

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

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Number 1

THE ROOSEVELT EBB

Distress signals are already flying from the Roosevelt roof. Tontoming doesn't seem to get the delegates. Dr. Cook's press agent, still in the employ of the colonel, is not able to put anything across to save the people from themselves.

Don't shoot him, Colonel, he's doing his damdest.—Saturday Night.

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And What President Taft and His Party Have Performed.

PROMISE.

Tariff revision along protective lines, with a maximum and minimum provision.

Free interchange of products with Philippines.

Development of permanent currency system.

Establishment of postal savings banks.

To increase power of government to control trusts and secure greater publicity of corporation methods.

National supervision of railroad stocks and bond issues.

Enactment of employers' liability law and other laws further advancing interests of American workmen.

To define authority of courts with regard to writ of injunction and uphold integrity of courts.

Extension of rural free delivery.

More federal aid in agricultural experiments.

Enforcement of fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the constitution.

Conservation of natural resources and improvement of waterways.

To maintain and promote American army and navy.

Expansion of foreign commerce.

Liberal pensions for war veterans.

Protection of American citizens abroad.

Obedience to and maintenance of civil service laws.

Greater efficiency in public health agencies.

Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

Extension of principle of arbitration.

Citizenship for Porto Ricans.

PERFORMANCE.

Payne bill, reduction downward, tariff board, maximum and minimum, veto of bills which violated principle of protection.

Embodied in Payne tariff act.

Report of currency commission submitted and pending.

Postal banks in operation. Millions already deposited.

Federal incorporation act recommended, anti-trust law strictly enforced, corporation excise tax, providing for publicity imposed by Payne tariff act.

Stocks and bonds commission created, exhaustive report on subject submitted.

Employers' act submitted, law limiting hours of employment enforced, compulsory compensation act pending, bureau of mines established.

Measure based on president's recommendation pending, Arizona recall provision vetoed.

Rural free delivery extended.

Operations of agricultural department vastly enlarged.

Strictly enforced. Sixteenth adopted by congress, submitting income tax amendment to the states.

Bond issue for irrigation projects, "park barrel" method of river and harbor appropriations abolished, comprehensive conservation policy adopted.

Army reorganized, maneuvers that gave it mobility, two battleship program submitted.

China opened to American finance, increased commerce with all the world.

Pension roll liberally maintained.

Russian treaty abrogated because of discrimination against American citizens.

Laws obeyed to the letter and enforced, extensions put in effect and others recommended.

Bureau of health recommended, pure food laws enforced.

New Mexico and Arizona admitted.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, ratified with amendments.

Measure pending.

WHEN BUYING STOCKS.

Do as the Successful Wall Street Speculator Does.

If you want to speculate buy stocks that Wall street speculators buy. Don't buy things offered by smooth tongued agents working for a handsome commission. Don't buy stocks that are guaranteed to have a big advance.

The successful Wall street speculator never tries to make money in these sort of things. He buys stocks that have passed muster and been listed on the exchange. Before they can be listed the company must make a report that will justify listing. While this report is not as complete as it should be, it bars out all the wildcat propositions by which the people are being swindled.

It is just as easy to buy listed stocks as any other. Brokers of good standing in the stock exchange are advertising in reputable publications, and one can always open up a correspondence with a broker and have his questions freely and fully answered. The broker likes nothing better than to answer letters from a customer or from a prospective customer.

If any one is timid about dealing with a broker he can always deal through his bank or get a reference to some broker from his banker.—Jasper, in Leslie's.

SALT AND ICE.

The Process That Begins When the Two Are Mixed.

It is not correct to say that salt dissolves ice, since real solution only takes place when a solid, liquid or gas is dissolved in a liquid.

The true explanation of the fact that ice melts when common salt is added to it depends upon the simple physical principle that when a salt is dissolved in water heat is absorbed and its temperature is lowered. When salt and ice are mixed together some of the salt dissolves in the small amount of water which is always present, the temperature is thereby lowered, and a new freezing point is established.

The remainder of the ice, being at a temperature higher than this new freezing point, slowly melts, and more salt is dissolved until the solution is saturated. The temperature can in this way be lowered to 22 degrees C., which is the freezing point of a definite compound of salt and water.

The salts dissolved in sea waters serve a very important purpose, as it requires a greater degree of cold to cause the formation of ice on them than on fresh water.

Example Better Than Precept.

John Wesley, accompanied by one of his preachers, was once dining at the house of a rich Methodist. The tables were spread with a liberal meal, but Wesley's companion no sooner saw it than he said:

"Ob, sir, what a sumptuous dinner! Things are very different from what they once were. I fear there is but little self denial among Methodists in these days."

"My brother," said Wesley, pointing to the table, "there is a fine opportunity for self denial now."

The hint was not taken, but the rebuke did its work.

DELEGATES FOR TAFT.

On Saturday, March 23, 1912, the number of delegates elected to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:

Alabama	20
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	22
Indiana	4
Iowa	8
Michigan	4
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	14
Virginia	24
Total	143
Necessary for choice	539

Mind is that which perceives, feels, remembers, acts and is conscious of continued existence.

"The Press Bunch"

"Kill the umpire."—Roosevelt. The recall of primaries seems to be the colonel's chief worry now.

The Minneapolis Journal says Minnesota needs an Osborn. The upper peninsula will sell its share of one below cost.

That former prisoner who turned up at Marquette to beg for admission to Warden Russell's brownstone hotel could not have been reading the magazines lately.

The Crystal Falls Diamond Drill says that the hyphenated Marquette-Alger-Iron-Delta county league is seeking for a partner after three failures. Try Gwinn or Republic.

"For ten years we have heard a heap of the Roosevelt policies." What are they? Here is what they are—"Bark like the devil but be sure not to bite."—Savoyard in Duluth Herald.

"He went back on his friend," will be the epitaph of one great man.—Mantique Pioneer-Tribune. If the epitaph read "all his friends" no one would have any trouble in identifying the grave of Osborn.

Gazing across the clouds of dust and smoke to the well crowded ring of democratic presidential candidates, it looks as though William J. Gaynor of New York is the most desirable, if not most active in the campaign.

The Menominee Herald-Leader makes the sweeping assertion "The Republicans of this district are for Theodore Roosevelt for president of the United States." Why don't some of them say so? There were primaries in every precinct last week.

There may be another special session called but should there be it will result just as did the one recently ended so far as "featuring" our governor is concerned. For his ability, and his political "loyalty" he has already had too much attention from this baby-kissed, mush-covered Michigan people.—Iron Ore.

In a banquet at Detroit a few days since Judge Stone of the supreme court of Michigan made the following apt quotation from the writings of Dr. Francis Lieber: "Woe is the country in which political hypocrisy first calls the people almighty; then teaches that the voice of the people is divine; then pretends to take a mere clamor for the voice of the people and lastly gets up the desired clamor." The application makes itself.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"I am not going to reply to Mr. La Follette," is the statement of Colonel Roosevelt from Oyster Bay. And there is a reason. There will be a good many charges made against Colonel Roosevelt between now and the assembling of the Chicago convention, and every time these charges become embarrassing he will decline to make reply. That is one of the ways that Colonel Roosevelt conducts a political campaign. Whenever anything embarrasses him, he tries to ignore it.—Mining Gazette.

A SINGULAR ORDER Gov. Osborn instructed the sheriff of Iron county to take extra precautions

against illegal voting in the primary election. The order was issued ostentatiously. Iron county is not notorious for election frauds. Her record is clean and the charge of bribery and crooked dealing has never been made against her public men. Why, out of Michigan's eighty-five counties, should Iron be selected as meriting suspicion? There are counties much nearer Lansing in which unfair election methods have resorted to with but slight effort at concealment. A review of political events in the past month might reveal the motive behind this shot at certain citizens of Iron county.—Marquette Chronicle.

TRUTH WILL OUT

The official notice of the clerk of the city of Escanaba says "The board of Registration of said Village will register the names of all women possessing the qualifications of male electors who make personal application for such. Applicants must own property assessed for taxes within said Village, except that any woman otherwise qualified who owns property within said Village on contract and pays the taxes thereon, shall be entitled to registration."

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT

A change has taken place in the management of the Iron River Ore Co., which was organized here last year and already has some very encouraging mining options. Messrs. R. L. Hammond as president, John B. Weimer as treasurer and Frank Jackson as director have resigned their positions and same have been taken by Messrs. G. E. Empson, W. F. Hammel and A. E. Neff of Gladstone as president, treasurer and director respectively.

Several other Gladstone gentlemen have also become connected with the company in a financial way. The management of the company will hereafter be in the hands of the Gladstone gentlemen, who have taken over a large bunch of the stock and will finance the company. With new blood and plenty of money there is no reason why the company ought not to become an important factor in the developing of new mining properties.

We understand it is the intention of the company to at once install a new plant of machinery on the northeast 40 of Bucholtz property, on which property 300 foot shaft was sunk some two years ago. The shaft will be unwatered as soon as possible, after which drifts will be pushed to the south and west in to the adjoining forties, on which one of a high grade has been found during the winter by a series of test pitting drilling.

