

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

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SOME FISH TALES

That fishing is very good is the claim made by W. E. Gauffin and Bay de Noc experts. Mr. Gauffin solemnly relates that early in the week he and his party in a few minutes caught enough perch to fill a string reached from just south of the north pole to just north of the south pole; and that the bay has had the appearance of a swiss cheese ever since. So it must be so. August Lillquist and Andrew Stevenson are also enthusiastic, but they ran out of figures earlier.

A party of anglers had a hard time in the high wind Saturday. Three of them crossed the bay in search of bait, and not being strong enough to row back engaged the ferry to tow them back. Having cast off they endeavored to make a landing, when the efforts of all the landlubbers to get to their native element again capsized the craft. They swam manfully and called for help, until one of them discovered that he could readily walk ashore. So far, so good; but one of them fired up and swore he could take the boat round the point. He started out and was speedily hurled into the channel. Another hurried call was sent to the Muriel, and he was saved from a watery grave, with the advice to stick closer to his scoop shovel in future.

The water fight Monday was a most interesting event. The fire department offered to meet all comers, but no one cared to be soaked, and a match was made between Robert Little and J. V. Erickson on one side and Ed. Laidlaw and Alfred Reddant on the other. The latter team had the serious disadvantage of the wind and was badly out-weighted; but fought gamely until almost washed out of their boots. The crowd was willing to keep back and give a little room for this contest only, the swerving streams persuading them to a little caution.

The Michigan fish patrol launch, No. 4, was in port for a few minutes today.

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All Visiting Knights are Welcomed.

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HOURS—1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
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Consultation at Laing Hospital, 533 Mary St.
9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

SEEN AND HEARD.

At a meeting of the Iron Mountain council, the special lighting committee, reported that they had visited Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Gladstone, Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette. They procured the rates of the different kinds of lighting in these cities and submitted the rates in their report. These prices ranged all the way from two cents to ten and eight-tenths cents per kilowatt hour. The price for five-light standards ranged from \$21.50 to \$36 a year, the price of arc lamps from \$50 to \$60, and of the flaming arc was \$40.80. It was claimed that the last is the most satisfactory light and it was recommended by the committee.

The Soo has ordered the enforcement of an ordinance which prohibits awnings from coming within seven feet of the ground; and the board of public works will trim shade trees which extend over the walks. This is a good example to follow.

Your choice of corn remedies; one for every person who calls. Blue Jay plaster, Joy Walk plasters, A. D. S. corn patches; then we have the liquid corn cures, Rexall A. D. S., and last best, Stewart's liquid corn cure. It is a wonder. You can get them quickly put up specially for people with the worst cases of corns. Ask only at

STEWART'S PHARMACY.

The Gladstone baseball nine, which lost by a slight margin to Gwinn, will go to Crystal Falls for two games Saturday and Sunday, which will give a better lineup on the peninsular situation, as Crystal Falls won from Escanaba. Newberry, by the way, is claiming the championship, and is winning from Marquette.

A party of boys decided on Labor Day that the parade should have a float and they rigged one of their own, with rather a cosmopolitan appearance, as well as a menagerie, and took their place in line. A prize was awarded to them by the committee for their enterprise.

The drought of August made this a dry year, according to statistics, and we need about two good heavy showers to balance up. The month was colder than usual, and in fact since the first of January the temperature has been a degree below the mean.

The Escanaba Traction company has extended its car line to Groos, for the benefit of those who live or work around the pulp mill and quarries. The extension is about a mile and a half, and reaches a pleasant piece of country for outing excursions.

There are forty-one cities in Michigan of over five thousand population. Twenty-three use water from rivers, lakes or bays, and their death rate for seven years from typhoid is twice that of the eighteen which use well water. In addition to this, the general death rate of the latter is quite a bit lower.

A restful woman always appears to advantage, says a noted writer. There is culture in a repose of manner that makes itself felt both at home and in public. This poise in itself is personal beauty. There is a suggestion of reserve intellectual strength more impressive than the uneasiness of the woman who feels that her tongue or her body must be in motion to let the world know she is in it.

The new smokestack being hoisted at the roundhouse Friday morning came down with a rum, and was somewhat shivered. It will need repairs and in the meantime the stump of the old one must be replaced.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Sunday schedule of the launch Muriel at Tenth Street dock will be discontinued for the season. The boat will make its regular trips to Maywood from Mason's dock. Capt. Fisher will continue to dispense hospitality at Maywood until the close of the season.

LITTLE BAY DE NOC F. & T. Co.

MILK FED CALF

D. L. White, formerly in the meat business at Rapid River, and now farming at Osier, was in the city Wednesday morning and called in to tell the success of an experiment in stock raising. Mr. White has long been endeavoring to convince his neighbors that the way to bring up calves, as well as human babies, is to furnish them food as nature provided it. Accordingly he did not wean the calf, but permitted it access to the cow until it came six months of age. He butchered it Monday and took it to Rapid River. It dressed 311 pounds and brought 12 cents a pound, in witness whereof Mr. White exhibited a check for \$37.32 in this city. The calf was not of any high-bred strain, either, and the owner believes that he will be able to do nearly as well with other calves. As there is no creamery in this region, this affords an excellent way of disposing of the milk, and the labor of milking is eliminated.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

Trustee Bushong has received a letter from Referee Looney, stating that many creditors have written to him regarding the "meeting" next Monday, and requesting him to publish that it is not necessary for any of them to attend. For this reason it is held at the referee's office, so that there will be no expense attached. The only thing done will be a formal order to pay the 10 per cent dividend.

Robert McPherson has been removed from Laing's hospital to his home at Rapid River, it being felt that he could safely be cared for there. His recovery, though it will take a long time, has been a wonderful one when the nature of his injuries their extent is considered.

J. B. Mathey went down to Menominee Sunday and returned Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mathey, who has visited in that city for some time, returned next day. John says the Wild Rice City is indeed a good town, and is especially pleased with its beautiful park where loving youths stroll hand in hand in the soft moonlight. Menominee is beginning to call itself the Gateway City, because almost everybody who escapes from Badgerdom to Cloverland must pass through it.

One application of Rexall Larkspur Lotion will do you more good than combing with a fine tooth comb for an hour. Positively harmless, simply apply with comb. Sold at only the one Rexall store.

STEWART'S PHARMACY

C. W. Lightfoot has an old flag which has been in the family for many years, since the civil war, in fact. Before displaying it this week, Mr. Lightfoot thought he would like to know its age. He counted up the stars of the union, and they were thirty-six. This located its age within three years. Now then, how old is the flag? It is a simple matter to calculate?

Hite has just erected a sign for the State Bank at the turn of Wisconsin avenue, coming into town. It is a map of the upper peninsula in green, labeled "Cloverland" and with Gladstone occupying the place of honor as a banking center. The only drawback is that it is not visible from the railway to tourists.

C. H. MacLaurin went up to Gilchrist Thursday, obtaining a contract to wire the handle mill of the A. B. Klise Co. and install a hundred light dynamo.

Mayor Perry announces that he has challenged President Eaton of the water board to a foot race, but the latter is afraid to tackle it. Wait a few weeks, George.

No policeman can arrest the dust. But a "Dust-Arrester" or chemically prepared dust cloth wipes up and keeps the dust from scattering. Good in stores or homes. Price 25c at

ERICKSON & VON TELL.

Gormsen has completed the handsome residence of Michael Gleason at 1106 Michigan avenue, and the latter will occupy it in a few days. It is square built, two stories and a half, with large comfortable rooms. The residence of William Brasseur, across the street, is approaching completion.

16 inch Maple and Birch millwood \$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.

"Paddy" who has been off duty for a couple of weeks, is now back on the job of hauling the fire wagon around.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., with President Pennington and Manager Huntington of the Soo Line, and other distinguished railroad men, passed through Gladstone Thursday night. A sink east of the Soo delayed them with their special, as well as number 7, so it is not likely that anyone stayed up especially to see them come through.

Rose, the eight year old daughter of Emil Stock, was injured Tuesday by collision with an automobile. The little girl was playing in the street, and ran into the fender of the machine. Her lip was cut, and she was slightly bruised by the fall.

It is said that Capt. Frank Plumb, sometime of the Salvation Army and the Cosy here, was ordained to the ministry of a new denomination recently in Minnesota, together with Mrs. Plumb. He has many acquaintances here who remember him affectionately.

Several Gladstone people attended the events in Escanaba Monday, particularly the races, as may be observed from reading the returns.

A peddler from Escanaba failed to hitch his horse according to law Wednesday, and it broke loose and ran down Ninth street into Barrett's delivery wagon. The latter rig and harness was broken, and the horse completely tipped over. The driver was unhurt.

MILL & MEETING

The Cloverland Milling company this morning received a carload of Turkey Red winter wheat, for distribution to farmers as seed, and will sell it at \$1.25 a bushel. The season is unusually favorable for this crop, and the time for sowing it is at hand. No difficulty is anticipated in disposing of it, any more than with the spring supply.

The Gladstone Civic League organized Thursday evening. Mrs. Frederick Huber was chosen president. The league will renovate the city morally and materially so as lies in their power.

The water board failed to meet Thursday night, but will get around to business later.

The Gladstone City Band will play Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3:00 p. m., at the park pavilion, if the weather permits. It is not readily possible to hold an evening concert, for lack of lights, and the weather is becoming cool. The public, however, will have an opportunity to hear them by day. Incidentally, this Friday evening is band night at the Gem.

The city council did not meet either Monday or Tuesday, but will sit next Monday evening.

The Yeomen, at their meeting Thursday evening, elected O. F. Habermann correspondent, in place of Albert Latimer, resigned, and he will receive dues at the clerk's office. Arrangements will be made to welcome State Manager McKee at the next meeting.

Gladstone stamped linen tablets only 10c at

LABAR & NEVILLE'S

Adolph Muhlberg, while working at the Buckeye Tuesday afternoon, during the humid weather, suddenly collapsed. He was taken at once to his boarding place, and died in a few minutes.

Justice Scott conducted an inquest, and the jury after hearing the circumstances, attributed his sudden death to alcoholic collapse. It was the first day of his appearance for employment after a spree or two weeks. His brother Rudolph arrived next day from Sturgeon Bay, and the funeral was held here Thursday.

Next Tuesday the Gladstone Commercial Association will meet, and if the weather is pleasant enough to get a quorum, elect officers.

SIX DOLLARS A MONTH.

For rent, flat at 707 Delta Avenue modern conveniences. Phone 137-L.

13 Mrs. C. E. Nebel.

SAND TO SELL

All persons wishing quantities of sand should see me at once.

LOUIS CRETENS.

Draw Any Wagon.

At a drawing recitation Tommy was called on to sketch a horse drawing a wagon. He walked slowly to the blackboard, and while the entire class was watching his artistic movements he sketched a horse.

As he turned back to his seat the master sang out, "Tommy, have you done what I told you to?"

"Sir," said Tommy recklessly, "is anything the matter with the horse?"

"No," said the master coolly, "nothing seems to be the matter with the horse. Now draw the wagon."

"Let the horse draw the wagon. I am no burden bearer," was the immediate reply.—National Monthly.

Two Heads, Thirteen Tails.

A well known New York philanthropist and clubwoman tells the following story:

"A friend of mine went shopping for furs. She came home with a handsome sable scarf. She remarked to her sister, who was admiring the purchase: 'That stupid salesman tried to get me to buy a fur with two heads. I cannot tolerate the unnatural in anything. Who ever heard of an animal with two heads?'"

"Her sister looked critically at the scarf; then a smile of amusement lit up her face. 'Yes,' she remarked, 'you didn't buy a fur with two heads, but you have bought one with thirteen tails.'—Boston Post.

Compradors in China.

The comprador is an important factor in the treaty ports of China. Many large foreign firms are engaged in the import and export trade at these ports, and each employs a comprador, a wealthy Chinese, whose business it is to keep himself acquainted with the Chinese merchants in the various lines of trade in which his house is interested, in Tientsin, Peking and the other cities of north China. He receives a commission on all that he buys or sells for the firm. In return, if credit be given to any Chinese shop or firm, the comprador guarantees the obligation, and if the shopkeeper does not pay at the appointed time he must pay out of his own pocket.—Argonaut.

ABOUT THE CITY

Labor Day was well and duly celebrated, though in a quiet manner, Monday, and no celebration has ever been held at less cost or with better satisfaction to the stay at home public. The parade in the morning had several hundred men of the lodges and unions in line, including the Machinists' association in their float. The address of the day was given to a large and attentive throng by E. J. Willman. The afternoon drew an immense crowd to the cool and pleasant park, and a successful program of sports for the little folk was run off. The people stayed for hours, liberally patronizing the refreshment stands, until evening fell. The ball of the firemen had also the best attendance ever secured without solicitation, clearing \$44. In all things the day was well spent; and if the people are ever at a loss for a celebration committee, they will turn in a fire alarm.

There will be a promenade at the theatre next Tuesday evening with music by Olson's six piece orchestra. Admission fifty cents.

Schaawe Brothers have decided to utilize the clay bed on their farm, and are setting up a brick yard, which may employ a dozen men or more. Some machinery has been received and other ordered. Henry Schaawe has had the material tested, and finds that it burns very hard and will make a good building material. There is a great demand for the material in the county, and for some years it has been necessary to import it. From the new yard water carriage will be easy.

The Senator cleared yesterday from the coal dock at Duluth. The St. Paul will be in Saturday with the usual cargo.

Finger Nails Files, Blackhead Removers, Nail Enamel large assortment.

ERICKSON & VONTELL.

The Chicago Motor club will pass through here next Wednesday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, on their way from Escanaba to Newberry, where the evening stop is to be made. The tour is one to test reliability and endurance,—which will be tried by the time they finish the day's journey.

Patrick Downey, of the Soo, was in the city Wednesday on his way through to Marquette with a 40 horsepower Mitchell car, the first to cover the route. He stayed but a short time.

The enrollment this week in the public schools is larger, seemingly, than last year, when it was 750 at the close of the first week. Though the exact figures are not at hand, it should run higher than this, particularly in the lower grades. There are now 110 in the high school and 63 in the eighth grade, as against 108 and 60 respectively, last year. The enrollment in the first ward is 175 and in the fourth ward 40.

Everything in school supplies at

LABAR & NEVILLE.

An enrollment of about three hundred and fifty has been registered at All Saints' School and indications are for an enrollment of nearly four hundred for the year, or a substantial increase over last.

The customs officials have been busy this summer. The business last year reached four hundred thousand dollars, and it will probably be five hundred thousand or more for the season of 1913.

The Anco Junior Camera is a handsome folding pocket camera covered with seal grain leather. For pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 price \$12.00.

ERICKSON & VONTELL.

The Escanaba Traction company is cleaning off the dirt between the rails on Delta avenue, which had accumulated an inch deep. For this relief much thanks.

Louis Cretens is continuing his excavations for his new building, which are checked only by the difficulty of securing teams to haul away the sand.

Most likely you need a good tonic after this long spell of hot weather. Get a bottle of Vinol at

LABAR & NEVILLE'S

The dry goods stores have responded to the changing pay days by changing their closing evenings. Wednesday nights they will close, remaining open on Saturdays and the four pay nights, which are normally the first, tenth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth.

Brampton Notes

Miss Belle Hannigan of Kipling arrived Monday and opened school Tuesday morning with an enrollment of 7 boys and 6 girls.

Miss Shorkey returned to her home in Vulcan Monday.

Miss Virginia Richards was in Escanaba Wednesday.

Miss Rachel Martin of Gladstone visited Brampton school Wednesday.

ROADS RENAMED

The board of county road commissioners on Tuesday altered the names of the county roads systematically, as follows: from Escanaba to the county line at Bark River, a part of the state highway system, will be the Iron Mountain trunk; from Escanaba to the boundary of Schoolcraft county near Cooks will be the Manistique trunk, divided into the Bay Shore and Rapid River divisions, the latter from Gladstone north, with other divisions a possibility; the Marquette trunk, which runs from Rapid River to the Alger county line near Trenary. The old Marquette road, from Lathrop to Gladstone, will now be the Lathrop road. The Portage road is divided, north and south portion being now known as the North Portage road. The Maywood, Beaver, Cornell, Garden, Fairbanks and Schaffer roads are unchanged, and the county road to meet the Portage road through Alton is unnamed.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Portage road, and would on the Garden road were it not for labor shortage. On the Beaver road some delay has been caused by a question of right of way, which had not been adjusted as early as it was thought.

MANISTIQUE ROAD-BEE

That the improvement of the trunk road through Garden township is for the benefit of Manistique is shown by an article in the Pioneer-Tribune of August 29. "Messrs. Carl Ekstrom and E. N. Orr made an exploratory trip west of Garden last week for the purpose of finding a new road through the territory that is at present giving autoists wishing to go to Escanaba so much trouble. They ascertained that with but little expense a new road could be made that would permit autoists to make the trip on high speed all the way. By removing stumps that can be accomplished, and it is proposed that every autoist of Manistique shall participate in a "bee" and clear the road in question."

BIDS FOR CORNELL ROAD

Sealed proposals for grading and macadamizing that portion of the Cornell county road from the intersection of said road with the boundary line between the Townships of Wells and Escanaba to the finished macadam on the north, a distance of 3521 feet, Delta County, Michigan, will be received by the board of county road commissioners of said county at the office of the county clerk at Escanaba, until 10 o'clock, Saturday, September 20, 1913. Plans and specifications are on file at the county clerk's office. All bids to be marked on the outside, "bid for grading and macadamizing that portion of the Cornell County Road." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, September 4 1913.

JOHN A. SEMER, Clerk.

COMET WANTED

The Menominee Herald-Leader has the following remarks about the proposal to put hypochlorite in the water supply of that city:

"Do we not dare all sorts of indescribable concoctions at the soda fountain every day? We do not shrink at drugs; we revel in them.

We even absorb buttermilk, of which there are fifty-seven varieties, some pleasanter or nastier than others—and who knows what buttermilk is made of? Does it come from the farm or from the laboratory? As a writer has just pointed out, there is no such thing as plain "milk" any more. It has all adjectives. You may have pasteurized, sterilized, health-boarded milk, aqualac, sazarak, baccarac, condensed, aerated, and dehorned milk, but never just milk.

It's getting to be the same way with the water. It's all "treated," and needs to be. Water as it gushes, pure and undefiled, from the rocks, you will have to go down in the Ozarks to get.

When it is drawn from Green Bay it must be laundered, washed, "ironed" and lined, given a dab of this and a dab of that, inspected, tested and branded as strictly purified, if not pure.

