

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXVII.

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., March 8, 1913

1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 50

COAL!

NO. 2 CHESTNUT COAL
\$7.75 PER TON



C. W. DAVIS

PHONE 7

Printing

Of all sorts, job and otherwise, will be done at this office, in the briefest possible time after the receipt of the order, that is consistent with the most careful workmanship—

THE GLADSTONE DELTA

JAKE SAYS:

"Most anything will do to tell about this cold weather—but spring is coming for all of it. We have an excellent line of Hirsch-Wickwire goods on the racks, and if you don't see what you like, we have sample of every thing in Chicago. We will have them made up to your order for spring if you leave word now."

THE HUB

DIRECTORY.

GLENN W. JACKSON

LAWYER

PHONE 21 OVER POST OFFICE

DR. DAVID N. KEE

Physician and Surgeon,

Office and Residence 811 Delta Ave.
Telephone No. 44

DR. A. H. KINMOND,

Dentist.

41

Office over Lindblad's Grocery,
McWilliams' Block

DR. F. W. STELLWAGEN,

Dentist.

Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., from 1 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.
Delta avenue and Ninth street, over Minnwasca Furniture Co's store.

SWENSON BROS.

Fine Furniture, Undertaking, Upholstered goods and Steamship Tickets.
Delta Avenue near Central.

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163.



Meets every Tuesday night in Castle hall, Minnwasca Block.
All Visiting Knights are Welcomed.

CHAS. E. NEBEL & SONS

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Plumbers, House Movers, Contractors and Builders

Let us Figure on your Job

49-16

Phone 25-L

O YES! O YES! O YES!

The baseball directors who met Friday were of opinion that lightening the load of debt resting on the association is more desirable than increasing it in the attempt to win the bunting. Accordingly the season will open with a rich, rare and rollicking minstrel show and musical attraction, presented at the Theatre, March 27, under the direction of the eminent impresarios, Needham, Empson & Peterson. See circus posters and hear Otto Mertz for the details.

WON'T ENFORCE IT

Applications for the position of assessor were presented to the council Monday by Eric M. Johnson and Charles H. Scott. Eric M. Johnson received the appointment unanimously.

The applications of Geo. C. Ogden and William J. Mottell, Jas T. Jones and J. W. Grills, to audit the city's books for the past two years were considered. The clerk was asked to correspond with professional accountants outside the city, and get their figures for the work.

The application of P. L. Burt for rebate on his plumbing license was denied. Four good metal ballot boxes were ordered from George Schwab.

Postmaster Laing suggested to the council that, as a free delivery petition is under consideration, it would be well for the council to take action showing a compliance with the department regulations. The council resolved that it would see that all houses are properly numbered and sidewalks built. It was recommended that a new numbering ordinance be passed, as the Mason and other additions have made difficulties in carrying out the old scheme. Except where lots are narrower than 28 feet, that will be the space covered by each number. Such an ordinance will be framed.

The question of cleaning alleys came in for more discussion. This has been a source of trouble since the first alley in Gladstone was cleaned. Many householders have complained that others throw refuse opposite their property, for which they are charged; others that they have cleaned their own alleys and later had a charge put up against them by the street commissioner.

Mayor Perry stated that if the council wished to enforce the ordinance existing against throwing anything into an alley, he would endeavor to recall the penal statute from its condition of innocuous desuetude. The council declined to adopt any such heresy, believing that alleys are not highways but garbage cans.

The alley and sidewalk tax of the Methodist Episcopal church, \$3.79, was rebated on the ground of public policy.

The city treasurer reported balances in the funds of \$2318.01 and overdrafts of \$5020.84 on the first of the month. There is a special sewer fund of \$614.17 and light and water money amounting to \$5914.55.

The council declined to make any provision for the primary, as required by law, and adjourned.

CHANGE IN CONTRACT

Three bids for the construction of the proposed extension of the water main from Presque Isle avenue west in Wright street, North Marquette, to the northwest corner of the Marquette County Agricultural association's fair grounds were opened and considered last evening by the board of fire and water commissioners. The contract for the work was awarded to Erick Johnson at a flat rate of thirty-nine cents a foot. This figure is considered extremely low, and the commissioners debated at length as to whether Mr. Johnson fully realized the specifications and whether the work could be done at the price. The next lowest bid was submitted by C. E. Nebel & Sons, of Gladstone, who have the contract for the North Marquette sewer and water main. The Nebels' bid was thirty-nine cents for four inch and fifty cents for six inch pipe. Powell & Mitchell bid fifty-seven cents flat.

In connection with the proposed improvement, it will be necessary to increase pipe between Center street and Wright street to ten inches, in order to feed the fair grounds and cemetery extension. The contractors have already laid 742 feet of six-inch pipe, covering the long block between Center and Norwood streets. The pipe has not yet been laid the distance of 600 feet between Norway and Wright street. C. E. Nebel & Sons submitted a proposition offering to undertake all necessary work as the result of the change in the board's plans and to lay ten-inch pipe between Center and Wright streets for the sum of \$1525. While this figure seemed high at first and the commissioners were loath to accept the proposition, they finally agreed that there could be no hair-splitting on the cost of work of this nature, and that owing to frequent changes found necessary in the specifications for the North Marquette water main which have held up the work and cost the contractors considerable money the Nebels were entitled to the board's acceptance.

OUT ON "BAIL"

The Hammels, father and sons, were on Saturday bound over to the circuit by Justice Glaser for trial, on the counts previously rehearsed, of receiving money under false pretenses. In addition to this R. J. Hammel was accused of embezzlement from the bank, on two counts. The book in which were entered the certificates of deposit was kept by him. It appeared that a short time after a certificate had been paid to the holder, it would be paid a second time, only the number being entered. The result is, according to the auditor, that the unpaid certificates amounted to \$7846 more than was at first believed.

Bail was secured for David Hammel, and he returned that evening to Appleton. The brothers were unable to obtain recognizances, and were at nine o'clock incarcerated in the county jail, to the great pleasure of their creditors. It is reported that they received the lodgings and fare of ordinary prisoners, and made complaint of the sheriff's beds as unsuited to their quality.

On Monday arrangements were made to furnish them with sureties, and they appeared upon the street before their bonds were properly filed with the clerk. In the afternoon they appeared with their counsel, and James Blake and Isaac Schram, who signed as bondsmen. As Schram was not in a position to qualify as a holder of real estate, he placed certificates of deposit for \$3,000 in the hands of the clerk. Who furnished this money may be conjectured by the curious.

The bonds, as apportioned, are stated to be as follows: W. F. Hammel, "surety" bond—Blake & Schram, \$3,000; "personal recognizance," \$2,000. David Hammel, "surety" \$1500, "personal recognizance," \$2,000. R. J. Hammel, "surety" \$1,000, "personal recognizance," \$2,000. They were witnessed in presence of the prosecutor, according to law.

SOME QUERIES

A bail bond, at the common law, should have sureties sufficient to guarantee its full pay and to be collectible if forfeited. A man's "personal recognizance" may be taken if he has property within the jurisdiction of the court which may be seized and sold for the forfeit of his bond.

How can the "personal recognizance" of Walter F. Hammel, bankrupt, of Gladstone, and David Hammel, bankrupt, of Appleton, Wis., be worth \$2000 apiece? And is the "personal recognizance" of Roy J. Hammel, not a bankrupt, collectible for \$2,000?

Furthermore, while the magistrate is allowed much discretion as to the sufficiency of sureties, the statute of Michigan makes no provision for cash bail, and according to common law decisions, it may not be accepted where the statute does not so provide. (Am. & English Encyc. of Law.) It is a grave offense to accept insufficient bail.

A couple of weeks ago Prosecutor Strom assured Gladstone creditors that he would use every effort to have the Hammels' former sureties withdraw, and to have their bail placed at such a figure that they could not readily secure bonds. Has his zeal in this direction evaporated?

IS HE GUILTY?

Says the Escanaba Mirror, constituting itself the apologist of David Hammel:

"Legally, he may be an equal partner in any guilt that is fixed upon the owners of the defunct bank of which he was part owner, but morally, it is pretty safe to surmise that he was entirely guiltless."

The people of this city, on learning the news of the failure, were inclined to a similar opinion, and at first, to sympathize with the old man. However, sentiment has changed with the revelations which have been made by investigation of the books.

It does not appear that David Hammel, as some supposed, was steadily remitting money to keep up the bank. Passing over the rumors as to the causes which impelled Walter Hammel to leave Appleton and start in business elsewhere, it is shown that David Hammel founded the bank with \$6,500, and withdrew the money as soon as business would permit. From that time on he was a borrower, not a lender. It is stated also that letters are now in the hands of the authorities, which will be important evidence on his trial as to his knowledge of the condition of the institution.

He is an old man: it is unfortunate that his white hairs should come to the grave no more honorably; but the measure of his responsibility for the acts for which he stands at the bar of justice is yet to be shown.

STILL HAS HOPES

Probate Judge Yelland, during spare moments, has done some figuring on the proposed congressional districts, comprising the seven Cloverland counties of Menominee, Delta, Alger, Luce, Schoolcraft, Mackinac and Chippewa, and the eight lower peninsula counties of Charlevoix, Emmet, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Antrim, Otsego, Montmorency and Alpena. The change is one proposed ten years ago, but the reluctance of the upper peninsula to be divided caused it to remain one of the most populous in the United States, double the size of some lower Michigan districts. Some political prestidigitators predicted depression of the upper peninsula counties in importance, as the lower peninsula contributes the larger half of the population to the new district. Judge Yelland points out, that while the eight southern counties exceed the seven northern ones in population nearly three thousand, they cast three hundred fewer votes last November. In addition to this, Delta, Menominee and Chippewa are the largest counties in the district, none of those in the lower peninsula having twenty thousand people. Alpena is the only town south of the Straits to be classed with Menominee, the Soo and Escanaba. Consequently, thinks the judge, the thirtieth senatorial district is the large end of the proposed congressional arrangement, instead of, as at present the small end of the upper peninsula, obscured by the mining counties.

ABOUT THE CITY

Nothing has materialized of the spring election so far except a few gratuitous roorbacks. It is about two weeks too early to believe anything you hear about. Yet several ward officials whose term expires announce that they will positively refuse to be candidates again. They have had their share of experience. Now, when are the primaries and registration to be held?

It was currently reported that our soldiers were losing many from the ranks on their way to Texas, the prospect of war not pleasing the rookies. So far it could not be shown that any of them left the train in this vicinity, but there were a few desertions at the Soo, which is conveniently close to Canada.

On the last day of his term President Taft issued an order reducing the districts of customs collection to 49, each with a collector. All ports will be in charge of a deputy collector, and the distinction of sub-ports is abolished. Collectors are placed on salaries. The upper peninsula ports of entry, as now established are Manistique, the Soo, Detour, Escanaba, Gladstone, Houghton and Marquette.

The clerk's union will give a dance on the evening of Monday, April 7, election day. Arrangements are being made.

A return game will be played by the Gladstone boys at Rapid River this Friday evening, in the endeavor to even up for their defeat last Friday, 15 to 12. There will also be a game between the city basketball team of Gladstone and that of Rapid River. The Gladstone girls won their third victory in four games, 27 to 9, last Friday, and will probably play the last game of the series at Rapid River on March 28.

Liquid Shampoo, Tar Soap, Hair Tonics, best brands. We recommend "Dike's" Quinine and sage compound for dandruff. Sold only by ERICKSON & VON TELLE.

"I do not care for Cloverland flour, as it makes tougher bread than that I have been using," said a careful housewife the other day. The advertisement of the Cloverland company, which will be found in this issue by its attractive border, explains this as due to the natural strength of the ingredients of the flour. Northern wheat carries so much gluten that less Cloverland flour and more water is required for a recipe.

The S. H. & E. F. will this year give their annual festival, with music and recitative program, at Wasa Hall March 16, the last Wednesday of the month.

The school board met Wednesday night and transacted the routine business.

There will be no services Sunday morning at the Swedish Lutheran church, as Rev. K. M. Holmberg takes part in the formal dedication of the new church in Escanaba.

An examination under civil service rules will be held at the postoffice, April 12 for the position of clerk. All information may be secured of Carl E. Gormsen, secretary.

Extension of the special delivery system to apply to all parcel post mail has been ordered by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The regular extra fee of 10 cents in special delivery or regular postage stamps will be charged. C. O. D shipments may be made, but the postage must be prepaid.

ON 'LECTION DAY

The new general primary stole up like a thief in the night on our officials. The city attorney told the council Monday that they should appoint inspectors. The council knew better. None but Republicans were running, and the council, not being entirely of that persuasion, would take no hand in it. Let the ward committees handle it, as before.

The mayor, being roasted out next day, went out and called for volunteers to open the polls at the lawful hour next morning,—at \$3.00 per diem per capita.

The notices sent out by the county clerk, and purchased somewhere in lower Michigan, stated that the polls would be open from 7 to 8. This is true in Escanaba, but not in Gladstone, under the law, which makes 5 the closing hour in townships and small cities, 8 in cities of over 5,000 census population, and 10 in Detroit.

The ballots arrived at a late hour Tuesday afternoon. Ballots were furnished for the Republicans, but the election commissioners failed to have printed those for the Democrats, Progressives and Socialists. While neither of these had a candidate, it is the undoubted privilege of a member of any of them to receive a blank ballot and fill in the name of the man of his choice. If a sufficient percentage of these are cast, the party is entitled to the nominee. While not very many of such ballots would have been cast, it appears to be a decided irregularity that they were not furnished.

So hastily had action been taken that the election booths were not put up. The usual scene of argument and discussion of the technicalities of the enrollment law took place during the day.

Several Democrats and Bull Moose appeared to vote. Most of them were duly rejected, but the Hon. George Perry bore down the board in the first ward with the weight of his authority and demanded his constitutional rights. It is feared that his chance for the postoffice will be extinguished if Woodrow Wilson discovers that he cast a Republican ballot.

