, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Munising, 9:25 am Marquette.

SUNDAYS. Marquette and Munising. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Munising. 5:30 pm Munising, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Munising, 9:25 am Marquette.

WEEK DAYS. MARQUETTE AND BIG BAY. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Big Bay. 5:30 pm Big Bay, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Big Bay, 9:25 am Marquette.

SUNDAYS. Marquette and Big Bay. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Big Bay. 5:30 pm Big Bay, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Big Bay, 9:25 am Marquette.

WEEK DAYS. MARQUETTE AND BIRCH. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Birch. 5:30 pm Birch, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Birch, 9:25 am Marquette.

SUNDAYS. Marquette and Birch. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Birch. 5:30 pm Birch, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Birch, 9:25 am Marquette.

WEEK DAYS. MARQUETTE AND ISHPEMING. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am IshpeMING. 5:30 pm IshpeMING, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm IshpeMING, 9:25 am Marquette.

SUNDAYS. Marquette and IshpeMING. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am IshpeMING. 5:30 pm IshpeMING, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm IshpeMING, 9:25 am Marquette.

WEEK DAYS. MARQUETTE AND LITTLE LAKE. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Little Lake. 5:30 pm Little Lake, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Little Lake, 9:25 am Marquette.

SUNDAYS. Marquette and Little Lake. Leave—8:45 am Marquette, 9:55 am Little Lake. 5:30 pm Little Lake, 6:40 am Marquette. 8:15 pm Little Lake, 9:25 am Marquette.



NOT IN THE BOOK.

Telephone girls are forbidden to "answer back" in no matter how abusive a subscriber may be. Sometimes they get around these hard conditions in a very clever way. For instance, in Kansas City the other day, the subscriber after vainly trying for ten minutes to get the number he had asked for shouted: "What the deuce is the matter with you telephone girls, anyhow—are you all crazy?"

# Copper Country

## U. S. SHIP YANTIC GOING TO MARQUETTE

Hancock Naval Reserves to Participate in the Queen City's Nation's Day Celebration.

Orders have been issued to Lieutenant Hecker, of the First Division of the Second Battalion, Michigan Naval Brigade, to have his men in readiness for the annual Fourth of July cruise in the training ship Yantic. The ship will leave Hancock the evening of July 3 and proceed to Marquette, where anchor will be dropped for two days. It is likely that the Marquette division will go aboard the ship the day of its arrival in the Queen City harbor. Whether the Marquette reserve will be taken for a short cruise has not been determined. The Traverse City division, the third division in the Second Battalion, will not participate in this summer's cruise. Invitations received from Secretary John D. Mangum, of the executive committee of Marquette's homecoming celebration, ask the reserve to participate in the Queen City's exercises July 5, when Nation's Day will be celebrated. Tentative plans provide for an exhibition drill in Marquette, in which the Hancock and Marquette divisions will participate. Fifty seamen will be taken from Hancock. Notice to prepare for the cruise came as a surprise to the men, as it had been intimated there would be no cruise over the Fourth this summer. The Yantic was taken to the Portage Coal & Dock Storage in Ripley yesterday morning to coal up for the cruise. The ship will likely remain in Marquette until late Monday evening, when it will weigh anchor and proceed to Hancock, arriving there early the morning of July 6.

### Master Nautical Language.

Through frequent visits abroad the training ship members of the reserve are becoming proficient in the use of nautical language. No more do the men in blue refer to the chaplain as the "Sky Pilot." He is known as the "Fire Escape." There are no more main braces to "splice" and, moreover, nothing to splice them with. So the phrase has fallen into disuse. And as there are no more sail to "jam" their way into the wind, the term "wind jammer" has been transferred to the higher.

The medical corps is referred to as "pills." The engineer's force is known as the "black gang," and sometimes as the "underground savages." The coal storage plant is designated as the "morgue," and the meal penant, which is hoisted on all ships, is jokingly referred to as "the deserters' reel."

Beans are known as "Boston cherries," and the sacred oil which makes the "underground savages" is hailed as the "Massachusetts Nightingale." The reserve that will ask his mate to pass him the "sea dust" will expect the salt cellar. The wireless operator will answer to the name of "spark," ship fitters to the name of "Riveters" and the electrician to the name of "dynamo huster."

### TO IRONWOOD CONVENTION.

McKinley Temple of Honor Team to Exemplify Work Sunday.

The degree team of McKinley Temple of Honor of Trumountain will leave tomorrow afternoon for Ironwood, to exemplify the degrees in a convention of the order that is taking place in that city. The team will be the work team of the day and will return to Trumountain Monday morning. It is composed of Thomas Kemp, captain; Sidney Francis, George Ingram, George May, Peter Bickham, Cleve Trenggning, John Tredder, John Nichols, Charles Allen, Charles Edwards, Jesse Chapman, William Cole, Leonard Hampton, George. There are but two degree teams of the Temple of Honor in the upper peninsula, at Trumountain and Quincy. These teams do all the degree of work for all the temples of the region and both have excellent reputations.

Only 3.4 per cent of the surface of Norway is cultivated.

## HOLD CELEBRATION AT LAKE LINDEN

Weather Man Good to St. Jean Baptiste Society—A Joyous Time the Result.

Two thousand French people of the copper country congregated in Lake Linden yesterday for the annual observance of St. John's Day. Fair skies upset early morning lamentations that "it was surely going to rain" and spoil the outdoor exercises. The Calumet and Portage Lake societies arrived in a special train over the Mineral Range accompanied by the Quincy and Calumet & Hecla bands. The steamer Plover brought three hundred excursionists from Baraga county. At Lake Linden the visitors were escorted by the French Canadian Knights of Honor and the Lake Linden St. Jean Baptiste society to St. Joseph's church to attend a high mass in which a dozen priests officiated. Rev. Father Paquette, of Marquette, preached the sermon and Rev. Father Raymond of Lake Linden was the celebrant.

At the conclusion of the service the societies marched to California Park, led by the officers and speakers of the day. In the parade rode two children representing St. John and Jacques Cartier. Following closely was an automobile carrying little girls dressed in white singing "America" and "Vive la Canadienne." At times the marchers chanted.

Lake Linden business houses had declared a half holiday, and at noon the stores were locked for the remainder of the day. A sumptuous dinner was served at California Park and the St. Joseph's parish. This was one of the joyous features of the day. The great number of diners were given excellent service.

Mayor A. F. Heikkinen welcomed the French societies to Lake Linden in a short address. Justice Emil F. Quinn responded. A letter from Judge O'Brien, expressing regret that he could not accept the invitation to be present and address the gathering was read. Congressman W. Frank James of Hancock was the English speaker of the day. Addresses were made by Mayor Quinn, Charles O. Oliver, Louis N. Legris, John B. Clouthier, P. E. Maynard, L. S. Chabot and Frank O. Mayotte.

There was a baseball game in the afternoon between the Lake Linden Hustlers and an ex-league team, and last evening the celebration came to an end with a comedy and a comedy drama in St. Joseph's Hall. The entertainment was attended by a capacity house.

### ENTERTAIN FOR MISS BOWLING.

Number of Affairs This Week in Anticipation of Wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Brodin of Detroit, Miss Marie D'Autremont of Duluth and Claude Mulkey of Detroit arrived in Houghton Wednesday to be present June 24 at the wedding of Miss Dorothy Sheldon Bowling and Albert Mendelsohn.

A number of affairs in Miss Bowling's honor will engage the attention of Houghton society during the time intervening before the ceremony. Last evening at the home of Mrs. B. T. Barry, one of the bride-elect, will be hostess at the rehearsal dinner at her home in East Houghton.

### INFIRMARY INMATE DIES.

William Oliver, for a number of years keeper of a boarding house at the Quincy, died Wednesday morning at the county infirmary, where he had been an inmate for the last three years. He was seventy-eight years of age. He had no relatives in the copper country, but is believed to have been in Ishpeming and Norway, Mich. The remains will be interred today at Forest Hill cemetery, beside the grave of Mrs. Oliver, who died

## DULLNESS OF COPPER COUNTRY.

Nothing Doing for Sheriff's Force or the Police Reporters.

These are dull times in Houghton county from some points of view, from the point of view of Sheriff Cruise and the police reporter, for the past few days there were just twenty-three men in the county jail yesterday, and of these not more than half a dozen are held for anything like serious offenses. This is the smallest number of men confined since the early days of the strike of 1913. Even yet some of the inmates are there for strike offenses, but they are few.

Sheriff Cruise believes that there is a steady improvement in the manners of the population of Houghton county. He points with something of pride to the record of the workers of the Calumet & Hecla, following the distribution of the recent big bonus. It was natural to expect there would be some celebrating and also that as a result of this exuberance some men would go a little too far and transgress the laws, unintentionally, but the less a transgression. This expectation was not realized. There were no arrests following the celebration. There was something of a celebration, some of the men displaying their joy by slipping from the flowing bowl. But they kept themselves within bounds and the returns received by the sheriff say that none of the employees failed to turn up for work Monday morning, following the distribution of the bonus.

There is an era of industrial peace, personal good conduct, right living and habits of saving in the copper country. These things make for dull days from the point of view of sheriffs and police officers, but they are not kicking. They are even selfish enough to be grateful to such conditions for making their work easier.

### FIRST GRANGE MEETING.

Important Meeting of Houghton County Farmers This Afternoon.

The first annual gathering of the Houghton County Pomona Grange is to take place in Houghton this afternoon, at the Amphidrome, and it should be an event of interest to businessmen, to citizens generally who are not interested in farming. They are not interested in farming.

The Grange is a unique organization. It is a fraternal gathering of agriculturists, its purpose being to educate the farmer to better farming methods and also to enliven the social aspect of the farming community. For this latter reason there are numerous granges in every county, eight in Houghton county. They are organized small groups of farmers and they have the county and state granges back of them when they are working for their common benefit, when they have problems to be solved.

Annually, or oftener if required, the state grange sends out speakers who instruct the farmers and their wives in matters of their daily lives. The grange meetings always are combinations of business and social activities. The grange today for this reason offers a varied program. Mrs. Dora H. Stockman of Lansing, state lecturer, will be present to deliver an address on "The Mission of the Grange." Hon. A. D. Edwards will talk on grange legislation, John C. Stone, secretary of the Houghton County Farm bureau, will talk on farm efficiency methods and John A. Doelle, superintendent of schools, will talk on the relations between the school and the grange. An interesting music program will be offered, with numbers by Miss May and Roy Kendall, Miss Anna Teeley, Miss Marion Leblin, Miss Olive Benson, Miss Charity Warrington and the little Misses Angool and Nabeela Brady.

### JACK IS THE KING, YO HO.

Submarine Sailors Haven't Anything on These "Sky Pilots."

It is doubtful if the sailors of submarines have anything on Phil Lawson of Gloucester, Mass., who is at present engaged in an unique business in Houghton county. They are steep-jacks and they have been putting up flag poles and running halyards through the blocks of existing poles in various parts of the district. It is recalled that at the strike investigation one imported miner asserted that this was his first essay at mining. He had been a structural steel worker and did not like his job, because it was too high in the air and he wanted to get as far away from it as possible. So he took a job a mile underground in the Red Jacket shaft, where he liked it very well.

Hanson and Lawson probably would be seasick if they took such a job. They like altitude. Both men are old sailors and they alternate on their climbing contracts. Lawson yesterday morning drove a halyard through the block on the pole on the Amphidrome minaret and he said it was one of the most difficult jobs he ever tackled.

The Amphidrome pole is not much longer than a walking stick for Manager McNamara, but it is inserted in the apex of a small tower and the steep-jack has to keep on climbing once he starts up the tower, because there is no space at the base of the pole on which to rest his feet for a few minutes.

Lawson and Hanson have worked on a dozen elevated structures in the copper country since their arrival, painting flag poles, renewing halyards, putting in new poles. They travel the entire United States in this work and have been so successful that naturally they are a little set up about it.

### HOUGHTON STREET IMPROVEMENT

Superintendent Gibson Trades Pavement for Curb and Gutter.

If the residents of any one block on any street in Houghton want their block of street paved all they have to do is to give some concrete firm the job of putting in curb and gutter. Superintendent Gibson of the public works department will come right along and put in a macadam pavement. It makes this statement, out probably would qualify it a little.

It may be that if the residents of an isolated block wanted the work done the superintendent would demur till such time as a bigger section of street would be willing to co-operate. But the

## COMMERCIAL CLUB BANQUET.

References to Some of the Interesting Speeches of Tuesday Night.

The quality of the oratory heard at the Commercial Club Commercial club banquet Tuesday night was high. Much of the discussion affected the upper peninsula as a whole and the meeting might have been one of the Upper Peninsula-Development bureau.

Rev. Father James Miller of Dollar Bay was the first speaker. He said that "Dollar Bay" was not a subject and launched into a panegyric of that little burg—"where is manufactured the finest brand of copper and the most beautiful copper wire on God's green earth"—that will linger in the copper country memory of a classic.

### Gifts to Retiring Officials.

One of the pleasantest social gatherings in the history of Trumountain, though its pleasure was tinged with regret, was the meeting at the Trumountain M. E. church Wednesday night as a testimonial to Captain Richard Bowen, superintendent, and Captain Richard Martin of No. 4 shaft, who have resigned and will leave the location July 1.

Captain Bowen and Captain Martin and their families have lived at Trumountain fifteen years, almost since the actual beginning of operations at the mine. They won and held the respect of all their subordinates, as well as the confidence of the men. Just a few days ago they announced their intention to resign the little community was shocked. They intend to live in lower Michigan, Captain Bowen at Detroit and Captain Martin on a farm near Holly. A spontaneous movement to give expression to their regret was at once started. With the congregation of the Trumountain M. E. church taking the lead. Everyone was given an opportunity to contribute to the testimonial and the response was general and generous.

At the meeting of the church Wednesday night Rev. R. H. Prouse, on behalf of the people of Trumountain, presented a mahogany chest of silver to each of the retiring officials and their wives. The recipients responded feelingly. Previously to the presentation there had been a program, with musical numbers contributed by some of the best South range talent. John M. Wagner, purchasing agent for the Copper Range Consolidated, former clerk at the mine, delivered an address in which he voiced the regret of the company at losing the services of these valued employees. B. D. Nestzel, clerk of the mine, and T. E. Mitchell and Mrs. T. E. Mitchell of Houghton, former Trumountain residents, also made addresses to the same tenor. A luncheon closed the meeting.

Wilfred Holman acted as chairman and the meeting was attended by a crowd that packed the church. No more popular people that the recipients of this testimonial are numbered among the people of the South range town and the regret expressed is genuine and heartfelt.

No announcements has as yet been made of the successors to the retiring officials.

### STRIVING FOR EFFICIENCY.

Smith-Byers-Sparks Company Hopes to Keep 100 Men at Work.

The Smith-Byers-Sparks company, Houghton's leading public works contractor, yesterday obtained the contract for the construction of a mile of railroad spur from the Mineral Range tracks at Swedeton near Hancock to the location of a new dynamite magazine on the Quincy property. The work will be begun Monday.

The company expects that the contract for the construction of a similar spur for the local and the construction that road with the new stamp mill, will be completed in time to take the force there employed directly to this new Atlas work. The company there has one hundred men employed and it hopes to retain this force intact throughout the local and the construction of Quincy road north from Phoenix to the upper peninsula is good, and this strengthens the hope that an efficient trained force can be maintained.