If we remember accurately that we have read somewhere lately chlorine gas is the substance of which the tails of the comets are composed. There should be enough in one comet to sterilize all the water on the face of the earth. If we could persuade a comet to stick its tail in Green Bay it would save a lot of money and trouble."

CLEANED OUT

"What punishment did that defaulting banker get?"

"I understand his lawyer charged him \$40,000."—Pittsburgh Post.

LIND'S NEXT MOVE

PRESIDENT LEAVES FUTURE POLICY OF U. S. IN MEXICO IN HANDS OF EX-GOVERNOR.

WILL REMAIN AT VERA CRUZ

Gunboat Nebraska Reaches Mexican Port—Americans Are Heeding Wilson's Warning and Are Fleeing From Country.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Mexican situation showed no new phases in Washington. The second Gamba note has acted as a damper on whatever hopes were held that a solution of the problems now confronting Mexico might be reached on the basis of the supplementary suggestions made in Envoys Lind's second note.

The next move must be made by Lind, and the president has left the future policy of the United States, so far as the "peace mission" is concerned, in Lind's hands.

Wilson Leaves on Vacation.

President Wilson put the cares of state behind him and departed for Cornish, N. H., his summer home, for a week-end stay. Accompanying the president were Mrs. Wilson, Miss Eleanor Wilson and Dr. Cary Grayson, the White House physician. Two secret service men also went on the Federal Express as a guard for Mr. Wilson.

Bryan on Lecture Tour.

The secretary left Washington for Doylestown, Pa., where he will lecture. He also will speak at Kennett, Pa., returning to Washington and leaving there to deliver two more lectures in northern Maryland.

Lind to Remain at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 30.—John Lind will remain here for several days, according to an announcement made here. Only unexpected happenings will cause his return into Mexico City.

It had been Mr. Lind's intention to go back at once and resume negotiations, but so far Senor Gamba, minister of foreign affairs, has not asked Mr. Lind to return to the capital.

It is announced that "Mr. Lind will make Vera Cruz his headquarters, because he has suffered from ill health in Mexico City."

Orders to Warships.

The United States gunboat Nashville is here. It is expected that the warships will be distributed as follows:

At Vera Cruz, the Louisiana, Michigan and South Carolina; at Tampica, New Hampshire; Tuxpan and Minatitlan, Tacoma; at Campeche, Wheeling.

Americans Are Rushed Home.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Americans in Mexico are heeding President Wilson's warning to get out. State department officials believe that two weeks hence there will not be 1,000 left in the troubled republic.

U. S. Consul Is Insulted.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Sept. 2.—The verification of the report that six Americans were murdered by order of General Bravo because they sympathized with the revolutionary cause was brought to the Carranzista headquarters in Piedras Negras by secret service agents, who arrived from Torreón.

Not only was all information concerning the identity concealed by General Bravo, but he ordered Consul Agent Carothers out of his office when the latter attempted to obtain details.

U. S. Consul Has No Standing.

The federal officer is quoted as saying that the American representative had no standing because of the non-recognition of the Huerta government and that they intended to shoot natives or foreigners who were friendly to the Carranzistas.

The envoys assert that the consul was unable to notify his government of the rebuff, owing to the siege maintained by the revolutionists.

Reports received at the headquarters coincident with the story told by the Chism brothers upon their arrival and the known facts will be telegraphed to Washington by Consul Blocker.

Rally to Huerta.

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—A wave of patriotism appears to be sweeping over Mexico, and from many states and from all classes, it is announced, assurances of allegiance and offers of service are being received daily by President Huerta and his minister of war.

Plans are being made for as large a display as possible of military strength on September 16, Independence day, when it is proposed to hold a big parade, in which 20,000 are expected to march.

FIRE ON SHIP BEARING 663

Flames Attack Uranium's Cargo 360 Miles From New York—Vessel Still Burning.

Hallfax, N. S., Sept. 1.—The steamer Uranium from New York for Rotterdam has arrived here with her cargo on fire. The steamer left New York Thursday and on Friday night, when 360 miles from New York, the fire was discovered. Efforts to extinguish the fire failed. The crew banded down the hatches and the Uranium came at full speed for this port. She had 12 first class and 651 steerage passengers, all of whom are still on board.

Joe Tinker Badly Hurt.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 2.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Reds, was unable to play with Cincinnati in the game against the Pirates. He was ordered to attend to a spike wound that threatened blood poisoning.

RICE W. MEANS



At the national reunion of the Army of the Philippines and the American Veterans of Foreign Service, held in Denver, these societies were consolidated as the Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. Judge Rice W. Means of Denver was elected commander-in-chief of the consolidated society.

GIL ANDERSON WINS ELGIN NATIONAL AUTO TROPHY

Stutz Car Driven at an Average of 71.5 Miles by Ralph Mulford Is Second and Wishart Takes Third.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 2.—"Gil" Anderson, who has been knocking at the doors of the automobile hall of fame since 1909, finally burst open the portals when he won the race for the Elgin national trophy over the Elgin road race course, traveling the 305 miles in a Stutz car in 4:13:38 57-100. He averaged 71.5 miles an hour.

Ralph Mulford took second place in a Mason, and Spencer Wishart in his Mercer took third.

Harry Grant, in an Isotta, the only foreign built car in the race, finished in fourth place, and Ralph De Palma was fifth. These places netted them nothing but honor.

Bill Endicott and Dawson were still on the track when the race was declared finished.

With one of the contesting cars on fire on one side of the track and the militia unable to keep the throng of spectators from swarming over the course, Ralph de Palma finished first in the contest for the Chicago Automobile club trophy here.

His time for the distance of 301 miles was 4 hours 31 minutes 56 seconds.

"Joe" Dawson, another favorite with lovers of motor car racing, finished 7 minutes 56 seconds behind De Palma.

When the spectators surged on the course, Referee Beecroft decided to award the remaining places according to their standing, and Chandler took third money, with Rickenbacher in fourth place.

GIRL SHOT IN MINE STRIKE

Situation in Michigan Copper District Made Serious by Clash With Deputies.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 2.—The copper strike situation in the Keweenaw peninsula of northern Michigan was given a more serious aspect as the result of the shooting and wounding of the daughter of one of the strikers at the North Kearsarge mine, two miles north of Calumet, when a picket of strikers fired on them. The leaders of the Federation of Miners deny this, contending the deputies fired without provocation into the crowd of strikers and women, injuring several and fatally wounding Margaret Fazakas, Hungarian, aged fifteen years.

Because of this shooting the military forces again have taken charge of the patrol work about the mines at Wolverine and the Kearsarge. General Abbey has ordered an investigation.

CALL 200 IN GAMING SUIT

Ed Spears on Second Trial in \$20,000 Roulette Plot Against Rich Man.

Mount Ida, Ark., Sept. 2.—Ed Spears was placed on trial here charged with engineering a deal whereby Frank P. Fox, a reputed millionaire of Terre Haute, Ind., was fleeced out of \$20,000 through an alleged crooked roulette game in Hot Springs, Ark., last January.

With more than 200 witnesses to be examined, many living out of the state, it is said the case will occupy more than two weeks. At Spears' first trial in Hot Springs the jury disagreed. The defendant took a change of venue.

MANY PERISH IN TYPHOON

Loss of Life Believed to Be Tremendous as Result of Disaster in Japan.

Tokio, Aug. 30.—The greatest disaster that Japan has suffered for more than a decade has been caused by a typhoon which has been sweeping the coast. The loss of life is believed to have been enormous, but the officials are unable to make any estimate at the present time. In the district around Tokio scores have perished, but the main sweep of the storm has been north of here.

MANY HURT IN RIOT

POLICE CHARGE STRIKERS DURING LABOR PARADE AT DUBLIN AND FIGHTS FOLLOW

TROOPS DISPERSE BIG MOB

Soldiers Restore Order Shortly Before Midnight in Part of the City—One Death Reported as Result of Battle.

Dublin, Sept. 2.—Pierce rioting in connection with the tramway strike was renewed here. Three hundred and twenty persons, including 45 constables, were injured. On Saturday sixty or more persons were hurt. All the hospitals are so crowded that many serious cases had to be sent to their homes for treatment.

Soldiers were sent into the Inchicor district of the city near midnight and dispersed the rioters.

One death has resulted from the trouble, a man dying of injuries received in Saturday's riots. The union will give him a public funeral and further trouble is feared then.

The strike committee, in the interest of peace, had rescinded early in the morning the proposed mass meeting in O'Connell street, and had substituted a parade from Beresford place to Croydon park, at Fairview. The authorities meanwhile had prohibited the mass meeting.

Meeting Without Disorder.

Croydon park belongs to the Transport Workers' union, and a meeting was held there without disorder. But on the return march attempts of the police to disperse the constantly growing crowds by baton charges led at once to rioting.

The mob was further incensed by the arrest of one of the strike leaders, James Larkin, against whom a warrant had been out for twenty-four hours. Larkin was on the balcony of a hotel in Sackville street. He was wearing a disguise for the purpose of eluding arrest, but an enthusiastic admirer raised the cry, "Three cheers for Larkin." The police immediately pounced upon him and violent scenes ensued.

Police Under Probe.

The rioting became general in various parts of the city. The police charged repeatedly with their sticks, and this led to pitched battles. Stones, brickbats and bottles were hurled by the infuriated rioters, and the streets were soon covered with prostrate forms. More than fifty arrests were made.

The train service is completely suspended. The exact number of injured is not known, but including the Saturday victims, it is believed it will reach 400.

The lord mayor announces his intention of demanding a public inquiry into the conduct of the police during the strike riots, and will send law officers of the corporation to attend the inquests over the two men who have died from their injuries.

HARRY THAW IS OUTWITTED

New York's Attorneys Get Writ of Habeas Corpus—Immigration Officers Ready to Arrest Him.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 2.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White and fugitive from Matteawan insane asylum, will face court again on a writ of habeas corpus obtained in behalf of Chief of Police Boudreau of Coaticook, who arrested Thaw after his flight from New York.

Superior Judge Hutchinson granted the writ on the application of Samuel Jacobs, chief counsel for the New York state interests. It was an eleventh hour move, taken to defeat Thaw's lawyers, who have succeeded in keeping him in jail, safe from the immigration authorities.

Mr. Jerome was jubilant over the success of the move. He hopes that the writ will be sustained and that on Tuesday Thaw will be in the hands of the department of immigration for deportation to Vermont.

FOUR KILLED IN AUTO RACE

Drivers and Mechanics Meet Death When Cars Collide at Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 2.—John Sherrill and Pete Bridges, driver and mechanic of a Marquette Buick, were instantly killed when four cars collided on the fourth lap of a 25-mile free-for-all automobile race at Cumberland park, while Billy Sherrard and Goch Brown, driver and mechanic of a Stutz, died of injuries received. Swerving from his course to avoid striking a small negro boy crossing the track, while traveling at a 50-mile clip, Clyde Donivan, driving a Studebaker, wrenched a wheel from his car and crashed into the fence. The other cars were down upon him in an instant, a mass of twisted steel and splintered wood. Donivan escaped with only minor bruises.

Is Accidentally Killed.

Camp Perry, O., Aug. 29.—Francison Zagara Ballon, a Peruvian, was killed when a rifle in the hands of Juan E. Zagara was accidentally discharged. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred at the shooting matches on the Camp Perry ranges.

Temperature 104 in Illinois.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 2.—The excessive summer heat reached a high mark here, with the thermometer at 104.

WILLIAM JENNINGS PRICE



William Jennings Price, who succeeded Percival Dodge as United States minister to Panama, is a Kentuckian and lives in Danville. He has never married and is one of the eligible bachelors of the new diplomatic corps.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 2.—Joe Azavedo, the Mexican fighter, created a genuine surprise among the California fans on Labor day when he won a decision over Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, at the end of their ten-round battle here.

Although Azavedo was known to be a plucky fighter, the possibility of him defeating Wolgast was regarded as so remote that the pair went into the ring with Ad a heavy favorite, and even at attractive odds the Wolgast money found few takers. Some wagers were made at 2 to 1.

Wolgast, who recently declared that he was now in the best condition of his entire career, and who planned on a victory over Azavedo to furnish the first stepping stone toward regaining his lost championship, had all along been entirely confident. He recently declared that after his victory over Azavedo he would go after Ritchie for a return battle and that he felt sure he could defeat the champion.

The defeat by the Mexican was an awful blow to the fading ex-champion. Streator, Ill., Sept. 2.—As an outdoor feature of the monster Labor day celebration here Sallor Rinert of Streator and Jack McGinley of Peoria battled stubbornly for eight rounds to a draw at 115 pounds. It was a hard slugging contest throughout and both men were practically all in when the bout ended.

Canton, O., Sept. 2.—Before 5,000 wildly enthusiastic boxing fans Charley White, Chicago's sensational young lightweight, mastered Johnny Griffith of Akron in 12 rounds of sensational boxing.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 2.—Frankie Conley of Kenosha, Wis., took another stride toward the bantamweight championship in his "comeback" trial, when he defeated Ollie Kirk of St. Louis, the former amateur bantamweight champion, in a ten-round bout before 5,000 people here.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 2.—"Knock-out" Brown fought a great fight at Terre Haute on Labor day when he beat Gus Christie in a ten-round fight, and at the finish had Christie very weak, but was unable to finish him.

Hammond, Ind., Sept. 2.—Sallor Walters of Chicago received a clear-cut decision over Eddie Clabby on Labor day before a crowd of 1,500 fans at the Hammond theater in ten rounds.

PACIFIC LET INTO CANAL

Twenty Tons of Dynamite Break Down Panama's West Barrier and Water Rushes In.

Panama, Sept. 1.—Water flowed from the Pacific to the Miraflores locks for the first time after the last remaining barrier at the Pacific end of the canal was blown up with 20 tons of dynamite in the presence of 1,500 spectators.

As the thunderous detonation boomed forth a monstrous cloud of dust, rock and earth rose hundreds of feet in the air. Dredges will begin the removal of the last barrier on the Atlantic side on Tuesday.

Strike Off; Rush to Wed.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 30.—Romance in the long-ide silk mills of Paterson has revived with the death of the strike. So many workers stormed the marriage license bureau here that the registrar decided to keep his office open at night to accommodate all comers. During the strike the number of licenses issued dwindled almost to none.

Weather Man Reduced in Pay.

Washington, Aug. 29.—As punishment for alleged political activity Norman B. Conger, weather bureau inspector at Washington, was reduced in grade and pay and made local forecaster at Detroit, Mich.

TO HEAR BANKERS

WILL BE GIVEN CHANCE TO EXPLAIN CURRENCY BILL CHANGES THEY URGE.

PLAN TO PACIFY INSURGENTS

Democratic Caucus at Washington Will Yield to Demand Made on Them for Heavier Tax on Large Incomes.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Plans are under way for the opening of the currency reform battle in the senate at an early date.

While consideration of the new bill has not yet started in the house, the senate committee on banking and currency will begin hearings this week, with representatives of the American Bankers' association as witnesses. Bankers who joined in the recent conference in Chicago and who adopted resolutions demanding many changes in the currency bill are to be heard at length.

Changes Are Planned.

The senate leaders expect to support the bill now before the house, in its essential details, but some changes are likely to be made in certain features of the measure. None of these changes, it is claimed, will affect the vital principles of the bill.

House leaders expect consideration of the currency reform measure to begin late in the week. The bill as recently approved by the Democratic house caucus will be laid before the house as the administration measure and with the indorsement of the Democratic house membership. While ample time will be given for debate house leaders hope its passage will be accomplished within a short time.

Final Hearing Scheduled.

The burst of Democratic insurgency which lifted the tariff revision struggle out of the routine channels in the senate last week is to have its final hearing in a caucus of senate Democrats to be held late today or Tuesday. The Democratic members of the finance committee, who have undertaken to reconcile the difference in the party ranks and devise compromise income tax provisions to meet the demands of the "insurgents," worked throughout the day over those and other features of the tariff bill, and will be ready to report to the caucus by tonight.

As a result of the fight led by Senators Reed, Vandaman, Thompson, Ashurst and others of the so-called "insurgent" forces, the bill will be revised as to its income tax provisions.

Tax Increase Expected.

It is expected that the caucus will adopt a rate graduated up to five per cent. "additional tax" on incomes above \$100,000, with graduation from that figure up to seven per cent. on those above \$500,000. As this latter tax would touch only a few incomes in this country, many of the insurgents insist upon a greater increase after the \$100,000 figure is reached, so that the tax would be ten per cent. or even more, above \$500,000. To this "additional tax" would be added the regular "normal tax" of one per cent. The income tax fight is the last big contest before the final passage of the tariff bill.

FIGHT MOB TO SAVE GIANTS

Umpires Give New York 9-to-0 Win Over Phils and Fans Start Riot—Escort Players to Car.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—New York was awarded the game with Philadelphia on a forfeit, 9 to 0, after the home team had a lead by the score of 8 to 6, and only good police protection saved some of the visiting players and Umpire Brennan from injury at the hands of men and boys. Umpire Brennan forfeited the game to New York after the Philadelphia club had failed to move from a section in the center field bleachers spectators, who the New York players claimed, interfered with the vision of batsmen.

Policemen prevented serious trouble in the grounds, but they had some difficulty in getting the New York players and Umpires Brennan and Eason safely to the North Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania railroad, four blocks from the ball park. On the way several persons attempted to attack Manager McGraw, but a policeman drew a revolver and kept the crowd back. One man was arrested for interfering with the officer.

JAIL MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS

Two Women Who Attacked Premier Asquith Are Sentenced in London Court.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 30.—Two militant suffragettes, Winnie Wallace and Flora Smith, who attacked Premier Asquith while he was playing golf at Elgin, were committed to jail in default of \$50 each and held for trial. The premier is suffering from a black eye and numerous cuts and bruises inflicted by the two women. If it had not been for the premier's daughter, Miss Violet Asquith, the statesman would probably have been seriously injured, as he was taken unawares and could not defend himself.

Drew Sets New Record.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2.—Howard P. Drew, the Springfield (Mass.) high school sprinter, equaled the world's record in the 100-yard dash on Charter Oak track at the Connecticut fair, going the distance in nine and three-fifths seconds.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

Owosso.—Charles Jenkins, forty years old, is in a crippled condition with his arms so badly burned that he may lose both. While he was working in the plant of the Consumers' Power company lightning struck a wire, which he was holding.

Mt. Clemens.—Benjamin Friday, twenty-six years old, of Richmond, was fatally hurt, and George Bosworth, twenty-seven years old, and wife, of New Haven, were seriously injured a half mile west of New Haven when two motorcycles they were riding collided.