There is not the slightest doubt as to how L. F. Rawson, inspector of election in the fourth ward, voted. Only one ballot was cast.

At the closing hour the boards vibrat-

ed between obeying the law in the books and that on the posted notices as to closing the polls. Most were closed by half past five, however.

Sixty-three votes were cast; in the first ward, 18 for McPherson, 2 for Anderson, 1 for Mashek. In the second, 8 for McPherson, 10 for Anderson, 2 for Mashek. In the third, 6 for McPherson, 15 for Anderson. In the fourth, one for McPherson. The Rapid River man led by six votes.

A suitable reward will be paid for evidence resulting in the apprehension and conviction of the first ward resident who voted for Mashek.

MASHEK NOMINATED

George M. Mashek was nominated for road commissioner by the Republicans of Delta county, in a primary which polled a little over eight hundred votes, or about one third of the party. He carried Escanaba by a handsome majority, Cornell, Escanaba, Wells and Nahma townships where he had practically no opposition. In the other townships he had no support at all. McPherson carried Gladstone, and had a favorite son vote in Masonville and Brampton. McNally ran away with the poll on the east side of Big Bay. Anderson put up a good run in the townships, having second place wherever he did not get first, but was defeated by the split vote. The primary was a division on strictly sectional lines. The fight was a close one, Mashek having but a little over a third of the vote. His lead will be over forty votes.

BUY YOUR SEEDS

Congressional distribution of seeds has been ended by the senate by eliminating from the agricultural appropriation bill \$256,100 provided for that purpose. The bill, as passed in the senate carried an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the house bill.

MORE BROKEN RAILS

Train No. 217, northbound, of the Chicago and Northwestern, which carries the Chicago mail, was delayed by a wreck Friday last at Wrightstown, twenty-five miles south of Green Bay, as a result of a broken rail. The track was blocked for hours. A special train brought the passengers north, but no mail.

A housewife said "I pay Ten cents Less for a hundred pound sack of

Cloverland Flour

than for another first-class flour I formerly used. I get 14 more loaves of better bread from one sack. It may not look better, but it has a better flavor. So you see I get more bread for less money—not for the same money—but less money." The reason for these results are:

CLOVERLAND FLOUR is made of the very Cream of Northern Wheat Berries cleared and steamed to absolute purity. This wheat is wonderfully rich in starchy gluten.

Get a Sack from your Grocer on our Money-Back Guarantee.

Remember—Get LESS Cloverland Flour than the recipe calls for.

SAVINGS BANK MAXIMS

Early saving will give you a soft bed and an easy chair for old age.
The savings bank proves the parent of plenty to all its patrons.
The saving bank helps a man to help himself. The best help in the world.
The saving bank turns small savings into investments.
The saving bank account drives away worry and brings comfort.
The saving bank account is a beacon light in the pathway to a peaceful old age.
One dollar will open a savings account at our bank. Many people are industrious themselves, but they fail to keep their money busy. When you have an extra dollar bring it to our bank and put it to work earning interest for you.

THE GLADSTONE STATE SAVINGS BANK

W. W. GASSER, Cashier.

GLADSTONE DELTA

C. E. MASON, Publisher

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

RESEARCH WORK.

Professor Itham Bingham, who conducted the Yale archaeological expedition to make researches into the period of the Incas, found a disposition on the part of the Peruvian government to discourage investigation by outsiders. This is the spirit that Italy exhibited when scholars of other lands offered to raise money enough to lay bare the artistic and archaeological treasures of Herculaneum. During many years the same spirit has proved a bar to research work by foreigners in Egypt, says the Milwaukee Wisconsin. In the case of Peru and also in the case of Egypt, there is no vestige of sentiment in the policy of exclusion. It is not as if pious descendants should say, "You shall not disturb the graves of our ancestors!" The ruling class of Peruvians are not descended from the Aztecs, but from their Spanish conquerors. The rulers of Egypt are not descendants of the ancient Egyptians, but Turks. The Italians, on the other hand are the direct descendants of the ancient Romans; so that their insistence that they and not Germans, Englishmen or Americans should conduct the proposed excavations has a justification in pious sentiment which can be well understood.

For nearly a year there has been an "acute labor famine" in the Pittsburgh district. The Pittsburgh Industrial Commission, which has given much study to economic and sociological problems, has reached the conclusion that the increasing scarcity of labor for the mills has been due to the back-to-the-farm movement. More than 3,500 foreign laborers, mostly Huns and Austrians, have thrown up their jobs in the factories and mills and obtained employment in farming, truck gardening and fruit-raising in the western country, says the New York Times. It was expected that they would return to the mills when the winter began, but they appear to be so well satisfied with their change of occupation that they have not come back, and having once tasted the sweets of living out in the open, there is not much likelihood that they will return to the cramped conditions under which they have lived. This movement to the farms is a good thing for the workers, and an even better thing for the community generally, as it means larger food crops and, eventually, cheaper living.

The interest in ocean currents at this time is unusually lively. From Sydney, New South Wales, comes report that a warm current originating in the equatorial part of the Pacific ocean and flowing along the eastern coast of Australia and past Tasmania, has been discovered by H. C. Dannevig, head of the Australian fisheries department. The current is over a hundred miles wide and flows at the rate of seven miles an hour.

Aprons of the failure of a suspender manufacturer, who complained that business is bad because the belt has driven out the suspender, the New York Sun wants to know what has become of the one-gallus boys. How can the Sun display such abysmal ignorance of things truly American? The one-gallus boy wears a brace made of the most durable hog hide, which is handed down from father to son, a precious heirloom.

Discussing the proposal to erect a monument to George Washington in Westminster abbey, the Evening Standard, formerly the Saint James Gazette, and once strongly anti-American, protests against such a memorial being dedicated merely to "Washington's splendid qualities." It says, among other things: "The American rebellion is now approved by most Englishmen. We recognize that the Americans were the only people who came out of that little affair with honor and dignity. There would be no special magnanimity in confessing as much on Washington's monument. Let it give him his due; he was a noble rebel." There is an example of "hands across the sea" that is almost startling.

Onions are declared by Dr. Evans to "have little food value." But they have an enduring perfume which is calculated to chasten the atmosphere and otherwise discipline the vicinage. The moral influence of the onion is its impregnable point.

A Kansas judge holds that a wife ought to tell her husband all she knows. Our better halves should not, however, take this as justifying the practice of giving good measure by going and telling more than she knows.

That Harlem cigarmaker who is reported as having maintained five wives on pay of \$15 per week ought to be able to increase his income very largely by teaching other men how it can be done.

WILSON SPEAKS TO THE NATION

Inaugural Address Delivered by the New President.

SEES WORK OF RESTORATION

Task of Victorious Democracy is to Square Every Process of National Life With Standards Set Up at the Beginning.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address, remarkable for its brevity, was listened to with the greatest interest by the vast throng which was gathered in front of the capitol's east portico, and at its close there was heard nothing but praise for its eloquence and high moral tone. The address in full was as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

Purpose of the Nation.
It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Evils That Have Come.
But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scornful to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look

out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Things to Be Altered.
We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Government for Humanity.
Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Nation Deeply Stirred.
And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here must, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

Possibly the era of superstition is withering away. One of the great steamship lines is to start out its vessels on Fridays hereafter. Yet the canny traveler still refuses to sleep in upper 13.

WOODROW WILSON MADE PRESIDENT

Many Thousands Witness His Induction Into Office.

CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath on East Portico of Capitol After Marshall Becomes Vice-President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president. The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of executive power.

A throng of many thousands of people witnessed the newly elected president's induction into office. Nineteen of the members of the crowd were enthusiastically joyful, the other



President Woodrow Wilson.

tenth cheered with them, as becoming good American citizens watching a governmental change ordered in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

The Bible which during each successive four years is kept as one of the treasures of the Supreme court, was the immediate instrument of the oath taking of Woodrow Wilson. Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the United States, held the Book for Mr. Wilson to rest his hands upon while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well as and as faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Ceremonies Simple and Impressive.
Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an outdoor event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

Arranged by Congress.
The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The admission to the senate cham-

ber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to East Portico.
Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Mr. Wilson Takes the Oath.
The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words,



Chief Justice White.

"I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowd cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

Brief News Notes of the Michigan Upper Peninsula

Marquette.—Circuit Judge Flannigan, at Marquette, has taken under advisement the case of Lorenzo A. De Grasse, M. H. Moriarity and others vs. the Verona iron company, a subsidiary of Pickands, Mather and company of Cleveland. The complainants are endeavoring to procure the cancellation of the lease under which the Verona company holds the so-called De Grasse property in the Iron River district, of which tract they are the owners. It is contended that the development of the deposit of ore believed to exist is being delayed unduly. No matter what way Judge Flannigan decides, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme court. The final disposal of the present case will be one of the most important decisions affecting the iron industry of Michigan that has been handed down by the state's highest tribunal in several years, for should the court hold with the complainants a number of actions against companies that have not developed mineral lands held under lease will undoubtedly be started. Many fee owners are in the position of the De Grasse-Moriarity interests, in that they receive small minimum royalty payments when they believe that active development of their lands would soon make them the recipients of large incomes. If the supreme court upholds the Verona company in the present action the principle will be established that companies with similar leases can retain the lands involved indefinitely without doing any mining, if they only meet the minimum royalty payments.

Hubbell.—An earthquake sufficiently severe to be felt for several miles along the mineral range in the Keckenaw peninsula has been experienced in the Michigan copper country. As at times of previous shocks of the kind in the region, no damage was done, although it is reported that in at least one mine considerable loose ground was tumbled down. Shocks such as there are not surprising. It may not be popularly known, yet the mineral range of the Keckenaw peninsula is of volcanic origin. The formation carrying the cupriferrous lodes and veins is mainly composed of old lava flows, supplemented by belts of conglomerate formed by the deposition of rocks over ancient sea beds, the rocks having broken from adjacent shores.

Crystal Falls.—Judging from the rate at which the pelts of beavers are beginning to be presented to the county clerks in various counties for cancellation under the terms of the law making the animals legal prey since the first of the year, trappers in upper Michigan will reap a rich harvest this winter and have promise of still larger returns. It is now seventeen years since the state put protection on the beaver. Undoubtedly poachers have killed many, but trappers say the animals have multiplied enormously and they expect to be still more successful as soon as the rivers begin to open up in the spring.

Negaunee.—In the death of John Quincy Adams here, a pioneer of the Marquette range, passed from life. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Adams nevertheless had been prominent in the iron mining industry, especially in the early days of the region. He first associated himself with Capt. Foley in 1879. Soon afterwards they discovered the Hematite mine, now known as the Milwaukee, which is owned and operated by the Breitung company. They sold this property in 1881 for \$100,000. During the same year Messrs. Adams and Foley purchased the New York Hematite mine, which they operated successfully for several seasons.

Republic.—There is apprehension in the Lake Superior mining country, particularly in the Mesaba district, that a serious labor shortage will be experienced the coming season. Labor is none too plentiful now; in fact, more men would be taken on at many mines, were they available, and there is fear that conditions will become acute with the opening of navigation and the starting of the year's prospective outgo of more than 50,000,000 tons on its way down the lakes. A similar situation exists in the Michigan copper country.

Negaunee.—As was hoped by the majority of the people, an amicable adjustment has brought to a close the controversy arising from the request of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company for the abandonment of part of the highway extending alongside the former cemetery and leading to Negaunee's new burial grounds. The settlement has received judicial approval and the injunction restraining the municipal council from taking favorable action has been dissolved. The petition has been granted and in return the iron company will provide a new although somewhat roundabout exit from the eastern end of the city.

Marquette.—Buried in the snow of a tunnel he had built, Byrnie Olson, a boy of Ishpeming, narrowly escaped death. He and other children made a "dugout" in the back of a lot and young Olson was enlarging the opening when the roof caved in, burying him completely. The lad was almost suffocated when dug out.

WILSON HONORED BY FINE PARADE

New President Reviews Immense Inaugural Procession.

AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Veterans, National Guard and Civilians in Line—Indians Add Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton, rode down Pennsylvania avenue today, and later rode up the same avenue as president of the United States, and as the highest officer of government a few minutes thereafter reviewed the multitudes of soldiers and civilians which, with playing bands and flying flags, marched by to give him proper official and personal honor.

For several nights Pennsylvania avenue has been a glory of light. Today it was a glory of color, movement and music. Here are 300,000 inhabitants of the city of Washington. Its temporary population is nearer the half million mark. The absentees from the flanking lines of the parade were mostly the policemen, who were given orders to protect the temporarily vacated residences of the capital.

Woodrow Wilson asked that "Jeffersonian simplicity" be observed in all things which had to do with his inauguration. The command for Jeffersonian simplicity seems to be susceptible to elastic construction. There was nothing savoring of courts or royalty, but there was evidence in plenty that the American people love uniforms and all kinds of display which can find a place within the limits of democratic definition. It was a good parade and a great occasion generally.

Throng Vociferous With Joy.
The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possession

with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Regulars in First Division.
The regulars of the country's two armed services naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battle-ships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

Veterans and Civilians.
The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of



LISTENING TO AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

TALES OF OTHER INAUGURATIONS

Incidents That Marked the Day in Former Years.

WASHINGTON'S OATH-TAKING

New York Scene of His Induction—Story of Jefferson's Simplicity a Myth—"People's Day" When Jackson Took Office.

By E. W. PICKARD.

Woodrow Wilson is the twenty-seventh man to be inaugurated president of the United States, but the twenty-fifth to be inaugurated in Washington. George Washington took the oath of office in New York and John Adams in Philadelphia. Moreover, the father of his country was not inaugurated on March 4.

Arriving at Elizabethtown Point, N. J., on April 23, he entered a barge rowed by 12 pilots clad in white, and passed through the Kill von Kull into New York harbor, which was full of all manner of craft gaily decorated and loaded with cheering crowds. The Spanish man of war Galveston broke out the colors of all nations, and fired a salute of 13 guns, to which the American frigate North Carolina responded.