The company has the greater part of its force engaged on the Quincy county road north from Phoenix to the point, and from this force will take the nucleus of the workers who will begin about July 1 the construction of a county highway in Iron county from its field to Sagola. There are other contracts now under bid and the company, according to B. E. Sparks, one of the members, looks for an active and prosperous year.

### PREPARE FOR TAG DAY.

Girls Working in Interest of Good Will Farm Will Be Out Tomorrow.

The annual tag day for the benefit of Good Will Farm is to take place tomorrow. The girls who are to sell tags will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. J. Uren, Houghton, to receive their tag boxes and tags and instructions.

The Houghton headquarters tomorrow will be at Oreston's store, where a committee of women will serve tea and sandwiches during the day to the workers.

A string of pearl beads will be given the girl with the largest receipts in Houghton, as well as in Hancock. Equally attractive prizes will be offered in other towns.

### WHY MEN EAT MORE.

That men eat 5 or 6 per cent more than women—not because they are gluttons, but because they actually require that much more nourishment—appears as a result of an investigation made in the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institute at Washington by Francis G. Benedict and L. E. Eames, says the Literary Digest. The reason for the discrepancy seems to be that women have a smaller proportion of active tissue than men of the same weight and more inactive material, such as fat. The investigation disclosed that the average woman generates only 1,355 heat units in the twenty-four hours, as against 1,685 produced by a man, or about 2 per cent more. The latter per pound of body weight. When groups were compared, after careful selection of individuals of nearly the same height and weight, the men were found to produce about 12 per cent more heat than women.

County Clerk Kaiser yesterday posted petitions for naturalization from the following: Andrew Beckman, Donnar Bay, George Roseman, Denham, John Stone, Dollar Bay.

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Rose a Rose of Socialism.

Hon. David S. Rose, ex-mayor of Milwaukee, one of the guests of honor, struck many a responsive chord in the hearts of his hearers throughout a brief but intensely interesting address. Mayor Rose said all the qualities of an orator and he represents principles that are dear to the assemblage that heard him. He is an unflinching foe of socialism, for one thing.

Expressing his pleasure at the opportunity to visit the copper country and address some of its businessmen, Mr. Rose said, "I am glad to see some men who stand for organized society, not against society." He said he had fought through many similar battles to that waged in the copper country two years ago in Milwaukee, where there is a "socialist" that says the Declaration of Independence is obsolete. He deprecated the attitude of the people of Georgia toward their governor, to whom he paid a tribute for his manly action in the Frank case.

Mr. Rose confessed that Michigan is the mother of Wisconsin, his own state, and he extolled Wisconsin only to show how similar it is in particular to the upper peninsula. He said that it remains for Houghton county to show the world that the possibilities of the United States are not exhausted, by looking to the world to come and populate its thousands of virgin acres.

### "Asleep at the Switch."

The speaker charged that the copper country businessman is "asleep at the switch" for not advertising more extensively the possibilities of this country. He referred to Colonel C. W. Motz, secretary of the Michigan Copper Development bureau, as one of the most loved and most hated men in the United States, because of the thousands of people he had taken from the Midwest to locate on the Pacific coast and build up prosperous communities. He said that Colonel Motz could do as well for Cleveland if given the proper encouragement. He dwelt on the advertising that must be done for this district before it could realize on its possibilities.

Mr. Rose virtually said that Milwaukee owes its greatness to the fact that for years it has been run as a convention city. He said also that if the copper country would advertise itself as an ideal place for holding conventions in a few years it will have been visited by thousands who will spread knowledge of its climate and its future. He urged more activity on the part of the Commercial club and said as his closing utterance:

"An inactive member of the Copper Country Commercial club is not worthy of membership."

### Bentley and Doelle Speak.

Judge George C. Bentley surpassed himself with his remarks Tuesday night. This loyal old resident of the copper country always is an entertaining and instructive speaker, and on this occasion he offered a lesson in fealty to the copper country. The idea that stood out prominently in his speech was this:

"The copper country businessmen should strive to create opportunities to give employment to copper country youth, rather than to import people who may not have greater ability than that which is latent in the boys and girls being educated in the copper country schools."

Superintendent John A. Doelle, of the Houghton schools, is an irrefragable foe of socialism. He made this plain once more when he urged strongly constant watchfulness lest it raise up its head again as it did two years ago. He also urged co-operation with the Commercial club, the aid and friendly effort of every citizen. He spoke of himself as a graduate from the farm and he bespoke a constant aim to develop agricultural possibilities of the copper country, asserting that in the present untilled acreage of Houghton and Ontonagon counties there is an income of \$200,000,000 a year that is only waiting to be released.

Mr. Doelle paid a deserved compliment to Paul Muerhke, manager of the land department of the Worcester Lumber company, for his constructive work in bringing out the copper country practical farmer. He also urged upon the businessmen the idea that they must make opportunities for the boys and girls of Houghton to get remunerative employment as soon as they leave school.

Mr. Doelle's talk was brief, but he poured out his sentences with an earnestness that was infectious and his speech was one of the telling incidents of the meeting.

### Expert on City Planning.

Daniel A. Reed of New York is an expert on city planning, on the promotion of movements for city and community betterment. His speech was most appropriate to the occasion and was nourishing to the thought of men here. He said that the problems confronting a community actually in its infancy.

"I have seen here tonight," said Mr. Reed, "the spirit that has built cities. He dwelt upon the virtue of civic pride and how that rather than anything concrete is the thing that makes for greatness in a city.

"You don't have to have the raw material to build up an industry. The mahogany in Grand Rapids furniture does not grow in Michigan. You want to build up men, to educate workmen, to raise their standard of work, their civic pride. From what I have seen in the brief span of one day I should be proud of your big men. They have served their community as it is the duty of every man to give unselfish service to his community. The overthrow of a democracy is not because of the triumph of a mob but because of the betrayal of the intelligent citizen contributing to a commercial club should

**PEACOCK BRAND**

**Fourth of July**

is the day we all, young and old, lay aside our usual vocations and, while we honor the heroes who gave us this free and glorious republic, also gather in groups and families to enjoy the things that are grown and raised in this land of the free.

Telephone in season to your dealer and tell him to send up a pair of Pure Leaf Lard under the Peacock Brand and a Peacock Mild Cured Ham. You will then be sure of as good Lard and as fine Ham as are on the market.

Quality our motto.

**Cudahy Brothers Co., Cudahy, Wisconsin**

never say, "What is there in it for me?" George Washington and Abraham Lincoln never asked that question. The man who sits back and refuses to encourage the Copper Country Commercial club is betraying his country."

Mr. Reed said that nature has prepared 95 per cent of the work necessary to make this country great. Five per cent only remains for men to do. "Perform your part," he said. "Nature has done her's. Don't specialize in grabbing industries and fighting railroads. The industries will come if you make your efforts harmonize with nature, with your beautiful, stimulating climate, with your copper, your timber, your arable lands."

In conclusion Mr. Reed united with Judge Bentley and Mr. Doelle in urging the creation of opportunities to give work to boys and girls who are growing up. He even advocated a manual training system that will give a boy a week's work with pay, alternating with a week of study. And, above all, he advocated a heavier tax on business, the Commercial club, as dues, that they might have such dues are an investment and not a donation.

One hundred years ago Napoleon Bonaparte left for the battlefield to lead his soldiers in the last campaign of his life—the activities which resulted in the defeat of Waterloo and the utter rout of the army that would conquer the world.

It was on midnight that Napoleon quitted Paris to join his army marching into Belgium to meet Blucher's Prussians and Wellington's Britons and defeat them individually.

Only a few months before the exiled emperor had returned from the island of Elba with a handful of men and won over the entire army of France, Louis XVIII, who had been restored to the throne only since Bonaparte's departure for Elba, a year before, had fled and Napoleon found himself again the emperor of France.

Although he had pledged himself to abandon his dreams of world conquest no sooner had he taken the throne than the powers moved to frustrate his activities. They would not trust him.

During this period, famous in history as the "hundred days," Napoleon organized an army of 375,000 men. Of the veterans 100,000 responded to his call. But they were poorly equipped and lacked arms and stores.

In the meantime the immense armies of the powers were marching toward the frontiers of France. The Russians, 200,000 strong, were marching toward Alsace; 300,000 Austrians were on the way; half of the 236,000 Prussians were in the field; 80,000 English were under Wellington. With all the other armies of the smaller states 1,000,000 men were actually in arms to overthrow Napoleon.

Against this array Bonaparte had 122,000 men, he could not train and equip in the short time allotted him. He saw two plans of campaign. One was to be the allies advance into French soil and therefore have them carry the odium of striking the first blow. The other was to meet each detachment before it could join the allied forces and defeat each separately. It was a whirlwind campaign he was planning. But the mere fact that two armies did join at the outset.

On June 8 the imperial left for the front, marching toward Maubeuge and Philippeville, the very spots that have seen some terrific battles in the present war.

His entire army was then on the march, but the emperor remained in Paris directing the forces of France were the old generals of his former campaigns. This was the chief criticism of Napoleon after his defeat at Waterloo, that he entrusted his divisions to veterans who no longer possessed their old fire and ambition. Napoleon himself seemed not to have his former dash and energy. He was slow and disinterested.

If Napoleon sensed his impending downfall the presentation was confirmed, for seven days later the allied armies of Wellington and Blucher cut his legions to shreds on the field of Waterloo.

### AN IDEAL GARDEN.

The charm of blossoming things growing out of the green weeds no apology. Our crosses wear a look, when, blue,

white, or yellow, they open after the snow, as if God, and not a kind young friend, had planted them. Not all at once, but after long winter waiting and early spring days, of suspense lest frost has killed them, we see by year by year a crowd, a host, of golden daisies—not a marching host, but a yearning host, a hundred strong, here, there, everywhere, in and out among the white birches in the wakening green of the grass. Ah, if the ghost of William Wordsworth would, on a winter day, look down on this sunny April day! One, by the south porch, comes long, before the swallows dare, and "takes the winds of March," and us, with beauty.

Our garden would never do as a basis of an article in a gardening-book or a lady's magazine. It is not one of those methodical, unnatural gardens where all the seeds that are sown germinate, where all blossoms turn out in expected colors, where a whole row of hollyhocks come up without gaps. It is no placid spot of gradual growth, but a thing of wild hopes and sudden fears; the orchid inspirations unknown to the careful husbandman; of unparalleled successes; of blasting defeats. It seems almost at times as if it too had fled, imaginative glimpses of what might be, and shared our senses of triumph or mood of failure.

For nature is by no means the orderly, inch-by-inch personage we are taught in scientific text-books to think her. She also has her moments of inspiration, or rapid and luxuriant growth, and my garden makes me aware of her swift divinations, her blind hopes, her passionate intonations that are not words.

If it is the gardening of ignorance, at least it is full of the joy of discovery. To well instructed friends I should be ashamed to confess that, busy for many years with mere books and ideas, I know not a damn thing from personal. Biennials are still a puzzle to me, though the general meaning is clear, I find it hard to discover the moment of bloom. When that guaranteed to flower every second year, does not blossom at all, what are you to think of the book? Puzzles enough to make one lose one's wits spring up in one's own garden; there is no need to tramp the Andes nor traverse the rings of Saturn for nature's riddles to read—From "The Point of View," in the June Scribner.

### WHERE MAIDS DO THE WOOLING.

Sometimes It Works Out Beautifully, and Then Again It Doesn't.

It would be a great mistake to imagine that there are no countries where the bashful bachelor does not have to wait and be wooed.

In the Torres Straits islands, for instance, it is the height of bad form for a young man to make the first advances in wooing. Even after the preliminary steps, everything is not plain sailing. A girl sends a message to a young man to meet her and if all goes well she urges him to name the day. When matters have gone as far as this, there is no longer necessary for him to play the part of the modest violet, and he replies, "Tomorrow, if you wish." Then they go home and tell their relatives, who promptly celebrate the occasion by a general merrymaking.

Among some of the rude tribes of India the woman's courtship is a less agreeable experience. If the man of her choice does not respond she takes a jar of rice beer and sits down in his house. The women of the family know what the rice beer means, and if they do not wish the marriage to "come off" they are allowed to use any means short of personal violence to eject the fair wooer from their doors. They may put pepper in the fire, drench her with water or lead her with opprobrious epithets, but to gain the man of her choice the lady has only to hold out for some two or three hours and the bridegroom is hers.

### JITNEY A LIFE-SAVER.

It may be a long time before the auto supercedes the surface or elevated car line, but no longer is that sure. The "Jitney" is a life saver when you live five miles from your work and the traction lines are out of commission. So far as Chicago is concerned, one can truthfully say that the "Jitney" made it possible for a great city to keep going with much less interference to its commercial activities than would be expected under the circumstances. Naturally it was a busy time for the fire man, and Diamond Squeezes Tread Tires were particularly in prominence. The owners of the "Jitney" cars figured that this was no time to waste on repairs, replacements, etc., and bought accordingly.

**Stafford's**  
are now serving HIRE'S ROOT BEER  
drawn from the keg.

Also many different  
**Fancy Mixed Drinks, Fancy Sundaes,  
Phosphates, Frappes, Soda, Etc.**

THE REXALL DRUG STORE

**The Largest Variety**

Lawn Mowers    Lawn Rakes  
Garden Hose    Garden Tools

**M. R. MANHARD & SON, Ltd.**  
Wholesale and Retail Hardware

**TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED**

Swedish Select Oats    Medium Red Clover  
Heavy Montana Oats    Mammoth Clover  
Minn. No. 13 Early Yellow Corn    Alsike Clover  
Marquis Wonder Wheat    White Clover  
"Pine Tree" Timothy

Place orders early as stock is limited

**F. B. SPEAR & SONS**  
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

**D. L. & W. Genuine Scranton Anthracite**

Youghiogheny Soft  
Pocahontas Smokeless  
Lilly Smithing    Blue Grass Cannel  
Island Creek Splint

Large stock of Pea Coal  
Clean Coal    Prompt Service

PHONES 90 & 293

**JAS. PICKANDS & CO. LTD.** THE BEST COAL

**Upper Peninsula**

**Milford to Ask Damages.**  
Fred Milford of Hancock, who was a passenger on the Lusitania when the liner was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland several weeks ago, is preparing to file a claim for damages against the Cunard line. Mr. Milford, like the other passengers, lost everything except the clothing worn. His claim will be approximately \$400. He has learned that a recent inquiry was sent to Hancock to establish his identity. The letter also asked other pertinent questions.

**\$100,000 High School Proposed.**  
A petition is being circulated at Lake Linden, asking that the board of education submit to the property owners at the annual school election next month the question of bonding for \$100,000 for the erection of a high school. The present building was erected some thirty years ago and is overgrown. Besides there is no room to put in an up-to-date manual training department. The present high school is owned by the Calumet & Hecla company, which receives a rental from the school district.

**City Donates to Fourth of July Fund.**  
Three hundred dollars has been appropriated by the city council for the Fourth of July celebration, which will be held on Monday, July 2. This was the amount appropriated last year and the sum that was asked by the committee this year. In order to meet the principal and interest on bonds which fall due on July 1, the council has authorized a loan of \$100,000, to be charged to the interest and sinking fund. Because of the small amount of money in the general street fund, an additional loan of \$50,000 was authorized, making a total of \$150,000.