Pottsville.—Russell, the eleven-year-old son of Charles Root, is dead from the effects of being injured by a Grand Trunk train here when the hired man, Ed Rowley, and the horse were killed instantly. Russell lost both feet and was otherwise mangled. His three sisters escaped with slight injuries.

Saginaw.—Ernest Clark, a constable of Carrollton, was arrested by Sheriff Rimmel on a writ of capias asking \$5,000 damages for false imprisonment in connection with the arrest of Stanley Novack, employed at one of the local machine shops. Novack asserts he was arrested for making threats against a non-union man July 19, and was detained in the county jail for two days.

Lansing.—Two jokers have been discovered in the laws of 1913. One pertains to a spark arrester for threshing engines in which wood is used for fuel, but says nothing about those in which coal is used. The other refers to "proper" fire extinguishers, but makes no mention of who shall be the judge of the fitness of the extinguisher.

Pontiac.—Veterans of the Twenty-second Michigan infantry, which concluded its annual reunion in Rochester, decided to hold the forty-eighth reunion in Pontiac in 1914. The officers elected are: President, D. J. Hammond, Pontiac; vice-president, Newton Babcock, Pontiac; secretary and treasurer, Capt. J. H. Woodman, Detroit. Ninety-three out of one hundred registered members attended the reunion.

Frankfort.—During the season just closed Frankfort fruit men sold 50,000 crates of red raspberries, at an average price of \$1.50 per crate, or a total of \$75,000. Besides these marketed berries, it is estimated that fully 10,000 crates rotted on the bushes because of lack of help to pick them, causing a loss of \$15,000. Fruit men are now busily engaged in harvesting the early peach and apple crop. Hundreds of barrels of apples are being shipped to Chicago every day. Peaches, pears and plums will follow.

Detroit.—At Conner's Creek, near Detroit, an interurban car, crowded with passengers, crashed into an automobile, jumped the track, snapped a telephone pole and plowed its way into the bank at the side of the road 150 feet from the crossing. Seventeen persons were injured, two probably fatally. Charles Littlewood, who was alone in the automobile, was badly crushed. Mrs. Rachel Silverman, Mount Clemens, is the other gravely injured person.

Grand Rapids.—A frayed rope supporting a scaffold on which Alvin and Robert Berg, painters, were working on the Ann street bridge, broke and precipitated the brothers into the Grand river. Alvin was drowned. The men had been warned by city employees that the rope was weak. They promised to replace it, but failed to do so. The death is the first for which the city is liable under the employers' liability law. One-half the sum of Berg's weekly wage for a period of 300 weeks, or \$2,025, is due the dead man's family.

Adrian.—Clasping in her arms the dead body of her nine-months-old child, Mrs. Mark Maltman was found dead in a stock tank on the Maltman farm in Adrian township. Mrs. Maltman had been in poor health recently, and it is believed that she committed suicide. The bodies were found by Mrs. Maltman's son, Lawrence. Mr. Maltman, a well known Adrian farmer, was away at the time, but returned before the bodies were found. Both were lying face downward in the water. No inquest was deemed necessary. Mrs. Maltman leaves four small children. She was thirty-five years of age.

River Rapids.—A well from which two very different kinds of water can be drawn is the novelty which Peter Fuhrmann, a farmer, living three miles north of Rapid River, has on his place. When drilling his well at the depth of 85 feet Fuhrmann struck a vein of mineral water with a salty taste. He piped the vein and a continual flow of water resulted. Wanting a clear drinking water Fuhrmann continued to drill and at a depth of 260 feet he struck a fine flow of water as clear as crystal. This was also piped and by the use of valves the same pipe which give forth either a laxative sulphur water or the clear, cold water of the deeper vein.

Ionia.—Charles Marine, who lives near Matherton, and his wife, daughter of Elijah McBride of Matherton, are under arrest on a charge of larceny of \$55 from Sam Cooper, who lives in Clinton county. Cooper invited the McBrides and Marines to his house. Drinks were served, it is said, and in the evening when Cooper drove his guests home, he says they robbed him.

Hillsdale.—Simon Bliss and Elizabeth Hart were married by Justice C. M. Weaver. The former is eighty-three years old, and the bride is seventy-three.

URGES AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO

President Recommends Isolation of Republic and a Patient Policy.

SELF-RESTRAINT IS ADVISED

Huerta "Singularly Isolated" as Result of "Unfortunate Misunderstanding" Which Led Him to Reject Friendly Overtures Brought by Lind—Cannot Constitute Ourselves Empire in Disturbance—Americans Must Be Protected.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Emphasizing the fact that the United States must remain the firm friend of the people of Mexico in their present stress and trouble, President Wilson today read his long-awaited message on Mexican affairs to congress.

The message was distinctly specific in tone and contains little in the way of recommendation for future policy except the single one that this government must urge earnestly that all Americans should leave Mexico at once and that the United States should assist them to get out of Mexico in every way possible.

The president counsels delay before further action is taken, and says:

Impatience Would Be Childish.

"Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

"So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. The circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

Text of President's Message.

The message follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you very fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing condition which now obtain beyond our southern border.

U. S. a Friend of Mexico.

"Those conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times, as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and very generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity, and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, too long suppressed, and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

World Wants Mexican Peace.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the states of Central America, but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, North and South, and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine

freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. And so can it be peaceful and fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

No Peace Is in Sight.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote, and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seems further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—the offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a uniformly acknowledged political authority there.

Tells of Instructions to Lind.

"Accordingly I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the City of Mexico with the following instructions:

"Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following consideration and advice:

"The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand idly by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect.

"The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect to what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

Acts in Interest of Mexico.

"We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course, to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever.

"The government of the United States would be itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates.

All America Cries for Settlement.

"The political situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on: (a) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice, solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b)—Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

"(c)—The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

"(d)—The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operation in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which is honorable and consistent with international right. It pledges

itself to recognize and in any way proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

Taking all the existing conditions into consideration the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercising the authority of Mexico in delecting the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices?"

Lind Showed Great Tact.

Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness, and made clear to the authorities of the city of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a note, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the American people.

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish, and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

Urges Americans to Leave.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible. Not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should not take any unnecessary risks if it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning.

Will Remain Neutral.

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico.

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the city of Mexico the acceptances of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made."

Mexico's Side of It.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The following is a synopsis of the reply of Senor Gamboa to the proposals of the American government conveyed through Hon. John Lind, as transmitted to congress by the president:

In his reply to the American proposals Senor Gamboa, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, urges the following points:

That President Wilson's imputation that no progress is being made toward the restoration of peace in Mexico is not true.

That the fact the Mexican government enjoys the recognition of nearly all the great nations of the world is proof that it is a true and honorable administration.

That the proposal of an armistice is impossible, because nations do not propose armistices with bandits. To grant an armistice would be to recognize the belligerency of the rebels.

That the request that General Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency is "strange and unwarranted."

That the election of General Huerta was legal.

That the American proposals are "humiliating and unsound."

That Mexico's ambassador should be received in Mexico and that the United States should send a new ambassador to Mexico.

METHODISTS OF STATE WILL MEET

ANNUAL GATHERING TO BE HELD IN CITY OF YPSILANTI, SEPTEMBER 10 TO 15.

LONG PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

This Meeting Will Be the First Held in Forty Years—Several Good Addresses Are Scheduled for Session.

Lansing.—The official program for the annual meeting of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be held in Ypsilanti from September 10 to 15, was mailed by Secretary H. A. Leason to all officers of the organization.

The meeting will be the first held here in 40 years. The program gives the full list of ministers and the churches here to which each is assigned.

The program follows: Tuesday—9 a. m., conference examinations; 7:30 a. m., anniversary of the Epworth league, Dr. Clarence W. Greene of Albion college, chairman; Dr. Dan B. Brunmitt, Chicago, editor of the Epworth Herald, will give the address.

Wednesday, 9 a. m., devotional half hour, Bishop Burt; 9:30, sacrament; roll call of deceased members; memorial services in charge of Rev. E. D. Dimond, Port Huron; memorial address, Rev. Dr. William Dawe, Detroit; 10:30, business session; 4 p. m., anniversary address, "The Story of My Life," Rev. Seth Reed of Flint, who is nearly ninety years old; 7:30 p. m., anniversaries of the American Bible society and the Freedman's Aid society, Dr. George E. Ackerman, Algonac, chairman; addresses by Dr. H. H. Kirkbride of Chicago and Dr. I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati, a negro layman physician.

Thursday—8:30 a. m., devotional half hour, Bishop Burt; 9, business session; 2:30 p. m., anniversary of the Women's Home Missionary society, chairman; Mrs. Elmer Houser, Detroit, president; address by Rev. Albert E. Cook of Raichur, India; 4 p. m., address and conference on "How to Vitalize the Country Church," Rev. K. D. Beach, Escanaba, chairman; address by Dr. N. W. Stroup, Cleveland, O.; 7:30 p. m., anniversaries of the board of conference claimants and the board of education, Rev. Dr. A. W. Stalker, Ann Arbor, chairman; address by Dr. E. C. Clemans, Chicago, and Dr. Thomas Nicholson, New York.

Friday—8:30 a. m., devotional half hour, Bishop Burt; 9, business session; 2:30 p. m., anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary society, Mrs. J. W. Price, president and chairman; address by Dr. Benjamin S. Haywood, secretary of Sibley hospital, Washington, D. C.; 4 p. m., address and conference on "How to Save the Downtown Church," chairman, Dr. H. Lester Smith, Detroit; address by Rev. Anton Burt of Copenhagen, Denmark; 8 p. m., annual conference lecture, "The Outlook for the Common People," by Rev. George B. Grose, president of De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind.

Saturday—8:30 a. m., devotional half hour, Bishop Burt; 9, business session; 1 p. m., reunion banquet of former pastors of Stony Creek at the Stony Creek church; 4 p. m., informal reception for visiting ministers' wives at the Methodist parsonage, Mrs. D. H. Glass of Pontiac, president; 7:30 p. m., anniversary of the Temperance society, chairman, Rev. A. R. Johns of Flint; address by E. Deets Pickett, research secretary.

Sunday—8:45 a. m., love feast, led by Rev. E. W. Frazee, East Tawas; 10, public worship, sermon by Bishop William Burt; 2:30 p. m., ordination of deacons and elders; 7:30 p. m., anniversaries of Home and Foreign Mission societies, chairman, Rev. George Elliott, Bay City; addresses by Dr. Ward Platt of Philadelphia and Dr. William N. Brewster, Hingham, China.

Monday—8:30 a. m., devotional half hour, Bishop Burt; business session.

Ypsilanti churches will be supplied Sunday by the following members of the conference: Presbyterian morning, Rev. H. Lester Smith, Detroit; evening, Rev. A. Raymond Johns, Flint. Congregational morning, Rev. Frank S. Rowland, Detroit; evening, Rev. Frederick S. Spence, Saginaw; Baptist morning, Rev. C. L. Adams, Calumet; evening, Rev. Norman La Marche, Bay City. Protestant Episcopal morning, Rev. E. M. Moore, Detroit; evening, Rev. C. M. Wakefield, Birmingham. Free Methodist, evening, Rev. J. S. Steininger, Owosso.

Music for the conference will be furnished chiefly by a double quartet of ministers, led by Rev. A. R. Johns.

Beans Damaged by Disease.

Prof. A. R. Potts of the farm crops department of Michigan Agricultural college, has gone to western Michigan in search of bean seed that is free from anthracnose, which is a vegetable disease that is ruining the bean crop of southern Michigan.

This disease has existed in the state for many years, and each year it has become more severe. In fact, the damage to the growing crop is so great that many fields of beans will not be harvested.

Grand Rapids Man President.

Representing 28,000 members of the Christian Endeavor society of Michigan, the delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention in Grand Rapids unanimously passed resolutions expressing the greatest confidence in Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver as follows:

"In view of the recent unwarranted attack being made on Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver by his political enemies who are trying to discredit his magnificent work,

"We, the representatives of 700 Christian Endeavor societies with 28,000 members in Michigan, in convention assembled, hereby express our appreciation of the splendid consistent life and great work of Judge Lindsey.

"We express our utmost confidence in him and assure him of our sympathy and support in all his great work for humanity.

"Christian Endeavorers love Judge Lindsey and his work."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Rev. H. C. Roehner, Grand Rapids; vice-president, Upper Peninsula, Rev. R. A. Bartlett, Sault Ste. Marie; Lower Peninsula, Walter D. Howell, Detroit; superintendent junior department, Miss Helen L. Henshaw, Grandville; superintendent missionary department, Mrs. F. B. Kitch, Detroit; superintendent good citizenship department, Mrs. H. J. Waldo, Detroit; superintendent rural work, Miss Kate Rutterfield, Bay City; executive members state board, E. T. Lindsay, Saginaw, and Dr. J. Percival Huget, Detroit.

Saginaw will likely get the next convention.

Militia Draws \$170,000 in Strike Zone.

Already it has cost the state of Michigan \$170,000 to maintain the state troops in the copper country, and it is expected that the expense will exceed \$200,000 before all the militiamen are withdrawn.

Auditor General Fuller says that it is impossible to tell the exact amount that has been expended as the detailed statements from the military board have not been received as yet. However, Fuller has sent \$170,000 from the general fund of the state treasury to the military authorities in the copper country.

Had it not been for the fact that the last legislature gave immediate effect to an act which provided that the cost of calling out state troops should be charged against the general fund of the state, Houghton county would have had to stand the expense.

State officials are predicting that the treasury will be empty before the first of the year and that it will be necessary to borrow money in order to pay remaining expenses. Just a few days ago another dent was made in the general fund when it was necessary to withdraw \$100,000 and credit it to the newly created insurance fund.

The big state tax and the approaching shortage in the general fund is charged to former Governor Osborn, who sliced appropriations to such an extent two years ago that it was necessary to give the various state institutions twice as much this year.

Millions of Bees for Fair.

Including the bees in the observatory hives and those whose work will show in the shape of honey, it is estimated that no less than 10,000,000 of the genus Apis will labor to make this year's Michigan state fair a success.

This interesting exhibit will take place in the Apiary department of the dairy building, and is bound to prove one of the most instructive on the grounds. The fair officials have made a slight departure from the usual manner of awarding premiums in this department, taking into consideration the eating qualities of the honey as well as its evenness of appearance and completeness of filling in the comb. This making of the flavor an important factor has long been advocated by those in the honey industry.

General Manager Dickinson feels that in inducing more men who are in the bee industry to supply table wares, the fair is elevating the standard of the table delicacy. The fair officials also propose to show by this great exhibition that a great waste is going on; that an industry which only needs slight development to make big returns is going begging in Michigan.

Fire Forest Fires During Year.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' association, said that the association members had been bothered very little with forest fires during the summer.

A complete system of patrolling the holdings of the association by a warden and a dozen deputies had made it almost impossible for large fires to get started. The patrols have the power of deputy sheriffs, a power given them by the state, and they are in a position to enforce their requests to farmers and hunters who are unkind of how they throw matches about or leave fires.

Pontiac Picked for Reunion.

Veterans of the Twenty-second Michigan infantry, which concluded its annual reunion in Rochester, decided to hold the forty-eighth reunion in Pontiac in 1914.

The officers elected are: President, D. J. Hammond, Pontiac; vice-president, Newton Babcock, Pontiac; secretary and treasurer, Capt. J. H. Woodman, Detroit.

Ninety-three out of one hundred registered members attended the reunion.

ACCOUNTING FOR "HOT AIR"

Statesmen on Electioneering Tour Each Thought He Had a Good Joke on His Opponent.

"You can't always tell who's it," mused Representative Taggart of Kansas City, Kan. "When I was electioneering out in the prairie section of my district during the campaign last fall I chanced to see, as I entered a railway car one day, my opponent sitting with a vacant seat beside him.

"We had never met, but I recognized him at once from photographs. Accordingly, taking my seat beside him, and not disclosing my identity, I launched forth in extravagant praise of him. To this he strongly demurred and forthwith poured forth a flood of compliments to my humble self that made me tingle with pleasure all the way down my spinal column.

"After two hours of mutual flattery, we reached our destination, and, as we parted on the platform, I thought it a good joke to tell him that I had known his identity all the time.

"So, still keeping my own identity in the dark, I said to him:

"Mr. —, I knew you were as soon as I sat down by you!"

"And I," said Mr. —, without turning a hair, 'knew you were Taggart the moment you came in the door.'"

American Business Hustle.

Here is an instance of the thoroughness with which England's commercial rivals do business. A leading municipality in the far east is ordering a large quantity of electrical material, and the head of the department concerned was authorized to visit Germany, Great Britain and the United States to inspect plants.

He crossed to America first and found that the American agent from the city from which he came had notified every manufacturer of his visit and his mission, with the result that when he landed he received a sheaf of letters of invitation from manufacturers, and of offers of hospitality. As a result, he saw everything he wanted under exceptionally favorable conditions, and every courtesy was shown to him. The German representative is doing precisely the same, but nothing whatever has been done by or on behalf of the British manufacturer. If the representative wants to see anything in this country he has to dig it out for himself, for nobody seems to care for the business and nobody knows of it.—London World.

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. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Some Blarney.

Woman of House (to tramp)—What do you mean by coming to the front door?

Tramp—Sure, mam, it's not the foine lady loike yourself O'd be seen in the kitchen.

The Portland cement output in this country between 1870 and 1880 was only 82,000 barrels. In 1912 the output was 80,000,000,000 barrels.

It is no compliment when a woman says, "Oh, all men are alike!"

TAKE **FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS** For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Wentwood

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" RUN DOWN, GOT THE BLUES, SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, WRITHE FOR MY FREE BOOK, THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN. IT TELLS ALL ABOUT THESE DISEASES AND THE REMEDIAL CURES EFFECTED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 102, N.S.

THERAPION—You can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up charges. DR. L. C. BERRY, MED. CO., HARTFORD, CT. HARTFORD, LONDON, ETC.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 36-1913.

Milwaukee Directory

RAT-EXIT Most Economical and Effective Remedy. In Self-sealing Boxes, convenient to handle. At all druggists, 15, 25 and 75c. Manufactured by Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Spencerian College

Fifty years favored by employers, patrons and the public for thoroughness and efficiency. Students placed. Trained help applied. Begin any time. Day and Evening. **SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE**, Wisconsin St. & Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Doll Cure" Saved Child.