Arrival at New York.
As Washington stepped ashore at Murray's wharf the guns of the Battery roared out their salute and Gov. George Clinton and many members of congress saluted the first president. He was taken to the residence of Samuel Osgood, and for an entire week there was revelry throughout the city.

Finally, on April 30, all was ready for the inauguration. Washington was escorted to Federal hall, then the capitol, which stood on the site of the present sub-treasury at Wall and Broad streets. The streets had been filled since sunrise with waiting crowds, and the enthusiasm was intense. In the senate chamber Washington was joined by Adams, Knox, Hamilton, von Steuben and a few others, and all of them appeared on the balcony. Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, administered the oath and cried "Long live George Washington, president of the United States," whereupon there broke out a mighty tumult of cheering, bell-ringing and the noise of cannon. Returning to the senate chamber, President Washington read his inaugural address and the history of the United States under the constitution began.

Myth About Jefferson.
If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federalist party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but a few months old, contained only 3,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets waddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801:

"At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen with the company of artillery paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by

a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

Jackson Almost Mobbed.
When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1828 the people of the west and the radical elements of the south scored a triumph and he was hailed as a "man of the people." This character was emphasized on the day of his inauguration the following March, for never before had such a huge motley throng gathered in Washington. Jackson's wife had died not long before, and he asked that the ceremonies be made very simple, but the masses were too hilarious to heed the request. The weather was pleasant and the east front of the capitol was used for the first time for the inauguration. In front of it surged 10,000 persons who were restrained only by a great iron chain. Jackson rode to the capitol on a white horse and went through the ceremonies with dignity, and started back to the White House. Then began his troubles, for the people broke loose with a vengeance.

"The president was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running, helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the executive mansion, where it was understood that refreshments would be distributed," wrote a contemporary, Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith. In their mad rush the crowds smashed furniture and dishes and seized the food as if they were starving. "The confusion became more and more appalling. At one moment the president, who had retreated until he was pressed against the wall of the apartment, could only be secured against serious danger by a number of gentlemen linking arms and forming themselves into a barrier. It was then that the windows were thrown open, and the living throng found an outlet. It was the people's day, the people's president, and the people would rule."

Taken figuratively, that might not be so poor a description of the plight of presidents in these later days.

Exposure Killed Harrison.
For 12 years the Democrats controlled the destinies of the country, and then the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841. By this time transportation was made easier by the building of railroads and the crowd that flocked to Washington was immense. It was much better behaved than that which "honored" Jackson, but it was hungry for offices.

Cold, wintry blasts swept the streets of Washington that March day, and Harrison, already old and rather feeble, rode his white horse without cloak or overcoat, and with his hat off in salute to the cheering crowds. The line of march was unprecedentedly long, and so was the inaugural address, and then the president led the procession back to the White House. The exposure was too much for him and within one month he was dead.

Lincoln's First Inauguration.
Immensely dramatic was the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. From the day of his election threats against his life were numerous, and detectives discovered and foiled an organized plot to assassinate him on his way to Washington. The big bodies of troops that had been employed at former inaugurations merely to add pomp to the occasion now were used for the protection of the president. As he rode to the capitol in a carriage he was preceded by a company of sappers and miners; a double file of cavalry rode on each side, and in the rear were infantry and riflemen. On house tops and in windows all along Pennsylvania avenue were posted riflemen.

The day had opened cloudy, chilly and dismal, but as the president stepped forward to take the oath from the aged Chief Justice Taney the sun burst through the clouds and shone full on the bowed head of the man who was to give up his life for the country he loved. Lincoln himself noticed this "sunburst" and drew from it a happy augury.

SEEN AND HEARD IN MICHIGAN

Cadillac.—"Our house is afire and little sister is burning up," was the sudden cry of a little girl at Buckley, as she rushed into the arms of Mrs. Ray Bell, who was passing. Mrs. Bell hastened into the house and found a two-year-old baby scorched and blistered and the clothing nearly burned from its little body. There was a small blaze started in the room, but this was soon extinguished by those who followed Mrs. Bell into the building.

Lansing.—Roy Bailey, the young man who escaped from the county jail at Mason Sunday, February 16, by forcing a door in the new addition, has been rearrested at Ithaca, and is being held there pending the arrival of Lansing officers. He was sentenced by Municipal Judge Charles Haight to the county jail for drunkenness and had 24 days yet to serve of his 65-day term.

Flint.—After being out more than eight hours a jury in the damage case of Mrs. Mary Beagle, against the Pere Marquette Railroad company, returned a verdict in her favor for \$14,692.34, the largest award of damages in the history of Genesee county. Mrs. Beagle lost a leg when she was run over by a Pere Marquette switch engine in 1911. She sued for \$25,000 damages.

Port Huron.—On the same day he was to have relinquished his post as caretaker of the customs building in this city, a position which he had held for a quarter of a century, Richard Moore, aged seventy-seven years, was found dead in his favorite chair before a fireplace in his home.

Albion.—Henry Hardt, fifty-two years old, well known German farmer of this vicinity, dropped dead during a dance at the home of a neighbor, George Wise. Hardt was born in Germany and leaves a family of eight children.

Flint.—At the Michigan Monument Dealers' mid-winter convention the following officers were elected: President, W. L. Parker, Owosso; secretary, A. J. McNaughton, Battle Creek; treasurer, D. D. Barney, Flint.

Menominee.—Chesko, best training stallion in Wisconsin and Michigan, and owned by Senator Stephenson, died suddenly in the stables. The animal had a record of 2:19 1/4 and was valued at \$4,000.

Grand Rapids.—While seated in his chair awaiting to be summoned to the dinner table, James R. Rice, sixty-six years old, pitched forward and died in his daughter's arms. He was a pioneer.

Calumet.—Samuel P. Payne, forty-three, Hancock City business man for many years, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Ill health and business reverses are given as the cause.

Petoskey.—When Mrs. Albert Sovock's clothes caught fire from a kitchen stove she became frantic and attempted to extinguish the blaze by leaping into a tub of water in which she had been giving an infant a bath. She succeeded in extinguishing the flames after she was so badly burned that little hopes for her recovery are held.

Port Huron.—Ernest Delong, who confessed that he entered a home in the day time and stole everything portable therefrom, was sentenced to serve from one to five years in Jackson prison.

Grand Rapids.—A coroner's inquest was held to probe the case of George Sandler, pawnbroker, who was murdered in January. A blind verdict was rendered, no clue being produced by the evidence.

Pontiac.—Following a fall downstairs Adams Bayley, aged seventy-three, died at his home, 22 North Perry street.

Port Huron.—John A. Watson, a railroad man, is under arrest here on a charge of deserting his crippled wife.

Saginaw.—Michael Rodosky pleaded guilty in circuit court to the charge of burglary and was sentenced to lonia for from two and one-half to fifteen years, with a recommendation of three years.

Bay City.—The coroner's jury, investigating the death of Frank Dubroc, who died suddenly on his return from Detroit two weeks ago, decided his death was due to natural causes. Dubroc, just before he died, told of having been beaten and robbed in Detroit.

Alpena.—Alpena is to have a curfew whistle. The new curfew ordinance will go into effect here next Saturday night. The fire whistle will be used as a curfew warning and will be sounded each evening at nine o'clock. Children under seventeen years of age are affected.

Michigan City.—George West, sixty-years old, who single-handed and in broad daylight robbed the South Bend National bank of twenty thousand dollars thirteen years ago, died in the Michigan City prison.

Spring Clipping of Horses.

The modern practice among the best posted and most progressive horse owners and farmers is to clip all horses in the spring. It is done on the theory that in their natural state horses were not obliged to work, so could shed the winter coat in comfort over a period of several weeks. Since we oblige them to do hard work on warm spring days, the winter coat should be removed for the same reason that we lay off our heavy winter garments. Clipped horses dry off rapidly, hence they do not take cold as easily nor are they as prone to be affected with other ailments as unclipped animals whose longer hair holds the perspiration for hours. Because clipped horses dry off rapidly they rest better, get more good from their food and come out in the morning refreshed and fit for work.

Since the advent of the ball bearing enclosed gear clipping machine, the work of taking off the winter coat is easy. With the machine a horse can be clipped all over in half an hour, whereas with the old two-hand clipper it required several hours to do it.

Menu Revision.
"How is it there's roast hare on the menu again today?"
Waitress—Well, it ate the canary yesterday.

Calumet Guarantees Baking Economy.
Have you ever stopped to think just what "economy" in baking really means? Some folks seem to have the idea that saving a little on the cost of the materials—the flour, eggs, etc.—is economy. Others are of the opinion that they have been economical when they buy the low-priced baking powder, and save 10c to 25c. But both are wrong. For the real economy—the economy that counts—consists in doing away with the failures that so often waste far more than is saved in buying low-priced materials.

And that beyond a doubt is the reason that Calumet Baking Powder is the favorite of millions of cooks. It absolutely prevents failures—and guarantees success—which in the end is the same thing as economy.

Calumet is unfailing—it makes every baking good—more tasty, more delicious, more evenly raised—simply because it is not only pure and wholesome itself—but so uniform in quality that you can always depend upon it. Two World's Pure Food Expositions—one at Chicago in 1897, and the other at Paris, France, in 1912—have officially pronounced Calumet the best baking powder made.

The Count at Home.
"Yes," remarked the returned tourist, with a reminiscent smile, "I was continually bumping into old friends and acquaintances while abroad. Went into a fashionable barber shop in the Rue de Saint Gerard, in Paris, and whom do you suppose I met there?"
"Oh, I'm no good at guessing," said his friend. "Who was it?"
"The Count de Pompadour, who cut such a swell at Atlantic City last year."

Bright Work.
"I have here a handy article that sells for 10 cents," began the caller.
"Don't want it," snapped the woman.
"I didn't think you would buy it," said the caller as he turned to go.
"The lady across the street told me your husband never gave you any money."

"She did, eh?" exploded the woman.
"Give me five of those things you are selling. My husband gives me more money in a day than that old cat gets in a month."—Exchange.

Onto It.
Blotts—Skinnum is trying to promote a new mining company. Did you fall for it?
Blotts—No; I tumbled.

CLEAR HEADED
Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)
"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues'. These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.



Escorting the President-Elect to White House at a Previous Inauguration.

sion found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

Parade a Monster Affair.
The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpet sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions,

America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

Spectators Cheer Constantly.
All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four blocks beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.

The parade passed the reviewing stand of President Wilson, who stood uncovered while the marchers saluted. When the last organization had marched by dusk was coming down. The hundreds of thousands of electric lamps were lighted and Washington at night became along its main thoroughfare as bright as Washington at day. The loss of the attraction of the inaugural ball was compensated for by the finest display of fireworks, it is said, this city has ever known.

THE GLADSTONE DELTA

CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the postoffice, Gladstone, Michigan, as mail matter of the second class.

Still, the Hammel influence does not appear to be a strong political asset in Gladstone this year.

The law provides that cash bail may be taken from violators of the automobile law. Perhaps the Hammels are under charges of exceeding the speed limit.

Governor Ferris says that he will pardon no defaulting bankers during his term of office. All bankers under indictment should apply for a change of venue from Michigan.

According to the weather report this February was the coldest of fourteen, except for 1904. The mercury averaged only nine degrees above zero, and the wind a velocity of nearly eleven miles an hour at Escanaba.

Another attempt to mine gold is to be made in the country northwest of Ishpeming. The old Michigan property has been leased by Marquette county interests and will reopen early in the spring, preparatory work being in progress this winter. The Michigan was a veritable "jewelry shop" when the first mining was done years ago.

Some stores give bargains only one hour or one day, but we give you bargains every day in the week and every week in the year at

STEWART'S PHARMACY

MIGHT BE CATCHING

It is to be hoped that Tim Curran has seen to his bedding since Sunday, before lodging any chicken thieves or other small fry.

SHOULD NOT FREEZE

New York is laying its new water main 800 feet below street grade. Something like this might help in our first ward.

A SKIN GAME (?)

"If it injures my business to go on their bonds, I cannot help it," said the Hammel's cousin, Isaac Schram, Monday. Possibly the banker turned over to him as security the fleeces of Gladstone citizens.

DIDN'T STEAL ENOUGH

Great Bend, Kas., March 5.—Because he stole three pies valued at fifteen cents, Fred Martin must serve from five to ten years in the reformatory at Hutchinson. He used a skeleton key to enter the building in which the pies were kept. Under the law, this constituted burglary.

YOU BET!

The primary law is expensive as applied to the nomination of county road commissioners. Berrien county is an excellent example of an entirely useless expense. Her three commissioners are paid \$300 a year each. The primary for the nomination of these commissioners to be held in March will cost the county \$1000—a sum that might better be applied to actual road improvement. This same condition prevails in other counties.—Michigan Roads.

ARE WE LEFT OUT?

The state highway system map, widely circulated, is of extra interest here. For one thing, the proposed road leading from the Soo terminates at Rapid River and has apparently no connection with the road from Ontonagon to Menominee, which runs between Marquette and Escanaba. A great part of this road is over county highways, built or planned. Is this the draftsman's mistake, or is there supposed to be no road from Escanaba to Rapid River.

THERE'S A REASON

Anthony Lucas, the young and energetic prosecutor of Houghton county, who has been conducting a crusade against violators of the law since the first of the year, has a new system of dealing with petty offenders.

Houghton county has a large foreign element, and drunks who fight or steal and wind up in justice's court are common. Now the prosecutor announces that all such will be released on suspended sentence, conditioned on their taking and keeping a total abstinence pledge.

This is a good departure from the common methods of police court procedure, but some credit should be given to the Houghton county board of supervisors. Last fall they felt that the county was under heavy expense keeping the small fry in jail; and instead of paying the sheriff a per diem for his charges, they fixed him a lump sum for the care of the jail and board of prisoners.

Quoth a municipal official when he heard of the change. "Now when we let a man go, they ask us, 'Why didn't you give him ninety days?' Next year when we send one up it will be 'Why didn't you give him a kick and run him out of town?' It looks as if the county board should have some credit, as well as Tony Lucas and 'Sunny Jim' Cruse.

