

We Must Make the World Safe for Democracy.
—Woodrow Wilson

THE COURIER-RECORD

"An Hour-a-Week for the Boys Who are Fighting for Us."

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REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IS NOW UNDER WAY

Request Made By Mrs. C. W. Duntun, Chairman, to Have Representative of Every Women's Organization

DISTRICTS NOT ORGANIZED

While organization for the registration of women is not entirely perfected, it is well under way. The chairman, Mrs. C. W. Duntun, requests that it is the desire to include representatives from every women's organization in the county. Some must have been inadvertently overlooked, and any officer or member of any society not included will please write the chairman, their names will be added to the list.

Will the head of each organization see that the chairman is furnished with a copy of their membership list in the near future? As yet the townships and country districts have not been organized, and this list will be finished later.

Organization and Publicity Committee—Manistique Women's Club, Mmes. A. S. Putnam, E. P. Campbell; Red Cross, Mmes. N. W. Fox, W. L. Middlebrook; Eastern Star, Mmes. D. W. Roca, C. Alban; Woodmen's Circle, Mmes. G. Boucher, J. I. Jennings; Maccabees, Mmes. J. W. Scott, A. Morrison; Rebecca, Misses Rachael Carr, Lillian Stolpe; St. Alban's Guild, Mmes. E. Ashford, D. G. Currie; Presbyterian Women's Society, Mmes. V. I. Hixson, F. Monroe; First Baptist Ladies' Aid, Mmes. D. E. Sellar, E. W. Miller; Methodist Ladies' Aid, Mmes. J. Pattinson, R. S. Waters; St. Francis de Sales, Ladies' Aid, Mmes. W. Moreau, G. J. Nicholson; Swedish Lutheran Ladies' Aid, Mmes. J. Ekdahl, A. Nelson; Swedish Lutheran Dorcas Society, Mmes. C. Gunnarson, G. Ekstrom; Norwegian Lutheran Ladies' Aid, Mmes. M. Klesstad, A. Olsen; Swedish Lutheran Y. P. Society, Misses Nellie Froeden, Nancy Johnson; Stenographers, Bookkeepers' Office; Mmes. Miss Edith Ashford; Clerks, Misses Clara Winkel, Emma Metherell; High School pupils, Miss Dorothy Middlebrook.

Registrars—Mmes: H. T. Baker, H. T. Barton, M. Bundy, T. W. Clemo, C. G. Ekstrom, A. S. Gill, W. R. Gillet, J. L. Husband, J. Falk, W. F. Kefauver, V. B. Larson, F. R. Leach, J. McCarthy, C. J. Merkel, B. Odell, C. Rely, D. W. Ross, S. H. Rutledge, W. J. Shinar, R. H. Teeple, W. B. Thomas, J. Watson, A. B. Waters, C. Thorberg, J. C. Wood, L. Yalomstein, A. M. LeRoy, R. W. Waddell, W. L. Middlebrook, L. Oien, Arthur Graham, Joseph Hutt; Misses Edith Ashford, Effie Carrington, Mary Clark, Bertha Coburn, Mahel Coffey, Jeannette Higgins, Mary McClellan, Agnes Olson, Luella Orr, Lela Wright, Edna Tucker, Dorothy Middlebrook, Bernadette Wall, Mabel Neveaux, Catherine McCullough, Ellen Kelso.

STAMP SALES CONTINUE

The sale of Thrift stamps continues steadily and prospects of a successful campaign are very good. Mr. Jewell of the committee is enthusiastic over the work done by the Women's club and by the women of this city as a whole in connection with the drive. Among the public the Thrift Stamp sale is becoming more and more identified with the women and it may be that they will be largely instrumental in disposing of this county's allotment.

TAXES FOR ROAD BUILDING

Under the provision of a recent act the state tax on Homestead and swamp land is to be expended by the county supervisors in improving of building trunk line county roads. The amount of the tax this year for Schoolcraft county is \$550.44. This money will be used to improve the grade east of Blaney. This is the road that will connect Manistique with Mackinaw county. One-half mile of grade is finished, leaving three miles yet to be built.

Robert McIntyre was accepted Tuesday at Escanaba for the aviation section of the signal corps doing mechanical ground work.

LACK OF MATERIAL DELAYS WORK AT THE NEW DAM

Work at the new dam is being pushed steadily forward despite the low temperature. Lack of material, according to H. F. Storer, has been a more serious handicap than the cold weather. Sand shipped from Escanaba has been six days on the way. Cement, of which there is a considerable stock on hand, will cause additional delay if the rail congestion is not removed very shortly. During one day last week, 1,000 bags were used, and from now on large quantities will be needed. The moulds to hold the cement for the river walls at the bridge are completed and ready for pouring. The spring freshets will interfere with the work and the engineers are hoping that the water will not rise to an exceptional height this season.

HERBERT PETERSEN MAYORALTY CANDIDATE

In announcing my candidacy for mayor of Manistique, subject to the action of the Republican primary, I am acceding to the wishes of a large number of my friends. If



elected, I promise to bring to the performance of my official duties, the same interest and attention that I give my personal business. I am aware that the coming year will be one of the most important in the civil history of the town and I am confident that my election will be for the best interests of all concerned.

HERBERT PETERSEN.

JUDGE ASHFORD ILL

Judge Edward Ashford is confined to his home with an illness very much resembling grippe. The judge has been taking serum treatments with the idea of protecting himself against this malady. His friends at the court house are inclined to the opinion that he has taken the wrong serum or is in the grip of some new disease.

Why You Should Buy Thrift Stamps

The very name means wise management. Something that none of us ever tried, it means success to you, individually and we can see no excuse for any young person not starting to learn Thrift. Buy a Thrift Stamp every day and at the end of a year you will have saved \$75 which will pay 4 per cent interest.

"Doing your bit" is English slang, and means doing your full share. The American meaning—"Doing just a little." When the war is over what are you going to have to show that you have done your full share? Your friends will have bought Liberty Bonds so the government knows who bought them. War certificates are registered at the Post Office so that the government can tell who is doing their part to help back the American soldier. Carry your Thrift cards with you. They are a sure sign of patriotism.

ALFRED H. BRIGHT LECTURES AT WASH DAY LUNCHEON

His Theme "The Battle of the Marne" Holds Audience Spell-Bound for Half Hour

INVESTIGATION OF CHARTER

One of the most enthusiastic "Wash Day" Luncheons of the season was attended Monday by fully 100 diners. The only business that came before the meeting was the appointment, on motion of Bruce Odell, seconded by H. T. Baker, of a committee of five to investigate the proposed new charter of city government and report to the meeting next Monday upon the best way of introducing it to the public. Chairman Kirk then introduced Alfred H. Bright of Minneapolis, general counsel of the Soo Line, who delivered one of the best lectures heard recently in this city. He chose as his subject the "Battle of the Marne" and showed great familiarity with his subject. The intelligent interest of his listeners was increased by the aid of colored maps showing the varying portions of the line of battle during the now famous engagement. The lecture lasted thirty minutes and was frequently applauded.

WORK DONE BY PRESENT CITY ADMINISTRATION

Mayor William Middlebrook when seen by a Courier-Record Reporter in regard to the new city charter proposed change of city government and would study the new charter carefully. That it has many good features goes without saying, "but," continued the mayor, "we must not forget the excellent record made under the present system of city government. We are solvent and have never defaulted a bond or of interest. We have built six miles of macadam and five-eighths of a mile of asphalt streets. We have fourteen or fifteen miles of cement walks on which the city has paid 6 cents a foot. Our macadam has cost us 35 and our asphalt, 50 cents per square yard. This price is exceptionally low and has not been approached by any other city by nearly 100 per cent.

"The city water works dam was built for \$7,000 less than the lowest estimate and was completed promptly and satisfactorily. Snow within the city has been removed for less than 10 cents a thousand on the valuation. A daily test of the drinking water is made and there has never been an authenticated case of typhoid from that source. Water and sewer lines are being installed at a price that forbids private estimates; deficits that have been on the books for years have been wiped out and for the past three years, owing to the economical administration of city affairs, it has not been necessary to borrow money to carry on the city work. During this time we have bought land for city purposes, laid out a city park, built a warehouse for the storage of city machinery and supplies at a cost of \$2,200 and each year add materially to the water and sewer system. I may say in conclusion that not a member of the present city government is opposed to the new charter if it can be shown that advantages not included in the present system can be secured."

"The City administration is aware that charters for fourth class cities are not usually so perfected or completed that further improvement is impossible. The accompanying table shows the city tax on each \$1,000. This includes general city tax, salaries of officers, upkeep of fire department, interest on bonds, police department, water and sewer extensions, purchase of lands, machinery and all improvements in the city and payment of deficit carried on city books for previous years. Statement of City Tax on each \$1,000.00. 1906, \$15.50; 1907, \$19.04; 1908, \$22.80; 1909, \$22.45; 1910, \$22.16; 1911, \$22.57; 1912, \$22.12; 1913, \$15.74; 1914, \$14.70; 1915, \$17.08; 1916, \$20.53; 1917, \$10.00. Note, 1916, \$1,200.00 raised for water and sewer extensions.

EXTRA FUELLESS MONDAYS ABOLISHED

In accordance with Dr. Garfield's order, Monday closing in Michigan is eliminated. The Fuel Conservation order of Jan. 25, is to remain in effect until further notice with following exceptions: Restriction order on churches removed. Drug stores to have in addition to present 9 hours, 3 additional hours for the sale of drugs and medical supplies only. This makes the business hours on Monday and Tuesday the same as Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

W. B. THOMAS, Local Fuel Adm.

SEEK WILDS TO AVOID FOOD CONSERVATION

Dr. Rutledge, V. I. Hixson and Norman Fox spent Sunday at Hughes' lake. Equipped with snow shoes and extra loads, the party left the train at Sturgeon and made the four mile through the woods in almost record time. None of the party were expert at snow shoeing, but they easily made up in vigor what they lacked in technique. Counsellor Hixson dug several front line trenches with his snow shoes; Dr. Rutledge dislocated several roots with the toe of his shoes and Mr. Fox stepped on his own feet so frequently that a bunion which he had considered cured in 1908 reappeared. Arrived at Hughes they consumed the available supply of chickens and Dr. Rutledge carried off the hogers of the pork chop and buckwheat cake contest. This achievement was the more remarkable as it is understood that the doctor is opposed to this diet, having published a number of years ago a thesis showing that pork was unfit for human consumption. Some of their friends are unkind enough to say that these gentlemen found George Nicholson and his food regulations so irksome that the trip was planned as a respite against the gruelling grind.

COUNTY FAIR MEETING

The upper Michigan Fair Circuit, comprising Escanaba, Marquette, Newberry, the Soo and this city, will hold a meeting here on Feb. 22. A representative from the southern fair association, whose duties provide for the censorship for all plays exhibited will also attend together with a racing commissioner or superintendent. Arrangements will be made at this time for uniformity of the shows and the races.

BROWN CO. EXTENDS PLANT

Work has been started at Brown Lumber Co. plant, building an addition 60x80 feet which they will occupy for the purpose of manufacturing and finishing automobile running boards.

ALLEN GIVEN PROMOTION

Clayton T. Allen, manager of the Insurance Service Bureau, having offices in the State Savings Bank Building has received promotion to General District manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York, and will cover a field embracing Manistique, Munising, Newberry, Soo, Petoskey and other points in the southern peninsula.

H. THOMPSON MEETS DEATH BY DROWNING

First Fatality Since Operation Had Begun on New Pulp & Paper Mill—Thought to Have Fainted

EFFORTS TO FIND BODY FAIL

The first fatal accident on the premises of the Pulp & Paper Co., since the beginning of operations, occurred Tuesday morning at 6:30 a. m. when Hilmer Thompson, a laborer working on the crib above the railroad bridge, fell into the river and was drowned. Thompson was subject to seizures and it is supposed that the accident happened during a moment of unconsciousness. The water was less than five feet deep at this point but the unconscious man drifted rapidly into deeper water. Another laborer who was working beside Thompson, failed to give the alarm until too late. When he did call for help, the foreman of the job, who was about seventy-five feet distant, was unable to reach the spot in time to effect a rescue. Efforts to recover the body was continued during the entire day but without success. It is thought that the body drifted under the ice and further effort will not be made until later. Thompson was 28 years old and lived with his parents on River street. He returned to the city from Detroit about two months ago and has since been employed at the dam.

GROGERS MEET TO CONFER ON FOOD

A meeting of the retail grocery men was held Wednesday night at the Chamber of Commerce. George J. Nicholson, food administrator, called the meeting to order at eight p. m. Every merchant but one answered the roll call. The sugar and flour situation was discussed and Mr. Nicholson complimented those present on their honest and patriotic attitude in the matter. He repeated instances which had occurred in other towns where merchants failing to co-operate with the views of the food administration had been refused permission to continue in business, and said he was proud of the support given him by the merchants. He also stated that rye and graham flour would no longer be classed as substitutes and that all flour sales must be accompanied by 25 percent of substitutes, such as corn meal, rice or barley.

J. A. McPhail spent Tuesday in the Soo on business.

PURPOSE OF THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL NATIONAL DEFENSE

In August, 1916, Congress passed the Army Appropriation Act, in which was a clause establishing the Council of National Defense for the purpose "of co-ordinating the country's industries and resources for the national security and welfare."

This Council consists of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Agriculture, Interior, Commerce, and Labor.

On April 21, 1917, the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, was named, for the purpose of co-ordinating the organized forces of the women of the country.

It was recognized that an immense amount of work of different kinds would fall upon the women. In previous conflicts women have been most valuable. Their loyalty, their sacrifices, their labors in different lines were very great. There is a different element, however, in this country, and one making for greater strength. Fifty years ago the women did not represent organization. Now they do.

The idea of the Council of National Defense in creating such a committee was "that women of national prominence might be brought together to consider and advise how the assistance of the women of America might be made available in the prosecution of war."

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense aims to

THREE MEN MEET ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT SOO LINE STATION

WOMEN STUDYING TELEGRAPHY RAPIDLY BECOMING EFFICIENT

The night class in telegraphy which meets Mondays and Thursdays in the Commercial room at the High School under the direction of Archer Banks of the naval reserve, now numbers about seventy pupils. The work is interesting and is being carried on with great enthusiasm. The class is divided in four units; the first comprising the beginners who are mastering the rudiments, the second including those who can receive up to five words a minute; the third, those who can receive from five to ten words and the fourth division, those who are able to receive ten words a minute or better. Instruments are provided for all. The pupils and anyone visiting the class room will be impressed with the business-like character of the work. Mr. Banks stated that several of the pupils would soon be ready for professional work. The first to develop a receiving capacity of thirty words a minute will be presented with a silver cup. When this degree of speed is attained, the student is then ready for her first position.

The advance class contains seven members, Misses Ernestine Roberts, Helen M. King, Edith Ashford, Vera Waterman, Ida McRitchie, Jeannet Higgins and Edith Eastman. At the present time Miss Vera Waterman has developed a slight lead but the winner of the cup is still in doubt.

MEDICAL EXAMS TO BE RESUMED TUESDAY

Examinations under the revised medical regulations will be resumed Tuesday. The standard requirements are lowered in many respects. Registrants between 58 and 60 inches will be referred to the advisory board; registrants over 78 inches in height, when well proportioned will be accepted; registrants weighing over 100 and under 114 will also be referred to this board. Defective teeth will not reject and those not qualified for general military service but capable of limited military service must go before the advisory board.