**Land Deeded to Agricultural Society.**  
Nine supervisors opposed a resolution, which, however, was adopted with a three-vote majority, providing that the county deed sixty acres west of Algonquin to the Chippewa County Agricultural society for fair purposes, in order that the society may be in a position to bond itself sufficiently to erect a proposed \$7,000 exhibition building. A clause in the resolution provides that the land shall revert to the county any time when it ceases to be used for fair purposes, or when the proceeds are not applied on the grounds. The society, before this action was taken, had a thirty-year lease on the grounds.

**People to Pay for Garbage Removal.**  
Menominee householders and not the city will pay for garbage removal. This was definitely decided by the city council when it passed an ordinance which will go into effect in twenty days. Alexander Bolin alone opposed the adoption. The provisions of the ordinance are, in substance, as follows: Household holders who do not dispose of their garbage by burning it must place it in receptacles at an accessible place on their property. The cans must not hold more than two bushels. The city health officer has power to appoint garbage collectors, who pay a license of \$5 into the city treasury and give a bond of \$100. These collectors are authorized to do the work of garbage removal. They may charge householders not to exceed ten cents a week and, in the case of hotels, restaurants, etc., ten cents a can for removal. The collection shall be made at least once a week from May through October and once every two weeks from November through April. The health officer is given full charge of garbage collection.

**Special!**

This is the box that will be sold Saturday at 25 cents. A red-hot candy sale. If you can buy a more delicious or finer piece of goods for 50c, yes 60c, bring back the box and get your money. Don't be afraid to use the phone. We will deliver to any part of the city.

**Jones' Drug Store**  
Corner Baraga avenue and Third street. Phone 764-3.

**For the BEST Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries**

Telephone 28

**Murray's**

**DEL'S GROCERY**  
133 WASHINGTON ST.  
WHERE CLEANLINESS IS PARAMOUNT

**Have You Tried Those Rockyford and Pink Meat Melons?**

They certainly are fine.

Watch for our Friday and Saturday Special  
It will be a Winner.

**FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES IN TODAY**

**McLEAN'S GROCERY**  
601 N. Third St.  
Phones 64 and 65.

**Monday, June 28 Matinee & Night**

**FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY!**

**"Hypocrites"**

Lois Weber's Startling Production

A magnificently vivid picture of this day's society shown as in naked truth's mirror.

The largest cast of stars ever gathered together for a single production, including Courtenay Foote, Herbert Standing, Myrtle Stedman, Dixie Carr, Adele Farrington and Margaret Edwards.

Exactly as presented at the Longacre Theatre, New York City, at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00.

Two Matinees, 2:30 & 3:45. Children, 10c; Adults, 25c.  
Three Evening Shows, 7:10, 8:25, 9:40.  
Parquet and balcony, 25c; gallery, 10c.

**Friday, July 2nd, Henry W. Savage Offers**

**The Tremendous Dramatic Spectacle**

**EVERY WOMAN**

ENSEMBLE OF 150 PEOPLE  
ENTIRE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Send in your mail orders for seats NOW.

PRICES: Boxes and lower floor, except last four rows, \$2.00; last four rows lower floor and first two rows balcony, \$1.50; balance balcony, \$1.00; gallery, 50c. Seat sale at Bigelow's store Wednesday, June 30.

**City Brevities**

Today's weather: Fair and warmer. Yesterday's temperatures: Seven a. m., 49 degrees; noon, 59; 7 p. m., 52. Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 48.

C. M. Baker, of Chicago, is in the city.

The county court house was closed yesterday afternoon.

Captain John Verran and family spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Myrtle Norborn, of Calumet, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Marion Bedford, of Negaunee, visited friends here yesterday.

Klamert's band will give a concert in Lakeside park Saturday evening.

Thomas G. Craig was among the business callers in the city yesterday.

William Newcombe, of Negaunee, was in the city yesterday, on business.

Officer John Olds, of Ishpeming, was a business caller in the city yesterday.

St. Paul's Guild will meet in Morgan Memorial chapel this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Marion Macdonnell, who teaches school at Sand River, visited in the city yesterday.

Geo. W. Kenhl, of Milwaukee, was among the business callers in the city yesterday.

The Misses Margaret Boney and Ruth Steele, of Negaunee, visited in the city yesterday.

The Misses Hazel and Olive Brandt entertained the Ana Sable society last evening at their home.

Axel Johnson left yesterday for his home in Champion, after completing his studies at the Normal.

The Marquette City baseball team will play the Ann Arbor team at the fair grounds Sunday afternoon.

Percy G. Teeple arrived home Wednesday from his camp at Au Train. He made the trip both ways in his auto.

The school board made an inspection yesterday afternoon of the proposed sites for the new high school building.

The advance publicity car of Sun Bogs' circus was here yesterday, billing the town. The Marquette date is the 7th.

The funeral of Martin Larson, who died Wednesday at Skandia, will be held Saturday afternoon, from the Skandia church.

Mrs. R. H. Chynoweth and son, Robert, arrived home last evening from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Calumet.

John Caven arrived home yesterday from East Lansing, where he has been studying at the Michigan Agricultural college.

Miss Dorothy Rickard, who has been attending the Normal for the past year, left yesterday afternoon for her home in Calumet.

Earl Ross, who was graduated from the literary department at the University of Michigan this week, arrived home yesterday afternoon.

John L. Kinsella, factory representative of the Willys-Overland company, and Mr. Hanson, distributor of Overland

cars, will be at Asire & Palmer's sales room today until noon.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will meet at the home of Mrs. D. K. Campbell, 324 Genesee street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The fourth division of the second battalion of the Michigan Naval Reserves will give its annual ball at Colonial Hall Monday evening, July 5.

The bishops of the Middle West province of the Episcopal church, who had been attending a conference here, left last evening for their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hall of Detroit are guests at the residence of L. Vierling, West Hewitt avenue. They will be here until after the homecoming.

The Ishpeming and Negaunee common councils have announced that they will take part in the auto parade to be given during the homecoming celebration.

Miss Madeline Nesbitt left Wednesday for her home in Baraga. She was accompanied by her father and brother, Hugh. Miss Nesbitt was graduated from the Normal this week.

Herman Schumacher arrived home yesterday afternoon from Kalamazoo, to spend the summer with his relatives. He is taking a course in manual training at the Kalamazoo Normal school.

The Woman's society of the Presbyterian church will hold a missionary meeting at the home of David Watt, North Third street, this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. This will be the last missionary meeting prior to the summer vacation.

A dress rehearsal of "The Living Flag" will be held at the city hall Saturday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. Five hundred school children are to participate in the spectacle, which is to be given the morning of July 6 as a feature of the homecoming celebration.

**INSURE WITH PETER WHITE & CO.**  
500 CANAL PASSAGES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—Upbound vessels passing the canals the last twenty-four hours were: The Midland Prince, Leopold, 9:30 last night; Rochester, 10; American, 10:30; Snyder, 11:30; Toltec, Godfrey, large Samuel Mather, midnight; Corvus, 12:20 a. m.; House, Clewett, 1; Cranham, 1:30; Dinkley, Adriatic, 2; Fairbairn, Maids, 3; Sullivan, Ward Ames, 3:30; Simala, John Reiss, 4; Lynch, 4:30; Queen City, Pellett, 5; Cornell, 6; Amasa Stone, Osler, 7:30; Crete, Sonoma, Maritana, 10:30; Cream City, Hamme, noon; Buntington, 12:30 p. m.; Wilder, Matthews, 1:30; Martian, German, LaBelle, Philbin, 3:30; Dan Hanna, 4; Hoover, Manitoba, 5:30.

**Upper Peninsula**

**Learns Son Is War Prisoner.**  
Charles Penhallegan of Iron River has been officially advised by the British war office that his son, John Penhallegan, whom he has mourned as dead since last December, is alive, but is held in a German prison camp. Upon the thought that his boy is detained as a prisoner by the enemy could not restrain the joy of the father on learning the young man is alive and safe.

Penhallegan enlisted at the outbreak of the war and left England on Sept. 15 last year as a corporal of the Worcester regiment to serve on the continent under General French. His regiment took its place on the firing line in Flanders and the father was advised that his boy had escaped injury in eight violent engagements. In the ninth engagement, last December, Penhallegan's name was published among those that were lost and word to the effect reached the father. To make absolutely certain, however, Mr. Penhallegan renewed his inquiries to the British war office, and now is advised that his son had neither been killed nor injured, but had been captured.

**Shooting Affray at Iron River.**  
As the result of a quarrel at Iron River, John Ferzaca, formerly of Iron Mountain, was shot twice in the abdomen by Tony DePauli. He was rushed to Mercy hospital where he lies in a precarious condition. According to word from Iron River, Ferzaca is not expected to survive. DePauli gave himself up; he claims self-defense. According to reports the shooting is the outcome of a factional fight. It is said that Ferzaca and DePauli were on bad terms when they lived in Chicago. It appears that DePauli went into a candy store at Iron River, where he found several men of the opposing faction, and during the trouble which arose he shot Ferzaca twice. Ferzaca was employed at the Homer mine.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, helps your whole system. A remedy you should take every month anyway, whether you are sick or not. It's Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, take it regularly, 'twill make and keep you well. 35c. Tea or Tablets, Jones Drug Store.

**SORENSEN SELLS GERANIUMS**  
At half price. Make your selection now, 5 and 10 cents. Beats any 10-cent store, 6-21-15

**Complete Publicity of our affairs -- Complete Privacy for your affairs--is enjoyed by depositors at**

**Marquette National Bank**

Attend Holland Kirmess, Guild Hall, June 30th and July 1st.

**Delft Theatre TO-DAY**

**"In the Shadow of Death"**  
2-reel Edison drama presenting Edward Earle and Bessie Learn.

**"THE SISTER'S SOLACE"**  
Biograph drama

**"A COAT TALE"**  
Essanay western comedy

Saturday, **Francis X. Bushman** in **"The Great Silence"** 3-reel Essanay feature.

**OPERA HOUSE TODAY**

MATINEE and NIGHT

Edith Taliaferro - in - **"Young Romance"**

BY WILLIAM C. DEMILLE

A Rich, Refined American Comedy of Romantic Youth, Full of Sparkling, Bubbling Humor

The noted critic, W. Stephen Bush, said in the Moving Picture World: "I venture to predict that no farce comedy will get more laughs than 'Young Romance,' and no farce comedy can possibly put an audience into such lasting good humor as 'Young Romance.'"

Everywhere that Young Romance Has Been Shown It Has Yielded a Great Crop of Laughs

**A FIVE-PART LASKY-PARAMOUNT FEATURE PRODUCTION**

MATINEES 2:30 and 3:45    PRICES: 5c, 10c and 15c. Children, 5c at the Matinee    EVENING 7:10, 8:25, 9:10

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At half price. Make your selection now, 5 and 10 cents. Beats any 10-cent store, 6-21-15

**Monday, June 28 Matinee & Night**

**FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY!**

**"Hypocrites"**

Lois Weber's Startling Production

A magnificently vivid picture of this day's society shown as in naked truth's mirror.

The largest cast of stars ever gathered together for a single production, including Courtenay Foote, Herbert Standing, Myrtle Stedman, Dixie Carr, Adele Farrington and Margaret Edwards.

Exactly as presented at the Longacre Theatre, New York City, at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00.

Two Matinees, 2:30 & 3:45. Children, 10c; Adults, 25c.  
Three Evening Shows, 7:10, 8:25, 9:40.  
Parquet and balcony, 25c; gallery, 10c.

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**Friday, July 2nd, Henry W. Savage Offers**

**The Tremendous Dramatic Spectacle**

**EVERY WOMAN**

ENSEMBLE OF 150 PEOPLE  
ENTIRE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Send in your mail orders for seats NOW.

PRICES: Boxes and lower floor, except last four rows, \$2.00; last four rows lower floor and first two rows balcony, \$1.50; balance balcony, \$1.00; gallery, 50c. Seat sale at Bigelow's store Wednesday, June 30.

Baseball

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Table with columns for American League, National League, and Federal League, listing teams and their records.

Table with columns for American Association, listing teams and their records.

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Miller, St. Louis; Archer (2), Schulte and Zimmerman, Chicago. Home run—Sauer, Chicago.

New York, 13; Philadelphia, 5. New York, June 24.—New York hit all three Philadelphia pitchers hard here today and won, G. Burns of the Giants made two singles and a double, drew a pass, scored three runs and stole two bases.

Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 3. Pittsburgh, June 24.—Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh here today. Mammox was knocked out of the box in the third, after having allowed a total of seven hits. He was relieved by Adams, who was also hit hard.

Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 0. Boston, June 24.—Boston made it three straight from Brooklyn by winning today. Tyler was in great form, holding the visitors to three hits. Boston hit Douglas freely and in timely fashion.

Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2. Baltimore, June 24.—St. Louis, after winning three straight games, lost to Baltimore here today. Suggs pitched good ball throughout.

Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Chicago, June 24.—Poor pitching by Laddie was responsible for the eighth straight defeat of Brooklyn here today. Chicago hammered him for nine hits in the first three innings and scoring six runs, enough to win. The hitting of J. South, Knoff and Holt featured.

Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 5. Buffalo, June 24.—Six hits, coupled with Pittsburgh's three errors in the sixth, gave Buffalo enough runs to win today's game.

Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 4. Washington, June 24.—Boston combined fourteen hits and six errors today and easily won from Washington. Hooper scored five of his team's runs.

Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 3. Cleveland, June 24.—Weaver's single and Eddie Collins' double with two out in the nineteenth gave Chicago a victory over Cleveland here today. His sixth straight win from Cleveland, which he looked like the winner until the eighth, when a batting rally, consisting of Blackburn's single, Felsch's double, Weaver's single and Collins' triple, gave Chicago a one-run lead.

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Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 13. Chicago, June 24.—Zimmerman, the crippled infielder of the locals latted in a pinch today and made good with a double which enabled Chicago to tie the score and then stole home with the winning run after Good's infield out had run him out third, Chicago defeating St. Louis.

St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 4. St. Louis, June 24.—Zimmerman, the crippled infielder of the locals latted in a pinch today and made good with a double which enabled Chicago to tie the score and then stole home with the winning run after Good's infield out had run him out third, Chicago defeating St. Louis.

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Large advertisement for the 'BIG HOMECOMING AND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION' with dates July 3-6 and details of events like parades, bands, and carnivals.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY. American League. Philadelphia at Washington. New York at Boston.

National League. Boston at New York. Brooklyn at Philadelphia. Cincinnati at Pittsburgh. St. Louis at Chicago.

Federal League. Chicago at Baltimore. Chicago at Newark. Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

American Association. Columbus at Louisville. Cleveland at Indianapolis. Milwaukee at Minneapolis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 3. Detroit, June 24.—Detroit hit hard and often, ran wild on the bases, took advantage of every maddening slip and defeated St. Louis here today. Baise pitched eight ball, except in the seventh.

Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0. Brooklyn, June 24.—Brooklyn here today. Chicago hammered him for nine hits in the first three innings and scoring six runs, enough to win. The hitting of J. South, Knoff and Holt featured.

Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 5. Buffalo, June 24.—Six hits, coupled with Pittsburgh's three errors in the sixth, gave Buffalo enough runs to win today's game.

Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 4. Washington, June 24.—Boston combined fourteen hits and six errors today and easily won from Washington. Hooper scored five of his team's runs.

Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 3. Cleveland, June 24.—Weaver's single and Eddie Collins' double with two out in the nineteenth gave Chicago a victory over Cleveland here today.

Diamond Dust. Vic Sauer has averaged two bases a day for this season to date. Eight three-baggers and six home runs have helped to bring the average up on his side.

Floyd Wright, a member of the University of Kentucky baseball team, will be released in a few days. He is regarded as a fast man and a good hitter.

First Baseman Weinberg of the Louisville American association club has been unconditionally released. He went to Louisville five years ago from the Southern Michigan league.

Chief Bender is finding the going decidedly rough in the Federal League. The batsmen in the Gilmore loop have been hammering the offerings of the Indian twirler all over the lot all season. So far he has been of little assistance to the Baltimore club.

Johnny Hanes, Yale's hard-hitting outfielder, who played with the team until the Princeton series, when he was withdrawn because of the eligibility rule, will play professional ball after he is graduated this week. Hanes has received several offers and says he will probably go to the Chicago White Sox.

President Ban Johnson, of the American league, will purchase \$25,000 worth of stock in an American Association ball club for Toledo, if Toledo businessmen will raise the remainder of the amount necessary to obtain the Cleveland team. Johnson made this offer while attending a banquet tendered him and President Tener, of the National league, at Toledo this week.

Ban Johnson, president of the American league, and Tyrus Cobb shook hands before Monday's exhibition game in Toledo. Ban, apparently, was much pleased to see the Georgian and he beamed a welcome as Tyrus passed. Ty, in turn, appeared a bit sober in his thoughts and his return greeting to the man who had threatened to "drive him out of baseball" was hardly effusive.

Pitcher Smitson, a southpaw of whom Manager Jennings expected much, has been released by Scranton, to which team Detroit loaned him. In two games he held the rivals to two hits, but in four games he worked he was wild and beaten badly. Manager Coughlin has signed Pitcher George Winters, a former Detroit hurler, who was released by Troy of the New York State league this week.

George Sisler, probably the greatest player who ever sank a spiked shoe into a baseball diamond for the University of Michigan and for the last three years considered one of the best college players in the country, will join Branch Rickey's St. Louis Americans in Detroit today. Sisler closed his college career with the two Michigan-Pennsylvania games this week. Pittsburgh had a claim on Sisler, but the matter was taken up before the national commission and Sisler was made a free agent.

The National league race should begin to settle down within the next two weeks. After July 15 it is generally safe to sort out the two or three clubs with striking pennant possibilities. But so far in that mad, whirly-gig of a scramble one club has looked about as good, or as bad, as another. Which means

that no club in the race has yet exhibited what is technically known as gonfalonian form. "Lefty" High continues to shine in center for the New York Yankees. His batting is doing much toward helping the winning streak along.

Larry Gilbert, one-time Battle Creek player, is now playing regularly in the lineup of the Boston Braves, being lead-off man for the world's champs.

What about Erskine Mayer of the Phillies? Everyone is talking about the great work in the box of Grover Alexander and but little praise is bestowed upon his teammate, whose record is nearly as good as Alexander's. Alexander has won eleven and lost three. Mayer has won ten and lost three. Each has taken part in fifteen games and Mayer has allowed several less hits than his more famous colleague. Alexander, however, has struck out 101 men, which is twice as many as Mayer has fanned.

Fifty thousand dollars—in approximate figures—is what it cost the Willys-Overland company of Toledo to entertain its 11,000 employees by arranging an exhibition game between the Tigers and Giants Monday afternoon. Fifty thousand dollars spent; this for entertainment. The big motor car company declared a holiday for all its working people; figuring on an average wage scale of \$1 a day (and this is not excessive) this runs into \$44,000; each club was paid \$2,000, this would swing the total into \$48,000, and it is a certainty that \$2,000 more would hardly cover the expenses of the incident. An exhibition such as this is unique. It brings together teams in which the entire baseball public is interested; it affords comparisons and gives thousands of the world's toilers an opportunity to watch stars like Cobb, Mathewson, Crawford, Bush and Collins.

Following a conference between August Hermann, president of the Cincinnati Reds, and Jack Hendricks, now manager of the Indianapolis Association club, it was reported that the minor league pilot might be named to succeed Charley Herzog as leader and that the latter might figure in a three-cornered deal between the Redland crew, the Giants and the Cubs. The report has it that the Cubs are to separate Cheney, Archer and Schultz from the Chicago pay roll; that Herzog and Wingo will be shipped to Bresnahan's team and that McGraw will part with Murray, Brainerd and Stroud. This trio would go to the Reds, as would Schultz, while Archer and Cheney would be turned over to the Giants.

The West has two entries against one for the East in the A. L. pennant race, but with the return of Joe Wood to the East has a powerful entry in the Red Sox. It has been six years since a Western club won a pennant in the American league, and while both White Sox and Tigers are hustling with rare vigor they have a harder ball club to beat out than most folks figure them to have. Chicago has the material to finish first. It is merely a matter now of modifying this material into a harmonious drive over the rest of the route. With the same pep shown by the Tigers and White Sox, the Boston entry should be entitled to at least a shade.

The United States geological survey is dispatching twelve parties to Alaska to continue the systematic surveys and investigations that have been in progress for the last eighteen years.

Canada and his men that son a "hold up" on the road came to be a most exceptional experience. DR. HAGGARD DENOUNCES SECRET FEE SPLITTING IN MEDICAL PROFESSION

San Francisco, June 24.—The secret division of fees between physicians and surgeons is "criminal dishonesty," said Dr. William D. Haggard, of Nashville, who addressed a meeting here today of the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

"Fee-splitting," Dr. Haggard declared, "is criminal, because it leads, first, to unnecessary operations; second, to incompetent work resulting in unnecessary death; and third, to a constant lowering of the moral and professional standards in medicine. The practice has all through it the element of the fraud. When a physician agrees to operate on a patient under an agreement that the surgeon later is to divide with him the fee collected, the crime is not primarily one against the pocketbook of the patient. It is a crime against the health or life of the patient. This practice means that the physician auctions off his patient to the highest bidder who naturally is the most incompetent and unscrupulous surgeon available."

Another evil that hampers the surgeon feels under obligation to accept the diagnosis of the physician to operate whether or not on examination he agrees with the diagnosis of the physician. If he does not operate in such cases he discredits the ability of the physician and loses further the confidence of the public. This is perpetuated by the means of crimes, an unnecessary surgical operation.

"The sovereign remedy for commission giving by surgeons and bribe-taking by physicians is publicity. If we don't cure the evil by extermination, the public will do it by legislation and the elimination of the unfit. The physician who diagnoses a case is quite as much entitled to compensation as is the surgeon, but separate bills should be rendered by the physician and the surgeon to the patient. In other words, the patient should always know what he is paying for. To stamp this practice out of the profession of medicine is one of the chief tasks of the American College of Surgeons."

NOT THE KIND THEY WANTED. Madame Hegermann-Lindencrone, author of the recently published book, "The Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life," tells of an incident that happened when she and her husband—then Danish minister to the United States—were traveling in the West. They were spending Sunday in the Yosemite valley when immediately after breakfast a man knocked at their door and with him and hands said he had been sent to ask Mr. Hegermann-Lindencrone if he would read the prayers and preach a sermon in the drawing room of the hotel, "it being Sunday and you being a minister."

"I was a little abashed, not exactly understanding, while I was shaking with laughter at the other end of the room, and would not have interferred for worlds for fear of losing a word of the dialogue.

"I read the gospel," cried J.

"Yes, sir, You're a minister, ain't you?"

WORK STARTED ON ALASKAN RAILWAY. Two Construction Camps Already Opened to Handle Materials for Big Job.

Washington, June 24.—Actual construction of the government's Alaskan railway has begun. Lieutenant Mears of the Alaskan engineering commission reported to Secretary Lane yesterday he had established his base of operations at Ship Creek, Cook's Inlet, and was landing materials and supplies. Building of wagon roads, one of the first requisites of the railroad construction, is under way, and the force on that work will be increased to 2,000 men as soon as facilities can be provided for bringing material to employ that number.

"By using water transportation along the Knik Arm," Lieutenant Mears reported, "we are able to attack the line at various points. We already have an active construction camp at Eagle river, twelve miles up the coast, and another has been started at Peter's Creek, about ten miles farther north. We intend to continue this system of establishing camps along the tidewater, close to the line, as fast as the final location is completed and the necessary construction arrangements made.

"We have had no difficulty whatever in securing all the men we need. In fact, they have been coming in much faster than we could place them."

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS. The loss of five hundred thousand men in war can be made good in less than ten years through complete abstinence from alcohol by all the inhabitants of Russia. This is not the statement of some professional temperance booster, says Collier's Weekly, it is the estimate of Arthur Hunter, actuary with the New York Life Insurance company. To the Association of Life Insurance Presidents he recently read a paper based on the study of the deaths of two million policyholders during twenty-five years. This was his statement: "Total abstainers have a mortality during the working years of life of about one-half of that among those who use alcohol to the extent of at least two glasses of whisky a day." Do facts mean anything to you? How much of your life and its energies are you cashing in for whisky?

CORAZA H. VANA CIGAR. CHARLTON & KUENZLI ARCHITECTS. Marquette, Michigan.



SCENE IN "YOUNG ROMANCE," THE LASKY PHOTOPLAY AT THE MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE TODAY.

Advertisement for 'AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP' with text: 'Pure and Sure Penetrates every thread of the fabric leaving it sweet and clean without the slightest injury. Cold or warm water without boiling. KIRK'.

**The Peninsula Bank Ishpeming, Mich.**  
 Statement of Condition at the Close of Business May 1st, 1915. Condensed from Statement to Commissioner State Banking Department.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans, Discounts and Bonds	\$758,651.88	Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Banking House	15,000.00	Surplus Fund	50,000.00
Overdrafts	23.70	Undivided Profits, Less Exp.	39,163.96
Cash Resources	187,454.86	Dividends Unpaid	122.99
		Deposits	806,787.48
		Reserve for Interest	13,250.00
	\$959,273.44		\$959,273.44

**DIRECTORS:**  
 THOS. WALTERS, W. T. POTTER, THOS. W. HUGHES,  
 GEO. F. THORNY, H. F. HEYN, JOHN KANDELIN,  
 OTTO EGER, LARS HOYSETH, JOS. MITCHELL.

Three per cent interest paid on Savings Accounts.

**Ishpeming Department**  
 Ishpeming News Continued on Page 9.

**NAT REISS SHOWS TO BE HERE AGAIN**  
**ORE MOVEMENT IS GROWING IN VOLUME**

Carnival Company Will Be at the Union Park for the Week Commencing July 26.

Shipments from the Marquette Range Are Much Heavier Than They Were Month Ago.

The Nat Reiss Carnival company has closed a contract with the entertainment committee of Zenith lodge, Knights of Pythias, for a return engagement of the street shows, commencing Monday, July 26. The shows will be at Union Park, not in the city.

The announcement that the shows are to return to Ishpeming, after their experience here, will be a surprise. Mr. Reiss believes that with good weather he can make up the losses he sustained here in the previous engagement, when the weather was bad four nights out of the six.

The Pythians have engaged the carnival on a percentage basis. The profits will go to the society's building fund. It is not yet known definitely whether the Pythians profited or lost on the last engagement of the shows. All of the bills have not yet been received. What bills are received by the committee they will be paid.

The Reiss shows will remain in the copper country until Saturday, July 24. Mr. Wolgast, a representative of the company, yesterday said the shows did a good business in Houghton last week, and expect to do well in the other towns they will play prior to their return date in Ishpeming. Mr. Reiss cancelled the Menominee, Iron Mountain and Iron River engagements, and the shows will go from Ishpeming to Indiana where they will fill several engagements.

Mr. Reiss is expected here today to answer to a charge of allowing gambling on the grounds, preferred by Marshal Herbert Tippett, of North Lake, was hit by a hammer, thrown by one of the concession men.

**The Miners' National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich.**  
 Statement May 1st, 1915.  
 (Comptroller's Call)

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,127,047.50	Capital	\$ 100,000.00
Overdrafts	281.45	Surplus	100,000.00
Banking House	35,410.12	Undivided Profits	15,564.66
Other Real Estate	11,250.00	Circulation	96,800.00
U.S. and Other Bonds	391,556.00	Deposits	1,386,506.39
Federal Reserve Bank	17,511.05	Reserve for Interest	1,274.50
Cash and Exchange	211,538.74	Reserve for Discount on U. S. bonds	4,500.00
	\$1,705,194.86		\$1,705,194.86

**ISHPEMING THEATRE**

**TONIGHT**  
**"Exploits of Elaine"**  
 21st Episode.

**"Safety First"**  
 Mima Comedy

**"HIS REGENERATION"**  
 Essay Western Drama.

**Rehan & Estelle**  
 Comedy Singing, Talking and Dancing

**TOMORROW**  
**8-REEL MATINEE at 2:30**  
**RATED AT \$10,000,000"**  
 Lubin 3-reel feature

**MONDAY**  
 Vitagraph Broadway Star Feature  
**Lifting the Ban of Coventry**  
 Military drama, 3 reels

**TUESDAY**  
**Charles Chaplin in "THE TRAMP"**  
 TWO REELS  
**MATINEE AT 2:30**  
 Coupons for the children in Monday's Mining Journal

**Wednesday - Lew Fields in "OLD DUTCH"**  
 A Magnificent Shubert Feature  
**DON'T MISS IT.**  
**MATINEE AT 2:30**

**THE HEATER FOR THE COOL DAYS**



Clean and Convenient

Comfortable and Cheap

**REZNOR Gas Heating Stoves**  
 The Original Copper Reflector

So much comfort for a few cents.

**MARQUETTE COUNTY GAS & ELEC. CO.**

**WALLACE AND BEN HUR.**

Famed as the writer of "Ben Hur," Gen. Lew Wallace was an international character before his death some years ago. "Ben Hur" was written by General Wallace at his home at Crawfordville. Much of the actual writing of his work he did in an easy chair under the shade of one of the big trees on his lawn. The book was published in 1880 and made its way slowly at first, but soon gained a great circulation. Today it still sells at a lively rate. It is expected to have as prolonged a career as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The most famous passage in "Ben Hur" tells how the hero won the chariot race. The final scene in this race was described by General Wallace as follows:

"The people arose, and leaped upon the benches, and shouted and screamed. Those who looked that way saw glimpses of Messala, now under the trampling of the four, now under the abandoned cars. He was still; they thought him dead; but for the greater number followed Ben Hur in his career. They had not seen the cunning touch of the reins by which, turning a little to the left, he caught Messala's wheel with the iron-shod point of his axle and crushed it; but they had seen the transformation of the man, and themselves felt the heat and glow of his spirit, the heroic resolution, the maddening energy of action, with which, by look, word and gesture he so suddenly inspired his Arabs. And such running! It was rather the long leaping of lions in harness; but for the lumbering chariot it seemed the four were dying. When the Byzantine and Corinthian were half-

way down the course, Ben Hur turned the first goal.