HARD TO SUIT

Editor Baldwin of the Escanaba Journal berates the Hammel creditors for willingness to compound a felony, and then advises them to be sensible and take Hammel's offer, which he calls fifteen cents on the dollar. He laments the cruel and savage desire of the despoiled to see the betrayers of their confidence in prison—and in the next column takes a slam at Taft for commencing the sentence of swindlers. How, oh how, can we ever satisfy you, Frank?

We have a few Napoleon games left. While they last, Saturday, one with each purchase of our Favorite Toilet Cream, which all know favorably.

ERICKSON & VON TELL.

UP-TO-DATE FINANCE

Thomas W. Lawson said the other day of a scandalous financial deal.

"These people traded on popular ignorance. They were like Calhoun Clay, who opened a tank in Nola Chucky.

"All the colored people around Nola Chucky deposited their savings in Calhoun's bank, and Cal soon began to wear, instead of cowhide boots and jeans, patent leathers and broadcloth.

"Then one day Wash White called at the bank and said:

"I'd like for to draw out my money, sah?"

"Your money?" said the banker, lighting a ten-cent cigar.

"Yes, sah; my \$10."

"Your \$10?"

"Yes, my \$10 what I 'posited last summer."

"Why man alive!" shouted Banker Calhoun Clay angrily, "don't you know the interest done et that up three months ago?"

March 8. March 22.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Delta. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Escanaba, in said county on the first day of March A. D. 1913.

Present Hon. Judd Yelland, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of

DANIEL M. HAYES, deceased

Mary M. Hayes having filed in said court her petition praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described.

It is ordered, that the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

JUDD YELLAND, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. ELLA FIECHETTE, Register of Probate.

December 14, 1912. March 8, 1913

Mortgage Sale

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a Mortgage dated the third of November in the year one thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, executed by Augustine W. Kinne, who signs as August Kinne, a widower of the City of Gladstone, County of Delta, and State of Michigan, to John Molloy of the same place (Residence of the said Molloy being recited in said Mortgage as being the city of Escanaba said County and State) which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Delta, in Liber 1, of mortgages on page 449, on the 4th day of November, 1910, at 11:20 o'clock a. m. And whereas, the amounts claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice are the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) dollars principal, and interest Nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents (\$19.49) Dollars and the further sum of Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said Mortgage and the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said Mortgage is the sum of two hundred and Eighty Four Dollars and Forty-nine cents (\$264.49) Dollars, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Escanaba in the said County of Delta, on the 12 day of March, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said Mortgage as follows to wit: Lot number Nine (9) in Block number Seven (7), of the Original Plat of the City of Gladstone according to the recorded plat thereof, (but more properly described as Lot numbered Nine (9), in Block numbered Seven (7) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Gladstone, Delta County, Michigan according to the recorded plat thereof on file or of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said Delta County.

Dated December 14, 1912.

JOHN MALLOY, MORTGAGEE

GLENN W. JACKSON, ATTORNEY FOR SAID MORTGAGEE

Business Address, Gladstone Michigan.

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HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Fresh daily, in all kinds, Bologna, Pork, Wiener, Liver, Blood, etc. We commend them to the critical

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745 Delta Avenue.

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Imperial Cheese 15c

per jar.....

Club Cheese 15c

per jar.....

Pimento Cheese 15c

per jar.....

Thistle Brand 10c

Cheese.....

Nippy Cheese 10c

per pkg.....

Block Swiss 30c

per lb.....

Fresh Made 23c

per lb American..

Brick Cheese 23c

per lb.....

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At the Grand and take a leisure hour, for there is nothing for the most accomplished Kicker to kick about. The beverages are soothing to the taste and allay that worried feeling; the service is prompt; and any Kicker may take an hour off with pleasure and profit.

FRANK LOUIS

NINTH AND DELTA

GLAD TO SEE YOU



SMILING JOE

I am back again and will be glad to have your smiling countenance with mine at Johnson's & Fisher's buffet.

Warm friendships, hot drinks and hot air a specialty at this popular winter resort. Why frequent Palm Beach?

Johnson & Fisher

901 DELTA AVENUE

Personals

Cyrus E. Mason, for nearly forty years conductor on railroads of Delta county, has left the service; bought a farm in Madison county, New York, and will spend the remainder of his days upon it. There was a day when his letters and those of The Delta sometimes became crossed; but that was long ago. Good luck to him! It is safer for him than on the rail—perhaps.

A benefit supper will be given for Mrs. Peterson next Wednesday, March 12, at the home of John Johnson, on Minnesota avenue, near Eighth. The price is twenty-five cents and all are cordially invited.

W. O. Bradbury some few days ago suffered the loss by fire of his book and stationery store in North Yakima, Wash. According to a letter received by Mrs. Frederick Huber from her daughter, now in that city, Mr. Bradbury's loss was about \$30,000, the salvage being small, with \$20,000 insurance. He will resume business at once.

Any person who has a copy of Buckle's History of Civilization that does not belong to him will be rewarded suitably if he leaves it at the The Delta office.

At the clerk's union party Friday evening, at the home of Miss Wilson, Arthur Erickson was the guest of honor. He was presented on behalf of his friends here with a neat travelling set, Sam Rosenblum making a brief speech. The party did not break up until a late hour.

Mrs. Charles De Cook of 1410 Oliver avenue slipped on some ice in the rear of her home last week and sustained a bad fracture of her arm. Dr. Kitchen was called and reduced the fracture. Although the jury was painful, the fracture seems to be mending as quickly as possible.—Escanaba Press.

Refined musical act at the GEM Friday and Saturday, March 7 and 8. *

Mr. and Mrs. William McMinn left Monday morning for Toronto Ont. where Mr. McMinn was called on account of the serious illness of his sister. Before returning they will visit their former homes at Barry and Collingwood, Ontario.

Mr. Krueger was passing around the cigars Wednesday morning; at least he was passing part way around. The cause of his generosity you may learn by asking. Paul is a mad wag as Gentle Will would say.

Hon. Richard C. Flannigan left Norway Thursday night for Colorado springs to spend the month with his wife and son. The latter is in the west for his health.

Bottomf, who pitched for Gladstone last year—and the curves of his name were more puzzling to sporting editors than anything else—is now with Austin in the Texas league.

Thomas R. Marshall declares that he has entered upon a four year term of silence. The Delta extends felicitations to its baseball editor, the Hon. Man B. Jothey, that he has escaped from election as vice-president.

Refined musical act at the GEM Friday and Saturday, March 7 and 8. *

Hite is decorating for a bakery and show room the building just vacated by Krueger for larger quarters. Dhondt is at present busy installing his new equipment and will in a few days open again for business.

Hiram Burr and Miss Anna Zangle were married last Saturday in Escanaba. The bride has for the past few years been an employe of the Gauffin cigar factory, which thus loses its stripper; the groom is in the employ of Albert Latimer.

Mrs. T. D. Springer left Saturday evening for Minneapolis to attend the wedding of her sister, Mrs. Anna Losby, to Mr. Boyd, which took place Monday. She was detained by illness, but is expected home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Bushong left last Saturday, via Memphis, for Florida, where they will spend a month.

W. H. Needham spent Tuesday on business in Escanaba.

E. J. Willman returned Sunday from his trip east. Besides the educational convention, he visited the city of New York and spent a few hours viewing the "Americans in the making" of the east side.

The Gladstone friends of John R. McDonald, the collector of internal revenue for this district, will be grieved to learn that he has lost his only daughter, who died last week after a brief illness at the family home at Hubbell.

Mrs. E. J. Barrett has taken the place at the post office created by the new eight-hour day ruling.

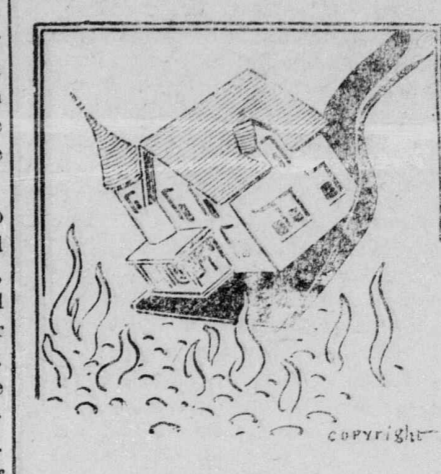
Mrs. Ida R. Plumb is reopening her millinery store in the Hayes block on Central avenue.

P. R. Legg was in Marquette Monday on business.

Eric Anderson, county road commissioner, was in the city Monday in the interests of his campaign.

Mrs. J. W. Call left Tuesday morning for Manistique to visit her son, Dan Call.

EMPSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY



Feeding the Flames

With dwellings and shops is an expensive business. But though fires come high, we must have them. The only resource is to be prepared against conflagrations by a suitable insurance policy. Those who have insured with us have had occasion to rejoice in their forethought.

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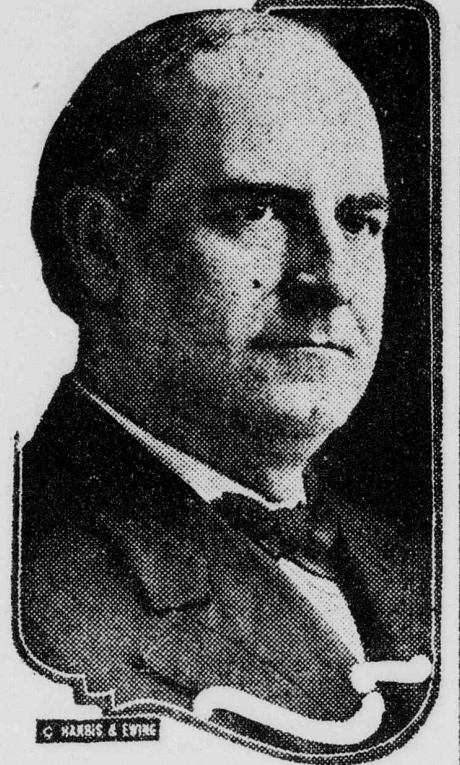
WHO IS WHO IN WILSON'S CABINET

Brief Sketches of Advisers of the New President.

BRYAN'S CAREER EPITOMIZED

McAdoo a Famous Tunnel Builder, McReynolds Skilled in "Trust Busting," Garrison a Man of Unusual Executive Ability, Others Able.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson today sent to the senate the names of the following as the members of his cabinet: Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo of New York.
Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey.
Attorney General—James C. McReynolds of Tennessee.
Postmaster General—Albert Burleson of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David A. Houston of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

With one or two exceptions, these men have attained considerable national fame, and all of them are admittedly able.

Mr. Bryan's Career.

William J. Bryan has been so much in the public eye for a good many



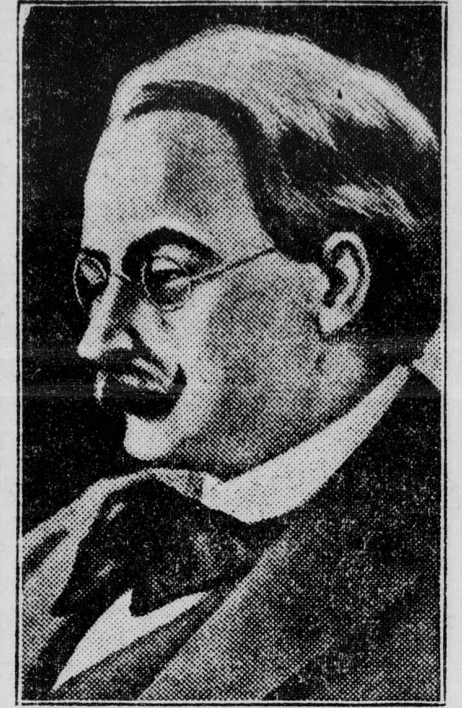
WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

years that a sketch of his career seems almost superfluous. Born in Salem, Ill., in 1860, he was graduated with highest honors from Illinois college at Jacksonville in 1881 and received his master's degree in 1884. In 1883 he was given the degree of LL. B. by Union College of Law, Chicago. After practicing law in Jacksonville and Lincoln, Neb., he served as a member of the 52nd and 53rd congresses. Having written the "silver plank" for the Democratic national convention of 1896 and made a sensational speech, he was nominated for president, but was defeated by William McKinley. Nominated again in 1900, he was again beaten by McKinley, and then established the Commoner and made a tour of the world. Nominated a third time in 1908, he was defeated by W. H. Taft. Mr. Bryan married Mary Elizabeth Baird in 1884. He has done much lecturing and written several books.

McAdoo the Tunnel Builder.

William Gibbs McAdoo, though a

lawyer by profession, is known to most people as the builder of the great system of railway tunnels of New York city. He was born near Marietta, Ga., in 1863 and was educated at the University of Tennessee. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar.



LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

and the same year he married Sarah Houston Fleming of Chattanooga. He entered the practice of law in New York in 1892, and since 1901 has been interested chiefly in tunnel construction there. He is president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company.

Lindley M. Garrison.

The selection of Lindley M. Garrison, vice-chancellor of New Jersey, to be secretary of war is in line with President Wilson's idea that the holder of that position should be a man of unusual executive ability. He is a close friend of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28, 1864. He is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, an Episcopal



JAMES C. M'REYNOLDS, Attorney General.

clergyman. He is a brother of Justice Charles G. Garrison of the New Jersey supreme court. He was appointed to the chancery court in June, 1904, and reappointed by Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, now a justice of the United States Supreme court, in 1911 for a term of seven years.

James C. McReynolds.

In picking James Clark McReynolds for the position of attorney general, Mr. Wilson selected a man who has had a lot of experience as a "trust buster." He is a native of Elton, Ky., where he was born in 1862, and a graduate of Vanderbilt university and the law school of the University of Vir-



ALBERT BURLESON, Postmaster General.

ginia. From 1903 to 1907 he was assistant attorney general of the United States. He then returned to private practice, but has been retained as special assistant to the attorney general in matters relating to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. Mr. McReynolds is unmarried.