William Brasau, Edward LaFave and Arthur Trudeau Victims

Pinned Between Freight and Flat Cars When Latter Derails

Thursday, at 5 p. m., during a blinding snow storm, a tragic accident occurred on the main line of M. S. P. & S. M. railroad. Conductor William Brasau, Section Yard Foreman Edward LaFave and Arthur Trudeau, section hand, were switching empty freight cars. While standing near some empty box cars on the main track, two flat cars coupled to a switch engine, derailed, pinning the men between the cars. LaFave and Trudeau were killed instantly and Brasau died on the way to Rutledge hospital.

Brasau aged 50, was a freight conductor on the Soo Line and leaves a family in Gladstone. Edward LaFave 55 years old is married and lived in the section house. Arthur Trudeau, 32 years is unmarried and lived with his parents at 623 Deer street. Undertaker Sven Johnson has taken charge of the remains.

SHERIFF VISITS CAMP CUSTER

Sheriff Orr returned Tuesday night from Camp Custer where he had delivered Andrew Prena, deserter, to the federal authorities. After the discharge of his official business the Sheriff started in to find E. G. Amos and pay a friendly visit. The Sheriff says that Camp Custer is an immense place, the enclosure being nearly ten times as large as our entire fair grounds. He had considerable difficulty in finding any trace of Mr. Amos but finally a corporal of the guard who accosted him with an entirely different intention was prevailed upon to direct him to Amos' quarters but Amos himself was absent, and the sheriff after inspecting the quarters left a note on the pillow and came away.

REGISTRATION CARDS INDEXED

Orders from the administration at Washington delegated the duty of filling and indexing the questionnaires of the country to the school superintendents and teachers. Mr. T. W. Clemo and his assistants promptly filled out the cards for this county and mailed them to the national capital Saturday. This work is important as it makes available to the war department complete information regarding every registrant in the United States.

BLOOD POISON CAUSE OF DEATH

William Brown, Thompson, died at the Rutledge hospital Friday from the effects of blood poison. Some time ago he received a bad cut in his foot while working in the woods. Later blood poison set in and his foot had to be amputated but the poison had then spread so far that it finally caused his death. He was born in Michigan 44 years ago and is survived by a widow. The funeral was held at Thompson Tuesday, the Rev. Savageau of Cooks officiating.

Wesley Gilligan of Rexton spent Monday and Tuesday in the city on business.

THE DEEP SEA PERIL

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"There's no hurry now," answered Donald.

Suddenly Davies' voice came up in agitated tones. "Donald!" he cried. "It looks as if the monsters are following MacBeard after all! Don't you see, they are with him, not us?"

"They wouldn't keep us in the center necessarily," said Donald. "Yesterday we nearly lost them."

"But then—do you suppose they are leading us somewhere?"

"I don't know," Donald answered. "Full speed!"

Donald, hazing rocks, drove the F55 hard between the mighty walls of granite. In front of him he saw an open body of water, ringed with far-away hills. He was in Skjold fjord. But not a vestige of the monsters was to be seen.

Once through that gateway he leashed the wheel and went on deck. The quarry had disappeared. A glance assured him of that. The limp water of the fjord lay motionless before him. Behind him the passage seemed to have closed.

He rushed back into the conning tower.

"Shut down!" he yelled to Davies. "Tell Clouts to let the anchor go, MacBeard has beaten us."

Davies, released from duty, rushed up to find his chief standing at the entrance to the conning tower, a prey to abject despair.

"It's finished, Davies," he said wearily. "We're beaten. There's a missing factor in that—damned equation of yours."

And he toppled over into Davies' arms, insensible from want of sleep. The tension of his nerves was broken.

Davies and Clouts carried him to his cabin and laid him down. They returned to the deck, almost equally despairing.

"The herd has left us, Clouts," said the middle. "I don't know—I can't understand it." Clouts, he continued, with a sudden inspiration, "do you think that you could induce the queen to sound that bell again?"

"What, me, sir?" inquired Clouts, starting back. "Why—she's not a woman, sir, she's a devil incarnate! She won't eat, sir." His voice fell to a husky whisper. "And she won't wear the captain's blankets, sir."

"Perhaps she doesn't like them, Clouts. However—what are we to do?"

"I say, make for home, sir," said Clouts. "I never took no stock in the whole thing, Mr. Davies."

"What are you talking about, Clouts?"

"Why, sir, I never believed in it from the first, and I believe in it still less now. It's all a dream, sir. There never was no monsters."

"But you've seen them, Clouts. You've been under the sea with them!"

"Ah, I know, sir, that's what we both think," answered Clouts with a wise smile. "But it's just a dream, sir. I expect that German cruiser torpedoed us, instead of us torpedoing her; or maybe she sank us with her guns, and we're going to wake up in a German hospital in Hamburg in a moment. You haven't pinched yourself, sir?"

Davies was shaken. He looked at Clouts, blandly smiling at him, open-mouthed. He almost believed his story. Clouts, unequal to the strain upon his limited mentality, had adopted a solution which seemed, under the circumstances, feasible.

"I think we'd better pinch each other, sir," said Clouts. "Mrs. Clouts always used to say, when in doubt—"

But, breaking off at this juncture, he pulled his mouth open from his pocket and blew the most discordant melody of dissonants that ever issued from the apparatus of that much-abused instrument.

To their amazement, the water was instantaneously churned into foam all around them. The F55 tossed like a cork upon the waves. A fleeting mist began to rise from the surface of the fjord.

"Hatches on!" gasped Davies, and they ran to save the F55 from submergence.

Hardly had they succeeded in this and reached the conning tower when Donald appeared at the head of the ladder below. His eyes were clear again; it seemed as if his half-hour of sleep had recreated him.

"What's happened, Davies?" he asked.

"The monsters! They're all about us!" cried the middle.

"Well, of course," said Donald. "You don't suppose I came here on a wild-goose chase, do you?"

"But you said we were beaten, sir, and—"

"Nonsense!" said Donald angrily. "They've been with us all the time. You don't expect that they can keep on condensing hydrogen forever without taking a rest, do you? Muscular fatigue, Davies. Hello!"

He pointed through the observation port, and, about a mile to port of them, they saw the motorboat, bobbing upon the agitated waves.

"We've got him, Davies," said Donald. "I know it. I know it all in my sleep—the solution and—and—it's going to be all right!"

They were amazed at his resolution. He uttered his orders in a firm voice; he seemed now absolutely sure of his success. Through the port they watched the motorboat tossing toward them over the waves. They could make out MacBeard's figure beside the engine. Ida was doubtless within the cabin.

"Up anchor, Clouts," said Donald. "Davies, take the engine again."

Presently the submarine began to move so as to cut off MacBeard's ingress into the open sea. Then, at Donald's command, they drew toward the motorboat.

MacBeard had seen them. He was working frantically at the engine. The inland sea still heaved, but it was beginning to subside as the monsters, forgetting of Clouts' mouth organ, began to draw toward the submarine again.

Then, for the third time, the imprisoned queen gave the swarming call. The sound, soft, yet incredibly volubulous, rolled from the interior of the ship and seemed to fill the universe. It was like a deep, soft note upon some mighty organ. And the response was instant.

For the third time the swarm, maddened by the call, leaped toward its leader. And, as on Fair Island, a tidal bore came on, a wall of water which struck the F55 and rendered her helpless in an instant. It dashed her round like a top, it drove her, uncontrollable, before it. In an instant the steering gear was disabled, and the vessel skidded through the waves toward the cliffs of the fjord, which grew larger with unbelievable swiftness.

It was the last voyage of the F55. The battered old submarine which had rendered such yeoman service, drove hard on the rocks. A needle point pierced her amidships, a score of razor edges rent her flanks. Slowly she sank, still spinning into the seething waters that whipped the desolate shore.

As soon as they realized that nothing could be done, the three had gathered upon the deck and waited for the disaster. As the F55 struck they leaped into the sea. They escaped the hidden fangs of the rocks almost by a miracle. A few strokes, and Donald found himself upon the shore, which the waves were wildly lashing, and helping Davies to scramble out.

They gasped a moment and recovered their breath.

"Where's Clouts?" asked Donald anxiously.

"Then they saw the sailor's head bobbing among the waves. He was apparently clinging to a point of rock with one hand, while he thrust the other down into the water.

"Clouts! Are you drowning?" Donald called.

A bubbling sound replied. Donald waded into the sea, clinging to the projecting reef to save himself against the pounding waves. As he neared Clouts, the latter straightened himself and sighed regretfully.

"What is it, Clouts? Are you badly hurt?" asked Donald.

"No, sir," he gasped. "But I've—I've lost it, sir!"

Donald grasped him and pulled him through the breakers to dry land untingly. At that moment Clouts had strained his patience severely with his lost mouth organ.

"Look, sir!" said Davies, when the three stood together once more.

Two hundred yards away MacBeard and Ida were standing beside the motorboat. MacBeard's light craft, built upon scientific principles of his own devising, had once again established its worth. The waves—and luck—had driven it ashore uninjured. And MacBeard seemed to be inviting Ida to re-enter it.

The game seemed in MacBeard's hands once more.

"No, sir!" shouted Donald, starting forward.

But before he had broken into a run Clouts stood barring his way.

"I've found her, sir!" he shouted.

"Look, sir!"

Donald was on the point of knocking the sailor down. His mouth organ had become a justification for homicide.

But Clouts was not making reference to his mouth organ just then. A cry from Davies stopped Donald upon the verge of delivering his blow. Donald started and saw, close to his side, the evanescent, nebulous outlines of the queen of the swarm.

And in that moment the memory of Ida faded from his mind. He stared at her like a man bewitched.

Her face, which has always been the most conspicuous part, was strangely clouded. It was, indeed, as if a veil of vapor had been drawn over it. It seemed to cover her, like a long bridal veil, giving her the aspect of a shrouded figure.

Davies did not stay to watch that meeting. Neither did Clouts. They started at full speed toward MacBeard, who, already having launched his motorboat upon the waves, was holding out his hand to Ida.

She hesitated and drew back. They were only fifty paces away. And, torn between her pledge and the desire to see Donald for one last moment on earth, the girl stood waiting.

Donald, alone with the queen, looked

into her face and was aware of nothing else.

She raised her arms, slowly she threw off the draperies of clinging mist that covered her head. She stretched her arms out toward him. She fell upon her knees.

Her face was visible now, and Donald was aware of a startling change in it. The beauty that had dazzled him was gone. A milky pallor, spreading along the veins and arteries, suffused the flesh. The same change was passing over her that had passed over the dying monster in the house in Baltimore.

With horror Donald realized that she was dying.

She crouched at his feet; she raised her eyes to his once more in that mute yearning. And her face was that of an aged woman.

For a few seconds longer the eyes looked into Donald's. Then, without closing, they seemed to glaze. A film passed over them, and, with a shudder, the queen fell at his feet—dead!

She had given her life in payment for her disobedience to the racial law. It is by such disobedience that the race evolves into something higher than itself.

By such man rose from his apellike ancestry. By such, some day, wars and all wrongs will cease.

Donald tore the coat from his shoulders and covered the body of the aged woman-thing before him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MacBeard Finds His Destiny.

He gazed at it still hypnotized; he was trying to fight his way back into consciousness. For a few moments he did not know where he was, or what was happening.

Then, gradually, he began to be aware of his surroundings. He saw the body at his feet, and the high cliffs about him. And in the distance he saw Clouts and Davies running toward the motorboat.

Ida stood watching Donald. She was still hesitating. MacBeard had found that he could start his engine. His hand was on hers. Davies and Clouts were fifty paces away.

"Come!" said MacBeard.

The girl shuddered, and suddenly she leaped into the boat. MacBeard threw himself against the gnawale and pushed it into deep water. He sprang aboard. He was twenty paces from the shore when his pursuers arrived at the water line. Davies whipped out his revolver.

MacBeard crouched behind Ida and raised her body before him for a shield. The girl knew nothing of this maneuver, for she had fainted.

"Surrender, you blackguard," shouted Davies, hoarse with passion.

MacBeard, trembling, covered behind the girl. With his hand, stretched out behind her, he guided the little craft. The distance was increasing swiftly.

Davies let his revolver hand fall. He knew that at that distance it was impossible to hit MacBeard with any certainty. He could not run the risk of shooting Ida.

Impetuously he plunged into the water. At first his desperate strokes seemed almost to carry him as fast as the motorboat. But soon this was shown to be delusive. The distance was increasing very instant. Davies clung to a ledge of rock and panted for breath. He shook his free fist at MacBeard, who laughed scornfully.

He had seen the F55 settle beneath the waves, and knew that by no possible chance could Donald catch him.

He turned to Ida, who was just opening her eyes. He took her hand. It lay limp and cold in his own. He saw her shudder, and a diabolical fury overcame him. He struck her across the face with his open hand.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NO MILK FROM CHINESE COW

Bossy of the Flowery Kingdom Yields Only to Offspring—Used Only for Draft Purposes.

Americans who travel through the interior of China greatly miss "Cow's Milk and Her Butter," as a Japanese sign puts it. The people of the Orient use little of either. Mares' milk is sold to invalids at a high price, because the Chinese believe that it is a source of great bodily strength, says the Youth's Companion.

But the natives use cows solely for draft purposes and, having earned their living for years in this manner, bossy stands upon her dignity when Americans demand milk of her. To her offspring she will give it, but not to man if by any possibility she can avoid it.

In Japan there are now a few American-bred cattle, owned by foreigners, that make the native cows look like goats. One of these cows was imported into Korea by a missionary, but he had difficulty in getting his cow to tend the beast. The servant was fresh from his country home, where he had heard little and seen less. He took the cow for an elephant and fled before her.

In Korea the little native cow is a petted darling that has been indulged to such an extent that, incredible as it seems, she refuses to eat grass unless it has been boiled.

It is not unusual in very cold weather to see a pet cow clothed in a thick, warm blanket, while the children of the family shiver in their cotton garments—and often very few of them.

ALGERIA'S WINE CROP YIELD

Product, Distinctly Inferior to That of Previous Season, Will Total Only About 158,502,300 Gallons.

The wine crop of Algeria is distinctly inferior to that of a year ago. The official statistics of the vintage will not be issued for several weeks; but, according to the general estimate, the yield approximates 6,000,000 hectoliters (158,502,300 gallons), compared with 8,781,290 hectoliters (231,975,100 gallons) in 1916.

The season's unusual dryness, which lasted from spring until the full maturity of the grape, states Commercial Reports, has resulted in a wine appreciably stronger. Phylloxera and other plant diseases did considerable damage to the vines, and the late frosts further tended to reduce the output. The lack of labor was also a handicap, especially in the department of Oran, which was unable to draw upon Morocco to any extent.

Prices range much higher and the return to the wine producers promises to be good. Transportation facilities to France—which country takes a large percentage of the crop—are far from normal, and there is likely to be a marked shortage in barrels and bottles.

Salvage Corps at Battle Front.

According to the systems now established in modern warfare, it is stated by a war correspondent, a salvage corps is daily going over all the ground near the battle front exposed to fire, and is gathering all the debris discarded by the contending armies. None of the scrap is neglected, with steel worth one shilling to one and one-half shillings per pound, and copper and other metals in proportion. All the metals are taken to shops in the rear, and there worked into the various munitions that a modern army uses.

All the lead that is fired is practically lost, as a bullet traveling at a velocity of 2,000 feet or more per second buries itself so deep into any object it hits as to be lost entirely. Other metals, however, such as tangled steel from wrecked motor cars, large pieces of shells, bits of copper, pieces of aluminum, etc., are carefully collected and later turned into usable condition.

McMick's New Building.

There is a fine new building of white marble and Greek architecture in a western city. On the corner-stone is engraved the date of the building's erection. It was begun in 1909, but, following the usual custom, the date is in Roman capitals, thus: MCMIX.

The other day one citizen approached another and asked him if he had seen their common friend Danny that day.