The company has recently erected a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a changing house near the township road.

The local stockholders are quite elated in having the Gladstone gentlemen become so prominently connected with the company and feel that there is a splendid possibility for opening up a paying proposition.

Capt. J. N. Porter, a mining man of many years experience, will look after the local affairs of the company.—Iron River Reporter.

REPUBLICANS

Do not forget to enroll Monday, April 1. It is important. Do not forget to ask your Republican neighbor to enroll, never mind the Democrats—they can take care of themselves.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.



SENATORS FOR TAFT

Both Senator Smith and Townsend endorse Candidacy of President.

Both Senator William Alden Smith and Senator Charles E. Townsend are unequivocally for the renomination of President Taft.

In a recent statement Senator Smith said:

"I am very much surprised that Col. Roosevelt is a candidate for the presidency. I had not supposed he would be a candidate, and regret he has involved the party in a factional fight of such magnitude. It does not alter my views heretofore expressed that President Taft deserves a renomination at the hands of the party. I am for William Howard Taft."

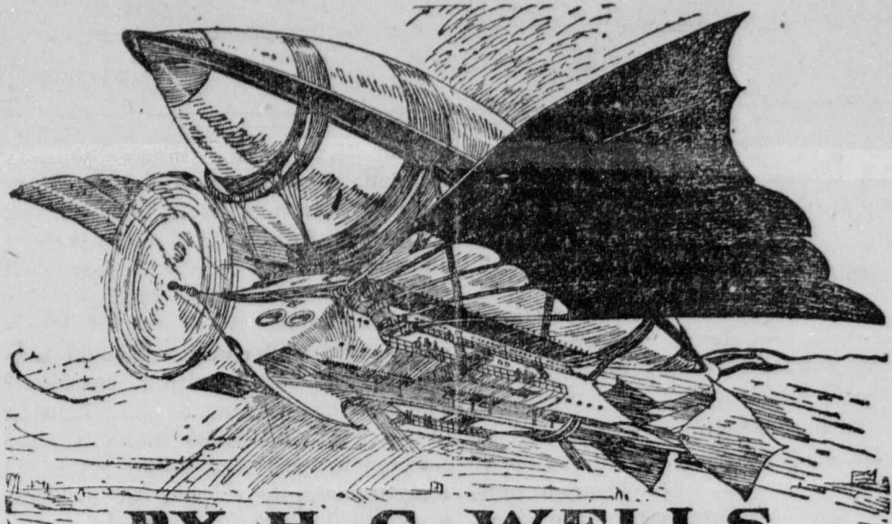
And Senator Townsend, speaking at a recent banquet, gave his endorsement to the president in the following words:

"Believing as I do that Taft is a real progressive and not a reactionary, that his ideals are as high as those of Mr. Roosevelt, I feel that real reform in government would be better served under Taft as president and I am profoundly sorry that his friends feel that it is his duty to be a candidate against Mr. Taft."

Taft's Efforts For Peace.

Honesty of intention, stability of purpose and a firm faith in the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley are some of the characteristics of President Taft. Familiar with the horrors of war, as well as the enormous expense that it always entails, independent of the vast expenditures required to keep a great nation upon a constant war footing, the president has persistently sought to promote a worldwide peace of nations by international agreement. Any failure of accomplishment in furthering this worthy cause cannot be charged to the president.

The War In the Air



BY H. G. WELLS

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PROLOGUE OF THE STORY.

Germany, hating the Monroe doctrine and ambitious for world's supremacy, secretly builds a vast fleet of airships and plans to surprise the United States by means of a sudden attack. Her airship fleet consists of great dirigibles of the Von Zeppelin type and small aeroplanes called Drachenflieger. Prince Karl Albert commands the German airships. Germany and England have both been endeavoring to buy an extraordinary flying machine invented by Alfred Butteridge, who arrives at a British seaside resort in a runaway balloon, accompanied by a lady in whom he is interested. Bert Smallways, a motorcycle dealer in hard luck, who is in love with Miss Edna Bunthorne, and his partner, Grubb, are impersonating a pair of "desert dervishes" at the seashore. Bert catches hold of the basket of the balloon and falls into it just as Butteridge and the lady fall out. The balloon carries Bert across the North sea. He finds drawings of Butteridge's airship in some of Butteridge's clothing and hides the plans in his chest protector. His balloon drifts over Germany's immense aeronautic park. German soldiers shoot holes in it and capture Bert. They think he is Butteridge. Soldiers carry him to the cabin of the Vaterland, flagship of the air fleet. Lieutenant Kurt guards him. The vast fleet starts across the ocean to attack New York. Graf von Winterfeldt denounces Bert as an impostor, but offers him \$500 for Butteridge's secret. The prince agrees to take Bert along "as ballast." An American fleet of warships is destroyed by German warships and Germany's air fleet, which reach New York and find the city unprepared. The air fleet smashes the Brooklyn bridge, the postoffice and the city hall, and the city surrenders. The people start an insurrection and attack the airships, destroying the Vaterland. The Germans retaliate by smashing the whole city, killing thousands. America's war aeroplanes appear and disable the Vaterland. She drifts helpless over Labrador. Prince Karl Albert learns by wireless that the whole world is at war. The Graf Zeppelin rescues him, and he finds awaiting him at Niagara Falls the Asiatic air fleet. Bert is left on Goat Island and sees the Asiatics smash the German airships.

Beaten and Chased.

FOR the first time Bert saw the Asiatic airships closely. From this aspect they reminded him more than anything else of colossal snowshoes. They had a curious pattern in black and white in forms that reminded him of the engine turned cover of a watch. They had no hanging galleries, but from little openings on the middle line peeped out men and the muzzles of guns. So, driving in long, descending and ascending curves, these monsters wrestled and fought. It was like clouds fighting, like puddings trying to assassinate each other.

It became more and more evident that the Germans were getting the worst of the unequal fight. More and more obviously were they being persecuted. Less and less did they seem to fight with any object other than escape. The Asiatics swept by them and above them, ripped their bladders, set them alight, picked off their dimly seen men in diving clothes who struggled against fire and tear with fire extinguishers and silk ribbons in the inner netting. They answered only with ineffectual shots. Thence the battle circled back over Niagara, and then suddenly the Germans, as if at a preconcerted signal, broke and dispersed, going east, west, north and south in open and confused flight. The Asiatics as they realized this rose to fly above them and after them. Only one little knot of four Germans and perhaps a dozen Asiatics remained fighting about the Hohenzollern and the prince as he circled in a last attempt to save Niagara.

Round they swooped once again over the Canadian fall, over the waste of waters eastward until they were distant and small, and then round and back, hurrying, bounding, swooping toward the one gaping spectator.

The whole struggling mass approached very swiftly, growing rapidly larger and coming out black and featureless against the afternoon sun and above the blinding welter of the upper rapids. It grew like a storm cloud until once more it darkened the sky. The flat Asiatic airships kept high above the Germans and behind them and fired unanswered bullets into their gas chambers and upon their flanks. The one man flying machines hovered and alighted like a swarm of attacking bees. Nearer they came and nearer, filling the lower heaven. Two of the Germans swooped and rose again, but the Hohenzollern had refused too much for that. She lifted weakly, turned sharply as if to get out of the battle, burst into flames fore and aft, swept down to the water, splashed into it obliquely and rolled over and over and came down stream rolling and smashing and writhing like a thing alive, halting, and then coming on again with her torn and bent propeller still beating the air.

It seemed for a time that the Hohenzollern must needs break her back upon the parting of the waters, and then for a time her propeller flopped and frothed in the river and thrust the mass of buckling, crumpled wreckage toward the American shore. Then the sweep of the torrent that foamed down to the American fall caught her, and in another minute the immense mass of deflating wreckage, with flames spurting out in three new places, had crashed against the bridge that joined Goat Island and Niagara city, and forced a long arm, as it were, in a heaving tangle under the central span. Then the middle chambers blew up with a loud report, and in another moment the bridge had given way and the main bulk of the air-

ship, like some grotesque cripple in rags, staggered, flapping and waving flambeaux to the crest of the fall and hesitated there and vanished in a desperate suicidal leap.

Its detached fore end remained jammed against that little island. Green island it used to be called, which forms the stepping stone between the mainland and Goat Island's patch of trees.

Bert followed this disaster from the parting of the waters to the bridge head. Then, regardless of cover, regardless of the Asiatic airship hovering like a huge house roof without walls above the suspension bridge, he sprinted along toward the north and came out for the first time upon that



He Stood Breathless Amidst That Eternal Rush of Sound.

rocky point by Luna Island that looks sheer down upon the American fall. There he stood breathless amidst that eternal rush of sound, breathless and staring.

Far below and traveling rapidly down the gorge, whirled something like a huge empty sack. For him it meant—what did it not mean? The German air fleet, Kurt, the prince, Europe, all things stable and familiar, the forces that had brought him, the forces that had seemed indisputably victorious. And it went down the rapids like an empty sack and left the visible world to Asia, to yellow people beyond Christendom, to all that was terrible and strange!