Albert S. Burleson.

Albert Sidney Burleson already has served seven consecutive terms as

congressman from the Tenth district of Texas and was re-elected to the Sixty-third congress. He was born in San Marcos, Tex., in 1863, was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor university and the University of Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was assistant city attorney of Austin for several years before going to congress. Mrs. Burleson was Miss Adele Steiner of Austin.

Josephus Daniels.

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is the one newspaper man given place in the cabinet. He has also been active in politics and is the member of the Democratic national committee for North Carolina. Mr. Daniels was born in 1862 at Washington, N. C., and began his newspaper career at the age of eighteen as editor of the Wilson (N. C.) Advance. In 1885 he became editor of the Raleigh State Chronicle, which nine years later he consolidated with the North Carolinian and the News and Observer.

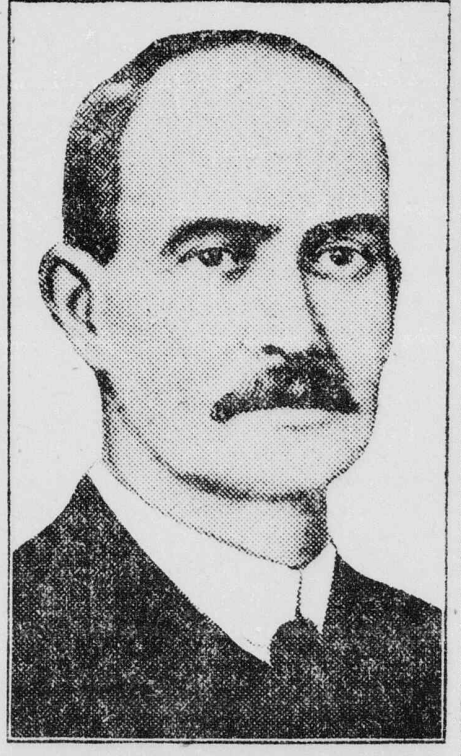
Franklin K. Lane.

Franklin Knight Lane has been a member of the interstate commerce



JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

commission since 1905, and this experience is believed to have fitted him for the executive and judicial tasks in administering the public land laws of the country. Born in Prince Edward island in 1864, he received his education in the University of California and became a lawyer in San Francisco. Prior to his designation to the commission he was a Democratic political leader in California. He was Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by a narrow margin.



DAVID A. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

subsequently he was the Democratic caucus candidate for United States senator.

David F. Houston.

In David Franklin Houston, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, Wilson has a secretary of agriculture who is familiar with the processes of advancing scientific farming and allied questions in this country. Mr. Houston was president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college for a number of years, and has taught



FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior.

in several other educational institutions. He was born in Monroe, N. C., in 1866, was educated at South Carolina college and Harvard, and received the degree of LL. D. from Tu-

lane and the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Helen Beall of Austin, Tex., in 1895.

William C. Redfield.

William Cox Redfield has just completed his first term as a congressman, but he has been prominent in the politics of New York for a good many

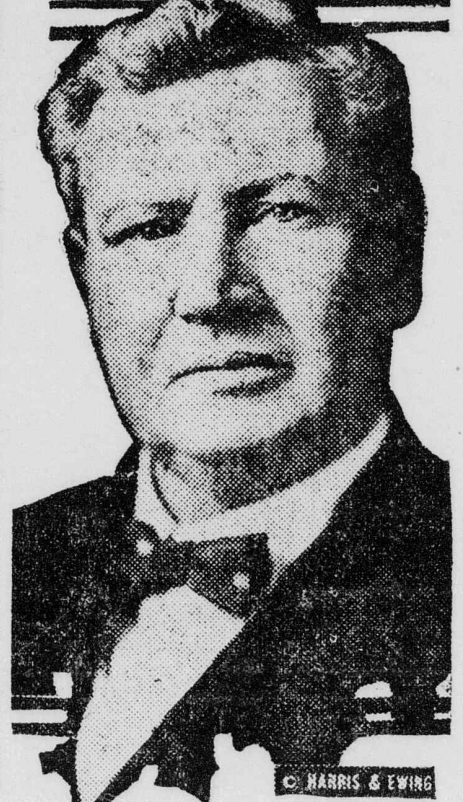


WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.

years. In 1902 and 1903 he was commissioner of public works for the Borough of Brooklyn. In private life he is a manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus and engines. Mr. Redfield was born in 1855 in Albany, N. Y., was educated in the schools of that city, and removed to New York in 1877 and to Brooklyn in 1883.

William B. Wilson.

Pennsylvania's representative in the cabinet is William Bauchop Wilson of



WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

Blossburg, named for secretary of labor. He was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in 1862, and came to this country in 1870. The next year he began working in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and from early manhood he has been actively interested in trade union affairs. For eight years he was international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. He is now engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the last three congresses, representing the Fifteenth district of his state. He is married and has nine children.

STORY LESSON ON ELEPHANT

Animal Intelligence and Faithfulness Are Recounted for Study by Man.

The elephant is said to be the most intelligent of all animals; certainly few four-footed creatures have served man so ably and faithfully. How courageous and loyal they can be is strikingly shown by an incident related by H. Perry Robinson in his book "Of Distinguished Animals," says the Youth's Companion.

"A native Mahratta prince was engaged in a fierce battle with his enemies, and the struggle raged furiously about the standard-bearing elephant. At the moment when it was ordered to halt, its mahout was killed. The Mahratta forces were borne back, but still the elephant stood firm, and the standard continued to fly.

"Accordingly the soldiers of the prince, unwilling to be outdone in courage by an elephant, rallied, and in turn drove the enemy back till the tide of battle swept past the rooted elephant and left it, towering colossal among the slain.

"The fight was won, and then they would have hadled, but it waited for the dead man's voice. For three days and nights it remained where it had been told to remain, and neither bribe nor treat would move it. Finally they sent to the home village on the Nerubudda, a hundred miles away, and fetched the mahout's little son, a round-eyed, lisping child. Then, at last, the hero of that victorious day, remembering that its master had sometimes, in a brief absence, delegated his authority to the child, confessed its allegiance, and with shattered battle harness clanging at each stately stride, swung slowly along the road behind the boy."

PLEASURE IN FRUITS

Too Many People Are Huddled Together in Big Cities.

If One Would Interest Himself in Orcharding He Would Find All Nature Soon Assuming New Friendliness for Him.

(By R. B. BUCKHAM.)

What the great majority of people, young and old, of today need more than anything else is to be taught how to enjoy the pleasures and advantages of life in the country. When one stops to think of it, what a shame it is that so many should be huddled together and cooped up in the great cities, all the year round, when they ought to be out in the open!

Recommend to a friend to try the country, and you will doubtless find him ready enough to make the attempt, but in a week or so you will quite likely see him coming back again, bag and baggage. He did not find it to his liking, and gave it up. And it is only natural that he should; a result to be expected; for he was simply out of his accustomed environment, and ill at ease. He did not know how to accustom himself to his new surroundings, and so did not find them satisfactory.

It is the outcome of the same principle which will be seen at work in many other fields of experience. It is said that when a person beholds the sea for the first time, it rarely, if ever, makes an impression upon him. It is to him a wide expanse of water, and that is all. But as one comes to know it better, its many moods and ever-changing aspects, it becomes at length grand, impressive, awe-inspiring, and an endless source of fascination.

It is so, too, with the works of the great masters of the past. He who looks upon even their greatest masterpieces for the first time, usually wonders, if at all, that they should appeal to others as they do. But as he comes to be able to understand and appreciate them, he too, feels their all absorbing charm and noble inspiration.

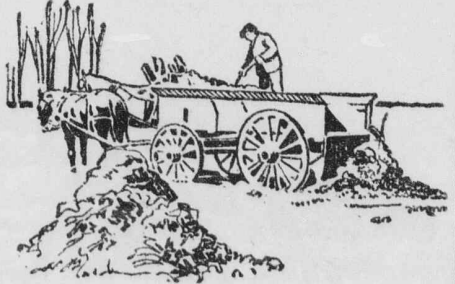
One must know how to appreciate the country, in order to enjoy it. Confirmed city dwellers are accustomed to being amused all the time. Every one of their waking hours must be frittered away with foibles of one kind or another, or they are miserable. They will sit for hours and watch a juggler perform his tricks, though they know them to be but a deception all the time, and yet the great processes of nature may go on before them without arousing their interest in the least! But if they only knew how to find entertainment in the changing seasons, the great dramas of seedtime and harvest, the story would be a vastly different one. It is said that the Danish, wholly an agricultural people, are the happiest in the world.

None need ever lack occupation and entertainment for all of his time, when once he has made friends with nature. Take for example fruit growing. If one would but interest himself in this one branch of agriculture he would find all nature assuming a new friendliness for him. There is a companionship to be gotten out of the care and observation of trees, very real and satisfying. Says Thoreau, the seer of Walden Pond: "Sympathy with the fluttering alder and poplar leaves almost takes away my breath." Since the dawn of creation the trees have housed and fed the race, and yet some in these latter days have so drifted away from this old-time partnership of interests as to become almost complete strangers to their old-time benefactors. Surely, this should not be! It is unnatural and unwholesome. Do not fail to renew the old alliance with the trees. It will bring you a new hold upon life, and help to heal the long-time breach between you and mother earth.

RETAIN FERTILITY OF SOIL

Two Best Ways Are Raising Stock and Keeping Manure Spreader Busy at All Times.

Raising stock and keeping a manure spreader busy are the two best ways of maintaining fertility in the soil. Don't rob the land continuously and



The Old Way.



The New Way.

give nothing back to it. That method has been tried very often. It does not pay.

Do not let the manure pile up behind the barn and go to waste. Get it out on the fields. It will do more good there.

Circumvent Feed Bills.

Circumvent large feed bills by growing plenty of protein feeds on the farm.

GREEN FEED FOR CHICKENS

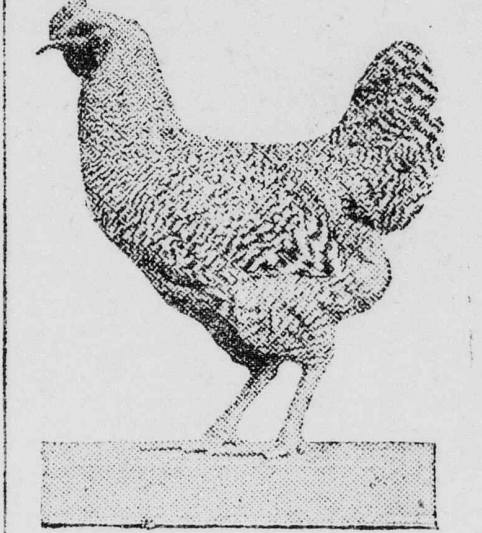
Moderate Amount Acts as Appetizer Keeps Digestion Good and Whole Works Running Smooth.

(By PRGE. JOHN WILLARD BOLTER.) Our women folks say we need lettuce because it is good for our insides. They also seek to force upon us dandelions, spinach, beet tops and all manner of greens, using the same weak-kneed reason.

Now what we want to know is this: If we admit that green foods are good for us, which we do for the sake of argument only, what's the reason?

They contain about 99 per cent water, which comes too expensive in this form, and the rest is mostly just plain green color. There's a trace of fiber and a trace of starch, a little mineral food and that's all. Then where is the virtue? One cannot very well say, but it's a proven fact, that a moderate amount of green food acts as an appetizer, keeps the digestion good and the whole works running smoother.

So it is with the hens, whose appetite and tastes come closer to that of the human being than any other domestic beast, except the pig. She eats grain, whole or ground, cooked meat or raw, vegetables of all kinds in all shapes, green food, salt, charcoal and lime, and she drinks what we do, outside of intoxicants. She will eat anything we will and lots of things that



A Good Feeder.

we want. The hen needs green feed for all the reasons that we need it and for several private ones of her own. The most important one of the private reasons is the color of the yolk of her eggs.

We all know how pale the yolk of most eggs are in winter. Perhaps you have never figured out why this is, but just charged it to cold storage or something like that. The fact is that perfectly fresh eggs have much lighter yolks in winter than they do in summer, and the reason is lack of green feed.

In summer the hen picks up leaves and stems and all manner of succulent green stuff. This green matter, or at least the coloring part of it, is changed to orange or yellow in the hen's body and the result is deep tinted yolks. So it is necessary to feed laying hens green feed the year round, both for her health and the color of the eggs.

PLANT THE ENGLISH WALNUT

No Particular Soil Required, But Should Not Be Set Out Where Ground Is Low and Wet.

As to planting and cultivating, English walnut trees seem to require no particular soil, but should not be set out where it is low and wet. The trees should be planted 40 to 50 feet apart each way. A cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes, with small fruit trees for fillers, can be made to yield an income for the brief period, comparatively, before the walnuts begin to bear. The pruning should be done between fall and spring, only such branches as would interfere with cultivation being removed.

In planting on the lawn the ground about the base of the tree should be kept spaded for three feet in circumference, and after the first year some well-rotted manure should be worked into the soil around the tree. No cultivating should be done after the first of August, as it would encourage further growth, and from then until winter the annual growth of wood is ripening and hardening.

HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES

Camelias Were Named in Honor of Missionary Kamel, Who Brought Beautiful Flower to Country.

Fuchsias were so called because they were discovered by Leonard Fuchs.

Dahlias were named for Andre Dahl, who brought them from Peru.

The Camellia was named from a missionary named Kamel, who brought some magnificent specimens of the flower to France from Japan. He called it the rose of Japan, but his friends changed it in his honor.

Magnolias were so called because Prof. Magnol de Montpellier first brought this beautiful tree to France from America and Asia.

Anemones mean trembling with the wind—hence their name.

Lavender received its name because the Romans put the delicate flowers into the water where they washed, to perfume their hands, lavare being the Latin word, to wash.

Change for Fowls.

Turnips, cabbage, beets and all such make good food and furnish a grateful change, which the fowls appreciate.