"I sure did," replied the second man. "A few minutes ago I seen him standing in front of McMick's new building over there on the corner."

The Gentle Passion.

William Gillette, the actor, was showing George H. Broadhurst, the playwright, over his country estate. They arrived at the sheepfold and at sight of their master the woolly inmates came bleating to the bars.

"See how the little things love me, George," said the owner proudly.

"Love, thunder," said Broadhurst. "They come to you because they are hungry and they think you are going to feed them."

"George," said Gillette, "when you have reached a certain age that passes for love."—Saturday Evening Post.

What Future for Women?

Women have always had a wider range of industrial opportunity in this country than abroad; war will inevitably widen the range, observes a writer. A dearth of men will necessitate her acceptance of such activities, and for a time at least, her continuance in them. What is to be the result? What changes will occur in her temperament, her standards, and her attitude toward life, in consequence? No one can predict them.

Loyalty Is First Duty of Every Citizen of United States Today

By JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS



Portrait of James Cardinal Gibbons.

In the present emergency it behooves every American citizen to do his duty and to uphold the hands of the president and the legislative department in the solemn obligations that confront us.

The primary duty of a citizen is loyalty to country. This loyalty is manifested more by acts than by words; by solemn service rather than by empty declamation. It is exhibited by an absolute and unreserved obedience to his country's call.

Both houses of congress, with the executive, are charged and sworn to frame those laws that are demanded by the present crisis. Whatever, therefore, congress may decide should be unequivocally complied with by every patriotic citizen. The members of both houses of congress are the instruments of God in guiding us in our civic duties. It behooves all of us, therefore, to pray that the Lord of Hosts may inspire our national legislature and executive to frame such laws in the present crisis as will redound to the glory of our country, to righteousness of conduct, and to the future permanent peace of the nations of the world.

Appearance of the American Soldier Has Always Impressed Observers

By GERTRUDE P. BISHOP

Several foreign papers have remarked on the appearance of the American soldier, as a type so strongly set in its individuality that it has evoked interest in a world whose jaded vision can but picture men in khaki.

What in him has gained such wide attention? It is the American look—that expression of intensified keenness, the look denoting eagerness, zest, and—best of all—still unsatisfied interest in the world.

As far back as 1777, when Burgoyne with his Hessians surrendered to the colonial army after the battle of Saratoga, that same impression of the American expression was apparent. A Hessian prisoner wrote in his memoirs:

"We passed through the American camp in which all the regiments stood under arms. Not one of them was uniformly clad; each had on the clothes which he wore in the field, the church or the tavern.

"They stood, however, like soldiers; well arranged and with a military air, in which there was but little to find fault. All the muskets had bayonets, and the sharpshooters had rifles. The men all stood so still we were filled with wonder. Not one of them made a single motion as if he would speak with his neighbor. Nay, more, all the lads that stood there in rank and file, kind nature had formed so trim, so slender, so nervous, that it was a pleasure to look at them, and we were all surprised at such a well-formed race."

If the Hessian's ghost returned today, he would still find "the slim, nervous lads that stood in rank and file," with the same silent expression of courage and fire—but now clad in khaki in place of homespun.

Through this internationalization of all peoples has come a product yet unknown—the American soldier. For the butcher's boy, the millionaire's son, the clerk, the sport and the professor have joined the army.

Children of United States Can Do Much to Reduce Food Wastage

By WILLIAM A. McKEEVER, Authority on Problems of Childhood and Sociology

If every child and young person in the United States can be induced to reduce food wastage to the extent of six cents per day the total will amount to a saving of \$2,000,000 annually.

It is estimated that our European allies are short this year to the amount of 500,000,000 bushels of grain and 30,000,000 food-producing animals. Our own stocks of these materials are the lowest in recent times. The situation calls for a shipment of at least 1,250,000,000 bushels of our grain abroad. Now, those who have plenty of other things to eat can and must cut down on their allowance of these transportable food-stuffs.

Now, how may we enlist all our young people in this tremendous food drive? What lines of conservation must be especially emphasized?

Apparently there is only one practical and effective method of appeal to the child for his help in this movement, and that is to arouse the juvenile sense of fellowship and sympathy for his kind. Here we have a strong racial motive. The sympathy of children for adults is weak, but for those of their age and class it is strong.

The lines of food conservation most to be emphasized are: First, the wheat products; second, the animal products, and third, the sugar. There must be a further reduction in the use of wheat, wheat flour, meats of all kinds, butter, fats and sugar. And a little reasoning will show how easily we can accomplish this task without going hungry.

In no sense is an underfeeding of our children contemplated. That would be poor economy. There can be a change in the quality of that now carelessly used without any reduction in the body-building value.

As a Matter of Wise Policy Suffrage Is Not to Be Denied to Women

By FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior

I see no reason to fear woman suffrage. It has not worked disaster in California. To be sure, it is not a panacea for all political and social ills; nor can any other change in the political machinery of the state be a cure-all.

Nations are not made wise nor virtuous by their laws. But this is an industrial world, and those who do the work, whether men or women, are not to be denied their opportunity for protection and advancement through the action of the state.

As a matter of political philosophy suffrage cannot be put aside, and as a matter of wise policy it is not to be denied.

TREES' NOISE LIKE WHISPER

Needlelike Points of Stiff Leaves Scratching Upon Each Other Responsible for Odd Chorus.

Henry Heineke of Santa Monica, who two years ago sent geologists on a hike to the wilds of the Malibu by reporting the discovery of a nest of dunes of singing sands, has again caused nature students to sit up and take notice, according to the Los Angeles Times.

This time he reports the discovery of a clump of whispering trees. The find was made far up in Los Tunas canyon, where the county surveyor's gang recently ran lines for a mountain road to connect the seashore with the scenic canyon with the Topanga at its junction with Garra-panga.

The mysterious trees are near the bottom of the canyon, not far from the Weber ranch. At this point the wagon road is hung on the side of the canyon, far above the trickling stream. Persons passing along the road at this point are invariably attracted by what sounds to them as if somebody in the undergrowth were talking in a subdued voice.

Shouts failing to bring a response, Mr. Heineke, after listening to the supposed whispered conversation, left the trail and descended the precipitous side of the mountain, expecting to discover some hunter who had fallen and injured himself. But there was no evidence of life anywhere, although the air was filled with indistinguishable whisperings.

The sound always came from the same general direction, and the will-o'-the-wisp directed him to a clump of scrubby trees, much in appearance like the English holly—and then the mystery was solved. The needlelike points of thousands of these stiff leaves, swayed by the breeze blowing up the canyon, scratching upon the surface of other leaves was responsible for the chorus.

The noise made by one leaf was so slight that it could not be heard a foot away, but the thousands grating continuously together kept the sound vibrations in such constant motion that their sigh was heard above the ordinary rustling of the leaves of the chaparral.

LIFE—PRICE WE PAY FOR IT

Penalties of Fame Are Debts of All Existence, With "High Cost of Living" Significant.

The penalties of fame are the penalties of all life, which, when one views it resolutely and without taking refuge behind rose-colored spectacles, teems with contradictions that give a deeper significance to that well-worn phrase, "the high cost of living." And the chief part of the expense lies not in the things—food, clothing, shelter—which are demanded by our material and bodily needs as human animals, writes Mary Garden in the New York World.

Really to live as woman or as man implies to want something or other very greatly. And really to want something very greatly means to strive for that something with unappeasable eagerness. And thus to strive means one of two things—disappointment; or achievement and the realization that in gaining the one thing a score of others have been missed.

Such is life and the price we pay for it.

Naval Cadet Slang.

"For certain slang expressions used by the Annapolis cadets," writes Julian Street in his new travel book, "American Adventures," "I am indebted to a member of the corps. From this admiral-to-be I learn that a 'bird' or 'wazzo' is a man or boy; that 'steam' is marine engineering, and to be 'bilged for juice' is to fail in examination in electrical engineering; to get an 'unsat,' or unsatisfactory mark, or even a 'zip' or 'swabo,' which is a zero. Cadets do not escort girls to dances, but 'drag' them; a girl is a 'drag,' and a 'heavy drag' or 'brick' is an unattractive girl who must be taken to a dance. A 'sleuth' or 'jimmy-legs' is a night watchman, and to be 'ragged' is to be caught. Mess-hall waiters are sometimes called 'mokes,' while at other times the names of certain articles of dress of the navy department or of the academy are applied to them."

Passing of London Landmark.

Another fine old London landmark, St. Olave's church, in Southwark, is to be closed. It derives its name from Olaf, the Christian Viking of whom Longfellow sings in stirring strain, writes a London correspondent. But England possesses churches with Danish associations of a different kind. When these pagan sea rovers invaded England and were caught, the ancient English used piously to flay them and nail their skins to their church doors. In the College of Surgeons are three grim relics of the sort, one taken from a church at Hadstock, Essex; a second from Copford in the same county, and a third from the north door of Worcester cathedral.

The American Soldier.

The American public as a whole does not appreciate the admirable qualities of the American regular. It does not realize his devotion to the service, his stern code of honor, or his high standard of intelligence, asserts the Brooklyn Eagle. Every American soldier today carries "a field marshal's baton in his knapsack," to use a Napoleonic phrase. He has only himself to blame if he does not win all the honors promised him at the recruiting station at which he enlists.

The DAIRY

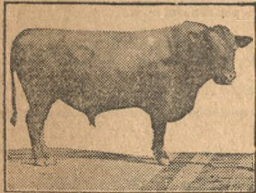


FIRST-CLASS BULL FAVORED

Associations Are Now Making It Possible for Farmer to Secure Service of Purebred Sire.

The owner of a large herd of grade cows can well afford to own a first-class bull, and bull associations are now making it possible for the owner of a small herd to own a share in a good, well-bred bull. A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization the chief purpose of which is the joint ownership, use and exchange of high-class, purebred bulls. If skillfully managed, these associations should be eventually the greatest single factor in the rebuilding of our dairy herds.

To build up a valuable and profitable dairy herd, careful and intelligent management must be combined with selection and breeding. Ill treatment



Animal of High Class.

and insufficient or unsuitable feed have made many a well-bred and carefully selected herd unprofitable. All cows should be well bred and well fed. It never pays to keep a cow that does not pay a fair return for first-class feed and care.

URGE CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS

Dirty Is Cause of Production of Much Poor Milk, Cream and Butter—Wash Separator.

Much poor milk, cream and butter are produced because of dirty utensils. It is not necessary that the dirt be present in sufficient quantities to be seen by the naked eye in order to render the can unfit for use.

The unclean separator is another common source of contamination. The separator should be taken apart and carefully washed and scalded after each separation. After the separator parts and utensils have been cleaned and dried, they should have a clean, dry appearance and should not be greasy to the touch.

A greasy coating on the interior of a milk can will spoil milk or cream in a very few hours. It doesn't cost any more to keep the utensils clean and the results obtained are more satisfactory in every way.

WATER GIVEN MILKING COWS

Test Proves That Animals Drink at Pond or Creek Only Enough to Satisfy Cravings.

It stands to reason that in winter the water given milking cows should not be icy. Many farmers boast of the fact that their cows drink or ponds to which their cows have access in cold weather. And while this saves work and expense, it is hard on the cows, though the farmers claim it is not. If you want to test the matter, let your cows go to the pond or creek and drink through the ice. Then when you have returned to the stable, carry in water that is not lower than about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and see how your cows will go after it. This proves that they drink at the pond or creek only enough to satisfy their immediate cravings and not enough to fill their bags with milk.

MAKE DAIRY BUSINESS PAY

Raise All Heifer Calves From Good Cows and Keep Purebred Sires—Have Good Silos.

To make the dairy business pay the best raise all the heifer calves from good cows and keep purebred sires, is the advice of Wear Brothers of Illinois who speak from experience. Have good silos and put all corn raised in the silo. Have plenty of alfalfa and clover hay. Cows must be well housed and given plenty of water to get best results.

LIGHT FOR WINTER MONTHS

Darkness Has Deteriorating Effect on General Health of Herd and Affects Eyesight.

The dark dairy stall is more likely to be in evidence during the winter months than in the summer, as some farmers seem to think the barn must be closed as tightly as possible. Still, light is not only an essential to comfortable quarters, but darkness has a deteriorating effect on the general health of the herd, the eyesight being especially affected.

OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

A special service of articles on scientific agriculture, dairying, poultry raising and domestic science, written by recognized authorities.

THE COURIER-RECORD
MANISTIQUE,
MICHIGAN

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

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

WINTER HOLDS MUCH FOR MICH. FARMERS

Big Series of Schools, Congresses and Conventions Opens in January.

TRACTOR "CAMP" PLANNED

College to Conduct Two Weeks' Course in March for Training of Tractor Engineers.

From Office of Publications, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing.—If there is a farmer in Michigan who is not familiar in 1918 with all the whys, whys and wherefores of production, it will be a safe wager that he is one of four things—dead, dumb, blind or a paralytic. For Michigan has outlined a plan of action for training her citizens for the fray in the furrows just about as thorough in its way as Uncle Sam's course for making his men ready for the fight at the front. The winter season, beginning in January and continuing until the middle of March, will be one of schools, congresses and conventions for the farmer, and all of them will be conducted in East Lansing, the seat of the Michigan Agricultural College.

This winter program for agriculturists will start off smack with the new year. The short courses at the college will come first, beginning on January 7. With these much of the rural population of the state is familiar. They were provided originally for the purpose of giving farmers and others the direct benefits of the educational opportunities the college presents. It was readily seen, however, that the country man, whose time during the spring, summer and fall is monopolized by the rush of farm operations, couldn't attend at such times of the year. The eight weeks' winter courses accordingly were designed to accommodate him at a time when he was most likely to be at liberty. An effort is made by means of them to reach the most essential agricultural principles and practices.

The courses are divided into a number of a specialized character. One deals with dairying only; another takes up horticulture and fruit-growing; still a third has to do with soil management and crops, and a fourth is for poultrymen. These run for eight weeks, commencing on January 7, and concluding on March 2. As a state interpreter they are, naturally, open to any citizen of Michigan who chooses to enroll.

Normally the short courses deal almost wholly with agricultural practices and problems of peace times, but the present crisis, with its flood of new problems to be dealt with and solved has made some elaborations necessary. The student in the short courses this winter will accordingly grapple with agricultural problems as they are now and will be for some time to come.

Grain Growers Convene January 15-16.

While the short courses will run eight weeks, there will be a number of other "between acts" features. The first of these "sides" will come on January 15 and 16, when grain growers will come to the college to attend the annual sessions of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. This is the organization through which the college has been doing most of its work with purebred and pedigreed grains. A part of the meeting will be taken up with a discussion of the routine business affairs of the association, but most important will be consideration of plans for bringing about the planting in 1918 of improved varieties of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley, for it has been shown that use of high-yielding grains offers at once a simple and an economical means of increasing food production. At least two men of note will make addresses to the grain growers in the two days' conference. One of these will be Dean Alfred Vician of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, and the other will be Prof. C. P. Bull, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota and founder of the Minnesota experiment station. Dean Vician's topic will be "Agriculture and the War." Professor Bull will speak of "Corn Improvement."

An exhibit of pedigreed grains will be conducted in conjunction with the convention.

Short Course Men to Meet.

At the same time the 3,000 or so men in the state who have attended or graduated from the short courses of the college will muster on the campus for a reunion—their first, by the way. The short course "grads" will take in the conferences of the grain growers, and in addition give an hour or two now and then to reunions and goodfellowship.