The "doll cure" for a pining twin was successfully employed at Flinsbury, Middlesex, England, not long since. One of the twins died and the other wasted and got rapidly worse until the mother, on the suggestion of a neighbor, put a large doll in bed with it. From that moment the child began to improve. "Dolls often cure babies," she says, "especially when doctors have no hopes and give them up. It's a sort of 'influence' or something like that, I think.

Co-Operation Among Insects.

The wonderful intelligence of ants has often been described, but it is not generally known that the common black ant, known large colonies of green fly, known scientifically as "aphides." The ants protect the flies from beetles and other enemies which would devour them, and the flies in return furnish the ants with honey, of which they are intensely fond. The ants extract the sweet fluid from the bodies of the flies by stroking them with their antennae.

Concerning the Gentle Postage Stamp.

Most doctors will tell you that it is an unhealthy habit to lick the gummed side of a postage stamp. May we add that it is merely a waste of time and temper to lick the other side.—Books of Today and Tomorrow.

One Happy Result.

Bookkeeper (to chief)—"Mr. Grouch, I'm going to get married." Grouch—"Glad to hear it! You won't be so terribly anxious to get home early now!"

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. Published on Saturday of each week.

Escanaba has purchased a motorcycle for the use of the police department and will campaign in earnest against speeders.

The majority in the present Congress have acted on the idea that in past years it was awful for a committee on Tariff to give American manufacturers a chance to state their cases with regard to proposed changes in the Tariff, but according to Senator Smoot's statement they consider it all right to listen to the representatives of foreign manufacturers and be influenced by them to them to favor the importation of the products of their mills.—Seymour (Conn.) Record.

The Herald Leader calls Escanaba "the upper peninsula city." Presumably Menominee is in Wisconsin.

The Fuller boom for the governorship is being received with more or less enthusiasm by his friends in every portion of the state. He has not announced his desire in the matter yet, but from indications, "O. B." will be compelled to enter the race. With conditions as they are at present, he could be an easy winner. Martindale has estranged his friends, and Musselman, it is believed, will not essay another test of strength. "Pat" Kelly may or may not get into the game. Fuller is by far the most formidable factor now in the lime light.—Manistique Pioneer.

The Marquette Chronicle praises the excellent showing made in the Labor Day parade; and then remarks sadly that not a workingman would turn out to the "boost Marquette" meeting three weeks before, where plans to reduce the cost of living were to have been discussed.

Traces of the copper country strike are frequently encountered at Champlain, for scarcely a day goes by at that junction point without trains bearing families or individuals to other locations in search of work. In many instances the families have managed to scrape together enough to pay railroad fares but have nothing left with which to provide food during the journey. Consequently the stores at that point are repeatedly asked for contributions of articles of food, and though it is becoming a drain on the merchants the appeal is seldom made in vain.

Does the state need a "good fellow" for the governorship? Wouldn't it be better to have a good level headed business man on the job? The republican party ought to realize that it is going to be a difficult task defeating Governor Ferris if that gentleman seeks to run for re-election. It is going to take the very best man that the party can put up.—Houghton Gazette.

The Houghton county road commission has opened to the public the new county road between Hancock and Calumet. The road is not entirely completed yet, but is far enough advanced to allow it to be used for traffic. The road is an excellent example of the road maker's art. It is as solidly and substantially built as it was possible to build it. It is a crushed rock road, with a tar binder. It presents a smooth, hard, even surface, substantial enough to resist the wear from automobiles, and it will prove a delight to drivers of such vehicles.

The president and secretary of the Van's Harbor Lumber & Land company have been in Ironwood, conferring with officials of the Commercial club regarding the possibility of locating one of their sawmills in that city. With the timber tributary to Ironwood it is estimated that a large mill could be kept at work for at least twenty-five years.

The Mineral Range Railway company on Sept. 1 put in effect a passenger rate of two cents a mile to accord with the Michigan statutes. The Mineral Range operates entirely within the state of Michigan, in Houghton, Keweenaw and Ontonagon counties, and is not a party to suit brought by the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic company against the two-cent law, although it is part of the South Shore system.

What is being done in the present Tariff revision is to let down the bars so that foreign-made goods can come into this country with the least possible restriction, while other countries are not required to offer reciprocal advantages for our goods. It requires no expert in political economy to determine what the effect of what will be. Governor Foss, who has been three times successfully elected Governor of Massachusetts as a Democrat, clearly indicates it. He cannot stand the tariff policy of his party; who else is going to be able to?—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The city owns 20 or 25 acres of ground near South Park. Poor Com'r Powers is already planning to do a little farming next summer on this ground. He believes that this can be farmed with the prisoners in the city jail as the workers, and that the twenty acres of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc., will very materially reduce the cost of caring for city poor.—Escanaba Journal.

Best Bread And More of it

the lightest, finest, bread and more loaves to every sack. The tenderest, flakiest and most digestible pastry, cake and biscuits and everything else you bake, yours by specifying

Cloverland Flour

the flour that is milled only from the best Northern Hard Wheat by a special patented process that makes it richest in nutritive value.

Every boost for Cloverland Flour is a boost for "Cloverland."



PICNIC

or not, if you travel to the East end of Delta avenue you must pass The Harbor, which is the best stocked bar in the First or any other ward in Delta county. Come in as you pass and quench your thirst with any drink you please.

ANDREW STEVENSON
JUST ROUND THE CORNER

WHEN WOMEN TALK

about the good things to be had at this store, you may rest assured they know what they are talking about. Mrs. Jones was delighted with our "Chase & Sanborn's" coffee and told all her neighbors—result, 20 new customers for that particular brand. Mrs. Smith was eloquent in her praise of "Ferdell" can goods, declared she never had vegetables that tasted so much like fresh. The Fruits with the orchard flavor and other items of the "Ferdell" family.

Talk with us about your next order, we always please.

GLADSTONE GROCERY

"THE QUALITY STORE"
P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP. PHONE 51.

Pete's Back

And his face once more is visible to all who seek the irrigation works on Delta Avenue. His experience in Europe will add to his ability to serve all customers who know a good thing when they taste it.

P. W. PETERSON
711 DELTA

Under the new law, any child claiming exemption from school attendance on account of having passed eighth grade must secure a work permit from county commissioner of schools or from the graded school superintendent and must be regularly employed at some lawful work if physically able to do so. This law it is expected, will have a decided tendency to keep boys and girls in school for a longer period and an increase in high school enrollment is assured.

Tablets, composition books, pens, pencils erasers, ink, dictionaries and all kinds of school supplies at
ERICKSON & VON TELL.

ONE THING NEGLECTED

A really efficient health service is to be obtained only upon a business basis. Municipal governments are authorized to establish and maintain at least three protective agencies, viz: fire protection, police protection and health protection. A study of the elements of these protective agencies in our several cities is decidedly interesting. The general policy seems to be to conduct fire and police departments on sound business principles, with very little thought to expenses in order to provide real protection. As a consequence we are proud of our fire and police departments, and justly so. They render good service, and service is the measure of efficiency.

How many cities in Michigan or any other state would line up their health department along with the police and fire departments in a parade on Labor Day?

If we call up headquarters and report that there is a stranger in the neighborhood and that he even looks mischievous, it is only a matter of minutes until the patrol wagon is at hand. If we call up the fire chief and report a burning rubbish pile which furnishes a bare possibility of setting fire to a neighboring barn, the hose cart gets on the spot at once. Call up the health department and tell of a defective sewer, an insanitary outhouse or a garage pile and prompt response is seldom. This is not because the last proposition is least important, or that the man who is health officer is less interested in his duties than the police, or fire chief, but usually because the health officer is busy at something else to make a living.—Public Health, magazine of the Michigan health department.

CLOSED BECAUSE OF NEW TARIFF

A textile establishment has just closed in Chester for the very good reason that owing to the present Tariff bill the wholesale clothiers who buy from them will not give orders for new goods.

The wholesale clothiers know their business. If they are to hold their own they must buy where they can buy cheapest and why should they buy Pennsylvania-made goods when in a very few weeks they will be able to get all they want of the cheaper goods made in Europe which are all ready to come here as soon as the tariff bars are down and the era of keen foreign competition is upon us?

There have been a few manufacturing establishments closed down either in whole or in part because of the anticipated results of this flood of foreign competition that is ready to overrun the country. Most concerns, however, prefer to wait a while and perhaps make a fight against extinction, but the struggle for existence will be keen and American workmen will find that the demand for their product has disappeared because the foreign product made by cheaper labor is on sale in our markets at a lower price.

TO INCREASE WAGES

In the census year 1909 over six and a half million wage-earners were employed in manufacturing, and their average wage was five hundred and eighteen dollars a year. Take the total value of manufactured products, deduct the cost of raw materials used, the wages and salaries paid, the miscellaneous expenses, such as power, light, and so on; then deduct eight per cent of the capital invested and distribute all the surplus as increased in wages or as profit-sharing among the wage-earners. The average wage would still be a trifle over fifty dollars a month.

There is very little genuine profit-sharing with wage-earners in the United States or anywhere else. What is called by that name is often nothing more than an opportunity to invest in the stock of the company. In other cases it means only a modest distribution of profits above a certain amount, that really adds but little to the average income of the employees in the establishment.

However, no possible scheme of profit-sharing at present is sufficient to usher immediately that Golden Age for labor which some enthusiasts imagine. The manufactures themselves must yield more. Goods must be made and distributed at lower cost before even a runabout is within the reasonable expectation of the average wage-earner.—The Yeoman Shield.

RURAL JOURNALISM.

"The editor of the Plankville Palladium seems to be popular in the community."
"Yes, he'll omit an advertisement any time to print local poetry."—Kansas City Journal.

LAMB AND VEAL

HOME-RAISED, and selected by ourselves from the choicest that Delta county can offer. Try some of our select cuts.

OLSON & ANDERSON
PHONE 9
717 Delta Avenue.

MAKERS OF
GOOD SAUSAGE

HOT STUFF

is not very much in demand at this season, but it is still used for flavoring. I have it in every variety from Scotch to Norwegian and can produce plain American at a pinch.

All other potable drinks or beverages in profuse abundance and all with the Seal of North or South Carolina, or evidence of genuineness attached. Ask for

Soren Johnson
901 DELTA

Sammy had a little lamb,
In Delta's clover raised:
He took it down to Gladstone town,
And there its merits praised

'Twas M. P. Foy who bought the lamb—
And if you want the best
Just phone the Sanitary Shop,
And they will do the rest.

Try our Delta Count Spring Lamb. It is the best eating one would ask for.

M. P. FOY
The Sanitary Meat Market
Phone 158

--The-- Midway

is recognized by all as a standard variety of Buffet or drinking parlor. I furnish to all at the lowest living profit the latest Paris and Berlin fashions in hand-made thirst quenchers. Come in and get yours.

MAGNUS ANDERSON

Personals

Rev. Hognander left Wednesday morning for Gladstone where he took part in a concert in that city. He returned Thursday accompanied by his family, who had been visiting in Escanaba.—Ed. Duchaine of Gladstone and Joe Proost of Escanaba were the guests of Carl Otto this week.—Miss Mabel Larson who has been spending the summer at Gladstone with her father, returned to Stambaugh last week to attend school.—Iron River Reporter.

Miss Anna Barrett returns this Friday evening to her work at Superior.

P. R. Legg inspected the Schaffer schools Friday.

Henry Stenstrom of Gladstone who has been sailing on the Yantic during her cruise spent part of the week in this city as the guest of Harry Lundvall.—Manistique Pioneer Tribune.

Rev. I. Hoyem is in Escanaba this Friday afternoon to officiate at the funeral of Arthur Englund.

Robert Cavill and his daughter, Mrs. B. L. Haskell, left Wednesday for Detroit. Mr. Cavill sold his house here to Edward Duchesne, who has moved in.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Heldmann came down Monday in their auto and spent Labor Day in Gladstone. Gabriel Heldmann came with them and spent a few days here.

Mayor Perry returned to the city Tuesday afternoon after some strenuous weeks in the hospital. Though still weak, he is improving in health and strength.

W. J. Mottell spent the first of the week in Marquette county.

George Springer left Tuesday evening for St. Paul, after spending four days here and in Escanaba.

A son was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Renard.

Mrs. R. McDonald and Mrs. Joseph Amo return Saturday morning to Cheboygan, Mich., after visiting Mrs. J. D. McDonald for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Ashley Jackson is expected in a day or so from Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Williams returned Thursday from the Soo, where they were called some weeks ago by the accidental shooting of her brother.

Miss Esther Clark arrived Wednesday to resume her duties in the high school. Miss Clark enjoyed a tour of Europe this summer.

M. P. Foy, J. D. McDonald, N. K. Neilson, Chester Lynch, Alphonse Tebeau, Thomas McGee, Harry Micks, Will McDonald, Thos. Majeske, and E. J. Whalen attended a meeting of the K. C. in Escanaba Thursday evening.

W. A. Miller has been plying his old profession of engineer at the pumping station this week, relieving Wesley Rice, who is in Milwaukee on business.

The meeting of the Luther League this Friday evening will be addressed by Student Varner Swenson, who has been in charge of the Whitefish church this summer.

Miss Alfreda M. Beckerleg of Ishpeming has been engaged as first grade teacher for this year.

Achie Harris spent Thursday evening in Escanaba.

Roy Heldmann came down Thursday to spend a couple of days in town on business.

Sam Shepard returned Tuesday from Minneapolis, much improved in health. T. L. Doran and G. F. McEwen drove to Rapid River and returned Wednesday evening.

E. S. Eaton has this week been able to venture out in the sunshine on warm days. Mr. Eaton, though much reduced, is free of his illness and hopes to see the docks again soon.

J. H. McDonald was down from Rapid River to attend the Labor Day celebration here.

Miss Irene Cosgrove has taken a position as clerk to Charles Green, succeeding Miss Hannigan, recently married.

R. W. Nebel came down from Munising Saturday and spent three days here before returning.

Richard Loring, of Duluth, was the guest of George J. Slining the first of the week.

H. E. Pfeifer and party were down from Rapid River in his auto on Labor Day.

Miss Ruth Lagerquist is commercial instructor in the Hancock high school this year.

Mrs. G. Rouleau and son Frank visited at Garden this week; where Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mercier celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary among nearly ninety descendants.

Miss Catherine McGee will attend the Oshkosh normal school this fall.

A number of firemen are leaving for the west end, as usual at this time. Leon Gagner, M. H. Brown and Herman Schulke left Thursday night; and W. J. Finlan and R. H. Hubert this Friday night. Others will go later.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

It will be unnecessary for any of the creditors of David Hammel and Walter F. Hammel to attend the meeting of creditors at Houghton Tuesday, September 9. The only purpose of this meeting is to order a distribution of a 10 per cent dividend to creditors. The notice is a purely formal one, and their attendance is not necessary to secure their money.
I. N. BUSHONG, Trustee.

Sept. 6, 1913. Sept. 20, 1913.

Sale of Real Estate.

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 third day of September, A. D. 1913.
Present Hon. Judd Yelland, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of JOHN LEIGHTON (LECLAIRE), Deceased. Leona LeClaire, widow of said deceased, having filed in said court her petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered, that the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

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

JUDD YELLAND
Judge of Probate
ELLA FRECHETTE
Register of Probate

September 6 October 13

Order for Appearance

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in Chancery Suits pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, in chancery, at Escanaba, in said county, upon the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1913.

ALEXANDER LABOMBARD
Complainant
vs.
SELINA LABOMBARD
Defendant

In this cause, it appearing satisfactorily that the defendant, Selina LaBombard, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, therefore, on motion of John Power, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant enter her appearance in said cause on or before four (4) months from the date of this order. That within twenty (20) days, the complainant cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper published and circulated in said county; said publication to be continued once in each week for six (6) weeks in succession.

JOHN L. LOELL
Circuit Court Commissioner
JOHN POWER
Solicitor for Complainant
Business Address
Escanaba, Michigan

PRATT'S

Remedies make poultry and stock raising a profitable proposition instead of a gamble. I have a full line of them, and if you have a cow or a pig, a horse or a hen, you will find it a good idea to look over the line, and buy a package of tonic, condition powders, or regulator. I have them for all needs, together with a full line of these valuable medicines.

We now have Jersey Cornflakes in stock.

ANDREW MARSHALL
Phone 164

STANDARD GOODS

in all lines are my specialty. From May to October our summer card is in force. I offer the usual warm weather beverages, you to name them. I draw them from glass, from wood, or from the vasty deep as Shakespeare has it. But I assure you that, whatever you wish to drink, will be right.

FRANK LOUIS
903 DELTA AVE.

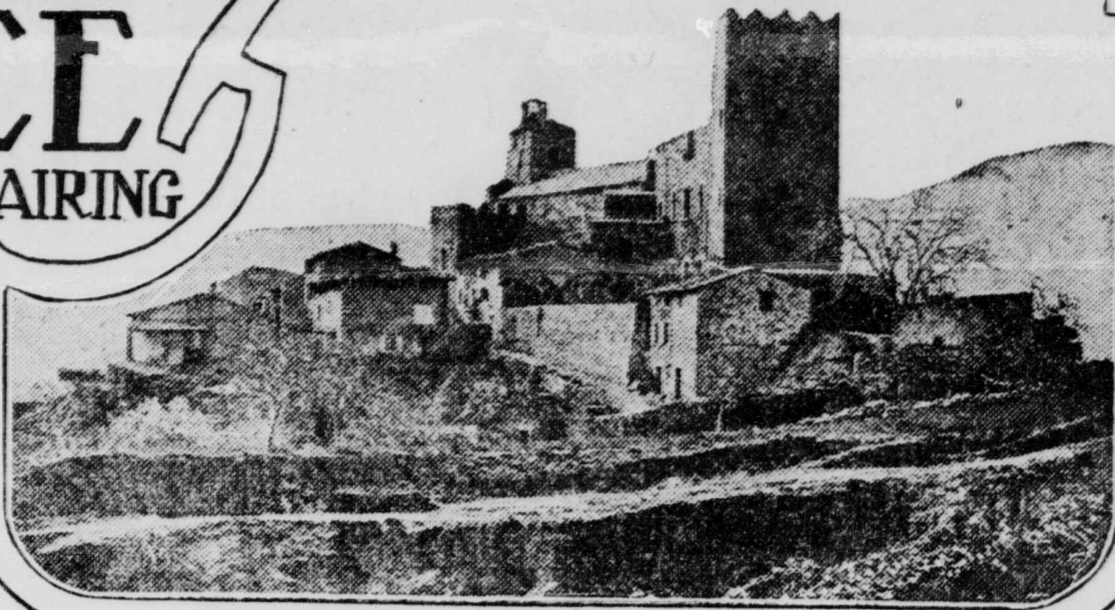
A PYRENEAN PROVINCE

By FREDERICK PICKAIRING

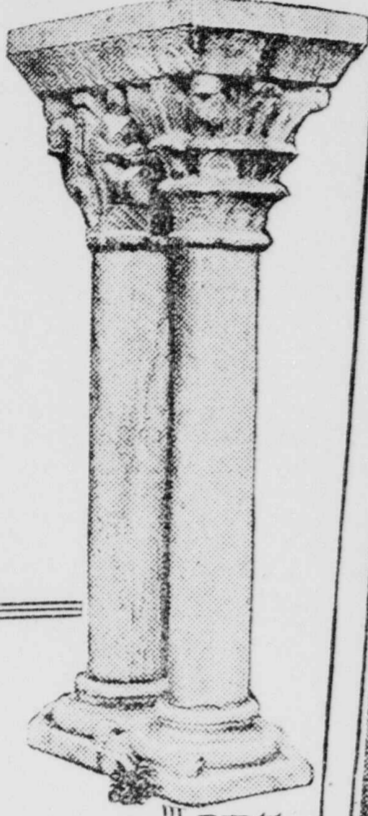
TWO sentiments, says the "little history of the province, which a wise educational committee has provided for the children's use in old French Catalonia, two sentiments are native to the heart of every good Catalan—love of his country and the love of liberty. An ardent independence, as the same authority explains, and a distinguishing capacity for pursuing serenely their self-appointed way have always marked this hardy people. Hence it is that to this day the Catalan retains his racial characteristics, cherishes his old traditions and—Catalan to Catalan—speaks in the ancient tongue.