Dr. Hartman's Plain Talk to Young Men

My plain talk to young men in my last article certainly brought out many responses from young men. I take this means of answering them briefly, for the benefit of other young men who did not write me. One writer says:

"I was greatly interested in your talk to young men. I wish I was strong and well as you describe yourself to be. I am going to begin at once and follow your advice and take care of myself as I ought to. I will quit the use of all stimulants, tea and coffee, go to bed early. I will take the cold water towel bath every morning. I want to live to be old and useful, like you. And I shall also keep Peruna in hand, in case of slight ailments as they may arise. I thank

Some Hope.

Man (making rescue)—He may not be dead yet.
Small Girl—I don't think he is, mister. He was the slowest kid in the neighborhood.—Puck.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days.

Anyway, the man who follows your advice always has some one to blame if he fails.

CONSTIPATION

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET
Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold every where. See Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Go West Comfortably and Economically
Low One Way Colonist Fares
Daily March 15 to April 15, 1913
to
California, Oregon Washington Idaho, Utah, Montana and British Columbia
Fast trains, choice of scenic routes and favorable stopover privileges.
Personally conducted excursions twice a week to California.
For tickets and full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address
NORTH WESTERN Railway
Chicago and North Western Railway
A. C. JOHNSON
P. L. M. Chicago G. P. S. T. A.

Bowels Get Weak As Age Advances

The First Necessity is to Keep the Bowels Gently Open With a Mild Laxative Tonic

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.
Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative as often as is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and are so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.
A much better plan, and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative- tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mr. O. P. Miller, Baroda, Mich., who writes: "I am 80 years old and have been constipated for many years. Since receiving your sample bottle I have procured two 50c bottles and find that

you in the name of thousands of other young men, like myself."

To this letter I replied:
My Dear Boy—I cannot tell you how much good your letter has done me. To know that I am arousing the young men in matters of right living fills me with gratitude and enthusiasm. I want to help you. Write me any time you wish and I will consider your letter strictly confidential and give you prompt reply. Follow the advice I gave in my article. Whenever you have occasion to consult me further do not hesitate. Let us be friends. If you will be obedient to me as a son ought to be I will be faithful and true to you as a father ought to be. Yours sincerely, S. B. Hartman, M. D., Columbus, Ohio. Peruna is for sale at all drug stores.

POLYGLOT.



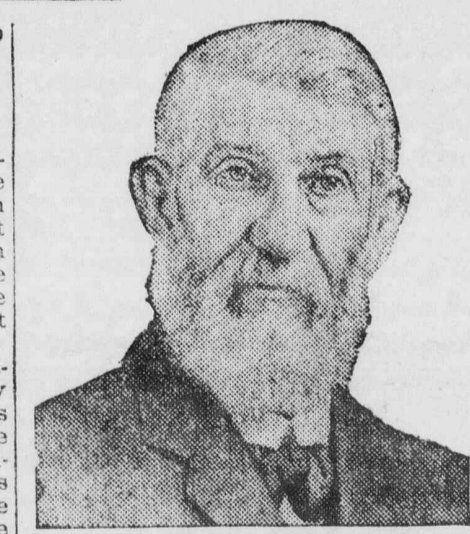
"How many foreign languages can Jones talk?"
"Well, he says he understands everything his baby says."

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.
Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Taking a Lesser Chance.
A government inspector was conducting an oral examination for marine engineers. Said he to one: "If you had tested your gauge cocks, had looked at your water glass and had found no water in the boiler, what would you do?"
Came the answer, swift and true: "I would jump overboard."
Not at All Inspiring.
Friend—"How did your sermon go off? Was the congregation inspiring?"
Rector—"No, she snored."
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 30c a bottle.

While the season's always open for fortune hunting, few of the hunters are good shots.



Mr. O. P. Miller.
It is the best remedy I ever used and does just what you claim for it to the very letter. I can not recommend it too highly.
A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Any elderly person can follow these suggestions with safety and the assurance of good results.
If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

STATE GROCERS ELECT OFFICERS

GENERAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN MEETS IN FLINT.

GRAND RAPIDS GETS MEETING

A. L. Smith is Chosen President of Body—Four Hundred Delegates Attend the Annual Gathering.

Lansing.—The following officers were elected by the Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' association of Michigan in Flint: President, A. L. Smith, Grand Rapids; first vice-president, William Morris, Bay City; second vice-president, J. A. Lake, Petoskey; secretary, J. T. Percival, Port Huron; treasurer, George E. Lewis, Jackson; board of directors, W. J. Cusick (chairman) of Detroit, John Affeldt of Lansing, L. F. Schwerner of Saginaw, Charles Wellman of Port Huron, Fred W. Fuller of Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids was unanimously chosen as the convention city for 1914. Lansing put in a bid for the 1915 convention. Fred Mason, vice-president of the Shredded Wheat company of Niagara Falls, was the principal speaker.

Four hundred delegates were in attendance at the fifteenth annual convention of the Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' association of Michigan at the opening session. Mayor C. S. Mott delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by A. C. Neilson of West Branch, president of the association. D. D. Aitkin, president of the Michigan State Fair association, presided and introduced the speakers.

In his annual report President Neilson advocated closer co-operation by grocers and general merchants and suggested a business manager be appointed to care for organization work of the association.

The report of Secretary Percival of Port Huron showed that the last year had been the most prosperous in the history of the association. The report urged frequent meetings of the secretaries of the various local associations of the state for the purpose of considering matters for the good of the grocers.

There are now 1,388 members on the rolls, which is the largest number of members ever enrolled.

Detroit grocers and general merchants are represented by 65 delegates who came on special cars. They have with them a German band of six pieces. Grand Rapids is likely to secure the next convention.

The pure food show in connection with the convention is being well attended.

Health Officers Gather.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Health Officers' association opened in Ann Arbor.

After the address of welcome, by Mayor Walz, papers were read by George Lasher of the office of public instruction, Lansing; Dr. A. H. Rockwell, Kalamazoo, and State Veterinarian Ward Giltner of Lansing.

Doctor Rockwell reviewed the subject, "What Constitutes a Model Milk Ordinance." Dr. W. A. Price of Detroit led the discussion and said:

"The people of Detroit will not stand for an ordinance that is not enforced, and they say that if an ordinance cannot be enforced, get it off the book, and I believe the recommendations of the New York milk commission, if included in an ordinance, could not be enforced."

In conclusion he said: "In improving the milk supply the three most powerful weapons to be used are education, co-operation and prosecution, and to the latter I would add licensing, because that it would be impossible for a milk dealer to be continually prosecuted, pay a fine, and get back into the game again."
Doctor Giltner, in his subject, "Bovine Tuberculosis in Its Relation to Public Health," gave some startling statistics to prove that tuberculosis might be contracted from cows, both from their milk and by their meat.

Position Not Yet Filled.

A delegation of Democrats from various parts of the state, including several members of the Democratic state central committee, held a conference with Governor Ferris relative to the state labor commissioner's position, which the governor has not yet filled by appointment.
The delegation argued in favor of James V. Cunningham, now in the assessor's office in Detroit.
Cunningham has been bitterly opposed by western Democrats, for the most part connected with labor organizations.

Interesting Program at Roundup.

Those present at the farmers' roundup at the M. A. C. were treated to a day of interesting programs. Ralph S. Hudson, superintendent at the Michigan Agricultural college, spoke on the breeding of and feeding farm horses. A discussion was led by L. W. Oviatt of Bay City. The control of contagious animal diseases was the subject of an address by Dr. Ward Giltner of the A. C. H. H. Hinds of Stanton led the discussion. The program was completed by an address.

Michigan Sugar Men Win Victory.

Michigan sugar manufacturers are elated at the ruling of the interstate commerce commission that there must be a readjustment of freight rates on beet sugar between Michigan and Ohio cities and Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Under the existing rates it is said competition in the southern field is denied manufacturers of beet sugar in Michigan and Ohio, while the cane sugar manufacturers have the field practically to themselves.

Michigan beet sugar men have contended for a long time that the rates from Cincinnati south, especially into Kentucky and Tennessee, were discriminatingly exorbitant, and they protested vigorously before the interstate commerce commission for a readjustment.

The freight rates at present from Michigan to the Ohio river gateway, Cincinnati and Louisville, is 13 cents a hundred pounds, while if the Michigan sugar men desire to send their product a few miles further, twice as much more is asked, making the freight rate 39 to 40 cents a hundred pounds, or more than it now costs to send cane sugar from New Orleans to Calumet, Mich., according to figures and statements presented to the commission by the Michigan producers.

It was argued that because of this rate in favor of the southern product, northern sugar has been excluded from territory south of the Ohio river. Michigan men declare that Kentucky alone, with fair freight rates, would consume 1,000 carloads of Michigan sugar a year, while this year less than three carloads were sent there by the Michigan Sugar company, the largest producer in this state. It was shown that Michigan produces about 9,000 cars of sugar a year, which is two-thirds as much as the entire Louisiana cane product.

The distance from Michigan shipping points into Kentucky is but one-half as far as from New Orleans to the same points, and yet the freight rate is almost three times as much from the northern producing point.

The Michigan beet sugar makers figure that a proper adjustment would save them about a quarter of a cent a pound in freight, and admit them to fair competition in both Kentucky and Tennessee. The commission, it is believed, will have completed the adjustment in time for the 1913 season.

Senator Woodworth Digs Up Old Law.

In the midst of a series of arguments designed to show that the passage of a pure shoe bill would work untold hardship upon the manufacturer and dealers in shoes in Michigan, Senator Fred L. Woodworth of Huron surprised his hearers by exhibiting a law passed at the instigation of former Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, which provides for the labeling of shoes in which imitation leather is substituted for the real article.

The senator found the law in going into the matter of pure shoe legislation. Its only difference from the bill he has introduced lies in the fact that the prosecuting attorney is given the responsibility for the enforcement of the law upon complaint of individuals, while the Woodworth proposal puts it in the hands of the state dairy and food commissioner.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Helme is welcoming just such laws as this and it is probable the Woodworth bill will be changed simply to amend the existing law to provide that it shall be enforced by Helme's department. There can be no objection, he says, to such a move because the law has been in effect upward of ten years. The fact that such a law has existed and has accomplished no injury he claims is the best argument against the objections to the bill.

Grand Rapids manufacturers of shoes are leading the movement against the pure shoe bill here. G. A. Krause, William Logie and Henry Riechel of Grand Rapids, appeared before the committee.

Says Rates Must Stand for Year.

According to E. C. Leavenworth, chairman of the Michigan freight commission, which met in Kalamazoo, there will be no freight rate reduction in Michigan during the coming year unless it is on sugar boats.

At the close of an executive session, which was attended by representatives from every railroad in the lower peninsula of Michigan, Mr. Leavenworth said possibly there might be a reduction granted on drain tile.

He refused to state what other matters came up at the meeting and stated no definite action had been taken on any matter discussed. He denied that charges made by Detroit shippers that this part of the state was favored by the railroads for Chicago shippers had been discussed.

\$9,716.26 Profit on Oil.

According to the quarterly report of State Oil Inspector John T. Owens, filed with the board of state auditors, the profits turned into the state for the last three months amount to \$9,716.26. The total amount collected in fees for the quarter was \$18,644.30.

Kalamazoo Man is President.

The Southwestern Michigan Pythian league was formed in Kalamazoo at Pythian temple. The league is a division of the Western Michigan Pythian league, which was found too large for convenient handling, so the 20 lodges in the southern district of the territory were merged into a separate organization. Following officers were elected: L. A. Kline, Kalamazoo, president; J. C. Rowe, Benton Harbor, vice-president; R. G. Meyers, Kalamazoo, secretary, and R. S. McCrimmon, South Haven, treasurer.

Rheumatism Backache and PILES

Z-M-O

We do not ask you to buy—just send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscles and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Backache or Piles write M. R. Zaegel & Company, 901 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin and receive a free bottle of Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.

SHE WASN'T SKEPTICAL.



"Mebby yousa wouldn't berlieve it, ma'am, but I come uv purty good stock."
"Oh! I don't doubt it. Anyone can see that it has never been watered!"

ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

205 Kanter Ave., Detroit, Mich.—"Some time last summer I was taken with eczema. It began in my hair first with red blotches, then scaly, spreading to my face. The blotches were red on my face, dry and scaly, not large; on my scalp they were larger, some scabby. They came on my hands. The inside of my hands were all little lumps as though full of shot about one-sixteenth of an inch under the skin. Then they went to the outside and between and all over my fingers. It also began on the bottoms of my feet and the calves of my legs, and itch, oh, my! I never had anything like it and hope I never will again. The itching was terrible. My hands got so I could scarcely work."

"I tried different eczema ointments but without results. I also took medicine for it but it did no good. I saw the advertisement for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and Soap and sent for one. They did me so much good, I bought some more, using them as per directions, and in about three weeks I was well again. Cuticura Soap and Ointment entirely cured me." (Signed) Benj. Passage, Apr. 8, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. SKIN BOOK. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

His Favorite Paper.
"What is your favorite illustrated paper?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.
"Then ten dollar bill," replied the Boob.

Pa's Explanation.
"Why did Diogenes go around with a lantern, pa?" "I suppose the automobile law required it."

Disagreeable.
"He is the most disagreeable man I know!"
"Yes, he told me he had to ask you three times for five dollars you had borrowed."

In some circles men are like pianos—if square they are considered old fashioned.

The Pennoyer Sanitarium (for 50 years) has cared for the sick and convalescent, those sent by family physicians for rest, baths and electrical treatments. No hospital air obtrudes. One gets well under the advice of one's own physician cooperating with the medical managers of the "Cure." Very moderate inclusive charges per week. For booklet address The Pennoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha, Wisconsin.



Come to Texas and be Prosperous With Me

Why don't you sell your high-priced land and come to Texas where the climate is mild the year round; where good rich land is abundant, where you can REALLY LIVE and make money 12 months in the year.