The live stock men of the state will meet on January 17 and 18. This will

be the annual convention of the Live Stock Breeders and Feeders' association, the body with which practically all Michigan live stock organizations are affiliated. Among these will be the Michigan Horse Breeders' association, the Michigan Short-horn Cattle Breeders' association, the Michigan Holstein-Friesian association, the Michigan Jersey Cattle club, the Michigan Guernsey Cattle club, the Michigan Hereford Breeders' association, the Michigan Aberdeen Angus association, the Michigan Red Polled Cattle Breeders' association, the Michigan Sheep Breeders and Feeders' association, the Michigan Shropshire Sheep Breeders' association, the Michigan Hampshire Breeders' association, the Michigan Oxford Sheep Breeders' association, the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' association, the Michigan Swine Breeders' association, the Michigan O. I. C. and Chester White Swine association, the Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' association, the Michigan Berkshire Swine Breeders' association, the Michigan Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' association, the Michigan Hampshire Swine Breeders' association and the Michigan Stock Exhibitors' association.

This convention, which will bring together more representative live stock men than any other assembly of the production question in Michigan, will conclude with the sale of cattle in the college's stock judging pavilion.

Meetings of the convention, many of which will be addressed by men of note in the live-stock world, will be open to the public, and will constitute one of the most important of the winter's activities at M. A. C.

Tractor Tractor Engineers March 4.

No sessions of note are likely to take place between January 18 and March 4. On the latter date, however, a double-header will be put on. One of these will be a course for the training of tractor engineers, which will run for two weeks, and the other will be the annual farmers' week program, which will be offered on March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The tractor school, as might be expected, will open to agriculturists an easy way of learning to operate the big power machines which as a result of the dearth of farm labor are coming more and more into use, and in 1918 will play a highly important part in Michigan's farming scheme as do Byng's tanks on the western front.

Individuals taking the two weeks' work will be required to pay only their living expenses at the college. There will be no tuition or other fees of any consequence.

The instruction in farm tractor operation will be in charge of Prof. H. H. Musselman of the department of farm mechanics of M. A. C. and Ashley M. Berridge, director of the short courses at the college. The work will include both the theoretical and the practical study of tractors. When the theory has been mastered, the men taking the course will be given a chance to climb aboard tractors and pilot them over the college farm. A full battery of machines of a number of different makes will be employed.

The only thing about the tractor school giving concern to the college authorities is the probability that it will draw more candidates for tractor knowledge than can be accommodated. Because of this prospect it has been suggested that persons who wish to be sure of admittance get in touch at once with the director of the short courses in East Lansing.

Farmers' Week in March.

But while the conventions, short courses and schools will give Michigan farmers the most of the winter's busy program, there are a number of others in the winter repertoire which will be the farmers' week session at M. A. C. the week of March 4. At this time the entire college will be placed at the disposal of citizens of the state—and rural citizens in particular—for a full six days. During these sessions special instruction will be offered in practically every field of agricultural enterprise, and this will be supplemented further by daily addresses from a number of the nation's ablest agricultural leaders and representatives of the food administration in Washington.

The farmers' week program will furnish a sort of grand window to the winners' sort of tuning up the state's food producers for the man-sized job confronting them in 1918. Every pressing agricultural problem will be treated and plans presented for the solution of them. There will be blended with the instructional program also, one of entertainment, though the features of this have not yet been given out.

His Privileges.

They were plainly man and wife. They were doing the conventional at a social function.

She was thin and no one cared to dance with her. He was fat, and couldn't dance, anyway, so they tried a one-step together. "Good gracious!" she exclaimed. "Can't you keep off my feet? Do you want to ruin my shoes?"

"Why riot?" he puffed. "Didn't I pay for 'em?"

USE OF WOOL IN CLOTHES LIMITED

New York.—Patriotic action is demanded of women in clothes as well as in food. There was an important meeting in New York which consolidated the co-operation of the trade with the commercial economy board, which has its headquarters in Washington. The government knew that it



This suit protects from the cold and conserves wool. The short skirt, which is of beige-colored wool, extends to the bust and is met by a deep yoke and sleeves of chiffon. The velvet coat has collar and cuffs of peltre and huge pockets made from pieces that were left from the skirt.

was useless to appeal to women to save wool in the building of their clothes, under the present commercial circumstances of clothes-selling. The great majority of women buy their clothes. They do not make them at home. They buy what they can get, and they do not know the amount of material contained in a garment.

Therefore, the government made its appeal for co-operation in the conservation of wool to those who make and design women's garments. At this meeting it was resolved and rules were formulated that no man or woman in America would use over 4 1/2 yards of wool in any costume, and less, if possible.

The response to these rules was given not only by the dressmakers, but by the manufacturers, the mill people, the ready-to-wear department stores and private dressmakers. The decision was far-reaching. It is now up to the women of America to carry out for the government a continued process of conservation in wool.

It will not be a hardship. One will not have to face the chasms of doubt and despair that opened up with the conservation of food.

All that the women of the country are asked to do is not to make a gown that has over 4 1/2 yards of wool in it, and it is the apex of the government that a woman should refuse to buy from a tailor, and a retailer should refuse to buy from a manufacturer, garmenting effect, so much to be desired in the newest gowns.

SASH IN FAVOR ONCE MORE

In Various Forms and Shapes, It Is Seen on Most of the New Models Imported From Paris.

On a great many of the new models lately imported from Paris are to be seen sashes in varied forms and shapes. This is an innovation. It has been a long time since the sash was a popular bit of wearing apparel.

On some of the velvet gowns, for instance, the sash is made of the velvet material in the gown; it extends from the side around to the back, and is tied in a knot at the back, the wide, heavy ends drooping to the bottom of the skirt.

Sometimes on evening gowns these old-fashioned, new-fashioned sashes are tied in regular butterfly bows, and there has never been in fashion history anything more picturesque and quaint.

Sometimes the sashes have fringed ends, and sometimes the wide ribbon is drawn together and finished with a heavy tassel, which helps toward the

ments that have been made in defiance of this urgent appeal.

The American tailors and manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing will cut out the long jacket for women when it is made of wool, no matter how light the weave; they will eliminate fullness in the skirt and cut it as short as decency will permit. Three and a half yards of wool is a good average measurement for the majority of women, but the government will look kindly upon those retailers and dressmakers who must deal with large and stout customers, and even here it is believed that individuality of design and a plentiful use of other materials, rather than wool, will produce a gown of charm and satisfaction.

The slim silhouette will be accepted between Hudson Bay and Palm Beach and then crosswise. The woman who craves out against a narrow skirt either because of tradition or an artistic perception of what her figure needs, need not sit in the corner and wall and gnash her teeth. All she has to do is to eliminate wool from her gown or suit to combine the governmental measure of wool with another material.

Coming, as the reform does, at the hour when spring and summer fashions are being conceived, the necessity for being careful with worsted material brings less hardship than if the reform had been launched last July. It is true that the great mass of people who do not live in the South and Southwest buy a vast quantity of light-weight worsted clothes for February, March and April; but they are quite willing to have the worsted enlivened by chiffon, satin, silk or georgette crepe.

If the women of this country understand what is behind the new fashions, they will enter into the spirit of conservation with as much eagerness and zealous desire to do right as they have in the saving of meat, wheat, sugar and cereals.

As History Did It.

These men from the commercial economy board need have no fear of obstinacy or rebellion against their decree. The women of other days and other countries entered into the spirit of economy in clothes with as much eagerness as they entered into the extravagance of apparel. The whole thing is in giving women an emotional idea which they are to work out to completion and success among themselves. Obedience does not appeal to them, but co-operation through persuasion sends them into a flame of endeavor.

It may be prophesied right here that there will be more novelty shown in clothes than there has been for several years or, possibly, ever before. It may not be shown by the women, but it will be expressed by the dressmakers.

One of the quick ways which has leaped into fashion for women to conserve wool for the army is the use of a short, slim separate skirt with a cutaway coat of velvet, heavily lined. Women who have such costumes declare that they will wear these skirts with corset blouses of seersucker silk and satin in the spring, thereby saving cotton for the government.

Hats made of worsted have already been replaced by those of satin and velvet.

Entire coat suits made of worsted have narrow bias blouses mounted on a taffeta or satin foundation. The short jacket which goes with these skirts is so heavily trimmed with fur and has such a wide waistcoat of satin or matching material. It can be considered a bit camouflage.

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The KITCHEN CABINET

There is a difference between efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency is doing in the best way something that makes other people better off.

GOOD EATING.

From stale bread cut six slices, remove the crusts and butter the bread. But through a food chopper sufficient fresh coconut from which the brown skin has been pared to make a cupful and a half. Separate the whites and yolks of three eggs, beat the yolks with half a cupful of sugar, a half teaspoonful of vanilla and one pint of milk. Cut the bread in half-inch slices. Arrange half of it in a baking dish, sprinkling one quarter of the coconut through it. Pour over it half of the raw custard, add the remainder of the bread, another quarter of the coconut and the rest of the custard. Bake in a moderate oven until set in the center. Spread the top with a layer of guinea jelly, cover with the remainder of the coconut and over all heap the whites beaten to a stiff froth and sweetened with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Sift sugar thickly over the top and brown in the oven.

Pittsburgh Potatoes.—Wash and pare potatoes and cut in half-inch cubes. There should be one quart. Put in a stewpan with one small onion chopped fine, and cover with boiling salted water, cook five minutes, add three canned pineapples drained and cut in strips, and cook five minutes; drain and put into a buttered baking dish. Melt four tablespoonfuls of drippings, add the same amount of flour, cook until well blended; then add two cupfuls of milk gradually, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and add a half pound of good cheese, grated, with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt and an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Pour this sauce over the potatoes and bake in the oven until brown.

Puree of Pea-Pods.—Chop the pods from two quarts of fresh peas, add five cupfuls of cold water and put on to cook for an hour and a half, then rub through a coarse sieve. There should be three cupfuls of the puree. Add three cupfuls of milk, a tablespoonful of sugar and salt and pepper to taste. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls each of fat and flour. Let boil up and serve piping hot.

FRUIT FOR THE TABLE.

If there is any one thing that appeals to the eye and this affords pleasure in the table, it is a well-arranged, well-laid, attractively set table.

The centerpiece is the first thing that the eye lights upon, so it should be just as attractive as possible. The professional knows that he must appeal to the eye in order to sell his wares. It should be just as important that the home coxers have the same methods of coaxing an often jaded appetite. This does not mean that great expense is necessary, for the simplest, least expensive arrangement may be beautiful.

A very pretty centerpiece was used the other day, which almost anyone could repeat with small cost. An oblong wicker tray with a pretty feather fern in a pot dressed with green paper was placed in the center of the tray, around it were arranged bunches of grapes, a few red apples and an orange or two for color.

Fresh fruit, without which breakfast is an incomplete meal, is nine times out of ten served in the same manner day after day.

If bananas are to be served for the meal, then arrange a background of green, either of fern or a few leaves or even crumpled green paper and the transformation will surprise and delight the eye, making a time banana seem something out of the ordinary.

The old-fashioned epergne is a treasure any woman would covet, for it lends itself to so many attractive arrangements of fruit, leaves or flowers. The old-fashioned standard silver cake basket is another artistic treasure. A hickory bark hat, or hollow log (which may be bought of a florist's) filled with golden oranges, with the duller tone of a few bananas and a bit of green for the color setting is a most charming centerpiece. The fruit itself served in this unusual way takes on a new flavor.

There is such a wilderness of baskets to choose from for table baskets that almost any color or design may be found. A heap of white grapes surrounded with bright red polished apples, a most commonplace dish of fruit, is changed by its treatment into a study in colors.

Nellie Maxwell

POULTRY FACTS



LEGHORN IS GREAT FORAGER

If There Is Any Scratching in Sight, Whether Garbage Heap or Garden, Bird Will Find It.

The Leghorn, while it is a breed of great merit, should not be confused as the right breed for every man and every place. Put the Leghorn in its proper environment and there is no fowl that will surpass it. On the contrary, if subjected to conditions that are not suitable for it, it will be an endless source of trouble and disappointment. Leghorns are ambitious fowls, tireless foragers. If there is any scratching in sight, whether it be a garbage heap, truck garden, cold frames, manure pile or rose bed, the Leghorn will make strenuous efforts to



White Leghorn Cockerel.

get into it. Therefore the person who would keep a garden for flowers or vegetables had better see to it that his henyard is securely fenced with wire netting if he expects to raise Leghorns.

If the runs are large enough, Leghorns can be confined within a seven-foot fence. Yet once they develop the habit of "yard-breaking" they will clear this with ease, for they make a practice of half flying and half climbing up the netting.

MAKE HENS WORK FOR LIVING

To Prevent Fowls From Becoming Too Fat It Is Good Plan to Make Them Scratch for Food.

To prevent the hens from becoming fat while consuming enough food for their support and for production they must be made to work for the larger share of the food received by scratching in litter; if this fails to accomplish the desired result, then the food is not balanced. Too much grain may be allowed, and the remedy is to reduce the proportion of grain and give more egg-producing food. The hens should not be overfed at any one meal. Give a moderate allowance in the morning of mixed grain; then let them out on grass or rye pasture. The allowance of green food, such as cabbage, turnip tops and roots, is not because of the nutritious material contained in such foods, as they really are of little value, but they perform excellent service from a dietary standpoint.

SELECTION OF BEST LAYERS

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Urges Poultry Keepers to Save Laying Pullets.

Early hatched pullets, in fact, pullets of any age, are scarcer than ever this fall, and in view of this fact the Pennsylvania department of agriculture is trying to aid poultry keepers meet the deficiency by urging the saving of all the good, old hens for this next year's laying.

The best hens are those still in old plumage, still with red combs and still laying. All such hens are extra good hens and should be marked and used as breeding stock next spring.

SUPPLY EGG-SHELL MATERIAL

Where Not Furnished in Sufficient Quantities There Will Surely Be Less Eggs Laid.

When hens are fed and handled for heavy egg production, and egg-shell material is not furnished in sufficient quantity, there will be fewer eggs laid, and those laid will be too thin-shelled to market safely. The price of one egg will now supply a good layer for a year.

COMB IS A GOOD INDICATOR

If Fowl Is in Good Health It Will Be Bright Red and Firm in Texture.

The comb is a good indicator of the health of a fowl. If the fowl is in good condition the comb will be bright red, and firm in texture. When the comb becomes pale and soft, or turns dark or purple, something is seriously wrong, and the sooner the matter is looked into the better.

The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, EDITOR
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THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1918.

PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS

In lines of patriotic endeavor during the present national crisis, no community exceeds ours and no element of the city is more to be commended than the retail merchants. They have co-operated with the food administrator in a most efficient and admirable manner. Whatever the profits are in the retail grocery business, it was clearly shown at the meeting Wednesday night that sugar and flour added little or nothing to the merchant's bank account. It will be remembered that at a former meeting the present system of flour and sugar distribution was agreed upon and since that time the number of violations reported have been few and in nearly every case due to ignorance or carelessness. The unselfish and patriotic attitude of these men deserve the highest praise and will go far toward impressing the rest of the state with the high standards maintained here. Schoolcraft is a blue ribbon county and team work and intelligent co-operation will keep it so.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT

The Women's Council of National Defense has been referred to before in the pages of this paper. The growing importance of the movement and the tremendous amount of patriotic work accomplished, brings it constantly before the public eye. We cannot be unaware of the rare initiative and executive ability displayed by this council throughout the country. Its importance is recognized by those high in the government service and a great share of the burden of the war is being borne by this organization. Nor does our local unit compare unfavorably with other units. The large and enthusiastic class which meets in the commercial room of the High School Tuesdays and Thursday evenings is under the auspices of this branch and scarcely a better move could be made in preparing our women for commercial or industrial futures.