"And the race was won!"

"The consul arose; the people shouted themselves hoarse; the edile came down from his seat, and crowned the victors."

General Wallace was also the author of "The Fair God," published in 1873, and "The Prince of India," published in 1883. Neither of these books attained the popularity of "Ben Hur," although "The Prince of India" has had a tremendous sale.

General Wallace was born in Brookville, Ind., in 1827. He served with distinction during the Civil war. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was a member of the court which tried the conspirators. From 1878 to 1881 he was governor of New Mexico territory and from 1881 to 1885 he was minister to Turkey.—Indianapolis Star.

**HO FOR SIBERIA!**

It is stated that in 1908, 785,712 immigrants entered Siberia and only 121,204 returned to European Russia. The Russian young men with future to care out are going into that much maligned vastness just as American poured into the west when it was in a comparable state of development.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.**

This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of all who use it. Mrs. F. A. Hood, Burrows, Ind., writes: "I have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a positive cure for cramps and summer complaint." For sale by All Dealers.

**PICNICS WELL ATTENDED.**

Good Crowds Out Yesterday, in Spite of Threatening Weather.

The annual picnics yesterday under auspices of Ishpeming church and fraternal societies were well attended, in spite of the threatening weather. It was so cold in the evening that overcoats were not uncomfortable and a stiff wind proved to be the greater part of the day. Nearly 500 persons, including the children, attended the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school society's basket picnic at Presque Isle, making the trip in two special trains on the Lake Superior & Ishpeming line. The Sons of St. George picnic at Geyland park was also very well attended and there was a good-sized crowd at the French society's picnic in the Lake Superior grove. The members of the latter organization attended mass at 8 o'clock in St. Joseph's church and marched from the church to the grove in a body, the procession being led by the Ishpeming band.

The children of the Swedish Lutheran and Norwegian Lutheran churches picnicked in the Mather grove and many adult members of both congregations helped to give the youngsters a good time.

**FOOD AND THOUGHT.**

A piece of cake was exposed for sale in Philadelphia without adequate protection, then analyzed. It contained sand and coal dust, disintegrated bean fragments, human hair, wood fragments, black and yellow cotton fibers, white, black, blue, yellow and green straw partly disintegrated, cobwebs, pine and other wood fragments, paper fragments and bits of iron rust.

**JUST WHAT SHE NEEDED.**

There is an old saying that "There is a remedy for every ill." It is sometimes years before you find the remedy exactly suited to your case. Mrs. Rachel Ordley, Beaver Dam, Ohio, was sick for two years with stomach trouble and constipation. She writes, "My neighbors spoke so enthusiastically of Chamberlain's Tablets that I procured a bottle of them. A few days' treatment convinced me that they were just what I needed. I continued to use them for several weeks and they cured me." For sale by All Dealers.

**Lyric Theatre**  
 Today and Tomorrow  
**Matinee Saturday at 2:30**  
**"The Stain"**

A sensational drama of the underworld in six acts. Admission 5 and 10 cents.

Coming Wednesday and Thursday—a five-act K'eine attraction, **"THE NAKED TRUTH"**  
 [No Children Under 16 Admitted.]

**"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."** SANITARY CUPS FOR HORSES.

The twenty-first episode of "The Exploits of Elaine" will be shown this evening at Ishpeming theatre. It is said to be one of the most interesting of the series, which will be concluded with episode No. 24. Other pictures tonight will be "Safety First," a Mima comedy, and "His Regeneration," an Essay western drama. The Mima comedies are becoming popular and are in big demand everywhere. Rehan & Estelle, who present a comedy, singing, talking and dancing act, pleased large audiences yesterday afternoon and evening.

Turkey now permits exportation of individual water buckets for horses, constructed much the same as sanitary drinking cups, have been introduced at Philadelphia for the purpose of preventing the spread of glanders and similar diseases among stock watered at public fountains. The containers, which are made of paper and provided with re-usable bottoms so that they may be used several times, are arranged so that they may be folded and carried in a coat pocket by a driver. They are sold by an anti-cruelty society for slightly more than a penny each, and are believed to have done much toward keeping hundreds of horses free from infection.

**Furniture and Household Furnishings**

**RELIABLE MERCHANDISE AT REASONABLE PRICES**

When purchasing Furniture and Household Furnishings you expect good reliable merchandise in return for the money you pay.

The reason we have been successful—  
**BECAUSE---When you make a purchase from us we guarantee our goods to give perfect satisfaction.**

For Your Library Desks, Bed Davenport, Leather and Turkish Rockers, Setees, Morris Chairs, Tables and Book Cases.

For Your Dining Room Complete dining room suites made up in the latest styles and finishes. Buffets, China Closets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Serving Tables and Chairs.

For Your Bedroom Suites made up in Oak, Bird's Eye Maple, Mahogany and Circassian Walnut; Dressers, Chifoniers, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Rockers and Chairs.

For Your Parlor Three and five-piece suites, Music Cabinets, Portable and Oil Lamps, Pedestals, Unifold and Duo-fold Bed Davenport.

**What Do You Think of This?**  
 An Old Hickory Combination Lawn and Porch Swing  
**SPECIAL at \$5.75** Don't fail to see this Special Value.  
 Porch Hammocks, \$10 and upwards. Porch Swings, \$3.25 and upwards.

**GATELY-WIGGINS**  
 ISHPEMING | CALUMET | HOUGHTON IRON MOUNTAIN  
 1325 SIXTH ST. | 161-SHELDON ST. | 121-STEVENSON AVE.

**ISHPEMING THEATRE**  
**THURSDAY, JULY 1**

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

**EVERY WOMAN**

THE TREMENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE

A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA - ENSEMBLES OF 150 PEOPLE!  
 The Largest Dramatic and Musical Organization Ever Toured

Prices - Parquet \$2.00, Dress Circle and first two rows of Balcony \$1.50, balance of Balcony \$1.00, Gallery 50c, Boxes \$2.00 and \$1.50. Seat orders now being taken.

**NORTHWESTERN WRECK.**  
 Ore Train Blocked the Main Line This Side of Escanaba.

An ore train being pulled from Ishpeming to Escanaba left the track at Brampton early yesterday morning and the Chicago passenger train could not get through. It went around by Iron Mountain, over the St. Paul line to Champion. The St. Paul train was held thirty minutes at Champion to bring passengers, mail and express to Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette.

The wreck was not of a serious nature. None of the train crew were hurt. Several of the heavy steel cars, each carrying more than forty tons of ore, left the rails, and it required the services of a wrecking crew to put them back on again.

Niagara reports new gold discoveries.

**CORAZA HAVANA CIGAR.**

RANFED—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Address Mining Journal branch office, Ishpeming. 6-22-14

FOR SALE—A house on corner of Oak and Ely streets; also adjoining home on Oak street. G. D. Hodzkins, Marquette. 6-21-15

# Ishpeming Department

## HUBBARD HIGHLY PRAISED 'EVERYWOMAN'

Noted Writer, Lost on Lusitania, Was Entranced by Sav-age Production.

Elbert Hubbard, the well-known author, who was one of the victims in the Lusitania disaster, was fascinated by the production of "Everywoman," the Henry W. Savage dramatic spectacle which will be seen at the Ishpeming theater next Thursday evening. His description of the production is herewith given in full:

Heinrich Heine once said, "You can go to the theater but once in a lifetime." He also said you never experience but one kiss, I am not an expert in either. I figure them out for yourself. Life is too short for explanations, and people who do not understand without an explanation never will with.

I have just been to see a play. I saw it one night and then waited over the next day to see the same play again. The play I saw was "Everywoman."

Both evenings I sat through the play from the overture until the final curtain, and then I sat in my seat until almost everybody else had filed out of the theater. I wanted to watch the effect of the play on the people. I had not seen a play before from beginning to end, that I can remember, for twenty-five years. Two acts is usually enough, and I being a plain, every-day man, then began to fidget. I fidget myself out into the lobby until the next act began, then I try that, and then I am fidgeted out into the street again.

This play of "Everywoman" gripped me from the first parting of the curtains. Perhaps it is because I, being every man, love every woman. Each of the characters in the play represents a human trait. There are no big individual parts that tower above the rest, throwing all else into the shade. The play is balanced. Everybody does his work. There is no working in the cast. All you see is strength, suggestion, symbol, lesson, reproval, reminder, each being true to his nature.

You are sitting in the grandstand watching yourself go by. Every man and woman, he is virtuous and wise, he is youthful and old age, beauty and modesty, conscience and flattery, truth and love, bluff and stuff, puff and passion, wealth and witless society, age and greed, charity and vanity, priest and populace, law and disorder, grovel and sneak. And yet in this play, "Everywoman," there is enough comedy to give you rest; enough by-play to throw open the windows and let in the fresh air; enough witchery of girls—so the curtains are parted and the sun streams in from the east carrying the perfume of life's morning.

Problem plays that send the audience away dumb, confused, unloved, are un-American. We want something that will help us to live, help us to think, help us to become. We are plain Mr. Everyman and Mrs. Everywoman. We have work to do and we go to the theater to be amused, to see beautiful pictures. The play that makes us think, makes us feel, sounds our heart-strings, and then makes us laugh, eventually giving us pleasant benefactions and benedictions—this is the American play.

The second night I saw "Everywoman" I went alone. I did not want anyone to see me, to say "How fine!" "How beautiful!" I did not want to applaud unless I was forced to. And the experience proved Heinrich Heine a falsifier. I enjoyed the play the second night as much as I did the first. The whole thing booms large in my memory, and I feel that the witnessing of this play was an event, an epoch, a great white milestone in my life's little journey.

The curtain goes up on the first act and instead of revealing an open stage, shows the dark, olive-green plush curtains, beautiful in monotonous tones. They gently part and the character of Nobody slips through the folks and the man in priestly robes stands there before us. Nobody is clad in a flowing garment of green from top to toe. The hood of the cloak is thrown over the head, and instinctively you think of Dante, steeped in thought, walking the waterfront in Florence of old, waiting for Beatrice to pass. The green lights thrown upon Nobody causes the figure to fade into the curtains, and he seems more like an apparition than a man. His speech is not hasty. He stands there long enough to make a superb picture. You have never seen anything like this before. Nobody speaks—slowly, carefully, clearly, with an enunciation that makes you think that Henry Irving has come back to life. He is the announcer of the play.

The velvet curtains lift and disclose a scene of rare beauty. There is "Everywoman" surrounded by a retinue of companions—Youth, Beauty, Modesty—beautiful, dancing, singing, natural girls, sweet and unsophisticated. Life is a glorious thing to them all. They are all girls but Everywoman is easily distinguished. She is the average woman and a little more. In her are all the dreams, the hopes, the aspirations, the ambitions with which the life of the normal woman is freighted. She has youth, beauty, modesty, brain and body.

The green plush curtains close and shut out the stage, and Nobody, still wearing his invisible green, comes softly to the front and says:

"Be merciful, be just, be fair to every woman everywhere. Her faults are many. Nobody's the blame!"

It is a big man who can play Nobody. In order to be a Nobody you have to be a Somebody.

So the play is ended and we sit there with tear-dimmed eyes, not knowing whether to go or stay. The play is done! But life, the play in which we are cast, yet goes on. Everywoman will never die, because every woman lives and nobody is immortal.

The company is composed of splendid players. These men and women have power, poise, and their work reveals the noble reserve which marks the superior actor. There is the art that conceals the art. One will travel the wide world over before he finds their equals in most delicate and exacting roles.

And the author? Oh, yes—Walter

Browne—a hard-working, patient, plodding newspaperman—not even a journalist—working on a salary; the play accepted, rehearsed, and the author dead before the opening night, his hands folded just so, and in his stiffened fingers a de-luxe printed copy of his play. No applause ever reached his ears. All he knew was the quiet joy of work well done, and the burden of those who go forth to their labors until the evening. From his seat in Vallalla, does he know of his great achievement? Let us hope so, and if he does, he must smile a sad, ironic smile at the vanity of the thing called "success." And "Everywoman" is a success—the greatest in the history of American histrionics.

### ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Lavinia's orchestra gave a dance last evening in the Anderson Hall.

The board of review finished its work yesterday morning, after holding sessions since Monday.

Mrs. Leo Wilson and two children arrived yesterday from Green Bay to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hennessey.

Reynold Aas, who has been a student at the Michigan Agricultural college the past year, has returned home for the summer vacation.

William Riley, advance agent for Savage's "Everywoman" company, which will be shown at Ishpeming the next Thursday evening, was in Ishpeming yesterday.

"Rated at \$10,000,000," said to be one of the finest three-reel features that the Lubin company has ever produced, will be included in tomorrow's program at Ishpeming theater.

The stores here were closed yesterday afternoon and evening. Some of them were closed all day. Although it was not a legal holiday, the banks were closed at noon. There was no work at any of the mines.

E. P. Needham, chairman of the arrangement committee for the chautauqua, to be held here next month, asks

all signers of the contract to attend the meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Miss Ethel Adams, who has been visiting in Duluth the past few weeks, has returned home.

The employees of the Cleveland-Chiffs Hard Ore, Lake and Cliffs shafts mines will be paid today for the first half of the month. The men of the Salisbury and North Lake districts will be paid tomorrow. The Oliver company workmen in Ishpeming will be paid tomorrow.

Mesdames C. G. Zeigler and C. A. Bigelow will be in charge of the pantry sale, to be held tomorrow morning in Tillson's drug store, under auspices of the Ladies' Guild of Grace church. As this will be the last pantry sale until September, the ladies plan to make it especially inviting.

Dr. Paul Johnson, of Iron Mountain, spent yesterday in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnson. He left in the afternoon in his automobile, in which he drove from Iron Mountain a few weeks ago to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Theobald Johnson, to Dr. Walter Covian.

Ishpeming school children, from the kindergarten to the eighth grade, will be given another coupon matinee at the Ishpeming theater Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, when a Charles Chaplin feature, "The Tramp," in two reels, will be included in the program. The admission coupon will appear in Monday's issue of The Mining Journal.

According to a Canadian patent for treating fuel to prevent smoke, the coal or like fuel is sprayed, before or during combustion, with a solution of sodium chlorate or perchlorate and sodium permanganate.

Noticed by a Canadian patent for treating fuel to prevent smoke, the coal or like fuel is sprayed, before or during combustion, with a solution of sodium chlorate or perchlorate and sodium permanganate.

Proposals to be in the hands of the secretary of the board on or before 12 o'clock of the 28th day of June, 1915.

Plans, specifications and instructions can be seen at the Newberry State hospital and also at the offices of the architects.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

CHARLTON & KUENZLI, Architects, Marquette, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. 6-14 to 26

## BIG CREWS TO ROW TODAY ON THE THAMES

### Harvard and Yale Varsity Oarsmen to Contest in Their Dual Forty-Ninth Regatta.

New London, Conn., June 24.—The varsity eight-oared crews of Harvard and Yale Universities meet on the Thames river course here tomorrow in their dual forty-ninth regatta. Both institutions send undivided combinations to the starting line to represent them in one of the classic college competitions of the year. The oarsmen, hailing from New Haven and Cambridge have passed through a most successful preliminary racing season and as a result of their showing a gruelling four-mile race is expected by those who have followed the work of the crews all spring.