Remote over Canada receded the rest of that conflict and vanished beyond the range of his vision.

On Goat Island.

THE whack of a bullet on the rocks beside him reminded him that he was a visible object and wearing at least portions of a German uniform. It drove him into the trees again, and for a time he dodged and dropped and sought cover like a chick hiding among reeds from imaginary hawks. "Beaten!" he whispered. "Beaten and done for! Chinese! Yellow chaps chasing 'em!" At last he came to rest in a clump

of bushes near a locked up and deserted refreshment shed within view of the American side. They made a sort of hole and harbor for him; they met completely overhead. He looked across the rapids, but the firing had ceased now altogether and everything seemed quiet. The Asiatic aeroplane had moved from its former position above the Suspension bridge, was motionless now above the Niagara city, shadowing all that district about the power house which had been the scene of the land fight. The monster had an air of quiet and assured predominance, and from its stern it trailed, serene and ornamental, a long streaming flag, the red, black and yellow of the great alliance, the sunrise and the dragon. Beyond to the east and at a much higher level hung a second consort, and Bert, presently gathering courage, wriggled out and craned his neck to find another still airship against the sunset in the south.

"Gaw!" he said. "Beaten and chased! My Gawd!"

He saw presently little figures sheathing swords come out from the houses and walk to the debris of the flying machines the bomb had destroyed. Others appeared wheeling undamaged aeroplanes upon their wheels as men might wheel bicycles, and sprang into the saddles and flapped into the air. A string of three airships appeared far away in the east and flew toward the zenith. The one that hung low above Niagara city came still lower and dropped a rope ladder to pick up men from the power house.

For a long time he watched the further happenings in Niagara city as a rabbit might watch a meet. He saw men going from building to building, to set fire to them, as he presently realized, and he heard a series of dull detonations from the wheel pit of the power house. Some similar business went on among the works on the Canadian side. Meanwhile more and more airships appeared and many more flying machines until at last it seemed to him nearly a third of the Asiatic fleet had reassembled. He watched them from his bush, cramped, but immovable; watched them gather and range themselves and signal and pick up men until at last they sailed away toward the glowing sunset, going to the great Asiatic rendezvous above the oil wells of Cleveland. They dwindled and passed away, leaving him alone, so far as he could tell, the only living man in a world of ruin and strange loneliness almost beyond describing. He watched them recede and vanish. He stood gaping after them.

"Gaw!" he said at last, like one who rouses himself from a trance. It was far more than any personal desolation and extremity that flooded his soul. It seemed to him, indeed, that this must be the sunset of his race.

It dawned upon him that a peculiar misery that oppressed him was not so much anxiety and patriotic sorrow as hunger. Of course he was hungry!

He reflected and turned his steps toward the little refreshment shed that stood near the end of the ruined bridge. "Ought to be somethin'—"

He strolled round it once or twice and then attacked the shutters with his pocketknife, re-enforced presently by a wooden stake he found conveniently near. At last he got a shutter to give and tore it back and stuck in his head.

"Grub," he remarked, "anyhow. Leastways—"

He got at the inside fastening of the shutter and had presently this establishment open for his exploration. He found several sealed bottles of sterilized milk, much mineral water, two tins of biscuits and a crock of very stale cakes, cigarettes in great quantity, but very dry; some rather dry oranges, nuts, some tins of canned meat and fruit and plates and knives and forks and glasses sufficient for several score of people. There was also a zinc locker, but he was unable to negotiate the padlock of this.

"Shan't starve," said Bert, "for a bit anyhow." He sat on the venter's seat and regaled himself with biscuits and milk and felt for a moment quite contented.

"Quite restful," he muttered, munching and glancing about him restlessly, "after what I been through."

"Crikey, wot a day! Oh, wot a day!"

Wonder took possession of him. "Gaw!" he cried, "wot a fight it's been! Smashing up the poor fellows! Eadlong—the airships, the fliers and all! I wonder what happened to the Zeppelin? And that chap Kurt—I wonder what happened to 'im? 'E was a good sort of chap, was Kurt."

Some phantom of imperial solicitude floated through his mind. "Injia," he said.

A more practical interest arose.

"I wonder if there's anything to open one of these tins of corned beef?"

After he had feasted Bert lit a cigarette and sat meditative for a time. "Wonder where Grubb is?" he said. "I do wonder that! Wonder if any of 'em wonder about me?"

He reverted to his own circumstances. "Dessay I shall 'ave to stop on this island for some time."

He tried to feel at his ease and secure, but presently the indefinable restlessness of the social animal in solitude distressed him. He began to want to look over his shoulder and, as a corrective, roused himself to explore the rest of the island.

It was only very slowly that he began to realize the peculiarities of his position, to perceive that the breaking down of the arch between Green Island and the mainland had cut him off completely from the world. Indeed, it was only when he came back to where the fore end of the Hohenzollern lay like a stranded ship and was contemplating the shattered bridge that this dawned upon him.

[To be continued.]

A Glance at Current Topics

IN October, 1909, John D. Rockefeller contributed \$1,000,000 toward the prevention and eradication of the hookworm disease, prevalent in the southern part of the United States. The administration of the fund was placed in the hands of a commission composed of a number of physicians, educators and publicists. This commission now makes its second annual report, in which it says:

"More than 140,000 persons in nine states of the south were treated for the hookworm disease by the commission. Last year \$148,000 was spent, making the average cost of each person treated \$1.27."

The Rockefeller sanitary commission has its headquarters in Washington. It co-operates with the state health authorities, making an appropriation to the state board of health for the eradication of hookworm disease. The board elects an executive officer. The state is divided into districts and physicians are appointed as inspectors to locate infected persons. Where possible the treatment is by the family physician, and various methods are used to provide for the indigent.

The hookworm disease dates back to the time of the pyramids and has been known to medical men for years as Egyptian chlorosis. It has also been termed St. Gothard's tunnel disease. The germ is a parasite that finds its root in the small intestines. The effect is to produce the so-called "tired feeling." It causes a pathological laziness. In other words, the "tired feeling" is a symptom not of only one disease, but of fifty, and it is a misnomer to call any disease a "lazy" one. At first the nature and treatment of the disease baffled the physicians, but in 1880 Colaninatti, an Italian surgeon, performed an autopsy on a man who had died and found 1,500 hookworms in his intestines.

The publication of these facts attracted much attention through Europe, and the numerous cases of miners' and brickmakers' anaemia, Egyptian chlorosis, tropical anaemia and cachexia ague received scientific investigation and were one and all shown to be due to the hookworm.

Urges a Flyless City.

They are planning a vigorous warfare against the housefly in St. Louis. Dr. Lydia M. de Witt, assistant city bacteriologist, has been urging an early campaign against this pest. She pointed out that children and grandchildren of a single pair of flies between April 15 and Sept. 15 may number 5,598,720,000,000 and possibly a few more. Each fly, it was also stated, can carry at one time 550 to 6,000 disease bacteria a distance of 1,000 feet to two miles. "Perhaps the whole fight may be summed up in these three rules," said Dr. de Witt:

"First—Keep your place clean so that there are no breeding places for flies, putting traps wherever there is garbage or filth. If your neighbors won't keep clean report them to the health board."
"Second—Kill all flies early in the season and as rapidly as any develop."
"Third—Protect especially all sick-rooms."

The Monetary System.

Arsene Paulin Pujos, chairman of the house banking and currency committee, who has been prominent in the agitation over the so-called money trust and who wanted a sweeping investigation into the allegations made by Samuel Untermyer and others, is a native of Louisiana, of which state he is a representative at Washington, and was born on Dec. 16, 1861. He was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1888. He is of French descent. The recent dissolution of the monetary commis-



Representative Pujos, Who Insisted Upon Probe of the "Dollar Trust."

sion gave the committee of which Representative Pujos is the head much additional work.

"The monetary system in this country," said the chairman recently, "is not a political but a scientific question. I am sure I reflect the sentiments of the committee when I say this great subject will be considered along these lines."

United States Oil Production.

The United States geological survey reported an oil production of 217,000,000 barrels in 1911, toward which California contributed \$1,000,000 barrels,

an increase of 8,000,000 barrels over the state's output in 1910. The gain in California was greater than the net gain for the entire United States, and the showing is that California, the leading oil region of this country, recouped all the losses of the other American fields with about 500,000 barrels to spare.

Represents a New State.

Harvey Butler Fergusson, chosen as a member of the house of representatives from the recently admitted state of New Mexico, was born in Alabama



Photo by American Press Association.

H. B. Fergusson, a Congressman From the State of New Mexico.

Sept. 9, 1848. He was an instructor in languages in the Washington and Lee university 1873-4 and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He practiced in Wheeling, W. Va., until 1882 and at Albuquerque, N. M., since 1884. He is an ex-member of the Democratic national committee.

The President's Manager.