LINCOLN

This week the nation honored the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Born in an age when the rifle and axe of the pioneer upheld the institutions of the country, he would today, if living, be a great force for the rights of democracy. As a free people we acknowledge our debt to Washington and Lincoln. They stood for the things that has made this incomparably the greatest nation in the world and it is up to us as their successors, to maintain the standards that they and their generation established. Our task will be no greater than theirs and our failure will mean that they have lived and toiled in vain.

REPEAL OF FUEL ORDER

The most onerous of fuel restrictions is eliminated by the repeal of the Garfield Monday closing order. The congestion of the eastern railroads has been relieved to a great extent and with ordinary weather conditions, we may expect normal conditions to be resumed shortly. Results have apparently justified the action of the Fuel administration.

WILL WE PROFIT?

"Forewarned is forearmed." In 1915 and before, thinking men demanded that preparation for war in this country be made the subject of immediate attention. As a result, considerable enthusiasm developed throughout the country; much argument ensued in congress and an energetic and enterprising secretary of war lost his job. The country at large was aroused to a theoretical sense of danger and listened with equal interest to plans of universal training proposed by military experts and to the alluring promises of Bryan's "million men over night" but we didn't get anywhere; the time had not yet come when necessity spurred us to action and the distinguishing feature of our form of government is, and always has been, its inability to move without the pressure of public opinion behind it. This is at once our weakness and our strength. The weakness is illustrated by our belated activity in relation to the present crisis where our efforts may barely avail to save our allies from disaster, instead of having been as LeBoeuf reported the French army to the third Napoleon: "Ready to the last bootlace."

At the same time our inability to move except almost en masse tends to safeguard our institutions and makes our government probably the most stable in the world. But an intelligent and patriotic people should need no second lesson in this school of world destruction. The oldest military axiom is that lack of preparation invites attack and that man is ignorant indeed, who will say that had the American army numbered a million trained men, ready and equipped at the time of the Lusitania notes, that Germany would have resumed unrestricted submarine warfare in February. This is the lesson. It may cost us a million American lives or it may not, but having learned it let it bear fruit. At some time in the future, maybe not this year or next, but sometime, a bill will be introduced in congress providing military service for the youth of the nation and when that time comes, remember the training camps with their wooden muskets, their lack of hospital equipment, uniforms, overcoats and shoes and do your part toward making the next generation free from the irritating and mortifying embarrassments that are attending our present efforts to uphold the honor and dignity of our country.

CASUALTIES OF WAR

"Of the lives lost on the torpedoed Tuscania, eleven were from Michigan"—News dispatch. Only eleven and yet those eleven bring the war a thousand miles nearer home. If these eleven had been recruited in Manistique the city would now be in mourning. If eleven of our families were today, grieving over the loss of a son or a brother we would be plunged in gloom and sorrow, and yet what does the future hold? What chance have we to escape the visitation of the grim tragedy of war? None. Soon or late we must prepare ourselves for the shock of bereavement and not until then will we fully realize the naked and ruthless horrors of war.

Probably not since Cain arose and slew his brother has a generation passed that has not carried in its unoffending bosom the anguish of the widowed and the fatherless, vain sacrifices upon the altar of pride and ambition. War is monstrous and inconceivable and yet there seems no other course but to fight on, slay and be slain. When the people of the earth realize that their interests lie together, not apart; that they are brothers, not aliens and that the happiness of one is the profit of all, then will the swords be turned to plowshares and the god of battle lose his worshippers. And between this valley of selfishness and prejudice and the hill of light and understanding, lies the barrier of ignorance. Knowledge, the true understanding of God and his people, their relationship to him and to each other, will make the nations of the earth lay down their arms; make war a memory and the despot an evil dream.

Good Fellowship

Come, I will make the continent indissoluble;
I will make the most splendid race the sun ever yet
shone upon;
I will make divine magnetic lands,
With the love of comrades,
With the life-long love of comrades.

I will plant companionship thick as trees along all the
rivers of America, and along the shores of the
great lakes, and all over the prairies;

I will make inseparable cities, with their arms about
each others' necks;
By the love of comrades,
By the manly love of comrades.

For you these, from me, O Democracy, to serve you,
ma femme!
For you! for you, I am trilling these songs,
In the love of comrades,
In the high-towering love of comrades.

—WALT WHITMAN

Remember the Tuscania

A few months ago the unfortunate soldiers, who embarked on the Tuscania, were still among us. Today they lie at the bottom of the frozen North Sea, the first to die for the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of freedom, to preserve which, they sacrificed their lives. Drowned like rats in a trap, without a chance for life. No warning, no quarter, no mercy, victims of a malignancy colder and more murderous than that which animates the arch fiend of hell itself.

It were difficult for pen or word to depict the loathsome horror of a mind capable of such a concept of war. The Hun is not a barbarian, for barbarity indicates a crudeness or ignorance of better methods that may be remedied upon its convergence into refinement and civilization. Not so the German; he has passed the zenith of his culture and has become a degenerate monster with distorted visions of power and conquest, so detached and so mechanical that the world recoils in horror. There is little doubt that the national mind of Germany has gone mad in the sense that it is abnormal and inhuman. There have been developed national characteristics that put it apart from the rest of mankind. Submarine warfare, as it is practiced by the Germans, would be impossible for any other race of people. Poisonous gases, infected wells, the bombing of the civilian populations and the shooting of women show that we are pitted against an enemy whose unlimited lust for evil is bounded only by his power to achieve.

The world today is being drenched with blood because a free and independent people refuse to be trampled upon roughshod by an arrogant, insolent and inbred military class. We are at war with a people who have forgotten even the traditions of decency; whose conduct is as a mad house broken loose and who must be subdued, if subdued at all by a force and a ferocity equal to its own. Remember the Tuscania. She has fought the fight and lies broken and useless upon the ocean's bed; the sepulchre of our friends and comrades. This nation will need no hymn of hate to spur to vengeance. No overlord will tell or musician improvise an ecstasy of rage to urge us into battle.

AN APPEAL

THE EDITOR'S VIEW—The moral aspect of the motion picture, is not at this time, up for consideration. It may well be said that many of the films, exhibited here and elsewhere are not of as high a moral character as might be desired, but as no films are released for public exhibition until given a clean bill of health by the board of censors, it is obvious that the management of the local theater is not responsible and that the question cannot be settled in Manistique. However, motion pictures exhibited on Sunday would scarcely differ from those shown during the rest of the week and in considering this matter we are concerned rather with the expediency of the proposed change than with the ethics involved. Viewed from a point of strict orthodoxy, the range of activities during this day would be restricted to a point that may have been observed in a former generation but not in this. Our grandparents can remember when, in certain sections of the east, to gather peas in the garden or to shine one's shoes on the Sabbath was a matter to be explained before the officials of the church. Since this is largely a matter of custom and individual opinion, what will you do with the large and rapidly increasing proportion of our population that, while law abiding and decent is not orthodox to the extent where Bible classes, prayer meetings and sermons will fill to repletion the hours of the one day it may call its own.

The condemnation of the Sunday motion picture is merely by comparison. We cheerfully supply funds to be used for a similar purpose behind the battle front in France and who will say that the soldier does not need the entertainment. And if it is wise and beneficial for him, how can we condemn it as being absolutely wrong and pernicious for the worker at home? Is he not bound by many of the same restrictions and is he not entitled to some form of recreation or amusement that will be within the limits of his purse? The more affluent classes, when the weather permits, spend their Sundays motoring in the country. The workingman, if he walks, spends his time dodging automobiles and collecting dust on his best suit of clothes. This state of affairs will not make him more contented with his lot or better satisfied with the results of the one day which even the serfs of Russia or the slaves of the south were permitted to call their own. Nor can we hope to add to his contentment and religious devotion by vigorously narrowing the opportunity for these forms of recreation which are universally approved and are patronized by citizens whose moral discrimination is beyond question.

Those of us who have practical knowledge of the people of the working classes and who come into daily contact with them and with their ideas on these subjects are surely as well qualified to say what is fair to these men as is the professional or theoretical leaders who take upon themselves that duty, without request and possibly without appreciation. The writer not only believes in Sunday moving pictures in Manistique, but also that any form of recreation on Sundays or week days, that will appeal to the family as a whole and serve to promote the family unit, is a real social need and if these pictures can be seen six days in the week without moral injury, they will hardly result in contamination on the seventh.

Views of Our Readers

By A. N.
Editor Courier-Record—In reply to J. R. in last week's issue of your paper I wish to point out one or two serious mistakes in his argument; mistakes that have led to serious consequences not only to the laboring class and the employers but to the public as well. J. R. dwells with considerable eloquence and some show of reason upon the hardships of the working classes during these times of high prices and argues that to organize and strike is the only recourse left to labor. The writer will agree that organization of the right kind is beneficial, not so much on account of the aggressive attitude it frequently maintains, as because it encourages co-operation and co-operation spells efficiency. Waste of effort means loss of production and the idle spinning of the wheels of progress.

Passing over his remarks about the unequal division of profits, concerning which, much might be said, we will take issue with him at once on the strike question, more important than which there is no question before the American people today. Your correspondent says that when conditions become unjust and unendurable, the worker has the right to strike and that to deny him that right is to deprive him of his privilege and his liberty of action. It may well be granted that the individual has this right and that the exercise of the privilege will never be withheld. The peon of Mexico and the Hottentot of the Transvaal alone, are compelled to labor against their will, and these conditions ceased to exist in this country when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. But concerted action of this kind by organizations with the purpose and calculation to embarrass a concern or an industry, to a point where concessions will be made without arbitration or adjudication, is an altogether different proposition. Such action on the part of the labor union presupposes that they are always right and the employer always wrong, and refuses to leave the matter open to argument. It is this respect it is undemocratic and unAmerican. But for the sake of argument let us grant that they are always right in their contentions for the open shop, higher pay and shorter hours. Does this justify the strike? Decidedly not for the other side of the triangle, the public, is injured without recourse. A strike, no matter how short the duration or how restricted the area always injures the public either directly or indirectly. If the strike concerns a public or a quasi-public industry such as a railroad or coal mine, the public suffers direct injury; if a private concern such as a shipyard or factory, then the public suffers indirectly, i. e., through lack of production, higher prices and the attendant evils. The public, being an innocent party should not be made to suffer any more than the inhabitants of a neutral country should be the victims of warring neighbors.

In short the strike is a conspiracy pure and simple and is so regarded by the students of social jurisprudence. That the courts have so long withheld this interpretation is due to our more or less democratic institutions and a time serving political organization which feared loss of political power and prestige. During the past twenty years an absolutely impartial and fearless department of Justice would have prosecuted more labor unions under the Sherman Anti-Trust law than the combined suits against big business.

Read the charter so you can vote on it intelligently.

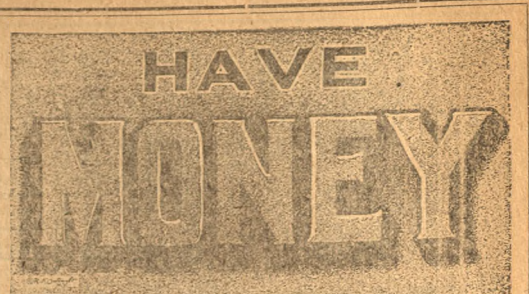
STATE PRESS

There are lots of able bodied men who can't go into some form of military work or food production because their time is taken up selling chewing gum and ginger pop.—Presque Isle County Advance.

Has our contemporary no consideration for those members of the weaker and gentler sex who would be threatened with one form of tetanus without the delectable wax and also what would our deacons drink on summer picnics if the temperance brew was put out of business.

Not merely are they trying to beat Germany by wheatless and meatless days, but now they have workless days too.—Presque Isle County Advance.

We imagine this method will be the most popular with some of the newspapers in the country.



HAVE MONEY

1¢ 2¢ 5¢ 10¢
will start you in our
CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB
Come in, let us show you how in 50 weeks
you can have from ~~\$12.15~~ to ~~\$127.50~~
All you need to do is bring in 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents or 10 cents, and join our Christmas Banking club. Each week following you increase your deposit the same amount you started with. For instance, if you join the 5 cent club, second week you deposit 10 cents, third week 15 cents, and increase your deposit a nickel each week. In 50 weeks:

10-CENT CLUB PAYS	\$127.50
5-CENT CLUB PAYS	63.75
2-CENT CLUB PAYS	25.50
1-CENT CLUB PAYS	12.75

Or you can make the largest payment first and decrease your payments each week.
We also have 50 cent, \$1.00 and \$5.00 clubs where you pay in the same amount each week. We add 3 per cent interest.
Come in and ask us about it.

THE MANISTIQUE BANK

First National Bank

(ESTABLISHED MAY 21, 1900)
Manistique, Michigan

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$ 70,000.00
Resources, Over 500,000.00

Invites Business and Personal Accounts
Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY

Farm Mortgage Loans negotiated, bought and sold.
Collections made. Travelers checks issued, payable anywhere in U. S. or Canada. Money remitted to foreign countries.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

Banking Hours 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.
Saturdays 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m.
Saturday Evenings 6:30 p. m. to 8:00 p. m.

TAILORING

MEN as well as women desire clothes that fit. This cannot be obtained in the ready-made clothing. For PERFECT SATISFACTION you want YOUR clothes tailor-made. While deciding on which tailor, you had better pick best and most up-to-date. We guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

C. W. REINWAND

Walnut Street, Manistique, Michigan

Our Reporter Observes—

That old King Winter still had a shot left in his locker.
That we are handing it to the women more and more every day.
That if you want to know how the odd cent is disposed of ask J. H. VanDyke.
That the first shot in the mayoralty contest was fired at 12:30 Wednesday night.
That in connection with the repeal of the Monday closing order, W. B. Thomas appeared in the role of a real life saver.

Don't miss the good times at the Wash Day Luncheons every Monday at 12:15 p. m. at Odd Fellows' Hall. Something doing every minute. Visitors in town invited. Chamber of Commerce.—Advertisement.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney I do hereby certify that he is the partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that said firm shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.

The Proposed Charter For the City of Manistique

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN.

We, the people of the City of Manistique, Michigan, in order to obtain the benefits of local self government under the provisions of the HOME RULE ACT, and to promote our common welfare, do adopt the following Charter of the City of Manistique.

CHAPTER I. BOUNDARIES AND POWERS OF THE CITY.

SECTION 1. The inhabitants and territory of the City of Manistique shall continue to be a body politic and corporate under and by the name of THE CITY OF MANISTIQUE, and as such, shall have perpetual succession.

SECTION 2. The City of Manistique shall include all the territory in the County of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Section Twelve (12) and Thirteen (13), the East Half of Section Eleven (11), the East Half of Section Fourteen (14), the South Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section Two (2), the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section One (1), and Lots number One (1) and Three (3) of Section One (1), all in Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Sixteen (16) West, also Lot number Ten (10) of Section Six (6), the West Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section Seven (7), the Southwest Quarter of Section Seven (7), Lot Two (2) of Section Seven (7), and all of Section Eighteen (18), all in Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Fifteen (15) West.

SECTION 3. The City of Manistique shall have and may exercise all powers which now or hereafter it would be competent for this Charter specifically to enumerate, as fully and completely as though said powers were specifically enumerated herein, and no enumeration of particular powers by this Charter shall be held to be exclusive.

SECTION 4. The territory of the City as now hereafter constituted, shall constitute one ward.

SECTION 5. The City Commission hereinafter provided for, shall have authority to establish within said City, such election districts or voting precincts as it may determine, and may alter or abolish such election districts at any time, but no such district shall be established, altered or abolished within thirty days prior to any election to be held therein. The territory of each ward as now constituted shall constitute an election precinct for the first election to be held under this Charter, and until same shall be changed by the Commission.