There is unusual keenness for victory evinced at the training camps of both universities since Yale is anxious to continue her supremacy on the water as demonstrated last year, while Harvard desires to renew the string of victories broken by the Blue and Crimson in twelve months ago. With the expectation that another shell lap race, similar to that of 1914, will mark the annual regatta of the Blue and Crimson, thousands of undergraduates and alumni are gathering here tonight and a record throng of spectators is predicted for tomorrow's regatta.

Crews Well Matched.

While the crew coaches and officials are non-committal, it is known that both universities believe that they have the best varsity eights of recent years and while none of those in authority care to claim victory in advance, they state freely and emphatically that the other oarsmen will know that they have been in a real contest before the finish line is reached. This is taken to indicate that both coaches and strokes have planned a hard and hot race to start to finish in the hope of killing off the rival crew before the final half mile mark is passed.

Although neither combination has figured in a four-mile race this spring

the time rows at this distance and the preliminary races, ranging around two miles, indicate that the Harvard and Yale eights are fairly even in speed, endurance and rowing technique. Each crew has rowed in two short races and each has won its dual regattas in impressive fashion. The Eli oarsmen opened their season on April 2, by defeating Pennsylvania in a 1.5-mile race in which the winner's time was 7 minutes 56 seconds. On May 15 Yale met Cornell and Princeton in a 1.5 mile race on Carnegie Lake, winning by a few feet from Cornell in 9 minutes 2.3 seconds with Princeton third.

Harvard's first race was at Annapolis on April 24 when the Crimson defeated the Middlebury rather easily in a race of 1.5 miles, winning in 6 minutes 32 seconds. One week after Yale had won from Cornell and Princeton at Princeton, the Harvard crew raced Cornell on Cayuga Lake and defeated the Cornell varsity crew by a length at the end of a two-mile row which the Cambridge combination covered in 10 minutes 41.2-5 seconds. The showing made by Harvard in this race led to the general opinion among rowing experts that the Crimson crew was a trifle better than the Yale eight that defeated Cornell seven days previously.

Coaching System Little Changed.

There has been little change in the coaching system or personnel since last year. Guy Nicholls, the English oarsman, devoted last autumn and this spring to instructing the Yale crew candidates, while Jim Wray has held sway at Cambridge and Red Top this season as for a number of years past. Nicholls has followed the English system of selecting oarsmen early and not changing the combination unless absolutely necessary. The Blue crew is virtually the same combination today, that rowed against Pennsylvania in a snow storm on April 3.

Harvard has shifted her sweep swimmers more frequently, but the varsity eight as selected Coach Wray for tomorrow's race contains no eleven-hour choices. The Crimson will have a slight advantage in veteran material with race experience for in addition to the men who rowed in the long race last year Wray had the splendid second eight of 1914 from which to recruit. This crew, which won from Yale easily last June and then went to England and captured the Grand Challenge cup at Henley, has furnished several experi-

enced oars for the 1915 varsity, including the stroke.

Unless weather conditions interfere the regatta program will be run off in a manner similar to last year. The varsity four mile race will be rowed upstream, starting from the railroad bridge and finishing in Bartlett's cove, close to the west bank of the Thames. The two preliminary regatta events will be rowed in the forenoon and only the lower reaches of the course will be used. The second or substitute varsity crews will row over the two-mile course from the navy yard to the railroad bridge starting at 10:15 a. m. The freshman eights will race over the same stretch of water thirty minutes later.

First Regatta in 1852.

The history of the Yale-Harvard crew regattas dates back to 1852 when the first of the intervarsity races was held on Lake Winnepesaukee at Center Harbor, N. H. This contest was really an interclass affair in which Harvard '53 class crew defeated the Yale eight in a two mile row in barges, the time being approximately ten minutes. Three years later on the Connecticut River at Springfield Harvard eight-oared and four-oared barges raced against two Yale six-oared boats, the Crimson barges finishing one, two in the three-mile race. In 1850 two shells and two barges represented, informally, the two universities at Water on the Connecticut River at Springfield. Harvard eight-oared and four-oared barges raced against two Yale six-oared boats, the Crimson barges finishing one, two in the three-mile race. In 1850 two shells and two barges represented, informally, the two universities at Water on the Connecticut River at Springfield. Harvard eight-oared and four-oared barges raced against two Yale six-oared boats, the Crimson barges finishing one, two in the three-mile race.

In 1871 Harvard, aided by Brown, Amherst and Bowdoin, organized the "Rowing Association of American Colleges," Harvard winning. The Civil war put a stop to the sport until 1864 when the series was renewed and continued until 1870 over the Lake Quinsigamond three-mile course at Worcester.

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stands after forty years of college rowing. Beginning in 1876 Yale and Harvard inaugurated their four-mile dual regattas rowing at Springfield. Two years later the course was shifted to the Thames at New London, where the regattas have been held annually, with

one or two exceptions, ever since forming one of the biggest intercollegiate sport events of the year. During the period 1882 to 1914 Harvard and Yale have met in forty-eight dual regattas of which each has won twenty-four so that today's race should break the tie, giving one or the other college the lead again. The Yale crew of 1888 holds the Thames River course record, having won the race of that year in 29 minutes 10 seconds.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The United States Steel company's plants are working to 75 per cent of capacity—a gain from 45 per cent within a few months. Less than a fifth of the increase represents foreign war orders, the rest indicates a revival of building in this country. It was inevitable that when materials and labor reached bottom capital would take advantage of a so favorable opportunity to employ them in works which under any circumstances must needs be constructed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DIRE DISTRESS.

It is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Marquette Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is often the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to the kidneys' aid. Means that urinary troubles may follow.

Or danger of worse kidney trouble. Here's Marquette testimony.

Mrs. Dan Reynolds, 324 E. Hewitt Ave., Marquette, says: "For a long time my back ached constantly. When I tried to straighten after stooping, sharp pains caught me in my sides. When I got up in the morning I always felt tired and I ached all over. I had severe headaches and dizzy spells and I was extremely nervous. The action of my kidneys was irregular. Whenever I aching cold, it settled on my kidneys, making me feel worse. Someone advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I took them after I had used several other kidney remedies without benefit. A couple of boxes greatly relieved me and I have had very little trouble since."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Reynolds had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

# The STYLE SHOP Announces the 3rd and 4th Days of This Wonderful Sale of Coats, Suits and Dresses

More than a month in advance of other stores, we launch a clearance sale of all seasonable apparel that will fairly startle you with its immense array of amazing values

Today and Tomorrow

When you think of the superior styles shown by this store; when you are mindful of the fact that we sell some very high priced exclusive garments, you will appreciate the significance of this event which offers you almost all the garments in our regular stock at

## \$5, \$10 and \$15

These prices are scarcely half the real value of these fine garments—extraordinary, tempting values that should prompt you to buy now.



### At \$5.00

Misses' novelty coats, formerly \$9.75 to \$11.50. Women's spring coats, formerly \$8.75 to \$10.00. Light colored coats for girls, formerly \$9.50 to \$12.50. One piece dresses of serges, etc., formerly \$8.95 to \$11.50. Peter Thompson Sailor suits, etc., formerly \$8.75 to \$10.00. New silk kimonos, value \$7.50 to \$9.75.

Separate skirts of every kind, values up to \$9.75, including black, navy, blues, fancy worsteds and white.

Tussah silk skirts, \$7.50 to \$9.50, and many other odd garments, all marked at the small price of \$5.00.

## At \$10

Just twice the value of what we offer at \$5.

### SUITS

Cloth suits finely tailored for women, misses and juniors, navy, black, Belgian, sand, shepherd checks, in fact, every good style that has sold for \$17.50 and \$18.50 and even \$20.00.

### COATS

The coats offered in this assortment at \$10.00 contain twice the variety of the lot of \$5.00. In separating these to sell at \$10.00 we have taken them from garments that are \$17.50, \$19.75 and also \$21.50. Wool faille coats, many of them are full lined. Eponge coats, serge coats, white chinchilla coats, black and colored silk coats, Bengaline coats, satin stripe velvet coats, and pretty coats in tan covert cloths.

### DRESSES

of every description for which you would gladly pay \$18 to \$19.50 are also among these at \$10.00.

In addition to this mighty sale of suits, coats and dresses at \$5, \$10 and \$15, we are featuring tremendous reductions in every item of summer apparel throughout the store.

The generous response we have had to this sale ever since this sale was announced last Tuesday clearly shows how well women appreciate the extraordinary offerings on such high class garments as we carry.

## The Style Shop

Garments Exclusively ISHPEMING

112 Canda Street Opposite Nelson House

## At \$15

This sale will bring to you practically all the highest priced garments in the store.

### SUITS

The very finest silk and cloth suits are in this assortment—suits that have been selling all season at \$23.50 to \$35, bringing a most wonderful saving to the woman who has a liking for exclusive apparel.

### COATS

\$23.50 to \$32.50 is what you would ordinarily be obliged to pay for the splendid smartly fashioned coats which make up this collection at the money saving sale price of \$15. You've never seen such a sale of coats in this city. The variety is exceptionally large, including many silk coats in values from \$25 to \$32.50.

### DRESSES

And the dresses at \$15 represent the essence of style and quality. Correct design, elegant materials, charming trimmings and superb tailoring will be found in every dress on sale, for they have brought \$22.50 to \$29.50 all during the season.

SOLDIERS BLINDED TO APPALLING EXTENT

Dr. Lloyd Mills Tells American Medical Association of His Observations in Europe.

San Francisco, June 24.—Injuries of the brain and of the eyes are more frequent and cause more deaths in the present war in Europe than was ever the case in any other war, according to Dr. Lloyd Mills of Los Angeles, who related his experiences in Austria at today's meeting of the American Medical Association. These injuries are more serious owing to the short range of the fighting, which has been carried on and to the rotary motion of the bullet fired from the German rifle, which revolves about thirty-two times a second. Infections are common, especially following shrapnel wounds. Of those recovering, the number of total blindness, according to Dr. Mills, is alarmingly large and will need special provision on the part of European countries after the war is over.

The manner in which small hospitals in this country are conducted is not yielding the best results, in the opinion of Dr. L. W. Lattig, who also addressed the meeting today. Lack of harmonious co-operation between the members of the staff, inefficiency of the nursing staff, commercial management of the training school and lack of careful supervision are some of the reasons given by Dr. Lattig for this condition.

Leprosy Only Slightly Contagious.

Horror of leprosy is an inheritance from the Middle Ages and is not justified by the facts, says Dr. Douglas W. Montgomery of San Francisco, in a paper presented this morning before the association. The repulsive appearance of leprosy and the fear of its extreme contagion due to misunderstanding of the nature of leprosy as mentioned in the Bible have created a belief in the public mind that leprosy is extremely contagious. This belief, says Dr. Montgomery, is not founded on fact. Leprosy is very slightly contagious and is a slowly progressive disease, much less dangerous to the community or to the individual than smallpox, tuberculosis and many other diseases.

The growing economic and industrial importance of public health work was emphasized by several speakers. Sick-ness insurance was advocated by Dr. B. S. Warren of the United States Health service, as a means of overcoming the handicap of poverty among wage earners. Dr. Warren showed that disabled workers were more prevalent among low paid workers than among better paid and that fully one-half of the wage-earning families of the United States do not have an income sufficient to maintain a healthy standard of living. A governmental system of sickness insurance for working people would increase their economic independence as well as their physical health, he said.

Monkeys Not Plague Carriers.

"Monkeys have a great susceptibility to plague infection, but they do not seem to play an important role in its propagation under natural conditions," declared Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker of the United States Public Health service, in a paper read on the subject of "Effect of the Rodent Plague to Human Infection."

Dr. Rucker reviewed the reports of plague in the lower animals, and stated that while many different species had been thought at one time or another to suffer from the disease, many of the reports were not confirmed by convincing evidence. Even the kangaroo was discussed and it was declared that the prairie dog was susceptible to the disease, but that it had never been found among them in nature. Rodents, particularly rats and ground squirrels, were shown to be carriers of the disease in nature, and even the "cutaneous form," which is the parasite for skunk, was incriminated.

Dr. Rucker fully discussed rat extermination methods and declared that rat-proofing of buildings used by man for any purpose whatsoever was the best insurance against bubonic plague. "In the present epidemic," he said, "the measure which will protect man should be taken," said Dr. Rucker. "Among these is immunization against the disease, but this is of doubtful practicality in American cities. It could never be made mandatory, and those people who would volunteer for such a procedure do not form the class which is most likely to receive the infection."

The results recently achieved by New Orleans in eradicating the disease excited much favorable comment in the discussion of the paper.

Full-Time Health Officers.

The employment of full-time health officers, which has been made the keystone of the sanitary policy of several states, has not fully met the health needs of the time, according to Assistant Surgeon General J. W. Kerr, of the United States Public Health Service, in an address on the subject of "The Need of Full-Time Health Officers." "We need to strengthen the purely local health organizations if public health work is to progress as it should," he said. "The usefulness of full-time health officers employed by the state must depend to a great extent on the existence of efficient local machinery with which they may work."

"The New York law requires that every city, town or village shall appoint a competent physician to be a local health officer with a four-year term of office, whose compensation in municipalities having a population of eight thousand inhabitants or less shall not be less than ten cents per capita. In North Carolina, there are now not less than ten full-time health officers. In Massachusetts several towns have successfully combined to secure efficient health service. Indiana and Kansas have also proposed to embody their legislation the principle of properly qualified full-time health officers, appointed by local authorities, with proper compensation, and a fixed term of office. The minimum price which any human collectivity, the nation, state or community must pay to conquer preventable disease, and through better health to gain increased prosperity, is wise legislation, adequate appropriations and efficient health organization."

The meeting of the American Medical association, which has been held in San Francisco during the week, is to be

followed by the annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, which will open tomorrow and continue three days. The Academy, founded forty years ago, specializes in medical sociology, and takes up one topic each year for special discussion at its annual meeting. In accordance with the spirit of the time and the place of holding this year's meeting, the topic chosen has been "Medicine in Its Relationship to Commerce and Transportation."

The subject is to be opened by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of New York, who is president of the Academy. The address of the physician as a pioneer in the opening up of resources by medical investigation and discovery. The question of food products, how they can be transported safely and the character of the inspection which should be made of them, will receive attention in addresses of other speakers. The subject of quarantine in general and methods of preventing the importation of disease; the dangers in travel; and the hospital organization of the railroad system are all treated in a series of papers.

A noteworthy feature of the meeting will be the annual address before the Academy, this year to be delivered by Chancellor David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford University, upon "The Relation of Medicine to the Peace Movement."

WARSHIPS WORTH \$160,000,000 LOST

Allies Have Suffered Destruction of Vessels Totalling 230,000 Tons; Enemy, 140,000.

Liverpool, June 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—After ten months of war the losses suffered by the contending navies present some interesting points for speculation, says the Journal of Commerce, affording a comparison of the relative merits of the various offensive tactics in the naval struggle, and showing how costly it is to the countries concerned to indulge in minor encounters.

Summarizing the losses under types of vessels, Great Britain and her allies have been deprived of the services of eight battleships, fourteen cruisers, four gunboats, six destroyers, ten submarines, fourteen boats, and six armed merchantmen and auxiliaries.