One of the interesting figures that the campaign to win the presidential nomination of one of the two big parties has brought into the limelight is Representative William Brown McKinley of Illinois. He and Charles D. Hilles, President Taft's secretary, were selected to do the heavy work for the executive. McKinley has been called a standpatter of the Cannon variety and was elected chairman of the Republican congressional committee for a third term. His hobby is politics.

"When McKinley goes to heaven," once said former Speaker Cannon, "his first job will be to organize the seraphim into a gleu club. If politics are barred up there—well, it wouldn't be heaven for Mac."

Representative McKinley was born in Petersburg, Ill., in 1856. In 1885 he built, owned and managed water-works and electric lighting property in Champaign, Ill., and subsequently became a traction magnate. His father was a minister, and William began life as a drug store clerk at \$4.50 a week. Then he went to work for his uncle, James B., a banker and broker in Champaign.

The Forty-eighth Star.

When President Taft signed Arizona into the Union as the forty-eighth state there was a common impression that the United States flag would immediately have forty-eight stars, but this is not the case. The admission of a new state is never recognized in the flag until the national birthday. Section 1792 of the revised statutes, which has been in force since April 4, 1818, says:

"On the admission of a new state into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag, and such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission."

It was explained that some time before the next Fourth of July the secretary of war would issue a general order declaring that on and after July 4 next the field of the flag would consist of forty-eight stars in a stipulated number of rows designating the number of stars in each row. Also that the order would contain a diagram showing the exact arrangement of the stars, the navy department to issue a similar order for the navy and the treasury and other departments to do likewise. An executive order from the White House covers the use of official flags not covered by the various department orders.

A University Diamond Jubilee.

Plans for the celebration next June of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Michigan have been adopted by the board of regents.

Universities of this country of approval standing will be invited to send official representatives. Though the ceremonies will extend throughout commencement week, the principal events will occur on Wednesday, June 26, commemoration day. After the alumni reunions, auto drives, sports and the Michigan union parade, in which all the campus honor societies will march in costume, a Michigan union opera will be presented under the campus trees. Class dinners, the evening promenade and an open air concert, followed by the annual senate reception in Memorial hall, will complete the day's program.

[13 B]

ALL THE WORLD IS KIN.

The Conclusion of a Woman Traveler Who Saw All Sides of Life.

Miss Olive Macleod, who traveled through Nigeria, the German Cameroons and the French Congo to set up a stone on the grave of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, to whom she had been engaged, told how she had traveled close on 4,000 miles in Africa, chiefly on foot and horseback, penetrating to many spots which no white feet had ever trod before.

What struck one in her account of her travels was that humanity is very much the same beneath the surface all over the world, says the London Daily Mail. A native sultan's court, she said, reminded her very much of a European monarch's. The court officials had much the same apportionment of duties and quarreled about precedence in the same way.

Black belles wear false tails of hair and pads to make their own appear more luxuriant. Even their little children play marbles in the English style, and when reformers among us advocate certificates of fitness for marriage they are only pleading for a system which obtains among many west African tribes.

The young men of these tribes are tested as to their manliness and endurance by being beaten with strips of leather or by being obliged to climb up the face of an almost perpendicular rock. Unless they satisfy the test they cannot marry. No women would accept them as husbands.

One very interesting point was that the natives pick up English quickly and regard it as "the white man's language." If Frenchmen and Germans cannot speak it they are not looked upon as "proper white men." So general is this view that the German officers and sergeants are obliged to drill their black troops with English words of command.

LOST.

What! Lost your temper, did you say?
Well, dear, I wouldn't mind it. It isn't such a dreadful loss. Pray do not try to find it.

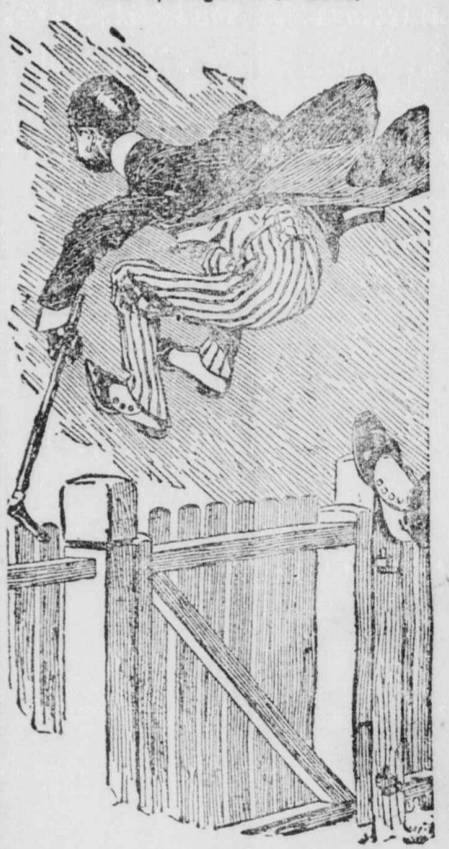
'Twas not the gentlest, sweetest one. As all can well remember Who have endured its every whim From New Year's till December.

It drove the dimples all away And wrinkled up your forehead And changed a pretty smiling face To one—well, simply horrid.

It put to flight the cheery words, The laughter and the singing, And clouds upon a shining sky It would persist in bringing.

And it is gone! Then do, my dear, Make it your best endeavor To quickly find a better one And lose it—never, never!
—Harper's Young People.

The Springtime of Love.



ODD WAY TO EARN A LIVING.

There Are in New York Several Men Known as Harp Carriers.

As novel an occupation as any is that of the professional harp carriers who deliver harps for dealers, bring in harps for repairs and shift harps from one point to another. There are in the city four or five such carriers, who are experts in handling harps. These carriers are all Italians and all harp players. They have from the Interborough Railroad company special permits allowing them to carry harps on the subway and elevated railroads.

For delivering harps within the city the carriers make one uniform charge whatever the distance may be. A harp carrier delivers the harp safely, and when he has set it up in place he takes off the cover, tunes the harp, and then he strikes a few chords upon it.

For one music house a single carrier has delivered as many as five harps a day. The carriers also shift harps for professional musicians to places where they are to be played. Between times the carriers themselves are likely to find employment here and there as players.—New York Sun.

A Truthful People.

Dyaks, natives of Borneo, are extremely truthful. So disgraceful, indeed, do the Dyaks consider the deceiving of others by an untruth that such conduct is handed down to posterity by a curious custom.

Set Apart For the Farmer

GROWING OF LEEK

This Vegetable Requires a Rich Soil—Do Seeding Now.

AVOID SOWING TOO THICKLY.

Shoot Should Be Transplanted When It Is About Six Inches High—Plant Is Ready For Use In October—How to Keep Leeks.

For those who do not like the strong flavor which characterizes the onion the leek offers a boon. It is an old vegetable, dating probably from the time of the Egyptians. It is of the same family as the onion and is a biennial. The flavor of the onion is retained, but in a mild and delicate way in the leek. The shape is very different, there being no rounded bulb, as in the onion. The lower part of the plant is the edible portion, which can be increased in size by drawing earth up around it, says a writer in the Farm and Fireside.

Select rich soil and sow the seed early in April in the north in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. Do not sow too thickly.

When the plants are about six inches in height and the thickness of a pencil transplant to their permanent homes, which should be in rows a

JUST ABOUT FARM NAMES.

In choosing a name for a farm the owner should have as much consideration for the public as for his own taste. Other people have to pronounce it, and if it is Ysgwydd or some similar puzzle they are likely to lose their good temper. In fact, an unfortunate name may in the case of a stock farm, for example, cause some loss of business.

Farm names should be appropriate, distinctive and simple. They should be neither pretentious nor threadbare. Too many American farms bear identical or similar names. There is a heavy run on such appellations as Maple Tree and Fairview, which, good in themselves, have become objectionable from over use. Moreover, highfaluting compounds or phrases are to be avoided. Let those be left to rich men who own "villas" in the country and whose relation to real farming is so distant as to discourage any one who may attempt to trace it. A simple name is frequently attractive, whereas an elaborate one is frequently unattractive to the point of absurdity. The name, like the apparel, "oft proclaims the man," and its proclamation should be sane and effective.—Country Gentleman.