SECTION 6. The harbor of the City shall comprise all the waters of Lake Michigan lying within the following lines: Beginning at the intersection of the north and south quarter line of Section Fourteen (14), Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Sixteen (16) West with the shore line of Lake Michigan, extending thence south a distance of one-half mile, thence east to a point where such line would intersect an extension of the north and south quarter line of Section Eight (8), Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Fifteen (15) West, thence north to a point where such line would intersect an extension of the north line of Lot Two (2), Section Seven (7), Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Fifteen (15) West, thence west to a point where the north line of said Lot Two (2), Section Seven (7), Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Fifteen (15) West, intersects the shore line of Lake Michigan, thence along the shore line to place of beginning.

CHAPTER 2. CITY COMMISSION.

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a City Commission, to consist of three commissioners of the City to be elected at large, which City Commission shall be known and designated as THE COMMISSION.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the City Commissioners shall be three years, and the Commissioners elected at the first election under this charter shall be elected—one whose term of office shall expire on the first day of May of the year following his election, one on the first day of May of the second year following his election, and one on the first day of May of the third year following his election, and thereafter one Commissioner shall be elected annually for the term of three years.

SECTION 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of commissioner of said City unless he shall have resided in said City at least three years immediately prior to his election, and shall have the qualifications of an elector therein.

SECTION 4. Any vacancy in the commission, except as otherwise provided in this Charter, shall be filled by the remaining members. Such appointee shall hold office until the next regular municipal election, when a commissioner shall be elected for the unexpired term. If, at any time, two vacancies shall occur in the City Commission, then the remaining member of said Commission shall fill the vacancies. If, at any time, three vacancies shall occur in the City Commission, the City Clerk shall at once call and give notice of a special election to fill such vacancies.

SECTION 5. Each of the Commissioners shall give a bond with sufficient surety in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his respective office, which bond shall be approved by the Justice of the Peace and filed with the City Clerk. If any of the bonds so furnished shall be surety Company bonds, the premium or premiums thereon shall be paid by the City.

SECTION 6. Each member of the Commission, except the Mayor, shall receive an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars. The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars.

SECTION 7. All of the powers of the City, except such as are vested in the Board of Education and in the Justice of the Peace, and except as otherwise provided by this charter or by the constitution and general laws of this state, are hereby vested in the Commission, and except as otherwise prescribed by this Charter or by the constitution and general laws of the state, the Commission may, by ordinance or resolution, prescribe the manner in which any power of the City may be exercised. In the absence of such provision as to any power, such power shall be exercised in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the general laws of the state applicable to municipalities.

SECTION 8. The City Commission shall annually organize by the election of one of its members as Mayor and one as Mayor Pro-tem, and shall also choose its other officers. It shall fill all vacancies in its membership until the next municipal election. It shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members and shall determine its rules of procedure.

SECTION 9. At eight o'clock p. m. on the first secular day of May, following the regular municipal election, the Commission shall meet at the usual place for holding the meetings of the legislative body of the City, at which time the newly elected commissioners shall assume the duties of their offices. Thereafter the Commission shall meet at such times as may be prescribed by ordinance or resolution, except that it shall meet regularly at least once in each month. The Mayor or any other member of the Commission may call special meetings of the Commission at any time, upon at least six hours written notice to each member, served personally on him, or at least twelve hours written notice to each member left at his usual place of residence. No notices shall be required of any meeting if all members are present. All meet-

ings of the Commission shall be public, and any citizen shall have access to the meetings and minutes thereof at all reasonable times. The Commission shall determine its own rules and order of business, and shall keep a journal of its proceedings in the English language.

SECTION 10. The Mayor shall preside at all meetings of the Commission, and shall perform all such duties as are consistent with his office. He shall have a voice and vote in all proceedings of the Commission, but shall have no veto power. He shall be recognized as the official head of the City and may take command of the police and govern the City by proclamation during times of public danger and emergency. His powers and duties shall be such as are conferred upon him by this Charter, and such others as may be conferred by the Commission in pursuance to the provisions of this charter. The Mayor Pro-tem shall perform the duties of the office of Mayor whenever the Mayor shall be temporarily absent from the City or unable to perform the duties of his office from any cause, or in case of a vacancy, until such vacancy can be filled under the provisions of this charter.

SECTION 11. The Commission shall appoint a Clerk who shall be known as the City Clerk. He shall be the Clerk of the Commission and shall keep the records and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Charter, or by the Commission, or by the general laws of the state.

SECTION 12. The Commission may provide by ordinance for compelling the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as they shall determine. Absentee from five consecutive meetings of said Commission, shall operate to vacate the seat of a member who has had personal notice of such meetings, unless his absence is excused by the Commission by a resolution setting forth the reason for such excuse, which resolution shall be entered upon the journal.

SECTION 13. All ordinances and all resolutions appropriating or disbursing money, shall be adopted only by Yea and Nay vote entered upon the journal.

CHAPTER 3. APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Commission, by majority vote of the members elected, shall appoint the following City officers, to-wit: A City Attorney, a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, a City Assessor, a Health Officer, and may appoint a City Manager, Street Commissioner, Water Commissioner, and such other officers as may be provided for by ordinance or resolution of said Commission, which appointments may be made by the Commission at any time after the said commissioners take office.

SECTION 2. All officers appointed by the Commission shall hold office respectively during the pleasure of the Commission, and whenever a vacancy shall occur in any office, the same may be filled by appointment by the Commission: provided, however, that if the office thus filled be an elective office, the person appointed shall serve only until the next regular election, at which time his successor shall be elected.

SECTION 3. The Commission shall also appoint the members of all Boards authorized by this charter, except the Board of Education, and all officers or members of boards thus appointed shall enter upon their official duties on the first Monday following their appointment.

The Commission shall fix the salary or compensation to be paid to all officers appointed by the Commission, and shall specify the manner in which such salary or compensation shall be paid and may increase or decrease the same at pleasure. No change in the salary or compensation to the incumbent of any such office shall take effect until the expiration of his term of office, where such office is held for a fixed term.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk shall keep the corporate seal and all the documents, official bonds, papers files and records of the City which are not by this charter or by the ordinances of the City entrusted to some other officer. He shall be Clerk of the Commission, attend its meetings, record all its proceedings, ordinances and resolutions, and shall countersign and certify all licenses granted. He shall, when required, make and register under the seal of the city, copies of the papers and records filed and kept in his office, and such copies so certified shall be evidence in all courts of the matters therein contained to the same extent as the original would be, and for the making of such copies for any person, other than an officer of the City, he shall collect a fee of ten cents per folio. He shall also possess and exercise the powers of a Township Clerk as far as the same are required to be performed within the City, and shall have authority to administer oaths and affirmations. All fees received by the City Clerk for any and all services, shall be by him turned into the City treasury and credited to the contingent fund.

SECTION 5. The City Clerk shall act as purchasing agent of all departments of the City, except the Public School Department, and as such purchasing agent, he shall purchase all supplies for such departments upon requisition in writing therefor from the head of the department, or such other person as shall be authorized by ordinance or resolution to make requisition therefor. No bill for supplies shall be paid by the City unless the accompanying invoice shall have endorsed thereon the approval of the City Purchasing Agent. He shall also conduct all sales of personal property which the Commission may at any time authorize to be sold. No supplies, however, shall be purchased by him unless there be funds available or appropriated for that purpose. No contracts for supplies or other expenditures shall be made by the purchasing agent involving more than two hundred dollars, except same be approved by the Commission, and then only on competitive bids therefor. On any such competitive bidding the purchasing agent shall have the authority to reject any and all bids.

SECTION 6. The Commission shall appoint a City Treasurer who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commission, and who shall have the custody of all money belonging to the City. He shall receive all money belonging to or receivable by the City, and shall keep account of all receipts and expenditures thereof. He shall be collector of all taxes levied by the city. He shall pay no money out of the treasury except in pursuance of and by authority of law, and upon warrants signed by the mayor and city clerk, which warrants shall specify the purpose for which, and the fund from which the amounts are to be paid. He shall keep an account of and be charged with all taxes and money appropriated, raised or received for each fund of the corporation, and shall keep a separate account of each fund. He shall pay no warrant from any fund except the one upon which same is drawn.

SECTION 7. The Treasurer shall render to the City Clerk weekly reports of money received and paid out by him, and whenever required by such Clerk or by the Commission, shall render a full itemized statement of all money received and credited by him to each fund, and of all expenditures.

SECTION 8. He shall keep all money belonging to the City separate and distinct from his own money. He is hereby prohibited from using directly or indirectly, the corporation money, warrants or evidences of debt or any school or library funds in his custody or keeping for his own use or benefit, or for the use and benefit of any other person.

SECTION 9. The City Treasurer shall be collector of City and County taxes within the City. He shall also collect all other taxes and assessments levied within the City, whether the same be for general or special city purposes, school purposes, or for any

other purpose, and he shall, in addition to the duties imposed by this charter, perform all such duties in relation to the collection of taxes as may be required by the general laws of the State. All fees received by him for the collection of taxes or for any other service, shall be by him forthwith credited to the contingent fund of the City.

SECTION 10. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the Treasurer shall, in addition to all other bonds required by law, give bond or bonds in such sum or sums, with such surety or sureties, and conditioned and approved, as the Commission shall by ordinance or resolution provide.

SECTION 11. The Commission shall appoint a City Assessor or who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commission. Such Assessor shall perform all the duties required by the general laws of the State applicable to municipalities with reference to the assessment and levy of taxes, and shall perform all such other duties as may be required by ordinance or resolution of the Commission.

SECTION 12. He shall annually estimate and assess the value of taxable property, real and personal, in the City, and make an assessment roll in the same manner as supervisors of townships. He shall also make all such special assessments as may be authorized by the Charter of this City, or by ordinance or resolution of the Commission and for the purpose of such special assessments that portion of the annual assessment roll applicable thereto shall be taken as the value of the property to be assessed.

SECTION 13. The Assessor shall attend all meetings of the Board of Review and shall furnish said board all information in his possession concerning the assessment roll made by him, and the property assessed thereon, but he shall have no vote on such board.

SECTION 14. The Commission shall appoint a City Attorney who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commission. Such Attorney shall act as the adviser to, and attorney and counsel for the City and all its officers in matters relating to their official duties. He shall, when requested by any officer of said city, prepare all contracts, bonds and other instruments in writing in which the City is concerned, and shall endorse on each his approval of the form and correctness thereof, and no contract with such city shall take effect until his approval is endorsed thereon. He may appoint an assistant, who during his absence or disability, shall perform all the duties of the office, but without compensation from the City. He shall be prosecutor in any police or municipal court, and shall perform all such other duties as the Commission may by ordinance or resolution prescribe.

Such City Attorney shall attend all meetings of the Commission and of the Board of Review and other boards or committees when requested so to do by the Commission.

SECTION 15. The several elective and appointive officers shall have such other powers and perform such other duties, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter or general law applicable thereto, as the commission may prescribe.

CHAPTER 4. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SECTION 1. At the annual city election in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and at the annual city election in each fourth year thereafter there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the City in the same manner as other elective officers, one Justice of the Peace who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the fourth day of July next succeeding his election, and whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Justice of the Peace, such vacancy shall be filled by election at the next election to be held in the City, if one is to be held more than fifteen days and not more than thirty days after such vacancy shall occur, but if no election is to be held within such period, the Commission shall forthwith call a special election for the filling of such vacancy, which special election shall be held not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days after the occurrence of such vacancy.

SECTION 3. The number of Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Manistique is hereby limited to one, except that the present incumbents of the office of the Justice of the Peace shall serve until the expiration of their term of office, unless sooner relieved by competent authority, but in case of vacancy in such office, no successor shall be elected until the number shall be reduced to one Justice of the Peace.

SECTION 4. The Justice of the Peace of the City, except as herein provided, shall have and exercise therein, and within the County of Schoolcraft, the same jurisdiction and power in all civil and criminal matters, causes, suits and proceedings, as are or may be conferred upon or required of Justices of the Peace by the general laws of the state, and the proceedings in all suits and actions before said Justice shall, except as otherwise provided herein, be according to and governed by the general laws applicable to justice courts and justices of the peace, and said Justice shall have jurisdiction of civil causes where either of the parties thereto reside in the County of Schoolcraft.

SECTION 5. The Justice of the Peace shall be paid a salary to be fixed by the Commission, but shall collect all such fees as are provided for by the general laws of the state, or by the ordinances and resolutions of the Commission, which fees shall be paid to the City Treasurer by the said Justice and a receipt therefor filed with the City Clerk. Such salary however, shall not be paid to either of the present incumbents of the office of Justice of the Peace, unless he shall waive his right to the fees as provided by law, and to not then until the number of justices of the peace shall be reduced to one.

SECTION 6. Jurors for the trial of all civil and criminal causes tried before a justice of the peace shall be selected in the following manner: On the first Monday in May in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Mayor, City Clerk and City Assessor shall meet at the office of the City Clerk and select the names of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty qualified voters from each voting precinct in said City whose names appear on the poll lists as electors in such voting precincts, and otherwise having the qualifications of jurors under the general laws, to act as jurors during the ensuing year. The names of such persons shall be written on slips of papers and placed in a box to be provided by the City Clerk and kept by said Clerk. When a jury shall be demanded or required in any case, either civil or criminal, pending before a justice of the peace, the said Justice shall direct an officer to take charge of the drawing of a jury for the trial of such cause. Such officer shall thereupon, in the presence of the parties or their attorneys or other persons representing them, in case they desire to be present, draw from the box, without favor or selection, eighteen slips containing the names of eighteen persons, and shall enter the names so drawn on a list, from which list either party may strike off six names, and in case of the absence or refusal of either party to strike off said names, the Justice shall strike off for such party six names from said list, and the Justice shall thereupon issue a venire directed to any constable of the county, or other officer authorized to serve same, requiring him to summon the six persons whose names shall remain on the list as jurors for the trial of such cause, and the proceedings thereafter and the selection of talesman shall be in accordance with the general laws relating to courts of justices of the peace. The slips containing the names of the six persons drawn as jurors in such case shall be placed in a separate box and not again used until the whole number of originally selected slips shall have been drawn, when and in such case, they shall be returned to the box and used in the further drawing of jurors in the same manner as before, and at the same time of each annual selection of the names of persons for jurors, the slips used the previous year shall be destroyed. The boxes in which such slips are placed shall be safely and securely kept by the Clerk at all times, and no person shall have access thereto except at the times and for the purposes herein provided. Provided, however, that when the number of justices

shall have been reduced to one, as herein provided, then said boxes shall be safely and securely kept by such Justice.

SECTION 7. In the absence of said Justice of the Peace, or if for any reason he shall be disqualified or incapacitated from hearing any case or performing any duty of his office, the same shall be heard or performed by the Judge of Probate of the County of Schoolcraft, or in case of his like disability, then by a Circuit Court Commissioner of said county, and said Judge of Probate or Circuit Court Commissioner when so acting, shall have the same power and receive the same compensation herein provided for said Justice for the time actually engaged, which compensation shall be paid by the City.

SECTION 8. All fines recovered for the violation of the penal laws of the State, when collected, shall be paid over to the County Treasurer to be disposed of as provided by law, and all fines and penalties recovered for the violation of ordinances of the City, and all fees collected by the said Justice after the salary provision becomes operative, shall be paid over to the City Treasurer, to be disposed of as herein provided, or as provided by ordinances or resolution of the Commission.

SECTION 9. Any Justice of the Peace who shall be guilty of misconduct in office, or who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties of his office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly, and may be suspended from office by the Commission during its pleasure, and removed from office by the governor of the State.