Again and again his country has changed hands. The seaboard plains and the lofty highlands upon the eastern Spanish frontier known to the mediaeval world as Catalonia, have shared the usual fate of border territories. Peoples from the north and peoples from the south—Romans, Visigoths, Moors, Franks, counts of Roussillon, kings of Arragon and of Majorca, rulers of France, rulers of Spain—in turn have conquered or possessed the land. But the Catalan has never ceased to feel himself a Catalan or lost his mastering sense of race.

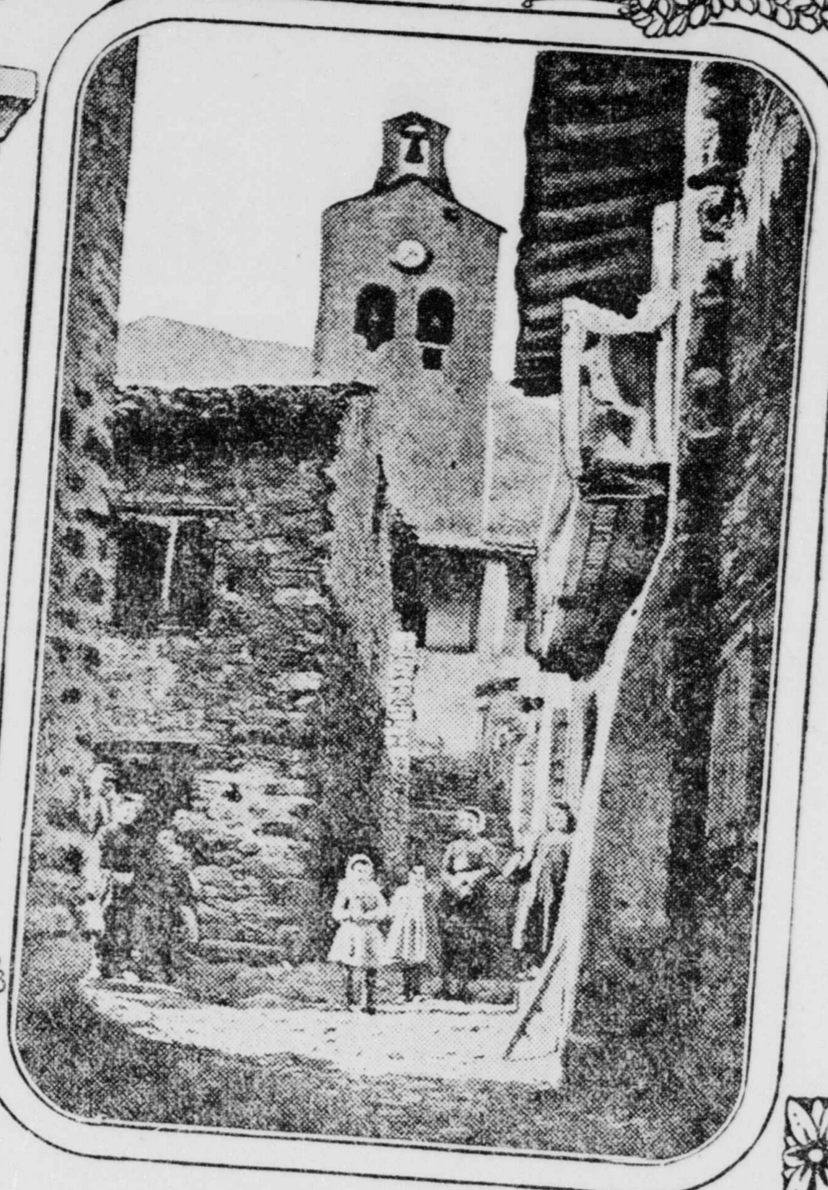
The name Catalonia is usually taken to imply merely the Spanish province, and to mention the Catalans is to call up disturbing visions of industrial strikes, evoking memories of anarchist activity and desperate Barcelona riots. The picture, it may, par parenthese, be said, is perhaps hardly fair to the men whose energy has created the largest, most flourishing seaport of Spain, who, all said and done are certainly the most progressive, most intelligent, most resourceful of King Alfonso's subjects. In any case, the Catalans on the French side of the border are un-



CHURCH AND CHATEAU OF OLD VERNET VILLAGE



PART OF THE ARCADE



CATALANS AT HOME

of most Catalan churches—shows marked trace of Spanish influence.

A little below Perpignan is the small town of Elne with the ruins of an abbey and some beautiful, richly-ornamented cloisters. The Visigoths made Elne the seat of an important bishopric. In Roman times the little town, which then stood actually upon the coast, was known as Helena, so called in compliment to the mother of the "good" Emperor Constantine. Collioure, tiny but extremely picturesque, also owes its name to the Romans. Port Vendres, another fishing port, still nearer the frontier, was built upon the site of a temple dedicated to the goddess Venus, and was originally "Portus Veneris."

The Romans were 500 years in Catalonia, and besides the building of numerous roads, they naturally found time to exploit some of the many mineral springs. The insignificant townlet, Prades, still possesses the remains of baths which were constructed by the Romans; local chroniclers assert that they also discovered the healing waters at Vernet-les-Bains. Vernet, which stands among the foothills of Mont Canigou, is a veritable "beauty spot" of the Pyrenees. For centuries it has been frequented by Frenchmen and Spaniards; latterly it has leaped into

favor with the English as a winter spa. The old village of Vernet, which faces the luxurious grounds of the modern establishment, is a typical Catalan village, and, owing to its situation, is strangely picturesque. The red roofs of the crumbling houses cover both man and beast, and the narrow, twisting streets follow the outline of the hillock in the manner usual with southern mountain hamlets, but they are crowned by a mediaeval church and chateau, and framed by distant blue and purple heights. Near at hand Mont Canigou erects his snowy head. For the Catalans Mont Canigou is the "delectable mountain," an object of admiring wonder, almost a legendary god.

Another spa, made fashionable by the Romans, is Amel-les-Bains, a trim, Spanish-looking town close on the frontier, whose warm climate attracts the French consumptive. Not far from Amel is the pass across which Hannibal led his legions on the historic march to Italy. The Romans had previously sent ambassadors to beg the Catalans not to allow the Carthaginian mercenaries to traverse their territory, but to turn them back. Hannibal, however, contrived to flatter the owners of the soil; Catalans and Carthaginians made friends, and the soldiers were allowed free passage. The Col de Perthus—Hannibal's route—and another Catalonian col are the only two passes across the Pyrenees which are practicable throughout the year; they offered a convenient means of egress or retreat to Moorish and Spanish invaders. Had there been no good passage through the great chain the history of the Catalans must have been less chequered and the Catalonian seaboard might not have formed a fairway for the restless warrior peoples of mediaeval Europe.



A HOUSE IN OLD VERNET

known to newspaper fame, nor does the traveling public know very much as yet of the beautiful and varied land which they are so proud to inhabit.

It is the Frenchman's boast that samples of the world's best scenery and the range of all its desirable climates are found within the boundaries of his native country. In these respects French Catalonia—which (with a portion of old Languedoc) is defined upon the modern map as the department Pyrenees Orientales—may be described as France in miniature. Mont Canigou, admittedly one of the most majestic, most impressive of the Pyrenean peaks, is 9,500 feet high; Puig Mal, a less conspicuous neighbor, stands a trifle higher, and, clustered close, are other splendid heights. The scenery among these giants is of the kind we usually term "Alpine," but from the snow-slopes of the Canigou you may look down upon the sun-burnt shores of Spain and the blue, gleaming floor of the far-stretched Mediterranean. Or, deserting the heights, and starting, say, from Mont Louis, loftiest of the fortified towns of France, and a new center for winter sports, you descend the winding valley of the Tet, and in an hour or so you find yourself among the olive orchards. Soon magnolias, the pointed aloe, even palms, are seen among the vineyards and in the roadside gardens, while if it be springtime, mimosas flaunt their feathery plumes, and near and far under the sunny sky stretch fields of pink peach blossom.

"To this favored land," said "Dagonet," writing in the Referee, "Nature has been more than kind; she has been effusive." But a sun-filled, sparkling air and the striking contrasts of the natural scene are not the only charms of Catalonia. For the historian, the antiquarian or the archaeologist the country abounds in interest. Its successive conquerors failed appreciably to mold the temper or to change the habits of its people; inevitably they left behind them concrete vestiges of occupation. Local tradition makes much of the Arabes and the curious tall towers upon the mountain spurs, of which the Tour de Goa, near Vernet-les-Bains, is a conspicuous example, are popularly ascribed to the vigilance of the Saracen rulers. Obviously, however, these watch towers are of far later construction, and, like many other so-called Moorish remains, date from the Aragon dominion, or—more probably—from the tenancy of the Majorcan kings. It was the kings of Majorca who made Perpignan, now the chief town of the department, a royal capital. The architecture of Perpignan cathedral—sa, indeed,

SHIPS WHICH WILL NOT SINK

Once more we hear talk of an unsinkable ship, remarks the New York Commercial. An English inventor claims to have solved the problem, but his experiments have been confined to a small model only four feet in length and nine inches wide, so the problem of applying his system to a vessel 500 or 1,000 feet in length is by no means solved.

Few people outside of practical shipbuilders and navigators understand the difference between a large vessel and a small one in point of structural strength. The strongest vessel that floats in the water is a common rowboat. One can take an ordinary rowboat and carry it by the ends or it can rest on cleats under each end without breaking in the middle, but the strongest man-of-war or ocean liner that floats today would break in two if subjected to a similar strain. The larger a vessel the weaker it becomes in this respect, and for this reason many apparently good ideas which work out well in model form have failed utterly when applied to large vessels.

It is doubtful if any real progress in building ships has been made since the days of the Great Eastern, as far as the use of water-tight compartments and bulkheads is concerned. The designer of the Great Eastern divided that vessel into cellular compartments, and no improvement on this plan has as yet been made, although it is not used extensively because it requires too many hatches for the loading and unloading of cargo.

The invention to which reference has been made consists of surrounding the vessel with a water-tight belt divided into cells for the purpose

of giving the vessel greater buoyancy as it sinks in the water. There is really nothing new in this idea and it has been applied successfully in building lifeboats and other small vessels. It adds to the width of the vessel above the water line and the inventor is wrong in claiming that it would not interfere with its cargo-carrying capacity.

Modern steamships are safe enough when at sea, so far as the storms and lashing of the waves are concerned. The dangers that threaten them are collisions with other vessels, with derelicts or with icebergs, and, of course, running ashore or on a rock in a dense fog. Take two vessels of equal size crossing each other's paths, let one strike the other amidships and the vessel struck would be cut in two if the other were going at full speed. The tremendous force of the blow is almost beyond calculation. In the case of a vessel the size of the new Imperator, it would probably be equal to a striking force of 8,000,000 foot tons. No cellular belt or any other conceivable construction would save a ship under such conditions. The thing to do is to avoid all such risks as far as possible. The Titanic was lost because its captain had too much confidence in its unsinkable construction.

THEN TROUBLE BEGAN.

"Those who are unlucky in love are said to be lucky at cards," remarked Mrs. Gnagg. "If that's the case," responded Mr. Gnagg, "TU bet I could break the bank at Monte Carlo."

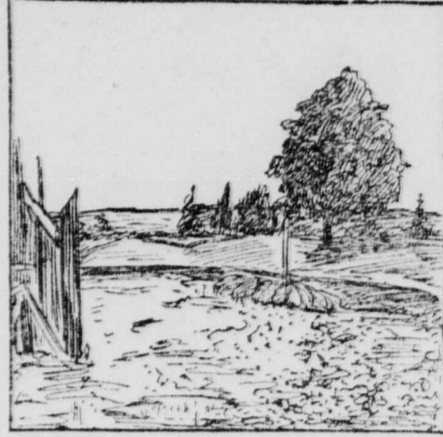
PREVENT HOG CHOLERA

Dead Animals Should Be Carefully Examined for Disease.

If Conditions Indicating Infection Are Recognized Early and Proper Methods of Isolation Adopted Spread May Be Averted.

(By F. M. HAYES.)

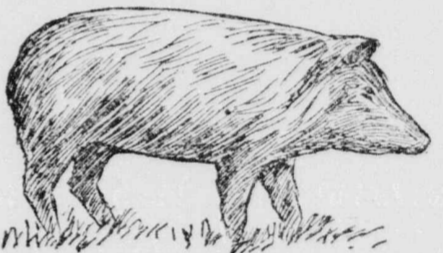
All farmers should either post-mortem every hog that dies under circumstances at all suspicious, or have the work done by a competent



Insanitary Hog Pen and Wallow.

veterinarian who should be able to recognize any lesions indicating the presence of an infectious disease in the herd. These conditions, if recognized early and proper methods of isolation instituted, might prevent the general dissemination of the disease throughout the herd.

In case of hog cholera the lesions will vary according to the course of the disease, but the following are usually present. Slight inflammation of the bladder is shown by redness of the lining; hemorrhagic spots on the kidneys varying in size from the point to the head of a pin. The kidneys are often pale and light colored, showing these black spots, but may be dark and congested. The kidneys may be thickly covered with these spots, or possibly only a few of them may be seen by stripping off the envelope of the kidney. The kidneys sometimes resemble a turkey egg in appearance. The spleen is usually enlarged, congested, black and friable. Inflammation of the intestines, more especially the mucous membrane of the caecum, the beginning of the large intestine, often occurs. This inflammation may be diffuse or in the form of ulcers, depending upon whether the acute or the chronic type of the disease exists. The presence of button-shaped ulcers



Hog Sick With Cholera.

in the large intestines is the best indication of chronic cholera.

The following gives the organs which should be examined when hog cholera is suspected. A description of the appearance of the organs in cases of cholera is given also. It must be remembered that all of these post-mortem appearances may not be found in one hog. Those in the skin, large intestine, small intestine, spleen, kidneys and lungs are the most diagnostic.

Skin—Red or purple discoloration along belly and between the hams. Ulcers may appear and the skin crack and ears slough.

Large intestines—External congestion and internal congestion with hemorrhagic spots in the acute form, and ulcers in chronic cholera.

Small intestines—External and internal congestion. Sometimes hemorrhagic spots. Seldom ulcers.

Kidneys—Pale or dark in color, with reddish-black spots on the external surface. May resemble a turkey egg in appearance.

Spleen—Enlarged, black, friable. Sometimes resembles black jam.

Liver—Seldom any visible changes. May be enlarged and congested.

Stomach—Congestion on mucous lining in varying degrees.

Bladder—Congestion and spots on mucous surface.

Lymphatic glands—Varying degrees of congestion, from pink to dark in color.

Lungs—May be covered with spots of red or brown color varying in size from a pin head to a half dollar. Complete hardening of parts of the lung occurs. Pus may form, and adhesions to the chest will sometimes take place.

Heart—Sometimes shows small areas of congestion of the base.

Watch for Cholera.

When the fowl acts dumpy, has a poor appetite, and seems generally out of sorts, it is best to pen it up for a few days and give a good physic. An ordinary family liver pill is excellent for this purpose. Such precaution will generally ward off a serious spell of sickness.

Butcher Gets Heifers.

The city man who keeps a good cow hates to fool with calves and here is an opportunity for dairymen to pick up some good heifer calves. Usually the butcher gets them.

Two Active Armies.

Two armies that are active day and night now must be fought all the time. They are weeds and bugs.

TIMELY NOTES OF SHEEPFOLD

Patience, Tact and Perseverance Are Among Essentials in Making Success With Sheep Flock.

No use to go into sheep-raising unless you have patience, tact and great perseverance.

In selecting a sheep pasture, avoid low, damp ground, because sheep will not thrive on it.

Soil underlain with limestone or dry sandstone makes the best sheep ground.

Old meadows with a variety of grasses are much better for the sheep than artificial meadows which are frequently changed.

Sheep are probably more delicate and more easily affected by climatic changes than any other farm animal.

The wise shepherd does not wait until his whole flock is affected before he begins to attempt a cure, but takes every precaution to prevent the disease getting a foothold.

No use trying to make profit out of sheep on very high priced land.

Rough, hilly land that hold grasses, makes the best sheep pastures.

During the hot summer months, sheep often suffer from the want of clear, cold water. This should always be supplied.

Marsh water will sooner or later cause disease in the flock. It generally abounds in parasites.

To stuff the flock one week, starve it the next, is a sure way to produce very bad effects.

Men to whom all sheep look alike will never succeed in the business.

Every successful flockmaster will know each individual animal and learn something of its peculiarities.

Sow plenty of turnips for the sheep this fall. One hundred head will consume an acre of turnips in about ten days.

Some farmers allow their sheep to harvest the turnips, but this is poor economy. Better pull them and store them in the cellars and pits and feed as needed.

Sheep thrive in the air and sunshine and quickly pine and fall away when deprived of these essential elements.

It is a great mistake to overlook a pasture as the sheep will lose the latter part of the summer all they have gained while pasture was good.