Everything Grows in Texas—Alfalfa and onions, potatoes and peas, cotton, cane and cabbage, rice and all kinds of fruits and garden truck. All America holds no better country for corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hogs and horses.

Come now before the best chances are gone and
Be Sure to Come by the Katy
the best and most dependable line direct to the best part of Texas.
Special LOW RATE excursions are made on
The First and Third Tuesdays of each month—liberal stopovers. Fast, through trains from St. Louis and Kansas City—close connections with all trains for the east, north, and northwest—tourist sleeping cars.
Your local agent will sell you a ticket over the Katy. Write for booklet and information. Address
W. S. ST. GEORGE, MKT
Gen. Passenger Agent,
222 Wainwright Bldg.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rogers Silver Given Away

with Galvanic Soap Wrappers

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous LaVigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a lifetime. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

Here Is the Offer
For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons
Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage, we will send you a set of six Teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

GALVANIC SOAP IS KNOWN AS "The Famous Easy Washer"
It's a white Soap and the coconut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of
B. J. JOHNSON SOAP COMPANY MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE QUESTIONED.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and they burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in Western Canada. There may sometimes be found one who will say "Can it last?" Winnipeg, today, stands where Chicago stands as far as being the base of the great commercial and agricultural country lying a thousand miles back of it. It has an advantage that Chicago did not have, for no country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American Continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent. of the land is under the plough, four per cent. being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent. of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels, what will forty-four per cent. produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,859 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over \$350,000,000. Why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from \$100 to \$200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age, upon lands as rich and fertile as those he had left, and producing, indeed, several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from \$12 to \$25 per acre.

And, then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brawn, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which he has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Will Western Canada's development continue? Why not? The total area of land reported as available for cultivation is estimated as 218,000,000 acres; only fifteen per cent. of this is under cultivation. Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has yet been touched.—Advertisement.

Eccentricities of Musicians.
A scientist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drummer generally lacks humor.

It isn't always the most attractive woman who attracts the most attention.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if 14 DAY CUREMENT fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding files in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Many a slow man develops into a sprinter when he has a chance to run into debt.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

The best of men are sometimes worsted—and that's no yarn.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder
Contains No Habit Forming Drugs

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 10-1913.

Milwaukee Directory

The Best Film Service
All makes of Moving Picture Machines and every thing else in theater supplies can be secured through

The Western Film Exchange
Enterprise Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
The largest film exchange in the U. S. We handle the Film Supply and Mutual Programs comprising the best producers in the world. Write for information.

RAT-EXIT
Most Economical and Effective Remedy. In Self-sealing boxes, convenient to handle. At all druggists, 15, 25 and 75c. Manufacturers Milwaukee, Wis.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HOW HOSTESS MAY CARRY OUT ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Occasion Offers Every Opportunity in the Way of Realistic Decorations and Color—Some Good Ideas for Place Cards.

Over 1,400 years have passed into the golden cycle of years since the good St. Patrick dwelt in "ould Ireland."

His memory ever lingers fresh and "green." We delight to honor him



each year upon the anniversary of his birth.

One does not need to be a native of Erin to celebrate the seventeenth of March, and entertaining on this day becomes more popular as time rolls on.

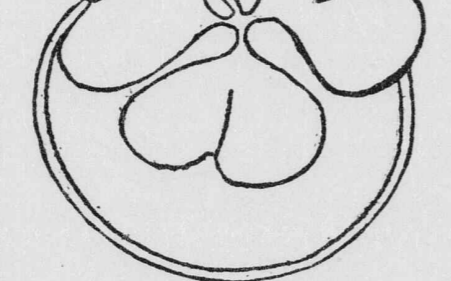
Wide scope is given for originality in planning a St. Patrick's party.

A visit to the confectioner's and favor counter will be a great aid. Candy is fashioned into the most realistic snakes and potatoes. Shamrocks, quaint Irish faces, clay pipes and shillalaha in unlimited variety may be made of candy.

The room and table may be decorated with green cheesecloth or crepe paper. The national flag should be used lavishly.

The centerpiece of bowers may be green if desired. Any florist, if given sufficient time, can provide green carnations for this occasion.

In your invitations request your guests to come prepared to sing an



Irish song or tell a story. It may be a costume party, if desired.

Here are two attractive designs for place cards.

To duplicate these, place a sheet of

SCARFS AND SLIPPER BAGS

May Be Made by Any One Clever With the Needle, and Are Pretty for Presents.

Your young friends probably need many dainty accessories which are necessary to the party frock.

Purchase white crepe de chine, chiffon or mousseline de sole the desired length. Fringe the ends and knot the fringe, so that it does not become matted. Now from pale pink silk or satin cut wild roses and applique them to form a border on the scarf ends. To accomplish successfully, use the long-and-short stitch with pink embroidery silk. The centers and stamens should be worked with green silk. The border may be of any color to match the gown with which the scarf is to be worn.

Slipper bags always are much admired by girls. If one were made to match the scarf the gift would be complete. From the white material make a bag in the usual way and applique several wild roses on one side. Line it with white silk and run a cord or narrow ribbon through the top.

The exquisite squares of Japanese embroidery for sale in all art departments make lovely party bags.

At the remnant counters you can procure odd lengths of gorgeous brocaded silks too small to use for anything but slipper bags. If these are daintily lined and drawn together with a cord to match the brocade, they are most effective.

Short lengths of lovely ribbon can be joined by overcasting the selvages together, forming a strip wide enough for the slipper bag. Plain and figured

FOR SPRING DAYS



Distinctive costume that is stamped with the approval of Paris.

carbon paper between the drawing and the card or piece of watercolor paper. Carefully trace the design with a sharply pointed pencil.

An exact reproduction will be found upon the card, ready for tinting.

Shamrocks are the national emblem of Ireland. Tradition tells us St. Patrick taught the triune nature of God and illustrated his discourse by plucking a shamrock.

This pretty little plant is always closely associated with the patron saint of Ireland.

A cluster of three shamrocks is dainty and artistic. They should be colored a clover green. Watercolors are always best for this purpose.

Another design shows a single shamrock cleverly arranged and especially pretty when tinted.

A shamrock cut from watercolor paper and tinted a vivid green is used for a place card. It is folded through the center, and when open discloses the opening verse of that beloved old song. "Twas the Last Rose of Summer."

You will be thoroughly satisfied if you make you own place cards in honor of St. Patrick.

PRETTY RIBBONS FOR SPRING

Designers Have Done Their Best, and in Color and Quality They Are Superior to Last Season.

There have been revealed recently some beautiful ribbons prepared for the coming spring season. There are velvet broche, and, alike in coloring, design and quality, frankly surpass anything ever produced. That modistes will quickly realize their value goes without saying, and they are sufficiently superb to be permitted to figure prominently in the most exquisite toilets.

There is every prospect, indeed, that they will be made the basis of many designs worked up with lace, for lace has once again got us firmly in its grip and will not pass away with the coming of spring. Slowly, but very surely, the three-tier lace skirt is making itself felt. The volants are kept very flat, and are mostly broken at the sides by a contrasting drapery.

Striped and flowered taffetas are likely to be much in request, together with soft brocades, and through these mediums some really fresh silhouettes should be achieved for evening dress



Straighten That Lame Back!

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Safety is only certain if the early warnings are heeded while help is possible. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped many thousands to get rid of backache, strengthen weak kidneys and regulate bladder and urinary disorders.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame in the morning, if it hurts to stoop or lift, if the dull aching keeps up all day, making work a burden and rest impossible—suspect the kidneys. If the urine is off color and shows a sediment; if passages are irregular, too frequent, too scanty, or scalding, this is further proof. There may be dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, dropsy swellings, rheumatic attacks, and a general tired-out, run-down condition.

From Serious Dropsy To Perfect Health
George Davis, 524 S. 23rd St., Vincennes, Ind., says: "My back ached day and night. I became nervous and irritable and had such headaches, I thought my head would burst. I could not work without terrible dizzy feelings and was afraid to venture far alone for fear of falling. For days at a time I could not urinate, and finally when the passage did take place, the odor would be stifling. My feet and arms were swollen to twice their natural size. When I touched the swollen area, a dent would remain. I finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon noticed a change for the better. The swelling in my limbs and arms went down, the dizzy spells left, and ere long I was in as good health as ever before in my life."

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is publicly recommended by 100,000 persons in many different lands. Doan's act quickly, contain no harmful nor habit-forming drugs and are wholly harmless, though remarkably effective.

When your back hurts, when your kidneys trouble you, when you feel tired, worn-out or depressed, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that cured Mr. Davis, and make sure the name DOAN'S is on the box.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

At all Dealers or by Mail. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Too Well Known.

"Have you a speaking acquaintance with the woman who lives next door to you?" we asked an east end lady, just to make a little conversation.

"A speaking acquaintance?" echoed the lady, opening her eyes wide. "Why, I know her so well that I don't speak to her at all!"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchler*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletchler's Castoria

Daily Thought.

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors.—Plutarch.

A woman with bulging ankles seems more afraid of having them seen than one without them is of a hole in her stocking.

To Women

Do Not Delay

If you are convinced that your sickness is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine, you ought at once bring to your aid

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It acts directly on the organs affected and tones the entire system.

Ask Your Druggist

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood
GALL STONES Home Remedy (NO OIL) Rid Stomach Misery. Send FREE for 50 page Liver-Gall Book. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 463, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Pettit's Eye Salve TONIC FOR EYES

MISANTHROPE.



"Is Robinson a sociable sort of chap?"

"Well, you can judge. I heard a small boy ask him to help tie a tin can to a dog's tail, yesterday, and he didn't even stop to listen."

She Married Him.

In a well-known colored school in the south the lesson in general history one day was on the life of Queen Elizabeth.

"Thomas, did Queen Elizabeth ever marry?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am, I thing she did," replied Thomas.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, ma'am, the book says she did."

"It does? Will you please find it?"

"Whereupon Thomas opened to the lesson and to the great amusement of the teacher read the statement that "Queen Elizabeth was married to her realm."

"There," said he, triumphantly, "doesn't it say she was married? I don't exactly know who the gentleman was, but it certainly says she married him."

Its Negative Virtues.

"I wish you'd get rid of that absolutely worthless poodle."

"Absolutely worthless?"

"That's what I said! Absolutely—absolutely worthless! What does it do that makes it good for anything?"

"I was thinking of what it doesn't do."

"Oh-h, what it doesn't do!"

"Yes. It doesn't chew tobacco, smoke a pipe, fight booze or use profane language."

Daily Thought.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—George Herbert.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

INDIAN RELICS WANTED of copper and stone. Write and tell me what you have. H. P. HARRIS, Two Rivers, Wis.

140 EGG \$6.50 INCUBATOR \$9.00

See the shape. One third less space in heat than in other incubators. Copper shell, double water regulator, deep, roomy interior, high gate legs, sliding long, rear door, three drawers, second moisture control, polished and wood construction. Price includes 1 year guarantee. Cash price. THOMPSON & STANLEY CO., Kenosha, Wis.

EASY ACTION HIGH SPEED
Stewart Ball-Clipping Machine
Turns easier clips faster and closer and stays sharper longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected, priced and run in oil. Has six feet of cutting edge, single tension clipping head. Get one from your dealer, every machine guaranteed. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.** Write and Ohio Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Write for free new catalog of most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

Get a Canadian Home
In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area
THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
has several New Homesteads. Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

160 ACRES WESTERN CANADA FREE
For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

This province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century. Perfect climate; good markets; railways convenient; soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable. Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older districts lands can be bought at reasonable prices. For further particulars write to

Geo. A. Hall
123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. **MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.**

WEEKLY NOTINGS

Complaint has been received by the mayor from residents of the first ward, that while they pay taxes, their streets are not plowed, and, that though they have paid for water, their main has been allowed to freeze up and remain frozen. No action has been taken. It is also suggested that there is no street in the city with such travel as there is on Delta avenue between Wisconsin and the pump house which is allowed to be without a sidewalk. This may be better before free mail delivery is established.

Have you a prescription to be filled? You may entrust it to us with the assurance that it will be carefully and accurately compounded with the best drugs and chemicals.

ERICKSON & VON TELL

The fourth of March added a new postal regulation: clerks are not permitted to work over time, their day being eight hours within a period of ten consecutive hours. The regulation has not added to their comfort or the satisfaction of the public, particularly during times when the mails are off schedule completely. A larger force is of course required. The parcel post has not yet added much to the business of the office, which has handled over sixty thousand parcels for the axe factory alone in three years. There has been quite a bit of increase in incoming parcels, however, as the mail order houses use the parcel post.

A representative of the General Electric Co. was in the city Monday to look over the proposed new electric power installation for the Soo Line docks and make an estimate of its cost.

The ladies of the Fraternal Reserve Association will give a card and dancing party at Wasa Hall next Thursday, March 13, beginning at 8:30. Tickets 25 cents, including supper.

'Smokes' are again to be had by cigar-makers. The cobbler's wife goes slipshod, but it was the custom of the trade to make individual smokes and consume them. The consumption of tobacco was not large, and many odds and ends of leaf could be utilized. A year or so ago, however, the government, which makes the manufacturer account for every scrap of tobacco going through his doors, prohibited the use of any cigars which had not been sealed in a box and stamped. Consequently many cigar-makers were cut out of their cherished privilege. The right to consume untaxed cigars in the factory has now been restored; and on the same footing as schooners in a brewery.

The most prompt return of tax collections this year was made Friday to County Treasurer Hess by James H. Ryerse, treasurer of Brampton township, who was first on the job.

Officer Eugene Martell has demanded a retraction from the Manistique newspaper which published the charges of larceny made against him, with comments. While no official action was taken here, it is his intention to demand that the circumstances of the complaint be fully investigated. Such are very often made by irresponsible characters against sheriffs and policemen, few of whom have escaped.

16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$2.00 a single cord, \$5.75 a full cord, Hemlock \$1.15 single and \$2.75 full cord; delivered to any part of the city. Call up C. W. Davis, Phone 7.