SECTION 10. The said Justice, in addition to his general powers as Justice of the Peace, shall have exclusive jurisdiction, except as herein provided, to hear, try and determine all actions or prosecutions for the recovery or enforcement of fines, penalties and forfeitures for violation of this charter, or of the ordinances or resolutions of the Commission, subject only to the limitations prescribed in this charter or in the general laws of the State.

SECTION 11. The Commission shall provide a suitable court room and office for the accommodation of said Justice of the Peace, and all necessary furniture, fuel, light, record books, blanks and stationery for the use of said Justice in connection with his office.

SECTION 12. At the first regular meeting of the Commission in each month, said Justice shall present a report on oath and in writing, which report shall be in three parts: one for all civil cases begun or finished during the preceding month, the title of each case, the amount of money paid into court in the course thereof and by whom paid, and the disposition thereof. The second part of the report shall contain the name of each person against whom a prosecution has been commenced or judgment rendered during the preceding month for or on account of violations of this charter or any ordinance of the City, and the amount of money received on account thereof and the disposition thereof. The third part of said report shall contain the name of every person against whom a prosecution has been commenced or judgment rendered on account of violation of penal laws of the State, and the amount of money received on account thereof and the disposition thereof.

SECTION 13. The expense of prosecutions before said Justice for violation of the charter or City ordinances, shall be paid by the City in all cases where the same are not paid by the defendant, or complaining parties, and the expense of prosecutions for violation of the penal laws of the State shall be paid by the County of Schoolcraft, except where same are paid by the defendant or the complaining party. After the Justice's salary provisions of this charter become operative, the Justice shall keep an account of all services performed by him as such Justice in connection with prosecutions under the state law, and make a charge to the County therefor, at the fees provided in the state law for Justices for such services, and file a statement thereof at the end of each month with the Clerk of said County and with the City Clerk, and the County shall pay to the city, within thirty days after the annual October meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in each year, the amount of such fees for the use and benefit of the city, but the Justice shall not include in said statement any fees for such services where the same shall have been taxed against and collected from the defendant in such proceedings, or from the complaining party.

SECTION 14. Said Justice, in addition to the security required by law to be given for the performance of his official duties, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the city in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties to be approved by the Commission, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He shall also, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and file an oath of office with the Clerk of the County of Schoolcraft, and file the bond required by law of township Justices of the Peace.

SECTION 15. The Justices of the Peace heretofore elected in the City of Manistique shall continue in office for the respective terms for which they were elected, and during their respective terms shall receive such compensation as is now provided by general law for Justices of the Peace, and the provisions of this charter relating to the payment of salary to Justices of the Peace shall not become operative until a Justice of the Peace shall have been elected after the adoption of this charter, and shall then be applicable only to such Justice so elected after the adoption of this charter; provided, however, if the number of Justices be reduced to one, and such Justice waives his right to fees, as hereinbefore provided, then the provisions of this charter relating to salary to Justices of the Peace shall be and become operative.

SECTION 16. In case of vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace due to death, resignation, removal from office or otherwise, and there shall be no Justice of the Peace qualified to perform the duties of the office, the duties of the office of the Justice of the Peace shall be performed by the Judge of Probate of the County of Schoolcraft until the election and qualification of a Justice to fill the vacancy, and in case of the absence or disability of the Judge of Probate, then by a Circuit Court Commissioner of the County of Schoolcraft.

CHAPTER 5.REGISTRARS, NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The registration of voters shall be in accordance with Act No. 126 of the Public Acts of 1917, entitled "Act to Provide for the Registration of Electors," approved April 25, 1917, and such amendments as may be hereafter made thereto, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 2. The nominations of all elective officers shall be by petition and not otherwise. The name of any elector of the city shall be printed upon the election ballot when a petition as hereinafter prescribed shall have been filed in his behalf with the City Clerk. Such petition shall be signed by such number of qualified electors of the city as shall equal ten per cent of the votes cast at the last city election for any city officer. Such petitions shall be without any mark or designation showing the party affiliation of the person being so nominated.

SECTION 3. The form of the petition shall be substantially as follows:

We, the undersigned, qualified electors of the City of Manistique, do hereby nominate _____ whose residence is No. _____ Street, Manistique, for the office of _____ to be voted for at the election to be held in the city of Manistique on the _____ day of _____ A. D. _____ Name _____ Street and Number _____ There shall be appended to such petition one or more affidavits, substantially in the following form: STATE OF MICHIGAN COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT _____ being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an elector of the City of Manistique and was one of the circulators of the foregoing petition containing _____ signatures, and that the signatures appended thereto were made in his presence and are the signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____

Notary Public Schoolcraft County, Michigan.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk shall prepare and keep on hand blank forms of nominating petitions as above described for use of voters and candidates. All nominating petitions, after being filed in the office of the City Clerk, shall be open to public inspection during the usual office hours. All nominating petitions shall be filed with the City Clerk at least twenty days prior to the date of holding the election with respect to which such petition is filed.

SECTION 5. When a petition of nomination is presented for filing to the City Clerk he shall forthwith examine the same and ascertain whether it conforms to the provisions of this charter. If found to not conform thereto, he shall then and there, in writing designate on said petition the defect or omission or reason why such petition cannot be filed, and shall return the petition to one of the circulators thereof. The petition may then be amended and again presented to the Clerk as in the first instance, provided it is returned at least twenty days prior to the date of holding the election with respect to which it is filed.

SECTION 6. All ballots used in elections held under the authority of this charter shall be without party mark or designation. Ballots used for the election of candidates shall contain a complete list of the offices to be filled, the number of candidates required to be elected to such offices and the names of the candidates seeking election therefor. When the number of candidates for any given office is more than three, the ballot shall be so arranged that each elector shall be enabled to designate on his ballot the candidate of his first choice and also the candidate of his second choice and the candidate of his third choice for such office. When the number of candidates for any one office is three, then the ballot shall provide for first and second choices only. When the number of candidates for any one office is not more than two, all reference to choice may be omitted.

SECTION 7. Except that the crosses here shown shall be omitted and that in place of the title of officers and names of candidates here shown there shall appear the title of officers actually to be filed and the names of candidates nominated therefor, the ballot shall be substantially as follows:

OFFICIAL BALLOT
City Election
City of Manistique
Date _____

INSTRUCTIONS

To vote for any person mark a cross (X) in the square to the right of the name.
Vote your first choice in the first column.
Vote your second choice in the second column.
Vote your third choice in the third column.
Do not vote more than one first choice for any one office.
Do not vote more than one second choice for any one office.
Do not vote more than one third choice for any one office.
Do not vote more than one choice for the same candidate as any one choice will count for any candidate.
For Commissioner:

	First Choice (Vote for one)	Second Choice (Vote for one)	Third Choice (Vote for one)
John Smith		X	
John Doe	X		
Richard Roe			X

The City Commission shall prescribe such further or other instructions and forms not inconsistent herewith as may from time to time be required.

SECTION 8. The names of candidates on all such ballots shall be printed in rotation as follows: The ballots shall be printed in as many series as there are candidates for the office having the largest number of candidates. The whole number of ballots to be printed shall be divided by the number of series and the quotient so obtained shall be the number of ballots in each series. In printing the first series of ballots the names of candidates for each office shall be arranged in alphabetical order under the title thereof. After printing the first series, the first name in each list of candidates for the various offices shall be placed last in such list and the next series printed and the process shall be so repeated until each of the names on the largest list of candidates shall have been printed first an equal number of times. The ballots so printed shall then be combined in tablets or packages so as to have the fewest possible ballots having the same order of names printed thereon together in the same tablet or package.

SECTION 9. In counting the ballots cast in any election of officers held under the authority of this charter, the election inspectors shall enter the total number of ballots on a tally sheet provided therefor. They shall also carefully enter on such tally sheet the number of first choice, second choice and third choice votes for each candidate and may make return therefor to the election authorities provided by law. Only one vote shall be counted for any one candidate on any one ballot, all but the highest choice of two or more choices on one ballot for the same candidate being void. If but one choice is voted for any one office, it shall be counted a first choice. When the name of but one person appears on the ballot as a candidate for any office, such person shall be declared elected thereon, regardless of the number of votes received.

SECTION 10. The candidate for any office receiving a majority of first choice votes cast for candidates for that office shall be declared elected. If no candidate shall receive a majority of first choice votes for such office, then the second choice votes received by each candidate for such office shall be added to the first choice votes for each such candidate and the candidate receiving the largest number of first choice and second choice votes combined, if such votes constitute a majority, shall be declared elected. If no candidate shall have a majority after adding first choice and second choice votes, the third choice votes received by each candidate shall be added to the combined first choice and second choice votes received by such candidate and the candidate having the largest number of first choice, second choice and third choice votes combined shall be elected to such office, whether such number constitutes a majority of all the votes cast or not. A tie between two or more candidates shall be decided in favor of the one having the largest number of first choice votes. If two or more are equal in that respect, the candidate among them having the largest number of second choice votes shall be declared elected. In case of such candidates having an equal number of first choice, second choice and third choice votes respectively, the result shall be determined by lot under the direction of the election authorities provided by general law. In all elections in the City of Manistique the methods of conducting the election, canvassing the votes and announcing the results shall be the same as provided by the general election law of this state so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the City Commission, at least ten days before any election is held, to provide polling places for each voting precinct, and to appoint a board of election inspectors for each voting precinct, which board shall consist of not more than three inspectors for each precinct, and shall also designate one of such inspectors to act as chairman, and if at the opening of the polls at any election any of the inspectors so appointed shall not be present or shall refuse to perform his duties as such inspector, or in case a vacancy shall arise from any cause during the course of said election, the electors present at such election precinct may choose viva voce such number of electors as with the inspector or inspectors present shall constitute a board equal to the number fixed by the Commission. Each inspector of

election shall be a qualified elector of the city and shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Commission.

SECTION 12. The inspectors of election in each voting precinct shall designate one of their number to act as clerk of election and shall assign proper and appropriate duties to the other members in accordance with the general election laws.

SECTION 13. When state and county elections are held on the same day as municipal elections, the inspectors of election as specified herein shall also be inspectors of state, county and district elections in the respective voting precincts.

SECTION 14. All elections held under the provisions of this charter shall be conducted as nearly as may be in the manner provided by law for holding general elections in this state, except as herein otherwise provided. The inspectors of such elections shall have the same power and authority for the preservation of order and for enforcing obedience to their lawful commands during the time of holding the election and the canvass of the votes as are conferred by law upon inspectors of general elections held in this state.

SECTION 15. The Commission shall convene on Thursday next succeeding each charter election at its usual place of meeting and canvass the results of the election upon each question and proposition voted upon and shall determine what persons have been duly elected at such election, and thereupon the City Clerk shall make duplicate certificates under the corporate seal of the city of such determination, showing the result of the election upon any question or proposition voted upon and what persons are declared elected to the several offices, one of which certificates he shall file in the office of the County Clerk and the other shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk. A certificate of election shall also be issued to each candidate elected to each office and each person elected to office shall, within five days after receiving the certificate of his election, take and subscribe to the official oath required by law and file the same with the City Clerk.

SECTION 16. The regular municipal elections shall be held on the first Monday in April in each year for the election of all elected officers provided for in this charter and required by the general laws of the state. All the above named officers, except those elected to fill vacancies, shall take office on the first day of May following their election and shall respectively serve for the term prescribed for each and until a successor shall be duly elected and qualified, unless relieved from such duties as provided in this charter. Officers elected to fill vacancies shall take office immediately upon the declaration of the result of the election and filing the necessary oath of office.

SECTION 17. Special elections may be ordered by resolution of the Commission. Such resolution shall fully set forth the purpose of such election and the notice to be given thereof and all notice of such special elections shall contain such resolution. All special elections shall be conducted in the manner herein provided for general municipal elections. No more than two special elections shall be called and held within one year, except as otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 18. The Commission shall be the Election Commission for all city elections and shall cause ballots to be provided as herein required and perform all the duties required of election commissioners by the general laws of the state.

SECTION 19. The provisions of Act No. 270 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1915, commonly called the "Absent Voters Act" and all amendments hereafter made thereto shall be in force in the City of Manistique and shall be applicable to all city elections.

**CHAPTER 6.
RECALL.**

SECTION 1. Any holder of an elective office provided for in this charter may be recalled and removed from office by the qualified electors as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. Any qualified elector of the city may make and file with the City Clerk an affidavit containing the name of the officer sought to be removed, and a specific statement of the grounds for removal. The City Clerk shall thereupon prepare and deliver to the elector making such affidavit, a sufficient number of copies of a petition for such recall, which petitions shall be dated and addressed to the Commission, and shall contain the name and address of the elector to whom issued, the number of copies so issued, the name of the person sought to be removed, the ground of such removal, the office from which such removal is sought, and shall contain the certificate of the Clerk under the official seal of the city that same was prepared by him at the request of said elector, naming him. A copy of said petition shall be kept on file by the City Clerk. No defect in the form of said petition or in the record thereof, shall invalidate the same, but such petitions shall be of no effect unless they are returned and filed with the City Clerk within thirty days after the issuance thereof.

SECTION 3. Petitions for the recall and removal of elective officers shall be signed by qualified registered electors of the City equal to not less than twenty-five per cent of the votes cast for the office of governor at the last preceding general election. Each copy of said petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the circulator thereof showing the number of signers thereto, and that each signature appearing thereon was made in his presence and is the genuine signature of the elector whose name it purports to be. All such copies of the petition shall be attached together and filed as one petition, bearing the endorsement of the name and address of the person to whom said petitions were delivered by the clerk.

SECTION 4. After the return and filing of said petition, the City Clerk shall ascertain by examination thereof and of the registration books and election returns, whether such petition conforms to the requirements of this Chapter, and shall attach thereto his certificate showing the result of such examination.

SECTION 5. If the City Clerk finds that the said petition does not conform to the provisions of this chapter, he shall at once notify the person to whom same was issued, which notice may be by mail to the address shown upon said petition. If the petition be found and certified by the City Clerk to conform to the provisions of this chapter, he shall submit same to the Commission at its next meeting, and if there is to be no regular meeting of the Commission to be held within ten days thereafter, he shall at once call a special meeting of the Commission for the purpose of considering said petition, which meeting shall be held within ten days from such call. If the officer sought to be removed does not resign before the meeting of said Commission, the said Commission shall call a special election not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days from the date of such meeting for the purpose of submitting the question of recall of such officer to the qualified voters of said city. Provided, however, that if any other municipal election is to occur within sixty days from the date of such order, the Commission may in its discretion, postpone the holding of such recall election to the date of such other municipal election.

SECTION 6. The Commission shall make or cause to be made all arrangements for holding such recall election, and shall cause such notice thereof to be given as they shall determine, and the said election shall be conducted, returns made, and the result thereof declared in all respects as other city elections. The Commission shall in the resolution calling said election, prescribe the form of the ballot to be used thereat.

SECTION 7. Before any such recall election for the removal of any officer shall be had, there shall be nominated candidates to fill the possible vacancy or vacancies. The nominations therefore to be made in the same manner as is provided herein for the nomination of officers at general city elections, but the petitions therefor may be filed at any time on or before four o'clock in the afternoon of the fifteenth day prior to such election.

SECTION 8. If there shall not be a majority of the votes cast at any such election in favor of the recall of the officer named on the ballot, such officer shall continue in office for the remainder of his unexpired term subject to recall as before. If the

majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for the recall of the officer named, he shall be deemed removed from office.

SECTION 9. No petition to recall any officer shall be filed within six months after he takes office, nor within six months after any recall election on said officer.

SECTION 10. All papers comprising petitions for recall shall be preserved by the Clerk in his office until the expiration of the term of office of such officer. The method of removal by recall herein provided shall be in addition to such other methods as are or may be provided by this charter for the removal of officers.