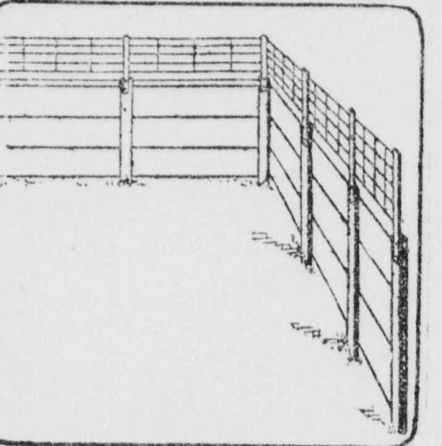
Better keep the ram in the paddock by himself out of sight of the ewes in the daytime, turning the ewes into the ram's paddock at night.

The male lambs should be docked and castrated when one week old. At this age they suffer little and the wounds quickly heal.

CORNER A FRACTIOUS ANIMAL

Device Shown in Illustration Guards Against Injury of Stock and Is Easily Made.

The following illustrated device will be found very convenient and effective on the average farm. While we, of course, like to (and do) keep on intimate terms with most of the farm animals, there are times when all of us have wished that we had a corner in the lot where we could hem some of the stock up and crowd right up and catch them without any danger of their becoming excited and jumping through or over the fence, says a writer in Iowa Homestead. Take pieces of wood about two feet in length and tack them to the top of an ordinary fence, as shown in the illustration.



To Corner a Fractious Animal.

tion, having one on each post for a rod or so out from the corner post. Next secure a piece of ordinary woven wire from eighteen to twenty-four inches high, and tack it to these pieces above the posts. When crowded into such a corner, an animal is pretty apt to quiet right down and allow one to capture it, where, if it were an ordinary fence, it might attempt to go through or over it, perhaps greatly damaging or fatally injuring itself; so that the plan is not only one of convenience and a saving of labor, but guards against the injury of stock and tends to keep them more gentle and tractable.

Hens During Molting.

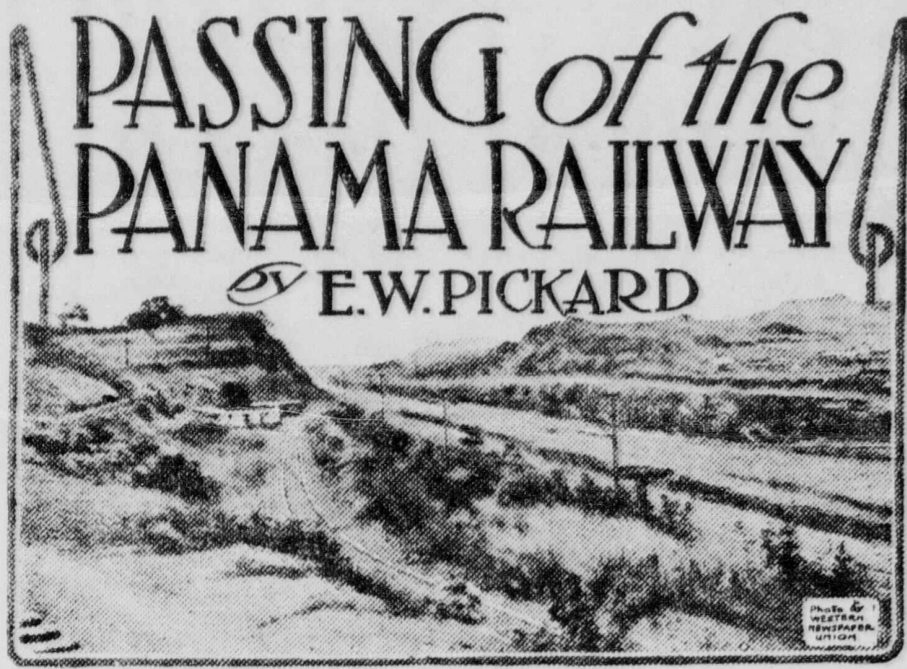
Hens cannot lay and grow feathers at the same time. It has been said by some writers that their hens laid right through the molting season. This is not so. A hen can lay while she is shedding her coat, but when the work of growing the new feathers fully starts it requires all the food and strength to properly perform that function.

Watch for Insects.

Watch the roses for insects and either keep them picked off or spray with insecticides. Soapuds makes a good spray to get rid of the aphid. Use a clean soap that is free from chemicals.

Alfalfa Hay for Cows.

Alfalfa hay furnishes the best brand of home-grown protein, and protein is the most expensive element in the dairy cow's ration.



CULEBRA CUT from the RAILWAY

Colon, C. Z.—With the completion of the Panama canal the importance of the Panama railway will decline almost to the vanishing point.

For nearly sixty years this railway has been carrying people and freight from ocean to ocean. Though only 47 miles long, it has been, for certain periods, one of the most important and most interesting railroad lines in the world. During the building of the canal, under the ownership of the United States, it has become one of the best equipped and most efficient of railways. It has given great help in the construction of the canal that will prove its virtual death.

The finding of gold in California was the cause of the building of the Panama railway. For long years before the wild rush of argonauts in 1849 the isthmus was almost forgotten by the civilized world, but when the yellow metal was discovered on the west coast it became once more a great trade route. In order to avoid the long trip across the plains in "prairie schooners," thousands of gold-seekers went by boat to Chagres, up the Chagres river to Gorgona or Cruces and thence over the old Spanish road to Panama. This, too, was a long route and in the rainy season a painful and dangerous one because of the prevalence of disease.

To the rescue of the gold hunters came three bold Americans, W. H. Aspinwall, Henry Chauncey and John L. Stevens. In 1848 these men had asked the government of New Granada for a concession for the road, and in 1850 Stevens obtained it at Bogota. The Pacific terminus could not be otherwise than at Panama, but at first the harbor of Porto Bello was selected for the Atlantic terminus. However, a New York speculator spoiled this plan by buying up all the land about the harbor and holding it at a very high price, so Navy Bay was chosen instead.

When work on the line was begun in May, 1850, there was no celebration, no turning of the first spadeful of earth with a golden shovel.

Two Americans with a gang of Indians landed on Manzanillo island, now the site of the city of Colon, then a desolate, uninhabited spot, and began the tremendous task of clearing the route through the dense jungle. The surveying party suffered intensely, for the land was so swampy and so infested with malaria and yellow fever bearing mosquitoes that they were compelled to sleep aboard a ship. Much of the time they carried their lunches tied on their heads and ate them standing waist-deep in the water.

The efforts of the company to obtain laborers were attended by a terrible tragedy. Eight hundred Chinese were brought over from Hong Kong, but within a week of their landing scores of them died. Opium was given the survivors and for a short time checked the ravages of disease. But the supply of the drug was shut off on account of its cost, and again the deaths became numerous. The poor Orientals in despair began to commit suicide, some by hanging, others by impalement, while some deliberately sat down upon the seashore and waited for the rising tide to overwhelm them. In a few weeks scarce two hundred were left, and these, broken in health and spirits, were sent to Jamaica.

Another shipload of laborers, this time from Ireland, met no better fate, for nearly every man died.

The material difficulties that confronted the railway builders are thus summarized by Tones in his "Panama in 1856": "The isthmus did not supply a single resource necessary for the undertaking. Not only the capital, skill and enterprise, but the labor, the wood and iron, the daily food, the clothing, the roof to cover and the instruments to work with, came from abroad. . . . Most of the material used for the construction of the road was brought from vast distances. Although the country abounded in forests, it was found necessary, from the expense of labor and the want of routes of communication, to send the timber, for the most part, from the United States, and not only were the rails, to a considerable extent, laid on American pine, but the bridges, and the houses and workshops of the various settlements were of the same wood, all fashioned in Maine and Georgia. The metal work, the rails, the locomotives and the tools were brought either from England or the United States. The daily food of the laborers, even, came from a New York market."

The first section of the road was laid through a mangrove swamp in which no bottom was found, the tracks being floated on an immense pontoon. By October, 1851, eight miles had been completed and solid ground was reached at Gatun. Lack of funds now began to hamper the builders. In-

vestors in the states had become discouraged and the cost of labor had advanced. But a hurricane came to the rescue. Two ships loaded with gold-seekers were forced to anchor near Manzanillo island and the passengers paid the company a handsome sum to carry them to Gatun in work cars. The news that the road had carried more than a thousand passengers reached New York and funds again flowed into the coffers of the company.

As the work progressed passengers were hauled longer and longer distances and before the line was completed the receipts from passengers and freight were considerably above \$2,000,000. The last rails were laid the night of January 27, 1855, and the next day the first train passed clear across the isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The entire cost of the road up to December 31, 1858, had been something less than \$8,000,000 and its gross earnings in the same time were a little more than that sum.

The rate across the isthmus was put at \$25 gold, being intended to be to a certain extent prohibitive until they could get things into good running order, but so great was the volume of travel that the rate was not reduced for more than twenty years. Soon after its opening the road began to declare 24 per cent. dividends, and at one time its stock went up to 350.

In the '60's the company fell on hard times. It lost much of its freight traffic, was held up by the politicians in Bogota and then suffered by the completion of the Union Pacific railroad. Next Russell Sage and others like him got control of the directorate and wrecked the road. When de Lesseps came over to dig a canal his company bought up the stock and used the road to help in its work.

Then in 1904 the United States bought out the French company and also acquired the railway and so it became the first American road to be owned by the government. So economically and efficiently has it been conducted since then that it is cited as an argument for the government ownership of all our railways.

The building of the canal and especially the creation of the artificial Gatun lake made necessary the relocation of the Panama railroad along most of its route. The old roadbed now is under water for much of the way, the old line still in use being only about seven miles in length, from Colon to Mindi and from Corozal to Panama. From Mindi to Gatun the grade ascends to 95 feet above tide level. From Gatun the road runs east until it is four and a half miles from the canal, and then south again on great embankments across the Gatun valley.

Along this stretch passengers obtain an unusual view. Because of the construction of the Gatun dam across the channel of the Chagres river, the Chagres valley and all its tributary valleys have been converted into a lake with an area of about 164 square miles. The Gatun valley is one of these drowned arms and as the train crosses, wide stretches of water are to be seen on both sides of the track. Down below the surface are still visible the tops of giant trees that have been killed by submergence, and along the edges of the lake the tallest and hardiest of the trees reach their dead limbs above the waters. Here and there is a pretty little island that not long ago was the summit of a hill, and the shore line is most picturesquely broken up by capes, peninsulas and bays.

From Monte Lirio the line skirts the shore of the lake to the beginning of the Culebra cut at Las Obispos. Originally it was intended to carry the railroad through the Culebra cut on a 40-foot beam along the east side, ten feet above water level, but this plan was knocked out by the slides and breaks. The line was carried around Gold Hill to a distance of two miles from the canal until it reached the Pedro Miguel valley, down which it runs to Paraiso and the canal again. Thence it runs almost parallel with the channel to Panama. There are two big steel bridges on the line. One, near Monte Lirio, has a center lift span to permit access to the upper arm of Gatun lake; the other, a quarter of a mile long, across the Chagres river at Gamboa. The total cost of building the new line of the railway was \$8,865,392. In addition, a large sum has been expended in increasing the terminal facilities.

Of course, even after the canal is opened, the railway will have a good deal of business, transporting people and goods between Colon and Panama, and serving the needs of the operating forces of the canal. But its days of glory have departed, and J. A. Smith, the American who has been its efficient general superintendent, recognizing that fact, has resigned and returned to the states.

Playground of Bower Bird



The bower bird of Australia is remarkable chiefly for its habit of building—quite apart from its nest—a bower, or run, constructed apparently as a playground, to satisfy aesthetic tastes, and to form a place in which the cock bird may display himself before his mate. The run consists of a kind of corridor, some two feet long, made of twigs and dry grass. The walls of this run bend towards one another at the top and sometimes even meet, so that the run becomes a tunnel. At each opening to it objects of adornment are collected—shells, brightly colored berries and leaves, brilliant flowers, pieces of glass, scraps of metal; indeed, anything the bird can find and deems suitable. The ornamentation, further, is not confined to entrance and exit; the choicest pieces of all are placed in the run itself. The bird's cleverness is not confined to the carrying of shells and other articles for the adornment of the bower. It can give calls like the cackling of a hen, the barking of a dog, the sound of metal struck, and the cry of the hawk. This last accomplishment is of great use, for it scares away many a small bird which might otherwise intrude. As the decorative flowers or berries wither they are removed and replaced by fresh ones.

MONTANA BADGER ROPED



Though Wisconsin is known as the Badger state, it has no monopoly of the badger. The fine specimen here shown, held by a rope, was caught in Montana. He is not nearly so fierce as he looks.

HOW FAR A BARBER SHAVES

Did it ever occur to you how far the average barber shaves every year? As a general rule the writer shaves himself, but the other day he had occasion to visit the barber, and, being statistically inclined, counted the number of razor strokes made in the course of the artist's operations. For a clean shave—chin, cheeks and upper lip—the number was 236, and the

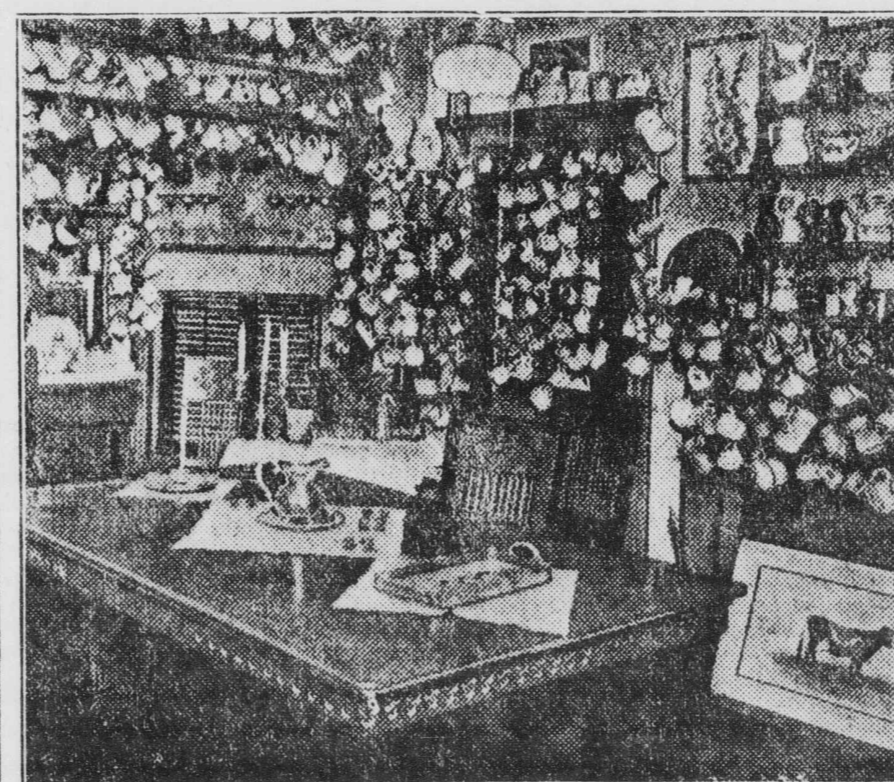
time occupied, including the preliminary lathering and the final powdering, was exactly ten minutes. Taking the average razor stroke as being, say, one inch in length, the distance traveled by the blade in removing superfluous hair from the writer's face was six yards, one foot and eight inches.

The barber's shop hours are from eight a. m. to seven p. m.—11 hours. Deduct one and a half hours for meals, and it leaves nine and a half hours. Assume half of this time to be taken up with hair-cutting, shampooing, waiting for customers, etc., and it leaves four and three-quarter hours for shaving. As not every customer is clean-shaven, we must also make an allowance on the number of strokes and on the time occupied. Suppose we take the average number of strokes at 150, and the average time for each shave as eight minutes. This would give time for the scraping of about thirty-six customers, and the distance traveled by the razor would be 5,400 inches, or 150 yards.

The shop closes at one o'clock on Saturdays. Therefore, on the foregoing basis, the number of customers shaved per week will be about 196. Allow a fortnight for the summer holiday, and you have a total of 9,800 customers per year, with a razor stroke distance of 1,470,000 inches, which is equal to 23 miles, 353 yards, one foot!

Further investigation revealed the fact that when the writer shaves himself something like 696 strokes are required to produce a result equal to that obtained by the barber with his 236. The greater skill of the barber is thus represented by a saving in razor distance of no less than 12 yards, two feet, four inches! The time advantage to his credit was six minutes. So much for the results of specializing in industry.

House of Thousand Pitchers



This is a part of the largest known collection of pitchers, the property of Mrs. James A. Hensley of Knoxville, Tenn. The number is nearing 2,000. They include pitchers from nearly every land under the sun, and some of them are centuries old. Gold, silver, ivory, glass, china, wood and pottery are among the materials represented.

WYOMING'S STRANGE ROCKS

A wonderful region is that around Laramie, in the southern part of Wyoming. The rock formations to be found here are not only of the most singular shapes, but their very singularity tells the story that this part of the United States has had a most remarkable experience. This history extends all the way from the early ages when and before there was any animal life in North America up through the epoch when the sea gave place to swamps where flourished the giant reptiles of the early world; then the huge flesh-eating dinosaurs and terrible saber-toothed tigers; later when the land began to rise out of the sea and swamp; and finally when the great continental uplift erected mountains of granite to a height of 12,000 feet and over, and when the white man began to play his important part, first trapping and prospecting and later robbing and murdering and when pursued retreating into the maze of rocks and gorges whence he could defy law and order.

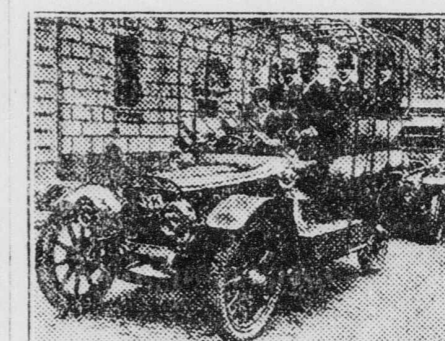
The stone composing the "Monkey Face" (the top of this rock showing an ape-like profile), and the "Hornets' Nest Park" could perhaps tell the most interesting story. This great stratum was deposited following the carboniferous age, when the atmosphere was so poisonous that the man of today could not have breathed it and lived. The vegetation of this period was the rankest and most luxuriant which has ever grown on our globe, and at this time southern Wyoming was covered with a tropical swamp jungle in which lived awful monsters, half animal and half reptile, and others half bird and half reptile which alone could thrive in the fetid atmosphere. The fact that these sandstones, once the floor of an early sea and later of a vast swamp, now stands thousands of feet above sea level in a country which is so arid as to be a part of the Great American desert is itself a thing to be wondered at.