Good Specimens of Leek

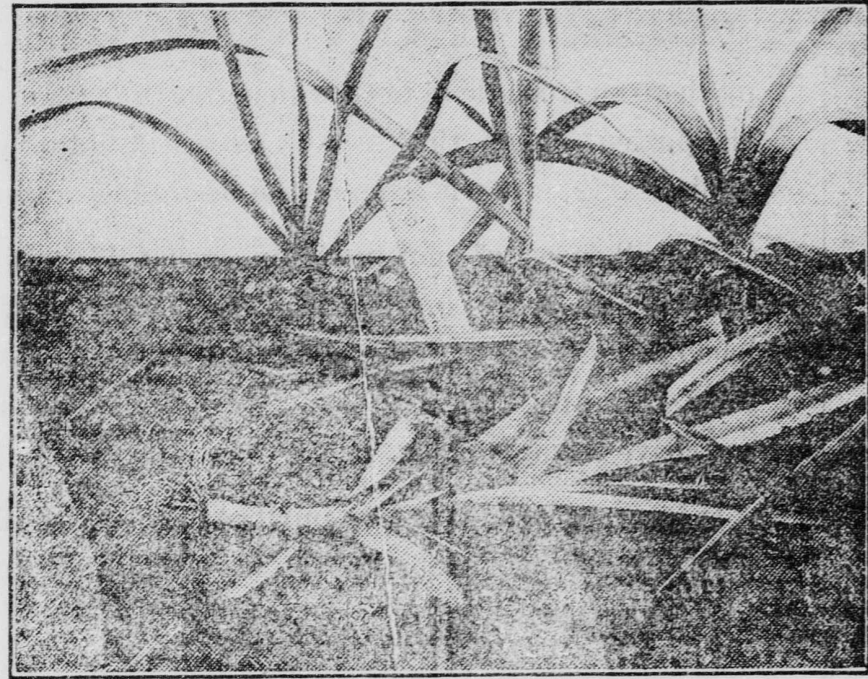


Photo by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

foot apart in deep, rich soil. Put the transplanted leeks in these rows at a distance of six inches apart, with the necks of the plants covered with earth. The soil should be drawn up around the neck as the leek grows in order to blanch it.

About October the plants can be used. They are used chiefly in soups or can be boiled like asparagus. Leeks cannot be kept in a dry state, like the onion, but must be put in trenches, like celery, if one wishes to preserve them.

In its green state the leek has a rather rank odor and flavor, which, however, is lost in cooking. Well grown and well blanched leeks are quite commonly found in the markets of cities having a large foreign population.

The leek is the national plant of Wales. It is recorded that on St. David's day, March 1, 640, the Welsh, under Caldwala, were about to march against an English army. To distinguish themselves from the enemy they adopted the badges most easily obtained. Each man plucked a leek from the field through which he was passing and stuck it in his cap. The Welsh arms were victorious, and the leek was adopted as their national emblem.

A Good Bull.

Not only should the herd bull be a good individual, masculine in appearance, full of vigor, with no tendency to lay on flesh, but he should be backed by a good pedigree, showing ancestors of high production behind him. The time is coming and is not far distant when the farmer will not be satisfied with a dairy bull at the head of his herd unless the dam, sire's dam and possibly the maternal granddam have records of 400 pounds of butter a year or better.—Kimbball's Dairy Farmer.

MILES OF WASTED HYPHENS.

The new "scientific management" is poking its nose into every nook and cranny of our economic system in search of superfluous movements and extravagances in the expenditure of energy, and one of the latest "leaks" discovered is the waste of time in writing certain hyphenated words.

A statistician with an infinite capacity for detail has just figured out the amount of time and energy we waste in the words "to-day," "to-night" and "to-morrow." He figured the three words are used on an average of forty-eight times daily by 178,236,592 English speaking people and an average of five times every forty-eight hours are written in longhand.

The daily output of hyphens, the statistician declares, is 801,230,460. Allowing one-quarter of an inch to a written hyphen, this would mean a continuous line 3,864 miles in length

Bone Feed For Chickens.

A recent experiment by the Rhode Island experiment station with poultry feed emphasizes the great need of permitting the fowls to have plenty of bone forming material. Comparing the effect of the addition of bone ash and different amounts of ground limestone with the ration of poultry, three lots each of fourteen two-weeks-old Cornish Game White Wyandotte chicks were fed the same basal ration of corn meal, cracked corn, mixed feed and alfalfa, supplemented with cottonseed meal on an equal protein basis with animal meal. Lot 1 received no added ash constituents, lot 2 enough bone ash and ground limestone to supply phosphorus and calcium equal to the animal ration, and lot 3 the same ration, but with fully three times as much limestone. The experiment was begun the latter part of October, and by the first week in December all the chicks in lot 1 had died. The chicks in lot 2 began to show signs of leg weakness the middle of December and three afterward died. None of lot 3 died.

Dried Beet Pulp Good For Stock.

We consider dried beet pulp a very good feed, says Hoard's Dairyman. Investigations show that it is about equal to corn for fattening lambs. It does not carry quite as much digestible nutrients as corn, but it is very palatable, and in the absence of silage and roots the moistening of the pulp before using adds palatability to the ration and has extra feeding value on this account.

Woll and Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin place dried beet pulp at two-thirds the value of bran for milking purposes. Owing to the character of the dried beet pulp and its composition we are inclined to think that this is rather a low valuation.

TAUGHT BY BAD EXAMPLES.

Short Ride Showed Observant Farmer What He Ought Not to Do.

In the Farm and Fireside a contributor reported a ride to town, during which he noticed three farmers who were managing their affairs badly. Here is his story:

"The forenoon had been a little rainy. It had cleared off nicely; so I hitched the horse to the buggy and started to the village, about five miles away, to do some trading. These are some of the things I saw:

"Farmer No. 1, a well to do and respected man, had managed poorly, and so it happened he had run out of stove wood at a time of the day when it was most needed (nearly noon), and he had his son out with the ax making the chips fly just as another dashing shower came along. These few wet, soggy sticks were taken in for his wife to use in the preparation of dinner. I imagine she must have shown much patience in keeping her temper under such circumstances. This fellow is in the habit of loafing much and sometimes on pretty days, too, when it would be easier for him to do up some of the little odd jobs which he is sometimes forced to do in the rain.

"Farmer No. 2, another well to do and respectable man, had neglected to husk his corn out as fast as he should have done last fall. This fodder and corn were badly wasting, and in a quarter of a mile of his field good bright fodder could not be found.

"Farmer No. 3 had his wagon, planter, corn plow and roller backed up against the barnyard fence, slowly but surely rusting and rotting away. There was a large barn less than fifty feet away which would have covered part of them at least.

"On my return home I thought about my farm, machinery, tools, fences, stock and the like. Were they where they ought to be, and what they should be? When I drove in and put my horse up I just got up on the big end post and looked around and thought, I must confess I saw many things that were not just right and were not on a paying basis, but I am young and strong, and I fell to work and am doing up the things most needed just as fast as I can. And it is needless to say I have never regretted those few minutes on that post."

Turkey Feed.

While corn will put fat on turkeys, a much finer quality of flesh is obtained if they are given a ration of ground oats, barley, buckwheat and wheat middlings mixed into a moist hash with skim milk or buttermilk. A half ounce of tallow to each bird as a substitute for corn gives excellent results. This ration should be fed from a trough and should be supplemented by a succulent ration of apples, beets or turnips. Shells, grit and fresh water should be kept before the birds constantly. If they are in good growing condition to start with, about three weeks of this special feeding will be needed to fit them for the table.

Chased by a Cruiser During The Spanish-American War

By KENNETH L. MORRIS

TELL us about the Hilda, Brownlow.

"It isn't safe to spin that yarn. Some of you fellows might get me into trouble."

A promise of secrecy was made, and the yarn was spun: "The Hilda had the newest thing in engines, and as soon as she had been tested her owner, Mr. Chippindale, started in her for a trip around the world, with me as engineer. He was the only one aboard except the officers and crew.

"A great many people think the days of pirates are past and gone. Don't you believe it. Ships go out and are never heard from—gone down in a storm. More likely their crews are murdered and the ship is plundered and scuttled. Well, we were steaming westward somewhere between Hongkong and Manila when we met a sailer wearing British colors coming through the water, turning the white before her, heading right for us and signalling us to slow down. Thinking she had something important to communicate, we stopped the engines, and a boatload of men came aboard. As soon as they were on our deck the ship they came from hauled down the British flag and raised the skull and crossbones.

"I'm not going over the doing away with every man of us. That's what keeps me from sleeping."

"Weren't you one of the yacht's crew?"

"Sure! But I was the engineer, and not one of the pirates could run an engine. Goolledge, their captain, said to me: 'Run them engines, and so long as you run them right you live. When you run them wrong—'

"I knew what he meant without his finishing, and you bet I ran the engines right. This was the time when the Spanish war was coming on, and we'd learned all about it from speaking an American cruiser, especially that Dewey was soon to sail from Hongkong. Besides, all the nations were sending men-of-war to the Philippines to see fair play. Goolledge had been dodging vessels that were calculated to give him this information and did not know anything at all about it. He came to me and asked me what kind of craft we'd been meeting, and I concocted a story. I told him that a couple of hundred miles east of Manila we'd passed a small steamer, capable of making eight knots and no more, that carried express matter. Goolledge suspected that a money safe belonged to the express companies might be aboard and was itching to get at it. We would have to go back between Hongkong and Manila to reach the steamer and were likely to fall in with a cruiser.

"Sure enough, one morning we saw a black line on the horizon to the northward, then another and another. It was Dewey's fleet, but we didn't

know it. Goolledge ran down to me and said, 'You drive her for all she's worth.' He stayed by me till the steam gauge was showing all she'd stand, and more, too, and then he went on deck again.