The losses of Germany and her allies consist of one battleship, twenty-three cruisers, fifteen gunboats, thirteen torpedo craft, six submarines and twenty armed merchantmen and auxiliaries.

Separating the losses under the various causes, neglecting auxiliaries and armed merchantmen, the torpedo has destroyed 131,000 tons of allied vessels, the mine 30,000 tons, gunfire 27,000 tons and 22,000 tons have been lost in various other ways.

The German, Austrian and Turkish fleets have been deprived of 13,000 tons of war vessels by means of the torpedo, 23,000 tons of the mine, 81,000 tons by gunfire, and 23,000 tons from various other causes.

These figures show that England and her allies have lost 230,000 tons of naval fighting material costing approximately \$160,000,000, while the German and Turkish losses total 140,000 tons, worth about \$90,000,000.

The figures also show that the miscellaneous losses officially recorded are approximately the same on both sides, while from torpedo, gun and mine the British and their allies have lost nearly double the tonnage that their opponents have lost by the same causes. By torpedo the British losses are ten times more than those of the other side which shows clearly how important a part that weapon plays.

In gunfire England has established a lead chiefly because the German ships at large when war was declared have been destroyed by this means. In the armed merchantmen and auxiliary class the net register tonnage of allied ships destroyed amounts to 20,000, while the German and Turkish losses stand at approximately double that figure. The total financial loss in this instance amounts to about \$15,000,000.

Ten months of skirmishing and preliminary actions, leading to no definite result so far as the question of naval supremacy is concerned, has brought about the destruction of about 400,000 tons of warships, costing \$175,000,000.

NO REWARD IS OFFERED FOR PASSENGER PIGEONS

Washington, June 24.—Recent widespread newspaper accounts to the effect that the United States Department of Agriculture is offering \$10,000 reward to the person finding a passenger, or "wood," pigeon nest containing two eggs, resulted in hundreds of letters being sent to the department. The report is not based upon facts as the department has offered no such reward, and there is every reason to believe the passenger pigeon which formerly roamed the country in flocks of millions is extinct. In 1910 about \$1,000 in rewards were offered by Clark University for the first undisturbed nest of the passenger pigeon to be found in the United States. This was a great stimulus to action. The hunt for this pigeon was fruitless. The offer of rewards was renewed for several years until it was fully established that the pigeon was extinct.

The passenger pigeon up to 1885 ranged the American continent east of the Rocky Mountains. The mourning dove has often been mistaken for the passenger pigeon, which in a general way it resembles. However, this bird is quite different from the passenger pigeon in that it is shorter and has different color markings.

The press reports stated that the now extinct passenger pigeon was valued because of its usefulness in destroying the gipsy moth and other moths and pests which are doing millions of dollars' worth of damage. Although the preservation of the pigeon is much to be desired, it would be of absolutely no value in eliminating the gipsy moth, as the pigeons are almost entirely vegetarian in their diet.

THE SQUAW'S BABY.

An Indian squaw, who is making money at the big exposition by her skill at marksmanship, has adopted a little "pale face" baby that was abandoned by its parents, a variation on the "carried away" story of French and Indian days.

BRITAIN SHOWS MORE CONFIDENCE IN CABINET

Lloyd George Is Regarded as the Junior Partner of Premier Asquith.

London, June 24.—The position here is steadily improving and confidence in the government daily increases. The nation's disappointment over the May campaign is now concentrating upon wider preparation for the summer advance. Sir John A. Simon is winning golden opinions as home secretary. His policy of firmness of decision and his policy over aliens has earned much unpopularity.

There is every indication that the authorities may adopt a more reasonable attitude over news matters. The result of the Times prosecution taught the officials a much needed lesson. Even those who least agree with Lord Northcliffe declare the prosecution was an almost incredible mistake.

Might Have Changed Government.

Truth says that at other times it would have brought down the government.

Lloyd George's position becomes daily strengthened. The middle party throughout the country has rallied around him, and the public regards him today as Asquith's junior partner in the premier-ship.

The sentence upon the members of the firm of Jacks, Glasgow, for trading with the enemy, is regarded here as being on the side of leniency. This charge for months has been a subject of English gossip. The Jacks are Bonar Law's old firm, and gossiping malice whispered that the prosecution was being avoided because of political influence.

Letters of the Jacks' partners, written after the outbreak of the war, say they hope to continue business with "our friends, Messrs. Krupp," and their attempt to dismiss the matter lightly when giving evidence, destroyed public sympathy with them.

The Daily Chronicle declares a worse case could scarcely be imagined, and compares the sentence with another case where another Scotsman, for attempting to sell coal to Germans, received five years' penal servitude. "Jacks' delivery of iron to Krupp is a much worse affair than any of these. Moreover, it was a successful performance, not an attempt, yet its perpetrators got off with six months."

The Chronicle declares the responsibility of the Nova Scotia firm was not investigated.

Expect Another Air Raid.

London now regards another Zeppelin attack as practically a certainty and takes the prospect calmly. A few nervous women have left but the general life is absolutely undisturbed. Homeholders fill buckets nightly and city offices keep buckets of sand handy. Respirators are largely sold. Most public institutions, like military hospitals and government offices, are provided with respirators for the staff. Londoners, realizing that attackers possess almost overwhelming advantages in aerial war, urge the authorities to reply to attempts upon British towns by continued raids over Germany.

MILK PASTEURIZATION AND TUBERCULOSIS

The authoritative announcement by the president of the National Tuberculosis association that the mortality from this cause has decreased 50 per cent in thirty-five years needs to be taken to heart.

The president of this association of scientists who have been for many years pursuing the tubercle bacillus with relentless activity, coding its characteristics, habitat, etc., tells us that in order to prevent its diffusion it is urgently necessary "that all milk now taken from inspected animals be pasteurized or scalded; that building unfit for habitation be condemned; that dust and fumes be eliminated from

THOUGHT SHE COULD NOT LIVE

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

Unionville, Mo.—"I suffered from a female trouble and I got so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without holding on to something. I had nervous spells and my fingers would cramp and my face would draw, and I could not speak, nor sleep to do any good, had no appetite, and everyone thought I would not live. Some one advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had taken so much medicine and my doctor said he could do me no good so I told my husband he might get me a bottle and I would try it. By the time I had taken it I felt better. I continued its use, and now I am well and strong. "I have always recommended your medicine ever since I was so wonderfully benefited by it and I hope this letter will be the means of saving some other poor woman from suffering."—Mrs. MARTHA SEAVEY, Box 1144, Unionville, Missouri.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above—they tell the truth, else they could not have obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ECONOMY URGED ON PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

London Banker Points Out the Perils of the Nation of Wasteful Spending.

London, June 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A prominent London banker, in a long letter to the press, pleads for a great national wave of public economy in England. Such a campaign, he urges, is necessary to enable the nation to meet successfully the financial problems before it in connection with the war. These problems are two-fold—first, the raising of sufficient internal loans to meet the colossal war expenditure, and second, the adjustment of the external balance sheet, in other words, the payment of other nations for the enormous purchases which England and her allies are making in Europe and America.

The "trade balance" against England for the present year is estimated by the writer at well over five billion dollars. "This balance," he says, "will have to be provided either by borrowing largely in America, a course to which there are serious objections, or by raising money by selling sufficient American securities to cover the deficit, or by sending gold. Any of these methods is likely to prove a difficult business, but the necessity of adopting some way out is shown by the rate of exchange between the United States and the European countries."

"As the balance of indebtedness grows, so the exchange rates grow more unfavorable to the country concerned, and so do its imports cost more and more. For this reason, Russia is at this moment paying nearly 50 per cent over the normal price for all her imports, except many over 125. America is paying Italy 10 per cent, France about 3 per cent, and Great Britain about 1 1/2 per cent.

"So long as we export gold as freely as the exchanges warrant it, they cannot, of course, go much more against us. But it is necessary to recognize that the maintenance of the world's gold market will certainly involve a heavy strain on our gold reserve. We are the only market left from which gold can be obtained, and while most of the gold newly-mined comes here, we are obliged owing to the pressure of our own and other nations' needs to export a good many millions have been exported in the last two or three months, and the flow continues. It is of very great importance to London as the world's financial center not only that our gold reserve should remain secure, but that we should not have to abandon our traditional role as the world's gold market. But the more we import the greater our indebtedness and the more difficult do these two tasks become.

"We are brought back again then to the paramount necessity to our country of economy, such economy as is being practiced by the United States people. Every pound worth of food wasted, of meat, petrol, rubber tobacco, or any other article which we can economize, unnecessarily consumed means a pound's worth more import and a pound more in the bill against us. We should import only those necessities which we cannot get in this country that we possibly can. To import what is superfluous means to reduce by so much the money available for government loans, contributions by so much to the difficulty of keeping our gold reserve and system of credit intact and making it so much more expensive to obtain our vital supplies of munitions and raw materials.

"It must be remembered that owing to changed war conditions there is a great risk of our consumption actually increasing. The effect of our lavish expenditure is to transfer a large amount of income from the wealthier to the poorer classes. A large redistribution of wealth is in process. So far so good. In itself, no doubt, excellent, but not if the money which is in the hands of the wealthy were to be saved in the hands of the poor. It is essential, simply put, that money be taken out of the pockets of the investing classes and being redistributed in the form of higher wages, war bonuses, separation allowances, and so forth among the non-investing classes. Consumption is therefore likely to increase and consumption of a kind not necessary for the conduct of the war. More food, drink, and tobacco will be consumed; more labor employed in service not contributing to the national strength; more time unprofitably spent; less money saved. The class which is so greatly enriched by the war is not the very poorest class, in which extra expenditure would be justified, but mainly the artisan and better-paid working class which is already comfortably off. It is not as if saving were any sacrifice to them. Their own interest and that of the state absolutely coincide. It is, indeed, madness of them not to save in this period of their exceptional prosperity against the certain day of shrinkage in the future. And the state is in need of their savings and will pay them a good rate of interest. What is greatly needed then is to encourage and facilitate the investments of small savings in the war loans. It is good for the state and good for the investor. In the last German war loan the number of subscribers was stated to be only just short of 2,000,000. It would be surprising if the subscribers to our war loan numbered 20,000."

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BANKS OF SAN HAVE PLACE IN WAR HISTORY

Are Now Regarded as Among the World's Most Famous Battle Grounds.

Washington, June 24.—Galicia's great battlefield along the course of the River San is described in the war primer of the National Geographic society, as having taken their place among the world's greatest battlefields of all times through the determined Russian investment and capture of Peryasl, and more especially through the recent continuation of the battle between the Austro-German armies, headed toward Lemberg, and the Russian armies, bound for the open plains of the dual monarchy beyond the Carpathians. On the banks of the San, hundreds of thousands of men have been fighting bitterly back and forth; and the little stream, of such slight poetical importance as to have escaped notice of all the leading works of English literature, henceforward will live in history's annals as long as the memory of the names of the fields of Waterloo and Gettysburg.

The San, a right bank tributary of the Vistula, is about 300 miles long. It rises in the East Beskides, flowing first through a very narrow valley, full of wildest mountain scenery. The river becomes navigable at Peryasl. From the point of this famous Austrian stronghold, "shells" and boats and poles carry heavy cargoes of agricultural produce to the Vistula. Behind Peryasl, the river is a mountain stream, and one of the most attractive in northern Europe.

About twenty miles north of Peryasl, the San, at Parysl, reaches the open plain. From there the river turns more northward, joining the Vistula on the borders of Galicia and Russian Poland. Between Jaroslavl, south to Peryasl, where the heaviest fighting of the past weeks has been taking place, the country is rough, often sharply broken, and the river, by offering many opportunities for military defense. Beyond Peryasl, toward the river's source, the San zigzags from a point about thirty miles to the west, whence it comes from the south and southeast. During the summer freshets and, again, during rainy autumn, the low valley of the San often suffers from severe floods. The San is joined by a number of small mountain tributaries, which add to the intricate markings of the great battlefields."

NEW DRUG DEVICES.

Dr. F. W. Tammelle, out-patient physician to King's College Hospital and lecturer in therapeutics and practical medicine in King's College Hospital Medical School, London, describes in the Lancelet a simple method of administering drugs in a convenient, safe and other strenuous conditions.

"The method which I have employed, and which, I think, is capable of wide application, is to prescribe the drug to be given in a semi-solid aromatic base and to imbue the base in a collapsible tube. The tube is generally used to contain remedies for external application. The base must be sufficiently viscid to enable a continuous semi-solid jet of substance to be exuded from the nozzle by pressure at the bottom of the tube. By varying the composition of the base of glycerine, bisulphate paste, agar-agar, etc., all climatic conditions can be allowed for. There are many kinds of collapsible tubes on the market; those are specially to be recommended in which the screw cap is permanently attached to the neck of the tube. In these the cap cannot be lost.

"With a given base the weight of a given length of jet is practically constant, and by this means an accurate dosage can be obtained. The medicinal creams which I have had made so far are glycerine, bisulphate paste, agar-agar, etc., all climatic conditions can be allowed for. There are many kinds of collapsible tubes on the market; those are specially to be recommended in which the screw cap is permanently attached to the neck of the tube. In these the cap cannot be lost.

"I made several experiments with different kinds of tubes and was at first greatly puzzled as to the use of those tubes, of which there are many on the market, with keys at the bottom. I thought that accurate dosage could be obtained by turning the key through definite arcs. This method is, however, quite fallacious, owing to the inconsistent nature of the tubes throughout their length.

"The application to the patient of these medicinal creams is so simple as to need no description. The inch of jet can be severed from the nozzle of the tube against his teeth, or if he is more or less unconscious it can be dabbed off on the back of his tongue. This operation can be repeated on the tube."

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TORPEDOED FROM THE WILDS OF WISCONSIN

If all the submarines catalogued under the name of "torpedo" were put together, they would make a formidable fleet. The submarine is a much needed weapon in the defense of the sea. The submarine is a much needed weapon in the defense of the sea. The submarine is a much needed weapon in the defense of the sea.

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SUMMER VACATION STYLES

are now ready in McCall Patterns The Newest Summer Fashions

are accurately described and beautifully illustrated in the new McCall Patterns and Fashion Publications Now on Sale



Watch the Special Piece Goods Sales and make stylish but economical clothes yourself. The present fashions are easy to drap, and McCall Patterns insure the smartest styles and a perfect fit.

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WAR PUTS WORDS TO NEW USE.

The European Conflict is Enriching Our Vocabulary.

World war has proved to be an enricher of vocabularies. Terms like "mobilization" and "moratorium" have become a part of everyday speech since the days of last July and August. The American public, long unfamiliar with such matters, can now distinguish with tolerable accuracy between a cuirassier and a Cossack; the ulman and the dragon; a submersible and a submarine. Along with a better and a far more intimate knowledge of European geography has come a habit of making finer distinctions between technical terms. It is curious to note old words like "fort" and "pilot" are taking on new meanings.

Primitive man fought with darts. They disappeared from what we were pleased to term modern warfare and they have returned as missiles designed to be dropped from skyraft. Some of the early types of artillery were mortars, but the Germans have given the world a new meaning by their modifications of this gun and by putting it to new uses. We have always thought of the pilot as having to do with naval affairs, but the air pilot is one of the biggest factors in the present struggle.