Two good ways of keeping alleys from getting dirty are suggested. In some cities residents are compelled to have garbage and ash cans, which the city empties regularly. Here everything is thrown over the back fence, and the month of May is spent by the city teams in carting it away. Another and equally effective way would be to vacate and abolish all the alleys by ordinance.

Arrangements have been again made for the meeting of Gladstone business men with the farmers of Bay de Noc and southern Masonville townships, to discuss the question of a ferry, roads, and other means of facilitating trade. It will be held, weather willing, at the Alton grange hall tonight, March 8.

The stork has had a hard job during the last month to keep from being entangled in the grim reaper. During the month of January there were thirteen births and seven deaths, about the usual ratio; but in February ten deaths and ten births occurred, according to the figures of Statistician Williamson.

At the meeting Tuesday evening of the Gladstone Commercial Association, an interesting discussion of the county road question took place, as well as of means of reaching and interesting the farmers. A good surplus in the treasury after paying bills was reported, there being a large number of dues paying members.

At their anniversary meeting the young people of the mission church had a full attendance of young and old. An excellent and varied program was rendered. About twenty-five Escanaba young people braved the cold Monday evening and made the social a pleasant one. They returned by trolley.

The Marquette Mining Journal has issued a handsomely illustrated "write-up" of the iron ranges and south shore territory. It has a typographical appearance far superior to the run of such productions and is worth preservation for the information it contains.

AN OLD TIMER



At the buffet of Fred Anderson you may meet many old timers—a hermit who has lingered in the wood for twenty years, a gentleman of France who sparkles as he leaves his glassy palace, or a northerner in dusky jacket, brown of face and bubbling over with welcome.

Bring with you old friends and make the acquaintance of my old-timers.

Fred Anderson
819 DELTA AVE.

THE LADIES

who desire to secure at a reasonable price class, up-to the minute spring of 1913

TAILOR-MADE

Suits, Skirts, Dresses, or Overcoats should look over my complete style sheets and sample books of fabrics.

C. A. WALZ

CHILLY WEATHER



Does not bother us who gather around August's cheerful fire and tell of victories won and to be won—especially the latter. My wood lot is broad and spacious, my wood pile long and broad—so gather in the warmest corner by the hearth and drink a health or two with

AUG. LILLQUIST
917 DELTA AVENUE

COAL

PLENTY ON HAND. CLEAN AND BRIGHT, AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

GENUINE POCAHONTAS.

CALL ME UP WHEN YOU WANT GOOD COAL.
Phone 7.

C. W. DAVIS

"ONE IF BY LAND AND TWO IF BY SEA"

quoth Paul Revere, meditating, no doubt, at the tavern, if he should take a draught of something invigorating before starting on his excursion on that cool April night. When you reach

THE HARBOR

whether you comedown the chilly street or from the windy ice field, you will be fain to stop with Andrew for a warming drink—or in the words of Paul—"two if by sea"

ANDREW STEVENSON
At the Angle of Delta

NEW TALES THAT ARE TOLD

The Best That Borah Got.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is one of the most democratic fellows you ever saw, and he goes around Washington wearing a blue sack suit and a felt hat, all of which leads Mrs. Borah to give him numerous lectures in a gentle manner, indicating her belief that he should have more regard for his senatorial dignity and drape his stalwart form in a Prince Albert coat, not to mention pressing down upon his belligerent brow a high silk hat. So far, however, the senator has not increased the sale of frock coats, but has



"MY DEAR, YOU DON'T SEEM TO BE INTERESTED," SAID THE SENATOR.

enjoyed a wonderful degree of physical comfort, the story of which he has frequently unfolded to Senator Gore, the blind man from Oklahoma.

One evening Borah told his wife that he had received a great compliment, the same being that he was the best dressed man in the United States senate. Mrs. Borah, sitting on the other side of the reading table, made no answer and conveyed the general idea that the conversation had reached a stage which bored her immensely.

"My dear, you don't seem interested," said the senator, "and you don't ask me who paid me the compliment."

"I am always interested in everything you do and anything that happens to you," replied Mrs. Borah, "but I don't have to ask you who told you about being so well dressed. I know who it was. It was Senator Gore."

THE TABLES TURNED BY CHAMP CLARK

Episode In the Early Life of the Speaker of the House.

People who meet Champ Clark for the first time are under the impression that he is without knack for remembering names and faces. On the contrary, as his home folks know, he is particularly adept in the difficult art. Billy Mayhall, who runs the Bowling Green Times in Pike county, Mo., found out about it many years ago. Clark was practicing law. He had his office over a drug store in the town, and he slept in the rear room. His daily walk took him in front of the Bowling Green Times office. Day after day Clark passed and day after day Mayhall stood in the doorway. Nobody spoke.

When Clark began to run for office Mayhall told some friends he couldn't be for him because Clark lived in the same town and didn't know him. About the same time Clark went into Mayhall's office, and, going up to the case where the editor was "sticking" type, he said:

"Say, Billy, I'm afraid you've got something against me. I've been passing your office for a year now, and you've never spoken to me."

The editor then realized that perhaps the shoe was on the other foot.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Truth About Old Age.

George F. Baer, the famous Philadelphia railroad man, said on his seventieth birthday:

"I agree with Professor Metchnikoff about the wisdom of the old. Professor Osler made it fashionable to decry gray hairs, but my experience has been that the old not only possess wisdom, but they seek it also."

With a smile Mr. Baer added: "The only people who think they are too old to learn are those who really are too young."

The German Bull.

Albert Bigelow Paine, the biographer of Mark Twain, was talking to a group of old newspaper cronies in New York.

"Mark Twain loved the Germans," he said. "He especially loved the ponderous German bull, which he considered far superior to the bull of Ireland."

"He used to quote with approbation this bull from a reichstag oration: "To squeeze the juice out of a lemon and then give it a kick no, it is too much."

Personals

James T. Jones, manager of the Marble Arms Co., is probably the only Gladstone man to see the inauguration of President Wilson. He has been in the east for some days visiting firms from whom his company purchases and studying factory methods. On his way he takes in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York, Hartford, Syracuse, Buffalo and Cleveland. After visiting Detroit and spending a day at his old home, Lowell, he will return next week.

John Q. Ross, Republican, is governor of Michigan. W. N. Ferris attended the inaugural in Washington this week—on foot—and the lieutenant-governor succeeded.

Archie Jacobs came down from Trenary Monday and spent the most of the week.

Ruby, the little daughter of John Sanford, is recovering from a siege of scarlet fever.

C. W. Elquist has been on the sick list this week.

R. W. Nebel left Monday for Marquette, returning Thursday night.

Adolphus Gagnon left Thursday night for Willow Branch, Saskatchewan, to work. He will take up a Canadian homestead.

Oscar Olson and Miss Petra Peterson will be married at the Lutheran church this Saturday afternoon by Rev. K. M. Holmberg. They will reside on Minnesota avenue, near Sixth.

Mrs. W. J. Micks, with her sons, Bernard and Roy, was called on Tuesday to Negunnee by the death of her brother George Ryan, aged thirty-eight, from tuberculosis caught while working as a railroad man. His funeral was held Wednesday, and they returned Thursday.

Miss Tekla Forsyth has been ill this week with tonsillitis. Her brother Richard has just recovered from an attack.

County Clerk J. A. Semer returned Wednesday from an absence of a few days on the Minnesota iron ranges.

Roy Brown, who has been ill with appendicitis, is improving.

M. Lewin left Saturday for Marinette to visit relatives, and from there will leave today for Crosby, Minn.

C. W. Lightfoot has been laid up this week with an extremely severe tonsillitis, being unable to eat for five days. He is improving.

Roy Latimer, who hurt his side in the collision at Larch, has returned to work.

IF YOU WOULD ENJOY

The pleasures of a perfect meal, you should see to it that Chase & Sanborn's coffee and tea, also Ferndell canned goods are being served.

FERNDELL

Means perfection in food products. Ferndell label is our guarantee—your safeguard.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

Food products, always buy "Ferndell" They're different. They're better and the little extra pay is found in the quality. It would be wise to become acquainted with "Ferndell"

...

GLADSTONE GROCERY

"THE QUALITY STORE"

A BEAUTIFUL CYCLAMEN

...Loaded with Flowers...

—BY—

PARCEL POST

Send 50c, 75c or \$1 and we will send you by return post one of these beautiful plants

WE PAY THE POSTAL CHARGES

and will refund your money if not satisfied. Take advantage of this special offer as we are over-stocked.

THE SOO GREENHOUSES

W. E. F. WEBER, Prop.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
LONG DISTANCE PHONE

H. J. Krueger early in the week removed Paul's Shop bodily to the Green block, one famous as headquarters for plumbing, and intends to add cupric, plumbous and stannic exhalations to those memories still fondly clinging round the pile. He may be reached as readily as before by those who have frozen pipes to negotiate or atmosphere into which caloric should be infused.

Dike's Peroxogen Cream, a gentle, harmless skin tone, which does not irritate. Cooling, soothing, refreshing. Sold only by

ERICKSON & VON TELL.

Treasurer McDonald will make official returns early next week. He has collected almost the whole of the personal tax. It is now his intention to ascertain by legal proceedings the liability of a man who is assessed for an automobile which he has since sold. Three cases are under consideration.

See the large display of Easter novelties, books, post cards. Let your friends hear from you at Easter time. See big display on.

STEWART'S PHARMACY

Dr. E. J. Hudson, sometime of Gladstone, has just been appointed to the water board in Marquette, in place of R. C. Young, whose term expired Henry W. Nebel was elected president of the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hupy, of Spalding were the guests of their son, Phil Hupy, Monday and Tuesday.

Milton Call left Tuesday morning for Mt. Clemens to take a course of treatments for rheumatism, with which he has been laid up for three weeks.

Mrs. W. L. Marble and Mrs. J. Paul Bushong entertained a party of fifteen ladies at the residence of the latter Wednesday evening. A similar function is in progress this Friday afternoon.

George J. Slining returned Tuesday from his Texan visit. Mrs. Slining and Miss Slining will spend a few days in Chicago before returning.

David Narracong, who was long ill this winter, is slowly recovering.

Philip Hufford, who lamed his back by a fall from his engine at Engadine, is taking treatment in Minneapolis.

Mrs. John Neville, who slipped on an icy step last week and fractured her arm, is improving.

A. A. LaBar of La Bar & Neville, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Rochester, Minn., last week, is improving rapidly.

Something for everyone, for home, desk, office or store. Everyone should keep a book of expenses of some kind. See Stewart's window for a large display of material for this purpose.

The clerks' union at its regular meeting Monday initiated two new members. Ice cream and fruit was served.

Mrs. James A. Elliott arrived Wednesday from Saskatoon to spend a couple of months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marion. The Elliots have enjoyed a mild winter at their new home, the temperature having gone but fifty below in Saskatchewan this year.

MUNICIPAL MOVEMENTS.

Escanaba will vote on April 7 on the proposition of establishing a commission form of government.

Marquette city has reduced lighting rates to five cents a kilowatt hour for the first two hundred. All over 400 kilowatt hours is on a two cent rate. Power rates are two cents less, and for any customer who will contract to use no current between 4:30 and 9:30 p. m. there is a special rate of three quarters of a cent. This reduces cost to small consumers. For years there has been agitation in the city that the small user should have as favorable a rate as the large one. Nevertheless, in the lighting and power business, current may be made cheaper during the day. If five thousand horsepower is needed to carry the "peak" load, when every light in the city is burning, at least three thousand will be idle at noon. This surplus of power may be sold at a reduced rate without injustice to anyone.

NEARLY DIED LAUGHING

Wives should be careful about amusing their husbands at the table:

Choking while eating supper Monday night at his home, when his wife passed a remark which occasioned laughter, City Treasurer George E. Cleary, of Marinette, fell over unconscious. In the fall he struck a window pane but fortunately escaped cuts. Mrs. Cleary hurriedly summoned a physician and the official soon was resuscitated.

TRAGIC!

Last week Under Sheriff George Schilling swore out a warrant before a focal justice for two men on the charge of stealing his \$25 bird dog. The officer has since received his dog from the Soo, express charges paid.—Munising News.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

Large, comfortable home, 10 rooms, electric lighted. Will sell at a sacrifice, at half the original cost. Must sell at once, on account of returning to Detroit to take up my work in that city. A bargain for anyone interested. Call on me or write me. J. H. VASHAW, East end Michigan Ave.

CHEESES..

Fancy Rhinelander Creamery	40c
per lb.	
Strictly fresh Eggs	27c
per dozen	
Full Cream Cheese	22c
per lb.	
Brick Cheese	22c
per lb.	
Pimento Cheese	10c
per jar	
Club Cheese	15c
per jar	
Edam Cheese	24c
per lb.	
Old Time Coffee	30c
per lb.	
Juneau Brand Tea	25c
1/2 lb pkg.	
White House Coffee	40c
1 lb cans	
Fresh green stuff every Saturday.	
Give us your orders we can save you money.	

ELOF HANSON
—GROCER—
PHONE 48

Don't Telephone



WALK RIGHT IN

and you will be welcome at P. W. Peterson's popular place of refreshment. All the comforts of home and all the luxuries of civilization,—spring styles of 1913, just imported by our experienced buyer, Mr. Peterson. Fashions will be slender, straight necked, and beaded around the edge. Try some of the newer designs.

P. W. Peterson
725 DELTA

VEGETARIANS

Will be welcomed at my meat market for I can furnish them with abundant fare, as well as those who feast and those who fast. Look at the choice assortment of can Fruits and Vegetables that adorn my shelves. A pick-up meal in no time.

M. P. FOY

The Sanitary Meat Market
Phone 158

-MOVED!-

I have transported my goods and chattels, bags, baggage and birdcage to the

GREEN BLOCK

and will respond to a gentle ring with alacrity, as before.

..

H. J. KRUEGER
(ALSO CALLED PAUL.)
CITY PLUMBER

PHONE 260-J
RESIDENCE 250-L