"As luck would have it, we were steaming across the line of a scoutship. I looked out and saw the smoke north by northeast and made up my mind that the stranger would pass astern of us. I kept an eye out the porthole, and when she came within sight I saw a signal flying for us to leave to. Goolledge didn't dare risk an inspection and paid no attention to it. The cruiser came on, but was only two knots better than us and gained slowly. I didn't know that she was ordered to overhaul everything she met, and I was afraid she'd get tired of the chase, so I contrived to loosen a screw and let go a rod, then called Goolledge and told him I'd have to stop the engine a few minutes and fix it or the thing would break us up. If I hadn't been necessary to him he would have killed me right there, but instead he told me he'd give me just five minutes to fix it after stopping and held his watch in one hand and a pistol in the other. I kept asking him the time, blundering as well as I could without his seeing me do it, until he called four minutes. Then I screwed her up and started on. I hadn't more than done so when a shot went skipping before our bows, and I made up my mind we'd be overhauled. I heard Goolledge come below and go into Mr. Chippindale's stateroom, which he'd appropriated to his own use, and in a few minutes there was the report of a pistol. I went to the room, looked in and saw the pirate giving his last gasp.

"I hurried on deck, and there in the distance was a fleet of war vessels, and the cruiser that had been following us had turned to join them. Seizing Goolledge's glass lying on one of the quarterdeck wicker chairs, I leveled it and saw the flagship of the fleet signaling the cruiser to come in. "When it was known that the captain had blown out his brains two of the crew came to me and said they had been taken when Goolledge was short handed and had joined to escape walking the plank. They said they would have had work to get clear if taken. The others were tired of the business. They proposed that if I would run the yacht ashore and destroy her I might go free. As there was nothing else to do and I was in the same boat with the others, I consented. A few days after Dewey captured Manila we landed on the island, burned the yacht and, making our way to Manila, enlisted in the American army."

"I see," said one of the listeners, "why the affair never got into the newspapers."

"Just so," remarked the narrator. "And mind you keep dark about it."

NICKNAMES OF PRESIDENTS.

Sobriquets That Cling to Memories of White House Occupants.

There are Americans who refer to Mr. Taft caressingly as "Bill," but nicknames really went out of the White House for a time with "Teddy" Roosevelt in 1900. They came into the presidential order early and have been persistent, says the New York World. Washington is known to history as "Father of His Country," although his critics made it "Stepfather." In Byron's verse he is the "Cincinnatus of the West," and to the Seneca chief, Red Jacket, he was "Flower of the Forest."

From a sentiment of his own declaration came the sobriquet "Independence Forever," applied to John Adams.

Jefferson was the "Sage of Monticello," and also the "Father of Expansion." But only his adversaries took the liberty of referring to this tall, slender president as "Long Tom."

John Quincy Adams was "Old Man Eloquent," but also the popular tongue termed him "Tribune of the People" and "Publicola."

Andrew Jackson's soldiers dubbed him "Old Hickory," and the name still clings to his memory.

Van Buren was called the "Little Magician" and "Wizard of Kinderhook."

William Henry Harrison became "Tippecanoe," from his most famous battle.

The term "Young Hickory" was applied somewhat obscurely to both Tyler and Polk—to the latter, perhaps, because, like Jackson, he was born in North Carolina and went to Tennessee. Taylor was usually "Old Zach," but he was known also from his soldierly quality as "Rough and Ready" and from his battle record as "Old Buena Vista."

Buchanan was "Buck" and "Bachelor President." But in a message he referred to himself as "Old Public Functionary."

Lincoln had more nicknames than any president. "Father Abraham," "Uncle Abe," the "Rail Splitter," the "Great Emancipator" and "Marsa Linkum" being the most popular.

Grant was "Unconditional Surrender," "Old Three Stars" and "Hero of Appomattox."

Arthur was "Our Chet," in token of his good fellowship.

Cleveland was called the "Man of Destiny."

Political satirists called Benjamin Harrison "Son of His Grandfather." McKinley was the "Napoleon of Canton."

THE SPIRIT OF ENVY.

The willow and the river
Ripple with silver speech,
And one refrain forever
They murmur each to each.

"Brook with the silver gravel,
Would that your lot were mine—
To wander free, to travel
Where greener valleys shine—
Strange ventures, fresh revelations
And at the end—the sea!
Brook with your turas and wheel-
ings
How rich your life must be!"

"Tree with the golden rustling,
Would that I were so blessed,
To cease this stumbling, jostling,
This feverish unrest!
I join the ocean's riot;
You stand song filled—and free!
Tree with your peace and quiet,
How rich your life must be!"

The willow and the river
Ripple with silver speech,
And one refrain forever
They murmur each to each.
—Smart Set.

FOREIGN WEDDING LAWS.

Queer Customs That Must Be Observed In Some Countries.

A blue book issued by the foreign office tells the British subject residing outside British territory how he may get married without returning to British soil. The book is intended primarily to point out the intricacies of marriage laws in foreign countries when one of the parties is an alien.

In Norway no clergyman may perform a marriage ceremony unless both parties prove that they have been vaccinated or have had smallpox. In the same country a guardian may retain his ward's goods and chattels if she should marry without his consent. Marriages between one of orthodox faith and a non-Christian are forbidden.

Parental consent is necessary to marriage in Russia, and if the prospective bridegroom has insulted his parents or grandparents or the bride's parents or grandparents their pardon must be obtained to make the marriage legal.

This rule of obtaining parental consent when the parties are minors obtains in nearly every country, and in some of them the consent of grandparents is necessary. Divorce does not dissolve the matrimonial bond in most Latin countries.

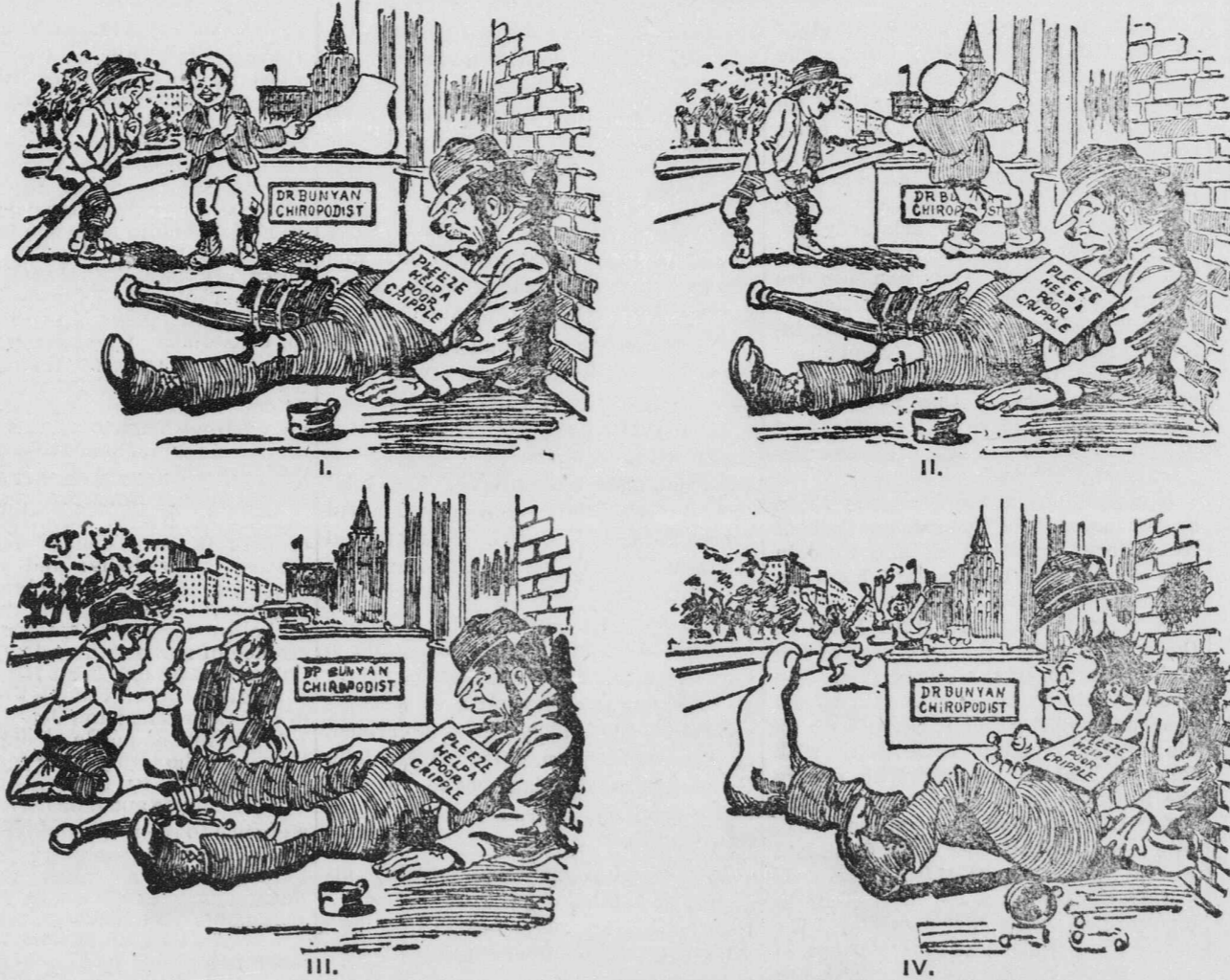
Marriage laws sanctioned by the Byzantine emperors are still in force in Greece. There are many conditions that prohibit marriage there.