There are certain new words, too, coming out of the struggle, like the St. Louis Republican. Air base is one of these. Coagulen is another, and trinitro-toluene is perhaps the newest. Air base explains itself, while coagulen is a preparation used to transfer the blood from the cause of a particular case of arthritis involves X-ray pictures of the jaws, which will disclose the existence of pus pockets at the roots of teeth if they exist. If they are there, the first step toward curing the arthritis is to clean out the pus pockets—the doctor gives way to the dentist.

A striking case presented at the society meetings was that of a woman who had practically lost the use of her right arm, and who got no benefit from "cures" in Europe or from a variety of other treatments. Finally she was cured by an American dentist, who discovered by the aid of X-rays the existence of a pus pocket on the roots of one of her teeth. He amputated the roots of the tooth, destroyed the pus; and the patient recovered the use of her arm.

More striking, perhaps, was the situation of another woman in whom the abscess caused a condition which was seriously diagnosed as tuberculosis. She had for nearly four months a low fever, with the temperature rising in the afternoon, as in cases of tuberculosis. She lost weight and strength, and if the tuberculosis expert who finally examined her had been able to find anything the matter with her lungs—had he not apparently have been a case for Arizona.

ONLY WARRIOR OF JOURNALISTS.

Throughout his public career it has ever been the custom of Mr. Bryan to set up men of straw for the purpose of knocking them down. The latest in this class which is already comfortably off. It is not as if saving were any sacrifice to them. Their own interest and that of the state absolutely coincide. It is, indeed, madness of them not to save in this period of their exceptional prosperity against the certain day of shrinkage in the future. And the state is in need of their savings and will pay them a good rate of interest. What is greatly needed then is to encourage and facilitate the investments of small savings in the war loans. It is good for the state and good for the investor. In the last German war loan the number of subscribers was stated to be only just short of 2,000,000. It would be surprising if the subscribers to our war loan numbered 20,000."

He has no shadow of principle or reasoned conviction in his composition. If he can utter under his catchpenny propaganda the German saloonkeeper with the prohibitionist, that is his idea of politics and statesmanship. Of course, it nauseates the decent man to hear him mouth good words like "peace" and "brotherhood." But, at all costs, he had to seize even this pitiful pretext to retain his waning notoriety. The peace he advocates merely





# SUGGESTS PLAN FOR BUILDING

## Marquette Man Who Has Studied School Situation Urges That Care Be Taken to Utilize to the Full the Value of Present Group of High School Buildings.

## Suggests Their Remodeling and the Erection of New Buildings in South and Northwest Parts of the City—Would Be Mistake to Build at Remote Location.

A Marquette man who has been giving considerable study to the problem involved in deciding on a site for the proposed new high school urges that the present is the time to survey the school needs of the entire city. If this is done he believes the question arises whether the city should spend the bulk of the \$140,000 voted by the taxpayers on one building. He says:

"The question where the new school house is to be located must soon be decided. This question should be approached by the people of the city with their yard stick of common sense, and measured with a view of providing not only more adequate high school facilities, the necessity of which is readily granted, but a rearrangement of the educational machinery, so far as it applies to school buildings.

"Few people realize the part which education plays in moulding character. It leaves its ineffaceable record on the minds, souls and bodies of our school children. Many times the abnormalities of middle life in both sexes can be traced to the school room of childhood, with its lack of proper sanitation, poor ventilation and poor light. It is only now that the American public is awakening to the fact that a strong nation must be built with strong, healthy well-trained children.

"The school board has expressed itself as being open to suggestions, and is willing to receive and consider the views of all on the advantages and disadvantages of different locations.

"The board is composed of men of mature judgment and it may be expected that they will bring to the subject their best thought before beginning the expenditure of the \$140,000 that has been granted to them by the taxpayers for building purposes. There is a tendency in this community—and perhaps an unfortunate one—to look at the high schools recently built in Negaunee, Ishpening and some other cities apparently upon the assumption that what has proved practical for their needs may well be copied by us. While it is true that we may well take advantage of the experience of other cities in building their schools, still the fact remains that we have an entirely different problem to solve, and we must give the fullest consideration to distinctly local conditions.

"Our present high school, together with

the Froebel, Anne, and manual training building, represents an investment of \$100,000. This is not Carnegie money. It has been raised by taxation levied on Marquette property. All but \$50,000 of bonds has been paid in this way so far. What are you going to do, scrap it and go to some other part of the city and spend the \$140,000? This building is practically new. It may not meet the architectural ideas of every one, but it is well and substantially built and should serve its purpose for many generations to come.

"It must be conceded by the proponents of a new site that a new manual training building must also be provided. This is not economy. It will mean that a big part of the present investment will be wasted. It has been argued that the present site is not central. This objection is not worthy of serious consideration. Any site in any ward of the city would be sufficiently central for a high school. It is no hardship for a student of high school age to walk a mile, or even farther.

"I believe the problem should be so treated that all the school needs of the entire city will be provided for, and it is my opinion that the board should consider well the necessity of getting the greatest value out of the present group of buildings. I believe there is a practical solution that will do away with four buildings and four janitors and permit of other material savings that will readily suggest themselves, and I will take the liberty of outlining it as a suggestion worthy of consideration.

"Make the present buildings on Ridge and Arch streets sufficient for high school purposes by remodeling the interior of the Froebel school—saving only the kindergarten room, which will be left as it is—to provide ample accommodations for the ninth grade. There is really no practical reason why that grade should be seated with the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades. This arrangement will double the present high school capacity, which must be admitted is all the provision that the present outlook for the growth of the city warrants. The money it is proposed to use to purchase new property, together with that realized in the sale of some of the other schools which will be closed, will provide ample funds for the erection on the Riedinger lot, east of the high school, of a suitable gymnasium and auditorium to be connected with the high school building and heated by the present plant. There will then be available from the \$140,000 bond issue \$120,000 which could be used in building an \$80,000 school house at the Third street site, and a \$40,000 school house where the present Fisher street school is located. This will close the Hampton, Elliott, Nester and Fourth street schools, and will give all the children of the city modern school buildings.

"Owing to the unsanitary and inadequate physical conditions of the Hampton street, Fisher street and Third and Fourth street schools I believe that I will be fully supported in the statement that the people of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth precincts are well deserving of consideration in the matter of new primary and grammar school buildings. Use the Ridge and Arch street schools for the high school, build a gymnasium on the Riedinger lot, build modern schools in the First and Fourth precincts, and the question of school buildings, barring unexpected growth of the city, will be settled for years to come. Use this \$140,000 for a new high school alone and we will

have still facing us an immediate and pressing question, namely, what to do with the First and Second precincts. Of the various site proposals that have been made the one that seems to me to be the best, if the board decides to spend the \$140,000 on one building, is utilization of the Pine street site opposite the present group, and I say this because I believe that it is this location that would permit the city to save for practical purposes most of its investment in the present group of buildings. If all the money available is put in a new building several blocks away from the present buildings it will be necessary to duplicate many of the facilities in the latter, which will represent so much of a loss to the city. If the new building must be built it seems to me by building close to the present group they could be so related that the largest value of both would be secured. But if this event it is doubtful, in my mind, whether the requirements of other parts of the city will be met.

"These lines of inquiry, it seems to me, are worthy of some attention."

# WILL SPEND \$5,000 ON MARQUETTE CLUB

## Directors Last Night Authorized to Undertake Extensive Remodeling of Building.

The members of the Marquette club last evening authorized the directors to expend not more than \$5,000 in the improvement of the property. Plans for the work will be made at once and within a month it is hoped to have it underway so that it will be finished by early fall. The building will be largely remodeled on both floors, and such decorating and refurbishing as is necessary will be done. The projected work will considerably increase its size and make it much more convenient and attractive.

# MAYOR SUSPENDS LARSON'S LICENSE

## Saloon Man Cited to Appear Before Commission for Selling Liquor to Minor.

Mayor Begole, exercising the power conferred on him by the charter, yesterday suspended the city saloon license of John Larson, 142 Washington street, pending the meeting of the commission Monday evening next, when Larson will be given a formal hearing. This action was taken because Larson sold liquor to Fred Dubois, aged sixteen, on June 12. He will be arrested today for this offense by Marshal McIntosh, and it is possible that the commission will put him out of business at the session Monday night by permanently suspending his license.

The officials are in possession of affidavits from Dubois, Harold Witting and Martin Lake in which they swear that Larson committed the offense charged against him. Witting and Lake, who are twenty-one years of age or over, accompanied Dubois to the saloon. The officers later encountered the trio, a little the worse for drink, and the investigation that led to Larson's arrest was started. Dubois is an undersized lad, and the officials hold that there was no possible excuse for selling him liquor.

The suspension of this license marks the first time that Mayor Begole has exercised the sweeping power given him by the new charter. It permits the most summary procedure in cases of the kind, subject only to review by the commission, and was put in the charter to reach cases in which it appeared that there might be a disagreement of the jury, or an appeal, if the case was carried through the courts.

BETTER THAN ANY 10-CENT STORE. Geraniums at half price, 5 and 10 cents each, at Sorenson's Greenhouses. San Luis Potosi, Mex., has a plow factory.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$250,000.00.

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# Northern State Normal School

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## SUMMER SCHOOL 1915

Monday, June 28, to Friday, August 6

Regular Normal School Faculty.  
Additional Instructors of Skill and Experience.  
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**TUITION FOR ALL COURSES, \$3.00.**

Write for Bulletin and Information.

**J. H. KAYE, President.**  
**DORIS I. BOWRON, Secretary.**

# SEE AND RIDE IN THE 1916 Overland

## PRICE, \$750.00 F. O. B. TOLEDO

This car will be in the city until 2 o'clock p. m. today, the 25th.

# ASIRE & PALMER, Agents

## DETAILS OF PROGRAM ARE BEING PREPARED

5th of July Celebration Committee Will Meet Tonight to Discuss Plans.

Sam Rose, chairman of the general committee on the 5th of July celebration, expects shortly to be able to make full announcement of the program. The various sub-committees have been getting their plans in hand and they are expected to give a definite outline of just what they expect to do at a meeting of the general committee this evening.

The preliminary work has been going forward in a most satisfactory manner, and it can now be predicted that the day will be a lively one, with no dull moments. The committees have been pleased by the willingness of the business men and automobile owners to cooperate, and there is promise that the industrial parade in the morning and automobile parade in the afternoon will be among the most notable events of the kind that have ever been held in the county.

The evening program, too, will be replete with entertainment. Usually on occasions of the kind it is confined only by a fireworks display, but this year in Marquette, in addition to one of the finest displays ever purchased for an upper peninsula town, there will be the mardi gras festival and street dancing. In addition balls will be given in two of the night clubs.

Next week the committees will take up the work of securing general participation in the various events, particularly the industrial and automobile parades. By canvassing closely they believe that they will be able to make both the events highly enjoyable. The judges will be residents of Ishpening and Negaunee.

## MIDSUMMER DAY OBSERVED.

St. Jean Society Picnicked at Bureau's Hall Because of Inclement Weather.

Although the weather yesterday was anything but what might have been expected of Midsummer Day, the members of the St. Jean Baptiste society, the only organization to celebrate it formally here, enjoyed the day at Bureau's Hall. The entertainment committee provided amusements for all.

The members attended mass at St. John's church in the morning and then escorted by Klamer's band, proceeded to the hall, where dinner was served. Last evening the society held a dance at Fraternity Hall that was largely attended.

## Theatrical

Marquette Opera House.

"Young Romance," the Jesse L. Lasky feature photoplay to be presented at the opera house today and in which Edith Talfiaferro and Wm. C. DeMille are the stars, is described as a refined comedy. It portrays an interesting and amusing story. "Nellie Nolan works at the notions counter of a big department store, and Tom Cheney is in the hardware department of the same establishment. But both of their souls are filled with ambitions and aspirations not to be governed by even the routine of such existence. Nellie has saved a whole hundred dollars, and in a fit of June madness, decides to spend it all for one week of glorious pretense at a Maine summer resort, assuming the role of a lady of fashions and tasting for once the joys of wealth. Tom is impressed with the same newspaper story which has caught Nellie's eye, and he goes to the same resort, posing as a rich young man from Newport. The two young people meet each other, each believing the other belongs to an entirely different sphere of life, and the succeeding events make it possible for Tom to become a hero in the eyes of the girl by rescuing her from a desolate island. They fall in love, but an understanding is impossible because they both are unwilling to confess that they are not what they seem. They both return to the store, and that very day Tom is transferred to the counter directly opposite where Nellie deals in notions. Thus they meet for the first time in their rightful surroundings and Cupid wins.

Program at the Delft.

Edward Earle and Bessie Learn take the principal roles in the two-reel Edison drama, "In the Shadow of Death," to be shown at the Delft today. The play depicts a thrilling story and one that ends happily. "The Goat Tale," an Essanay Western comedy, and "The Sister's Solace," a Biograph drama, will be the other pictures on the program. Saturday the Delft will feature Francis X. Bushman in "The Great Silence," an Essanay production in three reels.

## LUTHER LEAGUE PROGRAM.

The Luther League Day program given at the Swedish Lutheran church last evening under auspices of the Luther league of Marquette was attended by a large and attentive assemblage. The entertainment was a success in every way. The following interesting program was given:

Song No. 113—Assemblage.  
Scripture reading and prayer—Rev. Mr. Lundgren.  
Piano solo—Miss Emma Anderson.  
President's address—James Beckman.  
Vocal solo—Miss Eva Fellman.  
Declaration, "Abolition of War"—Miss Alida Anderson.  
Pipe organ solo—Miss Ruth Anderson.  
Address, "Selfishness"—Henning Anderson.  
Vocal solo—Mrs. Lundgren.  
Oration, "Scandinavian Americans"—James Beckman.  
Vocal solo—Miss Hilja Anderson.  
Remarks—Rev. Mr. Lundgren.  
Song, "Hark, Hark, My Soul"—Choir.  
Song, No. 73—Assemblage.  
Benediction.  
Refreshments were served, following the program.

SPECIAL FOR HOME-COMING.

A most complete stock of men's latest spring and summer styles of Hirs-Wickwire Co. and Michael Sterns, made of high grade suits, on sale until the 4th at a reduction in price of 25 per cent. See them on display in our show windows. All sizes and patterns to choose from.

J. GETZ, Clothing Store, 6-23-15.

# WAIT! - WAIT!

FOR THE GREATEST PRICE-SMASHING AND STOCK REDUCTION SALE EVER HELD IN MARQUETTE

# THE HUB


## Clothing, Hats and Furnishings

to be thrown on the market at a great sacrifice, starting Saturday, June 26th, 1915

## GERANIUMS AT HALF PRICE.

5 and 10 cents each. Beats any 10-cent store. Sorenson's Greenhouses.

## Lucca Extra Olive Oil



14 oz. cans ..... \$ .55  
25 oz. cans ..... 1.00  
50 oz. cans ..... 1.85  
112 oz. cans ..... 3.50

DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Leading physicians prescribe a spoonful night and morning for impaired vigor and low vitality. It promotes digestion and makes firm, healthy flesh. It is claimed a desert spoonful taken twice a day will prevent appendicitis.

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[Positively No Better BEER made]

Nothing But the Best brewing material, together with the purest spring water, is used in its manufacture.

Try a case, in quarts or pints

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