At another period of Wyoming history there were forced up under tremendous pressure through these huge cappings of the softer sedimentary rocks vast flows of molten rocks from the interior of the earth, and these are represented in the great granite slabs and boulders which are found on the top of the Laramie mountains.

"Steamboat Rock" could tell still another story. This is a portion of a great bed of rock sandstone more than 1,100 feet in thickness which was once a red clay mixed with sand deposited by the tides of an ocean which existed perhaps 40,000,000 years ago. Like the other rock strata it has been bodily elevated from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above its original position, which was below present sea level, and has witnessed the entire evolution of the animal life of the world from the earliest, lowest, form to the human animal of today.

QUEER CAR FOR LONG TRIP

A scientific research expedition commanded by Captain Kelsey and under the auspices of the British government is about to start on an automobile trip from the Cape to Cairo, and for its use a remarkable motor car has been built. The body is detachable and can be used as a pontoon for carrying the chassis, engine and baggage across



rivers and lakes. The car carries a searchlight for travel through the bush and provision is made for carrying a big supply of gasoline.

LIVE BOY IN THE COFFIN

While members of the family and relatives were grouped about the open coffin of Mrs. J. R. Burney's three-year-old son at Butte, Cal., listening to the funeral service, the body moved and presently the child sat up and gazed about the room. His eyes caught those of his grandmother, Mrs. L. P. Smith, eighty-one years old. The aged woman stared at the child as if hypnotized. Then she sank into a chair, dead.

As she fell the child dropped back into its coffin, from which it was quickly taken by the mother. A physician said there was no hope for the boy, and death came a few hours later. The following day there were two coffins in the Burney home. Double services were held and the child and its grandmother were buried side by side.

CROSS OF PERE MARQUETTE

In a little Indian village of Michigan stands a monument cross to Marquette, the explorer-missionary of the northwest. Cross village, as it is known, has about 600 inhabitants equally divided between the white and red races. It was founded as an Indian post upon one of Father Marquette's exploring trips. It was at the site of this little village that Marquette erected a large cross and directed his converts to preserve it forever from time and storm. So well have the instructions of Marquette been followed that the cross stands today exactly where it was placed by Marquette.

FEEL ALL USED UP?

Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up—as if you could just go no further?

Kidney weakness brings great discomfort. What with backache, headache, dizziness and urinary disturbances it is no wonder one feels all "used up."

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of just such cases. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

An Illinois Case



"Every Picture Tells a Story." I. Edwin Gucker, Waterbury, Conn., says: "I had terrible pain in my back, I lost flesh, had a poor appetite, and I couldn't sleep. On taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I gained health and strength and before long, I was cured. I am now in the best of health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Write to Smith

When your shoes wear out what do you do—kick and go barefooted? No, you get new ones.

If your land's played out, growing about it won't help. Look around and see where you can do better. Maybe you're just in a rut and don't know it.

Some of the best land in this universe is along the lines of the

Union Pacific

STANDARD ROAD OF THE WEST

Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. A good deal has been settled and there's a good deal to be settled yet.

If you will write to R. A. Smith, Colonization Agent, Union Pacific, Omaha, Nebraska, and tell him what you want, whether you want one acre, five, ten or a thousand acres, he will tell you what the soil will produce—what it won't produce—where the best apple country is—where the best truck farming country is, etc. and the price.

The interest this great system has in this country is to settle it with people who will be a credit to the country and to see that those people have a full and complete knowledge of conditions before they go out. That's why it appointed Smith.

After you have found out all you want to know, go out there and see it. The Union Pacific has made

Reduced Fares for Colonists

effective September 25th to October 10th. Special trains carrying tourist cars only will leave Omaha September 26, 27, 28, October 9, 10 and 11 at 4:45 p. m. for San Francisco. For the fare from your home town and for specific information write to Smith.

FOR SALE Waterpower Mills doing large food-grinding business, dairy district, dwelling, barn, outbuildings, 3 acres land besides storage right. Will make more money than \$10,000 farm all particulars. A. W. McClelland, Ridgeport, Wis.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleve, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Belleve, Ohio.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

Opening Fort Peck Indian Reservation

Uncle Sam's last big land opening—1,345,000 acres of rich prairie land thrown open to white settlers. 8,406 homesteads of 160 acres each are waiting. Located in Northeastern Montana, just north of the Missouri River, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway. Rich, sandy loam soil capable of raising 20 to 30 bushels of wheat and 40 to 60 bushels of oats per acre.

Register at Glasgow, Havre or Great Falls, Montana Daily Sept. 1 to 20 inclusive Drawing at Glasgow, Sept. 23 This land has been appraised at \$2.50 to \$7.00 per acre. Can be taken up under United States Homestead laws. FREE Illustrated map-folder and full information about this big land opening will be sent free if you write at once. Send a postal or letter to E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent, Dept. 0000 Great Northern Ry. ST. PAUL, MINN.

CHOSE LESSER OF TWO EVILS

Theatrical Manager, Cornered, Yielded Passes When Threatened With a Distressing Affliction.

A poet with a precious scrap-book of his own writings under his arm wandered by a theater, when suddenly the idea struck him that he would like to see a play that night, so entering the place he asked for the press agent. That gentleman was out, but the manager was in. He was ushered in, and the deus ex machina inquired his business. "I would like two seats for tonight," faltered the man of verse. "An' who might you be?" asked the manager. The poet mentioned his name. "Um, yes," smiled the other. "I've heard of you, but why should I give you seats?" The bard murmured something about courtesy to the press, and added that probably identification might be necessary, so, as he had a scrap-book of his published poems, he would be glad if— But the manager cut him short, and calling out to his secretary to make out a couple of passes for that night, said: "My dear sir, I'd rather give you the whole house than read your poems!"

ERUPTION ON ANKLE BURNED

Kingsville, Mo.—"My trouble began eighteen years ago. Nearly half of the time there were running sores around my ankle; sometimes it was to be two years at a time before they were healed. There were many nights I did not sleep because of the great suffering. The sores were deep running ones and so sore that I could not bear for anything to touch them. They would burn all the time and sting like a lot of bees were confined around my ankle. I could not bear to scratch it, it was always so sensitive to the touch. I could not let my clothes touch it. The skin was very red. I made what I called a cap out of white felt, blotting paper and soft white cloth to hold it in shape. This I wore night and day.

"I tried many remedies for most of the eighteen years with no effect. Last summer I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The very first time I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment I gained relief; they relieved the pain right then. It was three months from the time I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment until the sores were entirely healed. I have not been troubled since and my ankle seems perfectly well." (Signed) Mrs. Charles E. Brooke, Oct. 22, 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.

Not Working.
"May I ask what your business is?"
"I'm a seeker after truth."
"Do you expect to find it in this community?"
"Sir, I'm taking a little vacation now."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Their Way.
"Trees have an odd way of doing things."
"How so?"
"They show their staying power best when they leave."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays the pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv.

The man who first ate a lobster had nerve, but he who first manipulated a dish of chop-house hash was a hero.

Got Out of it.
Penley—I've written a new novel. Come up to my apartment and I'll show you the proofs.
Friend—Proofs! Why, old chap, I don't doubt your word in the least.

Perfectly Natural.
"There's a fellow who is hoping for a crop failure."
"That seems unusual. What has he sown?"
"Wild oats."

Lots of girls have a fine time running a powder race with a marsh-mallow.

Fussing with the neighbors will not right your wrongs.

RELIC OF HEATHENISM

BELIEF IN VAMPIRES IS MANY CENTURIES OLD.

As Strong Today in Russia and the Balkan States as It Ever Was—Superstition Leads Frequently to Violation of Graves.

Proofs of the persistence of the belief in the reality of vampires are to hand from a small Russian village. Some three years ago the head of a family resident there died, and since that date nine other members of the family have also died.

Believing that their deaths were the result of the roving spirit of their chief, the remaining surviving members of the family assembled together a few evening since, disinterred the remains, and cut off the head, again burying the body. They hope by this means to prevent any further evil happening to the family.

The belief in vampires can be traced back for more than two thousand years, yet there is not on record a single authenticated instance of a vampire having been seen by a human being, and there are no data available by means of which the origin of the belief can be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

These blood-sucking apparitions, or "living, mischievous, murderous dead bodies," as one writer quaintly termed them, were common to all countries, whether Occident or Oriental, but it was generally agreed that the phenomena of vampirism were to be seen only in persons cursed by their parents, excommunicated by the church, the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate or people attacked by vampires after death.

Quite recently there was reported in the daily press the story of a Hungarian farmer who had dug up the corpse of a supposed vampire, stuffed three pieces of garlic and three stones in the mouth and then driven a stake through the body. Serbia and Bulgaria follow closely in the wake of Hungary, and in the eighteenth century an official examination of many graves was made, and the report of such examination embodied in a public document. It states that a large number of undecomposed bodies, undoubtedly those of vampires, were discovered. In 1863 there was an epidemic of vampirism in a Bulgarian village.

The inhabitants became so frightened that when night set in instead of retiring to rest in the usual manner, they all assembled together in one central hall to pass the night in company. While they were away from their houses, however, the enraged vampires entered them, turned everything topsyturvy and smeared all the pictures, ornaments and furniture with blood and dirt.

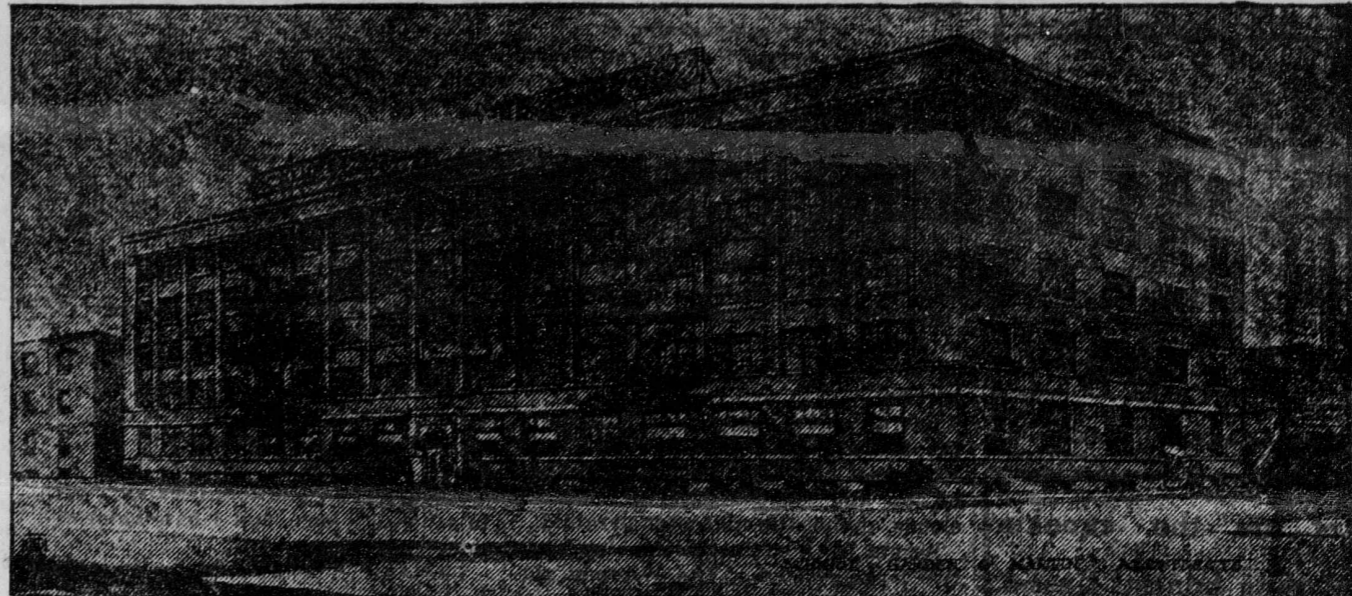
The Russians hold tenaciously to a belief in the reality of vampires, but they attribute the birth of a vampire as due to an unholy union between a witch and a werewolf, or a devil. In many parts of Russia watchers remain by the dead right through every night until burial.

Inspiration Suggested a Way Out.
It was the morning after, and he was telling the fellows at the office about it. "Tom and I spent last evening with some friends and were returning to our hotel at a rather late hour. We walked in the middle of the street, for we felt so good we wanted room in which to expand. At a place where some work was being done there was a pile of dirt about five feet long and about ten inches high. Arm in arm we made an effort to step over the obstruction. We met with utter failure. Try as we might, our feet seemed to be too heavy to lift over the obstruction. We were about to give up in despair and resign ourselves to being marooned on that lonely street for the rest of the night, when I had one of those rare inspirations that come only to men of genius. 'Tom,' I exclaimed, 'we are saved; we will go around this pile of dirt.' And we did."—Kansas City Star.

Zeppelin's Adventurous Career.
"Let us resolve to live long," said a German cavalry officer, addressing comrades who had assembled to celebrate the seventy-fifth birthday of Count Zeppelin. "The evening shadows were already gathering when this man surprised the world with his work. That sometimes happens to a man whose morning and noon were quiet and devoid of adventure, but his has not been a life of that kind. In the Civil war in the United States he barely escaped with his life, in the war of 1866 he plunged into the River Main, horse and man fully accoutred, and swam the stream; in the war of 1870 he risked his life by riding unaccompanied into the camp of the enemy, and as a retired general of cavalry entitled to rest he appeared in a new role, allowed himself to be laughed at and then, with a great leap into the air, became the most popular man in Germany."

Peculiarities of English Law.
Women cannot be lawyers in England, but they can be queens, marshals, champions of England, sextons, church wardens, constables, workhouse governors, returning officers, overseers of the poor and sheriffs of assizes. And yet the objection of the law society is that she is not a "person." Certainly when English law entitles her to fulfill so many functions she cannot be called a "nobody."—Rochester Post Express.

AN IMMENSE NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT FOR CHICAGO



When completed, the new plant of the Calumet Baking Powder Company, now under course of construction, at South 41st avenue and Fillmore street, will prove a fitting monument to the ability, honesty and progressiveness which have rendered possible the tremendous growth of one of Chicago's most prominent industrial institutions.

This immense plant, the estimated cost of which is \$250,000, is a strictly modern five-story and basement, fire proof, re-enforced concrete building. Size, 260x100 feet. One of the novel and interesting features of this, the largest and most efficiently equipped Baking Powder plant in existence, will be a cantilever shipping platform

projecting over to a switch track on a level with the second floor.

Automatic machinery, modern appliances and passenger and freight elevators of the latest type will be installed and employed in manufacturing and handling the company's product.

Plans which make possible a maximum amount of glass area and the highest degree of sanitation have been carefully and scientifically prepared. Spacious and splendidly appointed rest rooms are provided for employees.

One entire floor will be devoted to laboratory and research equipment. The installation of a modern bakery for experiment purposes insures the

maintenance of the high standard of excellence for which Calumet Baking Powder is famed.

The Calumet Baking Powder Company was organized a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Wm. M. Wright. The company first began the manufacture of baking powder in a comparatively small way, with limited capital. Modern methods, combined with high grade materials and an unwavering determination to produce an article of superior quality have created a demand which necessitated the erection of the new Calumet plant—have made the Calumet Company a substantial factor in the industrial life of Chicago, and won for it a patronage which is a benefit and a credit to the city.—Adv.

PUT A KINK IN HIS PLANS

Awful Contingency Youth Had Not Foreseen in His Laying Out of the Future.

Eleven-year-old Tommy has quite decided opinions as to the duties of fathers to their little boys. The other day he was describing to his mother the sort of father he intends to be when he grows up.

"I'm going to be the best father to my boys. I'm going to play marbles with them and baseball and everything they want me to and I'll give them dimes most every day and tell them they can buy all the ice cream they want, and I'll get them each a pony, and well, my boys'll have lots of fun."

Tommy's mother with a twinkle in her eye said: "But, Tommy, what if you shouldn't have any little boys, what if your children are all girls?"

Such a possibility never entered Tommy's head. The suggestion was appalling. A look of blank dismay passed over the child's face.

"Gee! that would be the dickens!" he ejaculated.

Nest on a Sheep's Back.
An extraordinary story of a starling's nest on a sheep's back comes from Bideford, England, and is told by the Pall Mall Gazette. During sheep shearing operations on Gournwood farm one of the shearers cut into a fleshy substance, and examination showed that he had cut in half a young starling, which was in a nest that had been built in the sheep's wool, and which contained two other fledglings still alive. The nest was composed of moss and twigs. For some weeks previous to the shearing the sheep, with the others, had the run of three fields near the farm.

Compensation.
"I hear that young author sends you some very clever stuff."
"Yes," replied the editor, "but we always give him as good as he sends."

The level-headed man is not apt to be a hero.

LIGHT BREAKS IN Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee.

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition and it often takes years before they realize that tea and coffee are often the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience and tells about it, in a letter. He says:

"For about forty years, I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be upon me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to use Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

THE CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Optimism Throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

During the present summer a number of important delegations have visited the Canadian West for the purpose of securing information as to the crop conditions and the conditions of business generally. For some months the financial stress was felt throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia as well as in other portions of the country. With a development taking place there, such as has never before been known, it was to be



The Dairy Herds Throughout Canada Are of the Best.

expected that when the money bags were tightened that this would be the case. The fact is that money could not keep pace with the development natural to demands of 400,000 new people a year. Towns and cities had to be built to take care of the country and capital had not made sufficient preparation.

But the crop of 1913 will restore conditions to a normal state, and the natural and reasonable development will continue.

Owing to a wet fall in 1912, and a heavy snowfall during the past winter there was a large area which it was difficult to seed at the usual time the past spring. Therefore as a general thing seeding was later than usual. A trip through the country in the early part of August showed that this was no drawback. Wheat that had been seeded in May was already ripening, and had a stand fully as good as any country had ever produced; the heads were large and the prospects were of

The quality of Western Canada wheat is recognized everywhere.

The latest census returns show that in the Province of Manitoba, which stands out as one of great wealth and wonderful opportunity, the land area under wheat increased from 1,965,200 acres in 1900 to 2,760,471 acres in 1910, being an increase of 40.46 per cent. in the decade. The wheat area of 1911 is greater than that of 1910 by 234,461 acres. There are increases in the area of production of all cereals for 1910 over 1900, excepting peas and mixed grains.