Practically any reason that would justify the belief that the marriage would be unhappy, such as riotous or immoral conduct on the part of the applicants for a license, is a bar to marriage in Peru, where marked disparity in class and social condition is recognized as an impediment.

Proved immorality and lack of sufficient means to support a wife serve as a bar in Austria. While a marriage between a Christian and a non-Christian is illegal in Austria, a change of faith after marriage in such cases does not invalidate the union.—New York Sun.

Sunshine For the Solemn

THE BEGGAR'S AWAKENING.



A Deadly Blow.
Candidate (earnestly)—A vote for me means a deadly blow to the saloon. Can I count on you at the polls?
Voter—You bet! I'm with you every time.

Candidate (joyously)—Good enough! Let's go and take something.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mutual Sorrow.
"You are going to inherit all my money," said the rich old man.
"Yes," sobbed the youth.

"I wish to goodness I could fix it so that you could also inherit my ability to take care of it," was the old man's last expression.—Detroit Free Press.

An Optimist Wanted.
"Yes; I can give your friend literary work."
"Thanks; he's a good man."
"But, hold on! Is he an optimist or a pessimist?"
"What difference does that make?"
"Makes a deal of difference. I can't use a pessimist. I want him to edit a spring seed catalogue.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Aerial Directions.
First Aviator—How far is it to the next gasoline reservoir?
Second Aviator—Two graveyards and a spiral glide to your left, old man.—Life.

Preparedness.
Anxious Voice (over the phone)—Doctor, please hurry over to our house. One of the family has suddenly been stricken with a fainting fit. Is there anything you want ready when you get here so that there will be no time lost?
Doctor—Yes—er—you may have my fee ready.—Lippincott's.

A Familiar Variety.
Guide—No one has ever been able to find out what the sphinx stands for, whom it represents.
American Tourist—That's nothing. We've got lots of congressmen home the same way!—Puck.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMY RECORD

**Taft Insists That Government Be
Run on Sound Business Basis.**

HIS PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

**His Personal Efforts to Reduce Cost of
Efficient Service Bring Results—Business
Methods Applied—Economy and
Efficiency Commission Fought by
Democrats.**

President Taft more than any of his predecessors in the White House has given strict attention to placing the government upon a business basis as regards its receipts and expenditures. Economy and efficiency became one of the cardinal policies of his administration as soon as he entered upon the presidency, and it was well for the country that this was so, for his administration inherited a deficit in the treasury of \$38,000,000, which has now been transformed into a surplus of \$30,000,000. The average citizen and taxpayer will be interested in this fact, because the problem which confronted the president at the outset, although upon a gigantic scale, was similar to that of the ordinary shopkeeper or business man, farmer or wage earner or even housewife who is called upon to make "both ends meet" either in business or in the home.

By law the secretary of the treasury is called upon every year to submit to congress in December the "estimates" of governmental expenditures for the next fiscal year, beginning the following July 1. As congress has to provide the money to run the government, the money has to be appropriated for specific purposes before it can be expended, and if this were not done before the beginning of the fiscal year the machinery of government would stop unless emergency provision could be made.

How Estimates Are Made.

The "estimates" are prepared by the executive departments of which each member of the cabinet is a head. The cabinet officers get the "estimates" in their respective departments from their chiefs of bureaus and then combine them as the "estimates" for the department. The "estimates" from all departments are then sent to the secretary of the treasury to be submitted to congress, and they then become the "estimates" for the cost of running the entire government during the next fiscal year. Upon these figures congress makes the greater part of its appropriations, amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

Until 1908 a more or less lax method of making estimates for the annual appropriations obtained throughout the government. The figures sent to congress each year, instead of showing indications of a careful "pruning" all along the line, showed there was a disposition among the departments to vie with each other in getting as large appropriations as possible without considering whether or not the money demanded could be advantageously expended during the coming year. There was no standardization of supplies, and the various departments were paying varying prices for the same article.

What President Taft Did.

As soon as President Taft took office this system ceased. At the outset President Taft impressed upon his cabinet officials the absolute necessity of economy and efficiency in their departments. He admonished them that not a dollar beyond what was necessary to run the government efficiently in their departments, including a fair margin for progress, which is a part of efficiency in the program of President Taft, should be asked of congress. The effect was immediate. Every department began work at once to investigate its own expenditures and to devise ways and means of curtailing extravagances. The result was that congress received the lowest estimates it had seen in years. This was followed by a reduction in appropriations to correspond, always allowing for the natural growth of the government's activities, which represented a net saving to the taxpayers of the country.

President Taft was not, however, satisfied that all had been done that could be done. He realized that the departments of the government, like individuals, are naturally prone to be proud of their own achievements and by reason of their familiarity with their own endeavors often insisted that their work was more important than the work of the other departments, relatively speaking. In order to correct that evil he asked congress to give him \$100,000 for a commission of disinterested experts to investigate and report on the business of the government, with a view to further economy and efficiency. Thus came into official being the commission of that name.

This commission, among other duties, was directed to prepare the receipts and expenditures of the government on a "budget" basis, which is the system followed by practically all the leading nations of the world except the United States. Under this system it is possible for the humblest citizen to analyze the finances of the government at any time and to lay his finger upon the responsible political party in the event of extravagance or of stinginess. The system under which appropriations for the government of the United

States have been made has even defied the experts in their endeavors to unravel the tangled skeins of expenditures, so that it is a fair statement to say that no citizen of this country up to the present time has ever thoroughly understood where his taxes were expended.

The President's Position.

At the present time the Democratic house of representatives is endeavoring to end the usefulness of the economy and efficiency commission by cutting off its appropriations. In a recent appeal to congress for funds to continue the great work it has begun, which all thinking men and women will approve, President Taft pointed out that the people of the country as a whole are interested chiefly in the following governmental objects: The national defense, the protection of persons and property, the promotion of friendly relations and the protection of American interests abroad, the regulation of commerce and industry, the promotion of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mining, the promotion of manufacturing, commerce and banking, the promotion of transportation and communication, the postal service, including postal savings banks and parcels post; the care and utilization of the public domain, the promotion of education, art and science and recreation; the promotion of public health and the care and education of the Indians and other wards of the nation. There are many other public questions, of course, but these are the vital and comprehensive ones, and the "budget" is proposed for the purpose of giving information as to the needs of these matters. The president, in order that his policy of economy and efficiency may be concluded and become one of the greatest achievements of his administration—that of placing the government on a business basis—wants congress to appropriate \$250,000 more for the support of the commission now doing that work.

The economy and efficiency commission has already saved to the taxpayers of the country more than \$3,000,000 annually by its suggestions and by the time it has completed its work it is believed ten times this sum can be saved annually to the taxpayers. In the matter of railroad fare for government officials alone it has found that \$12,000,000 was expended in a single year at the highest prevailing railroad rates. At least a fourth of this can be saved by the application of business methods such as President Taft has applied and has insisted shall be applied to all the departments of the government.

ROOSEVELT ON RECIPROCITY

**Ex-President Gave His Unqualified
Support to Taft's Pact.**

Two gentlemen were discussing the Republican presidential situation. "I'm interested in farming," said one, "and I can't support Taft because of reciprocity."

"Who are you for?" asked the other.

"Roosevelt."

"I don't see how you can support Roosevelt," he said. "About the only act of Taft's administration which received the unqualified endorsement of the colonel was the reciprocity agreement."

"I don't believe it," said the first man.

"Here are his words," answered the other, and produced a card from which he read:

(Extract from speech of Theodore Roosevelt at Grand Rapids, February 12, 1911):

"Here, friends in Michigan, right on the northern frontier, I have the peculiar right to say a word of congratulation to you and to all of us upon the likelihood that we shall soon have closer reciprocal tariff and trade relations with the great nation to the north of us. (Applause). And I feel so pleased primarily because I wish to see the two peoples, the Canadian and American peoples drawn together by the closest ties on a footing of complete equality of interest and mutual respect. (Applause). I feel that it should be one of the cardinal policies of this republic to establish the very closest relations of good will and friendship with the Dominion of Canada." (Applause).

(Extract from Mr. Roosevelt's speech before the Republican Club of New York, delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner at the Waldorf hotel on February 13, 1911).

"I want to say how glad I am at the way in which the members of the club here tonight responded to the two appeals made to them to uphold the hands of President Taft, both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada, and in his effort to secure the fortification of the Panama canal."

"And in addition to what has been said about reciprocity with Canada I would like to make this point: It should always be a cardinal point in our foreign policy to establish the closest and most friendly relations of equal respect and advantage with our great neighbor on the north. And I hail the reciprocity arrangement because it represents an effort to bring about a closer, a more intimate, a more friendly relationship of mutual advantage on equal terms between Canada and the United States."

Pleasant For Him.

Blowe—But I asked you, my dear girl, to keep our little affair secret for the present. His Intended—I couldn't help it. That hateful Miss Oldun said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had asked me, so I up and told her you had.—London Telegraph.

UPPER PENINSULA

Taft delegates carried Gov. Osborn's home town of Sault Ste. Marie, but the Roosevelt forces had a slight majority in the county convention. The delegation was headed by the governor's son; and offered to trade its vote on presidential delegates for resolutions indorsing Osborn. But the upper peninsula has many an indorse for him. Says the Chronicle "it was promised that if either Menominee or Delta county would switch its delegation at the state convention, the Chippewa cohorts would swing their entire vote for either J. C. Kirkpatrick of Escanaba or G. W. McCormick of Menominee, as the case might be. Later the Chippewa delegation announced that it controlled 22 votes in the convention today, favorable to Roosevelt, that they signified their willingness to swing them to either McCormick or Kirkpatrick, for which ever side would promise to introduce and carry through a set of resolutions endorsing Osborn and the state administration. Like the early offer, the latter proposal was spurned, both by the Kirkpatrick and the McCormick delegations."

The convention on Monday named J. Clark Kirkpatrick and J. H. Rice delegates. John W. Bush and W. D. Kelley, alternates. George W. McCormick, who withdrew from the race for delegate, was endorsed for presidential elector. The Chippewa county delegation alone stood out against the Taft men; and strong resolutions in favor of the president were passed 95 to 8.

Unless a sufficient number of railroad cars can be secured within twenty days, the hay buyers and shippers of Chippewa county stand to lose \$300,000. This statement was made by Attorney A. E. Sharpe, who represented the buyers in their demand for railroad facilities Thursday morning. At the hearing conducted in the controversy by G. W. Dickinson, a member of the state railroad commission, General Freight Agent Lytle of the D. S. S. & A., and Assistant General Freight Agent Curtis, of the Soo Line, presented statistics at the hearing which served to prove that the two lines were in no way directly responsible for the local conditions. They declared that of the 6,000 box cars owned by the D. S. S. & A., only 1,000 were in actual use over the lines of that company. On the other hand 12,000 of the 18,000 box cars owned by the Soo line were held by other lines, as is the case with the first named road, to relieve congested freight conditions in other sections of the country.

Thomas B. Wyman of Munising, well known to all the sportsmen and lumbermen of the peninsula, has announced his candidacy for representative from the bloody Schoolcraft district, which never re-elects a man.

Harry Ames Van Auken has forgotten the lessons taught him by the law and has broken his parole from Ionia prison, fleeing with \$200 belonging to a former fellow convict. He is also said to have victimized Mrs. Helen M. Baacock, 29 Tyler avenue, Highland Park, of \$9,000, although she refuses to say anything regarding the matter. Van Auken was sentenced for from four to ten years in the Ionia reformatory from Schoolcraft county for obtaining money under false pretenses. He always declared this was a mistake. He escaped from the prison with a fellow convict who was shot dead at his feet. He was captured and returned to the prison but was later paroled. A trail of bad checks followed him wherever he went.—Detroit News. Van Auken made his sensational escape from the Schoolcraft county jail about four years ago.

Harmony reigns in Negaunee. The two municipal parties got together and put up a slate satisfactory to all. There are only two contests for ward offices.

The Ironwood city council last week voted to pay the judgment recently secured against the city by Matt Grimord without further appeal. The amount is \$5,000 with interest at five per cent since judgment was entered. The total cost of this suit to the taxpayers, will exceed \$9,000 it is stated. Grimord had his right leg injured at the knee cap by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk at the Harding house corner. It was established in the circuit court, after a long and expensive trial, that the injury was a permanent one and a verdict was returned for \$7000. The aldermen, at the same session, voted to pay John G. King \$350 for damages to his residence property caused by the sewer overflowing.

Fred W. Haggerson, prosecuting attorney of Menominee county and one of the best known Pythians in northern Michigan, is going to try to drive through from Menominee to Calumet in a big toning car as soon as the snow melts and the roads dry sufficiently to make the trip possible. J. C. Hansen, a well-known Pythian and Dokay who has just returned from Menominee, says that Mr. Haggerson is really planning on the trip and anticipates a very pleasant visit with friends in Calumet and Laurium.—Mining Gazette.

For reasons undoubtedly entirely satisfactory to himself; but not made known to the aldermen, Mayor Miller of Iron Mountain declined to appoint a city assessor at the recent meeting of

the city council. The appointment was anticipated and is usually made at this time, but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. It is understood however, that there is some friction between his honor and the present assessor.

How many a potato grower, large and small, in the vicinity of Munising, as well as elsewhere throughout the upper peninsula, is sure to experience bitter disappointment when the weather has moderated sufficiently to enable him to safely open his potato pits! Superficial examination has already convinced several potato growers in the vicinity of Munising that they have suffered the loss of a considerable part if not all of the product they buried last fall. This is to the fact that during the past winter the frost has penetrated to an unusual depth. One potato grower fears his loss will be several thousand bushels, perhaps even more.

First application of the corrupt practice act passed by the last legislature was seen in Marinette Monday when Mayor Fisher filed his last election account as is now required by law. Buying of drinks, cigars and other favors by candidates will not be seen in the Wisconsin city this year. All who are seeking office are required to file accounts of the amount of money spent in securing election before the actual vote is taken but as yet none but Mayor Fisher has complied with the edict.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau has engaged William H. Welsh of the Soo who will accompany the speakers who have been employed by the county granges and farmers' institutes on a tour which will take in all of the fifteen counties of the upper peninsula. He will have with him the lantern slides which were exhibited at the Chicago Land Show last fall. These slides were made from pictures that were taken in all the counties and no doubt local people will be able to identify some prosperous farm or bit of good roadway among them.

LOST

Fur robe and horse blanket, between depot and foot of bluff, Tuesday evening March 19. Finder notify

ZENON CHENIER,

R. F. D. 1, Gladstone.

BUZZ SAW

Up in the air, March 1912.

Mr. Editor:

I am dropping this down with directions for any one finding to give it to you. If you get it, please print it; and if you don't get it, return to me at your expense. We are now ten miles above Gladstone and can't get down. Of course you all heard about us forming a company and buying J. G. Waite's aeroplane. The names of the company, Hugh Bird, Joe Miette, James Stinson, and W. C. Hodge. We found it would not fly high enough, so we bought a big balloon bag and attached it to the aeroplane. Hugh Bird wanted to fill it with smoke but I had a better scheme. We made a lot of large paper bags and went over to the Republican caucus and held them at the window and caught the hot air that was made there. It was fun to see us going home; some had a load of English and some a load of French hot air. We found the French hot air the strongest, so we filled our balloon with it; and got ready and cut the ropes and shot up. It was a surprise to us all; we went about five miles in three minutes and then we tried to come down a little but could not. Hugh being a bird thought he knew more about flying than me, but he did not know as much about caucuses as he professed; in order to lower it to hold a democratic caucus and we put up notices and in due time held it. We headed the ticket with Wm. J. Bryan for supervisor and J. D. Rockefeller for treasurer and Jim Stinson for justice of peace and Hodge, Bird, and Miette for constables. The effect was felt immediately, if not sooner, as she shot up five miles more. Now we are here we do not expect this hot air to lose its strength until after election; than we may stand some chance of getting down. We took a vote and elected J. Stinson cook as at one time he was chamber maid in a livery barn. He got the dinner; it consisted of fried iceles, roasted snow balls; and he made an elegant gravy out of the brains out of the head of an old ax and the heart of an hollow log and flavored it with the essence of moon shine. It tasted good but some way or other I felt after I got through eating as though I had a kind of a gone feeling; and Joe Miette kept yelling for a bottle of old Escanaba beer, and the bird yelling for Fabst. I told the Bird to shut his mouth and call his dinner good, or he would have a chance to see if he could fly or not. I would have told Miette the same thing but he is bigger and older than me. I believe in such a case to use extra sound judgment. We had two pair of extra strong glasses with us; we could look down but could not come not down. The Bird and Miette was watching every thing that was going on in Gladstone, bets was running even with the crew which they would see first: the business men's association of Gladstone or some one that wanted to vote for Roosevelt and Osborn. If we don't get down in a few days we will do some thing desperate; if you know of any way to help us, send us a wireless.

BUZZ SAW.

There will be an Easter Monday grand ball on April 8 at Durancon's hall for the benefit of the Flat Rock baseball team. Admission fifty cents per couple, including refreshments.

-- WE ASK NO ODDS --

of anyone in our line of business—we can put up a better show with our Hirsh—Wickwire assortment of suits than any of them. We ask you to look them over carefully: the big stock is almost unbroken and any person who takes an interest in dressing neatly will enthuse over the layout. Drop in at any time and look things over. All we are here for is to show our goods.

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