Of cereals grown in 1910 the largest gross monetary return per acre was given by peas with \$20.51, followed by beans with \$16.37, fall wheat with \$15.67, corn for husking with \$12.63, flax \$11.15, buckwheat \$11.06, spring wheat \$10.34. The smallest returns were obtained from oats, rye and barley in the order named.

The average value per farm holding of field crops, vegetables and fruit

was \$1,024.71 in 1910, as against \$518.03 in 1900, being an increase of 79.18 per cent. in the decade.

Coming back to the crops of 1913, it may safely be said that the yield of wheat in Saskatchewan will be about 115,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of over 22 bushels per acre. Oats, which are but a fair crop, will yield an average equal to that of last year. Barley is excellent, while flax, of which the average is considerably less than last year, will produce a greater average than for years. What is said of these crops will apply to all districts.

Under date of August 12th, a report comes from Regina which says:

"Unless some dire calamity occurs in the next few days farmers of the Regina district will reap the greatest wheat crop ever recorded in the West.

"A correspondent made an automobile trip to the north and west of the city, over twenty-seven miles being covered. Several fields were seen



Wheatfield in Stook, Western Canada.

the brightest. It was not only in wheat but in flax, oats and barley, the same splendid conditions obtained. Rains in all parts of the country came at the right time and the best of weather throughout the season prevailed in all parts.

The hay crop was excellent. Alfalfa, clover and timothy grasses were good, and many farmers are now cultivating these splendid fodders.

The homestead shack is giving place to comfortable residences. Large barns are being erected where the improvised log and mud stable gave shelter to the few head of cattle that the early settler may have had in his possession. Fields are fenced, roads constructed, and great fields of grain and pasture land are always in evidence.

which were almost ripe enough for the binder. Others require about a week more warm weather, but everywhere was the indication of a phenomenal yield. Oats do not average up with the wheat, but several good fields were seen. This time next week the hum of the binder should be the prevalent music around Regina.

"One farm was passed on which there was one square mile of the finest wheat imaginable. It is just turning yellow and will run forty bushels to the acre."

In Alberta there will be a high yield of all grains. Wheat will be a heavier average than last year. Oats about the same, flax heavier and barley about the same.—L.V.

THE GREATEST LIGHT-PRODUCING INVENTION OF THE AGE

THE IMPROVED JENNE PIT ACETYLENE GENERATOR THE UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR COUNTRY HOMES

Installed in the ground and covered over like a cistern, being far removed from the building, where it is safe, convenient, frost-proof and fool-proof.

The best lighting system on earth for the least money. Backed up with an iron-clad guarantee. Permitted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Special inducements made to the first purchaser in each locality. We are the owners of fundamental patents covering the construction and installation of acetylene generators installed in the ground like a cistern. Beware of imitations. If it is not a "Jenne" it is an infringement of our patents. Sales agents and dealers wanted in every locality. Write us for particulars. The Jenne Acetylene Gas Machine Company Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Eloquence Appreciated.
"Does that man ever say anything worth listening to?" asked the cynical statesman.
"I should say so," replied Senator Sorghum. "You ought to go out with him and hear the way he can order a dinner."

Summer Annoyances
such as prickly heat, ivy poisoning insect bites and offensive perspiration are quickly relieved by applying Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. 25c. at druggists or write J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C., for free sample.—Adv.

Isn't it queer how many of your friends are broke when you want to borrow a few dollars?

WINCHESTER

20 GAUGE

HAMMERLESS REPEATING SHOTGUN

The Model 1912 Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun on the market. It weighs only about 5½ pounds, yet it has great strength, because its metal parts throughout are made of nickel steel. It is a two-part Take down, without loose parts, is simple to operate and the action works with an ease and smoothness unknown in guns of other makes. See one at your dealer's or

Send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for circular.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT, NICKEL STEEL REPEATER.

Your Own Suit

When you buy a tailor-made suit it is your own—you never feel that you have borrowed some one else's by mistake. It holds its shape for years.

I have three skilled tailors busy in my shop. Call at any time and I will take your measure for prompt completion.

C. A. WALZ

"Let me the canakin clink" sang honest Cassio. You can clink your canakin to your satisfaction where you can have it filled with such drinks as hit your fancy. If you like malt, I have it in all styles—from Milwaukee or Minneapolis to Norway. If it be wine or the juice of the bearded Rye, still I have it.

AUGUST LILLQUIST
905 DELTA AVENUE

DRINK!

- Zamona Brand Oolong Tea 30c
1/2 lb. pkg.
- Juneau Brand Oolong Tea 25c
1/2 lb. pkg.
- Zamona Brand Japan Tea 30c
1/2 lb. pkg.
- Juneau Brand Japan Tea 25c
1/2 lb. pkg.
- Zamona Brand Coffee 40c
1 lb. can
- Rosalie Brand Coffee 35c
1 lb. pkg.
- Old Time Brand Coffee 30c
1 lb. pkg.
- Juneau Brand Coffee 28c
1 lb. pkg.

These goods are put up by John Hoffmann & Sons, Milwaukee and are the best there can be gotten. We would like to have you try a package.

Elof Hanson
GROCER - PHONE 48

..HERE..

we are again with a brand new stock of Old Goods. When you order of me know that your order will be properly filled, whether you are not—that depends upon you, for I have every kind of Liquor in the pharmacopeia. Order now.

Fred Anderson
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MOUNT SHASTA.

Snow Banners of the World's Most Impressive Mountain.

Travelers declare that Mount Shasta is the most impressive mountain in the world, for it stands solitary and alone. Unlike Pikes peak and many other of the world's great mountains, it is not surrounded by a number of lesser ones, and its tremendous height—14,140 feet—is appreciated by the eye.

It is sublimely grand and yet gracefully beautiful. Against the blue of a California sky its curved outlines seem to sweep in the perfect segments of a circle from the apex of the cone to the horizon.

Far up on its base the dark green of the timber line is met by the virgin whiteness of Shasta's snow, and then on, up and up, far past the summer clouds, points the alabaster pyramid.

Shasta is an extinct volcano and has two large glaciers. The Whitney glacier is visible from the railroad. It looks like a narrow streak of snow, but it is over a mile in width and is seamed with great fissures and crevasses.

At times a natural banner is unfurled from Shasta's peak. This is called the "snow banner of Shasta." It only occurs when the gale attacks the summit and blows the snow in great gusts "streaming against the sky," as the railroad book has it. The banner is seen most frequently in November.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

QUAINT WILLS.

A Parrot and a Russet Cob That Were Well Provided For.

The making of queer wills is a subject prolific of good stories, and some remarkable examples are given by Virgil M. Harris in "Ancient, Curious and Famous Wills." One Caroline Hunter, an elderly spinster, left £1,000 in trust for her parrot. The money was to provide it with a home and to guarantee it attention at the hands of a custodian, who had to be of the female sex and had to undertake not to leave England. The will included this clause:

"I will and desire that whoever tries to frustrate these my intentions shall forfeit whatever I have left him, her or them. I owe nothing to any one. Many owe me gratitude and money, but none have paid me either."

A rustic of Toulouse about 1781 wrote a brief will in these terms:

"I declare that I appoint my russet cob my universal heir, and I desire that he may belong to my nephew, George."

This was contested, but was confirmed, as it was clear that the said George in owning the horse would have control of the money; also he would not be able to transfer or dissipate the cash for the simple reason that he would require the horse's consent, which would be difficult to obtain.

Burma Pagodas Are Reminders.

Eight or nine miles below Mandalay, in Burma, the right bank of the Irrawadi is hilly, and in the neighborhood of the old Burmese town of Sagaing the hills are dotted all over with pagodas. These are not temples, but are built by pious people as offerings to the supreme power, it being generally believed that such acts of devotion count to the builders' credit in the next world. The pagodas are of all kinds, according to the means of the builders, from primitive white-washed structures to ornate erections with grotesque gilded lions. The lions have various meanings, but stand chiefly as a reminder of unselfish devotion. An ancient Burmese legend, taught to all Burmese children, is that of a lioness who nursed and guarded the baby son of a king and who died of a broken heart when the prince grew up and went away.—Wide World Magazine.

The Marching Song.

No one knows the inspiration of a tramping song better than the soldier, and most regiments have their favorite airs, which they love to yell when on march. The men of the Manchester regiment have a fine reputation for singing on the march, and two of their favorite songs are "Killaloe" and "Brian Boru," both of which give opportunity for some hearty shouts at intervals. Similarly the Yorkshires, when route marching, entice the way with "Dan Tucker," a song in which the words are of no account and the tune a series of diabolical yells.—London Chronicle.

Seen in a Menagerie.

"I have heard of haughty strides and graceful glides, but the heroine of this melodrama has a sort of zoological walk."

"What kind of walk is that?"

"Why, the author speaks of her pursuing her catlike tread with a dogged determination!"

Something in Keeping.

"You pamper this cat too much," said the veterinarian. "You keep him too much in the house."

"But, doctor, this is a Persian cat—cost \$4,000."

"Well, build him a mahogany woodshed to gambol on."—Pittsburgh Post.

Snobs and Snobs.

Little Snob—I don't see any waiters. Why don't they wear uniforms? You can't tell who are gentlemen and who are not, can you? Superior Waiter (sarcastically)—We waiters find no difficulty, sir!—London Opinion.

Not Needed.

"Do you carry burglar insurance on your home, Bidad?" asked Wiggins. "I used to, but since the twins came I've given it up," said Bidad. "No body sleeps at our house after dark, so what's the use?"—Harper's.

A QUEER VIEW OF NEW YORK.

Its Delicateness Life as an Englishman Observed It.

You have to pay 10 cents in New York for a chicken sandwich, and then it is usually made of turkey. You pay 5 cents for a ham sandwich, and then you have no idea what it is made of. I was in the delicatessen trade in New York for three weeks, and I have my suspicions. For 25 cents you can have a club sandwich. That is made of toast and chicken-turkey and bacon, all hot and very good. It is worth the extra expense, because the smell of the bacon disguises that of the chicken. American bacon is not good. It is nearly always sold in glass bottles, as we sell jam, which prevents its getting away. Personally I prefer its flavor to that of their chicken, because I was in a hospital once, and I hate being reminded of it.

There are as many delicatessen stores in New York as there are wine shops in Paris or tailors in the city of London. To millions of good New Yorkers the most dazzling kind of orgy is to spend the evening in a cinema theater, which costs 5 cents, and then go to a delicatessen store and have a ham sandwich. For the rest of the week they live upon dill pickles. Dill pickles are what we call gherkins, and they are far and away the most popular article of food in New York. You can get one for a cent. A really big and juicy one, which will do you for breakfast, with a bit over for lunch, costs 2 cents. The people of New York are simple and long suffering. The existence of the delicatessen store is the proof of it. In no other trade in the world can you make so large a profit with so little truth.—London Truth.

A STORY OF MANSFIELD.

The Great Actor Was Peculiar and Rather Inconsistent.

Richard Mansfield was peculiar if we believe half the things we have heard about him, but he was appreciative of favors, though he had a queer way of showing it.

"One had to be careful about helping him," said an actor who had played with Mansfield for years and who greatly admired him. "When I joined his company the stage manager told me to get up in Mansfield's lines, so to be able to prompt him if he forgot. He did one night in 'Cyrano,' and I gave him the word when he was floundering around. He took it and went on. But when he came off he gave me a terrible scolding. Never in his life had he been so insulted. Was I an actor? Did I know the ethics of the business that I, a mere support, should give the word to the star?"

"I said nothing, but waited. The very next night in the same play and almost the same scene he went up again. I stood still. He looked at me, but I said nothing. In some way he got through, and when he came off I got it again. Never had he been so insulted. One of his actors let him flounder and never came to his rescue. Did I call myself an actor? Did I know and so forth? Then I gently reminded him that he had forbidden me ever to help him again. He looked at me, grunted three times and turned and went to his dressing room."—New York Telegraph.

Disraeli and Fame.

Our note on the genius who mistook Whistler for a star hailing from the music 'alls reminds a correspondent of a still more weird identification. Lord Houghton told the story: "I walked with Gladstone on Tuesday, and when he left me a gentleman came up and said, 'Might I ask if that was Mr. Disraeli?' Such is fame!"

Real fame, however, was once the portion of Disraeli. Lady Dorothy Nevill recalls how Beaconsfield once told her of an encounter with a cabman. He jumped into the cab, and the driver at once opened the trapdoor and remarked: "I know who you are, sir, and I have read all your books bar 'Lothair.'" The "dizzy" heights of fame!—London Standard.

It Made a Difference.

"If I ever get hold of Binks I'll thrash him so that his mother won't recognize him."

"What's the matter?"

"He's been slandering me. He says that I beat him out of \$5 in a poker game."

"Not at all. I heard the remark myself."

"What did he say?"

"He said that you beat him out of \$5,000 in a wheat deal."

"Oh, well, then, I suppose it is all right. I hardly thought he was the kind of man to go around telling stories that reflected on my character."—Life.

Successful Expedient.

"I tried to sing my youngest boy to sleep," said Senator Sorghum, "but wouldn't work. Then I told him a story, and that wouldn't work either."

"How did you get him to sleep?"

"My wife came to the rescue with one of her clever suggestions. I delivered one of my speeches to him."—Washington Star.

Spiteful.

Edith—So you are really engaged at last! I'm awfully glad to hear it, dear! Gladys—Yes, I was sure you would be. You have less competition now.—London Mail.

Dangerous to the Diaphragm.

Jack—Reggie imagines that he is a lady killer. Ethel—Well, he isn't far wrong. We girls almost die laughing at him.—Boston Transcript.

We are best of all led to men's principles by what they do.—Butler.

Personals

George A. Vradenberg arrived Saturday from Toledo to spend a week here. He leaves Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Vradenberg, who has been visiting her father, I. N. Bushong, during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Adams arrived Thursday night from the Soo to visit their daughter, Mrs. A. H. Miller.

Miss Hattie Elquist is teaching for a month in place of Miss Derry, who has leave of absence; and Miss Katherine McDonald in place of Miss Madge Stewart, who has been delayed by illness.

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LA BAR & NEVILLE'S.

The Misses Harriet and Vetta Goldstein are visiting friends in Escanaba. Miss Harriet Goldstein leaves September 13 for Minneapolis.

Frank Brown this Saturday returns from his vacation, and Miss Gleason will enjoy a two weeks' vacation from the postoffice.

Mrs. J. L. Jewell of Manistique and Mrs. J. J. Foster of Grand Rapids arrived Wednesday to visit Mrs. Goldstein for three or four days.

Ole Peterson is putting a foundation under the Call house at 1211 Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews and son went in Wednesday evening to see the Minnesota state fair.

Mrs. Adolph Habermann of Florence visited relatives here Wednesday, leaving later for Minneapolis to attend the state fair.

A son was born August 28 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lapointe.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones left Thursday evening for Hamlin to attend the state fair.

August Van Gysel and family left this Friday morning for Chicago to attend the silver wedding of his sister. They return in a week.

I. N. and J. P. Bushong returned last Friday from Toledo, after spending two weeks in Ohio on business.

A son was born Saturday, August 23, to Superintendent and Mrs. Peter Peterson.

J. H. McDonald was in the city Thursday evening.

Everything in Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Talcum, Face Powders, Cold Creams etc. at

LA BAR & NEVILLE'S.

Mrs. Nellie LaBlanc returned Saturday from Fond du Lac, after an enjoyable summer spent in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peterson return Saturday to Crystal Falls.

Miss Helen Cary is visiting friends in Manistique.

Raymond McCarthy returned from Proctor, Minn., Monday to begin his senior school year.

Mrs. John King of Kipling, who spent the summer in Belgium, returned Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaspard Lacombe, with their nephew, Ray Letailleur, left Wednesday for Detroit to visit their sons Ed and Albert.

Mrs. R. Kalisch returned to Chicago Thursday after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jacobs.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart and son returned from Menominee Saturday.

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LA BAR & NEVILLE'S.

John Marshall, with his daughter, and niece, returned Wednesday from visiting his parents at Craignair.

A. E. McCornock left Monday for Chatham, Ont., to meet his family and return with them. They will take in the state fair at Detroit and arrive home about the middle of the month.

Mrs. M. Gasser is the guest of her son, W. W. Gasser, for a few weeks. Her home is near Cadillac.

The Misses Albertine and Evelyn Hayes visited friends here this week for a short time, proceeding to Ishpeming, and will return thence to Billings, Mont.

Seneca Cameras and camera supplies at

LA BAR & NEVILLE'S.

Mrs. M. M. Gelzer, who has been ill all summer, is again able to walk outdoors.

Senator Vest's Pledge.

Just before his first election to the United States senate the late Senator Vest went to a caucus of Missourians who were members of the general assembly. Following a competitor who had talked three mortal hours, Vest spoke for three minutes, concluding with these words: "As for myself, I have to say, with the full knowledge that the pledge I now make will influence your votes tomorrow, that if I am elected to the United States senate during my entire term I shall draw my pay regularly like a gentleman and spend it like a thoroughbred." He was elected and served the state for twenty-four years.—Kansas City Star.

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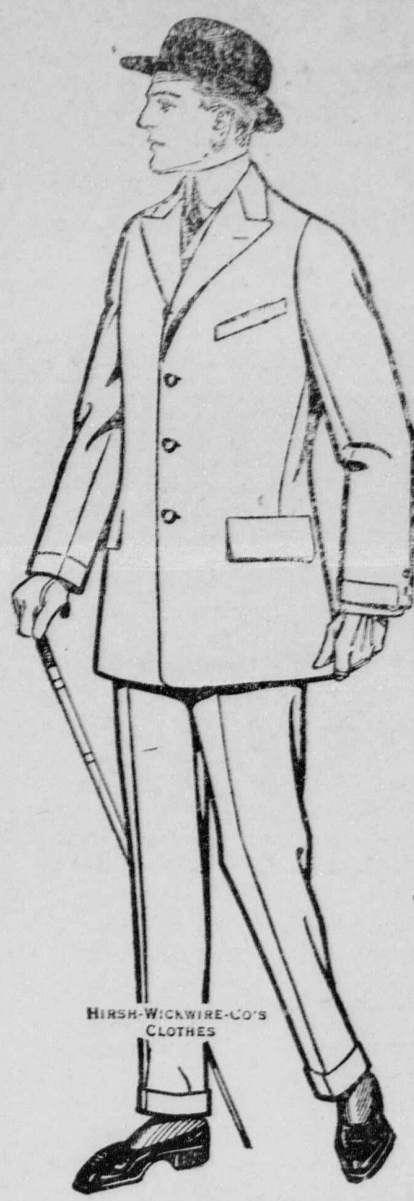
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