**CHAPTER 7.
INITIATIVE.**

SECTION 1. Whenever twenty-five per cent of the qualified registered voters of the City of Manistique shall petition therefor, the Commission shall submit to the qualified voters of said city the question of the adoption of any proposed ordinance, unless said Commission shall determine to adopt said ordinance without such submission.

SECTION 2. Such petition shall contain such proposed ordinance in full, or shall have a copy thereof annexed thereto, and shall be signed by qualified registered voters of said city, with the addition of the street and number of each signer's residence and the date of signing, and shall have annexed thereto the affidavit or affidavits of the person or persons circulating same, showing the respective signatures to said petition to be the genuine signatures of the respective persons whose names they purport to be and the same were made in the presence of affiant on the dates they purport to have been made. Such petition shall be filed with the City Clerk within thirty days from the date of the first signature thereon, and shall be presented to the Commission by the Clerk at the next regular meeting of such Commission.

SECTION 3. If such petition shall be found by the Commission to comply with the provisions of this charter, such Commission shall proceed to a consideration of such proposed ordinance, and may provide for public hearings thereon. Unless the Commission shall determine to adopt such proposed ordinance, the question of the adoption thereof shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said city at an election to be held therein within ninety days after the filing of said petition. If there is no election to be held in said city within ninety days at which same may be submitted, then the Commission shall call a special election for that purpose to be held within said ninety days; provided such special election will not increase the number of special elections in one year to more than two. The time, place and manner of conducting said election, form or ballots, and the manner of canvassing the result thereof, shall be determined by the Commission at the time of calling same.

SECTION 4. No ordinance adopted by an electoral vote shall be repealed or amended except by an electoral vote. But an ordinance to amend or repeal such ordinance may be submitted either by petition as hereinbefore provided, or by resolution of the Commission. In all cases of the submission of an ordinance to popular vote, at least ten days notice of the submission thereof shall be given by the publication of such notice in one or more newspapers published in said city, and by posting copies of such notice in not less than ten public places in said city, which notices shall contain such proposed ordinance in full, or a sufficient description thereof to fully inform the voters.

**CHAPTER 8.
REFERENDUM.**

SECTION 1. No ordinance, except emergency measures and annual appropriation bills, shall take effect until thirty days after the adoption thereof, and if at any time during such thirty days a petition signed by twenty-five per cent of the qualified registered voters of said city, protesting against said ordinance, be filed with the City Clerk, such ordinance shall not take effect until it shall have been approved by a vote of the qualified electors of said city.

SECTION 2. Such petitions shall conform to the requirements of this charter for initiative petitions, and shall be signed and verified in like manner, and the Clerk shall forthwith submit same to the commission and the commission may submit the adoption of such ordinance to a vote of the electors at the next election, or may call a special election for that purpose, or may repeal said ordinance.

SECTION 3. The Commission may at any time submit to the electors the question of the adoption of any ordinance or other measure which such Commission has the authority to adopt.

SECTION 4. Except as herein otherwise provided, the Commission shall determine the time and place of holding any election, the manner of voting thereat, the form of ballots, and the time and manner of canvassing the results of election.

SECTION 5. The provisions of this Chapter shall not be applicable to emergency measures nor to the annual appropriation bills.

**CHAPTER 9.
FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the city shall begin on the first day of March, unless otherwise provided by ordinance adopted by the Commission. On or before the first day of May in each year, the City Clerk shall prepare and submit to the Commission an estimate of the expenditures and revenues of the city for the ensuing year. This estimate shall be compiled from detailed information obtained from the several departments and shall contain such detailed information and be in such form as the Commission shall direct.

SECTION 2. Upon receipt of such estimate, the Commission shall prepare an Annual Appropriation Ordinance, and before the adoption of such ordinance, the said Commission shall fix a time and place for holding a public hearing upon the same, and at least one week before such hearing a notice shall be published in a newspaper of the city that the proposed annual appropriation bill is on file and may be found at the office of the Clerk for inspection, and of the time fixed for public hearing thereon when the Commission will consider any objections and suggestions in relation thereto. At the time so fixed, a public hearing shall be given upon said Annual Appropriation Bill and after such hearing, and upon such revision, correction and amendment of said Bill as the Commission may deem proper, and on or before the first day of July the same shall be adopted and be of immediate effect. The Commission shall have authority to raise annually, by general taxation, such sum as may be necessary to defray all expenses and liabilities of the city, but such sum, exclusive of the amount required to pay lawfully authorized bonded indebtedness and the interest thereon, shall not exceed one and one-fourth per cent of the assessed valuation of the city in any one year.

SECTION 3. After the passage of the Annual Appropriation Bill, no further sums shall be used, raised or appropriated, nor shall any further liability be incurred for any purpose, to be paid from any general fund, during the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made, unless the proposition to make the appropriation shall be sanctioned by a majority vote of the electors voting upon the proposition at any annual or special election called for that purpose. But this Section shall not prohibit the Commission from making any necessary repairs or expenditures at a cost not to exceed five thousand dollars, the necessity for which is caused by casualty or accident happening after making the Annual Appropriation for the year, or such necessity arising from an existing, evident and impending danger, and from borrowing the money therefor.

SECTION 4. No work or improvement to be paid in whole or in part by special assessment, and costing more than three thousand dollars, shall be ordered, commenced or contracted for nor shall any assessment be levied therefor in any year unless the intention to make such improvement or expenditure, and defray the cost thereof by special assessment, was set forth in the preceding annual appropriation bill; provided that this section

shall not apply to any public or local improvement ordered by the Commission upon a petition of the owners of the lands liable to assessment therefor which will bear the larger portion of that cost of such improvement which is to be borne by special assessment.

SECTION 5. No public work, improvement or expenditure shall be commenced, nor any contract therefor be let or made until the money be raised therefor, except as herein otherwise provided, unless a tax or assessment shall have been levied to pay the cost and expense thereof, and no such work or improvement shall be paid for or contracted to be paid for, except from the proceeds of the tax or assessment thus levied or from the proceeds of bonds or notes issued in anticipation of the collection of such tax or assessment.

SECTION 6. The Commission shall have authority to raise moneys by loan in anticipation of the receipts from special assessments for the purpose of defraying the costs of the improvements for which the assessment was levied. Such loans shall not exceed the amount of the assessment for the completion of the whole work.

SECTION 7. Should any greater amount be required in any year for public buildings, grounds, improvements, water extensions, sewer extensions, or other public purposes to be paid from the general funds of the City than can be raised by the Commission under other provisions of this charter, such amount may be raised by tax or loan, or partly by tax and partly by loan, if authorized by a three-fifths vote of the electors voting upon the question at any general or special election. The amount that may be voted or raised by tax in any year under the provisions of this charter shall not exceed two per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the City as shown by the last preceding tax roll.

SECTION 8. The proposition to raise such additional amount shall be submitted to a vote of the electors by an ordinance amount shall be submitted to the Commission, distinctly stating the purpose of the proposed expenditure, the amount proposed to be raised therefor, and whether by tax or loan. Such ordinance or resolution shall be published in a newspaper of the City and copies thereof posted in ten of the most public places in the city at least ten days before the election at which the vote is to be taken.

SECTION 9. The Commission may provide by ordinance for the issuance of bonds of the city, in excess of any limitation on the amount of bonds that may be issued, for the purpose of providing the first cost of installation and connection of sewers and water works on and to property in the city when such installation and connection shall be ordered as a public health measure, and moneys expended for that purpose shall be a lien on such property and may be collected by tax, special assessment, or action against the owners of the property.

SECTION 10. In case of fire, flood or other calamity, the Commission may borrow for the relief of the inhabitants of the city and for the preservation of municipal property, a sum not to exceed one-half of one per cent of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the city, which loan shall be for not more than three years, and such loan may be made even though same will increase the total amount of the indebtedness of the city in excess of the limit fixed in this charter.

SECTION 11. For any loans lawfully made, the bonds of the city may be issued bearing such legal rate of interest as shall be determined by the Commission. Every bond issued by the city shall be made payable within thirty years from the date of its issue, and shall contain on its face a statement specifying the object for which the same is issued, and the fund from which the same is payable.

SECTION 12. No bonds of the city shall be issued which will increase the total bonded indebtedness of the city to more than five per cent of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property therein according to the last preceding assessment roll, nor shall any bonds of the city be issued without providing a sinking fund to pay them at maturity, but no sinking fund shall be required in the case of serial bonds falling due annually. The limitations of this section shall not apply to bonds issued by the city in anticipation of the collection of any special assessment or assessments, nor to temporary loans in anticipation of general taxes after such taxes shall have been assessed and levied.

SECTION 13. The Commission shall have furnished it a monthly balance sheet showing in detail all receipts and expenditures of the city for the preceding month, and the aggregate receipts and expenditures of each department. At the end of each year the Commission shall have printed an annual report giving a classified statement of all receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities of the city, and a summary of the Commission proceedings and of the operations of the administrative departments for the previous year. A copy of this report shall be furnished to any elector of the city who may apply therefor at the office of the City Clerk.

SECTION 14. Before paving or otherwise surfacing or resurfacing any street or alley of the city, the Commission shall determine the time within which sewer, water or other connections shall be constructed, and shall give notice thereof to the persons or corporations required to make the same, and if a person or corporation fails to make application for such connection when so required, the Commission may at its option, order such connections made and assess the costs thereof against the lots and lands especially benefited thereby. Or, if such connection is not so ordered, no permission to make the same shall thereafter be granted within five years from the completion of any such street improvement unless with the unanimous consent of the three commissioners.

SECTION 15. When an expenditure, other than the compensation of persons employed by the city, exceeds two thousand dollars, such expenditure shall first be authorized and directed by ordinance or resolution of the Commission, and no contract involving an expenditure in excess of such sum shall be made or awarded except upon competitive bidding. The Commission shall have the right to reject any and all bids.

SECTION 16. The Commission shall not enter into any contract which is not to go into full operation during the term for which all the members of the Commission are elected.

SECTION 17. No member of the City Commission or any administrative officer of the city shall be interested directly or indirectly in the profits of any contract, job, work or services, other than official services, to be performed for the city. Any member of the City Commission or officer of the city herein specified offending against the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall forfeit his office. Any contract made in violation of this provision shall be void.

**CHAPTER 10.
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.**

SECTION 1. The provisions of the general tax law of the State of Michigan, and all other provisions of the general statutes of the state upon the subject of taxation, as they now exist or may hereafter exist, shall apply to and govern in the assessment and collection of the general taxes in the city of Manistique and in respect to the powers, duties and liabilities of officers, and in rights, duties and liabilities of persons and property touching and concerning such taxes, and shall have the same force and effect in same may be applicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 2. An assessment shall be made annually of all municipal and other local purposes.

SECTION 3. The City Commission shall constitute the Board of Review. The mayor shall be chairman thereof. The city clerk shall be the clerk of said board and keep a permanent record of all its proceedings, but shall have no vote thereon. The

majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said board shall meet at the city hall in said city on the second Monday in June at nine o'clock in the forenoon and continue in session during the day and the three days following, and as much longer as may be necessary. Such board shall continue its sessions at least six hours each day. Any person or persons desiring to do so, may examine his, her or their assessment on said roll, and may show cause, if any exists, why the valuation thereof should be changed, and the said board shall decide the same and their decision shall be final, subject only to such appeal or review as may be provided by law applicable thereto. They may examine on oath any person touching the matter of his or her assessment, and the chairman or any member of said board may administer oaths. They may also on their own motion, make such changes in said roll in the descriptions of property thereof and in the valuations thereof, and may add such property as may have been omitted, and make any changes as may be necessary to make said rolls conform to the provisions of law applicable thereto. The compensation of the commissioners when serving as members of the Board of Review shall be four dollars per day.

SECTION 4. The assessment roll as prepared by the assessor shall stand as approved and adopted as the act of the Board of Review, except as changed as herein provided. Said board shall have the same power and perform the same duties in all respects as Boards of Review of townships in reviewing and correcting assessments made by supervisors of townships, except as in this act otherwise provided.

SECTION 5. After said Board of Review shall have completed the revision of said roll, the clerk shall endorse and sign a statement upon said roll to the effect that the same is the general assessment roll of the city of Manistique for the year in which it has been prepared, as approved by the Board of Review. Upon the completion of such roll and its endorsement in the manner aforesaid, it shall be returned to the assessor and shall be conclusively presumed by all courts and tribunals to be valid and shall not be set aside, except for causes mentioned in the general laws of the state relating to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The omission of such endorsement by the clerk shall not affect the validity of any such roll.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk shall give notice of such meeting of the Board of Review at least ten days prior thereto by publication in one or more newspapers published in said city and by posting copies of such notice in at least ten public places in the city of Manistique. The failure to give such notice, however, shall not affect the validity of said assessment roll.

SECTION 7. The assessor shall present said assessment roll to the Board of Supervisors at the time required by the general laws of the state, and the assessor, the three commissioners and the City Attorney shall be members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoolcraft, with all the powers, duties and privileges of members thereof.

SECTION 8. Upon the equalizing of the said assessment roll by the Board of Supervisors, the assessor shall proceed to assess the taxes apportioned to the said city according to and in proportion to the valuation entered by the Board of Review in the assessment roll of the city for the year; provided that if the Board of Review makes no such entry, then on the valuation as entered by the assessor. He shall enter the state and county taxes in separate columns, headed respectively "State Taxes" and "County Taxes." He shall add together the several amounts directed to be raised by general taxation in the city as shall appear by the annual appropriation bill for that year, and he shall assess the same according to and in proportion to the valuation entered upon said roll, in a separate column, headed "City Taxes." He shall assess in like proportion in a separate column, headed "School Taxes" the taxes to be raised for school purposes. He shall likewise assess the one mill tax in a separate column, headed "One Mill Tax" and such other taxes as may from time to time be required to be assessed and levied. He shall further assess and levy in the same roll, in a separate column or columns, headed "Special Assessments" upon the land and property chargeable therewith, all special assessments returned as delinquent by the City Treasurer and remaining unpaid, and all special assessments ordered by the City Commission to be assessed and levied therein. The total of all taxes assessed against any one valuation or parcel of property shall be footed up and carried in the last column on the right-hand side of said roll. All the taxes there assessed shall become at once a debt to the city from the persons to whom they are assessed. All personal taxes shall also be a lien upon all personal property of such persons so assessed from and after the assessment thereof and remain a lien thereon until paid and shall take precedence of any sale, assignment, chattel mortgage, levy or lien on any such personal property executed or made after the adjournment of the Board of Review for said year, except when such personal property is sold in the regular course of trade. All taxes assessed on any real estate shall become a lien on such real estate on the first day of December of the year when assessed and the lien for such amounts and for all interest and charges thereon shall continue until payment thereof.

SECTION 9. The assessor shall, on or before the fifteenth day of November, notify the City Treasurer of the amount of state and county taxes apportioned to the city, and the City Treasurer shall thereupon give to the County Treasurer the bond required in like cases of township treasurers and shall take the County Treasurer's receipt thereof and deliver same to the assessor on or before the first day of December.

SECTION 10. The assessor shall make a copy of the assessment roll, with the taxes extended thereon, and shall annex thereto a warrant signed by him commanding the City Treasurer to collect the several sums mentioned in the last column of said roll and to retain in his hands the amount receivable by law into the city treasury for the purposes therein specified and to account for and pay over to the County Treasurer the amounts therein specified for state and county purposes on the first day of March then next ensuing. The said warrant shall authorize the Treasurer, in case any person shall neglect to pay his tax, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person. The assessor may make a new roll and warrant in case of the loss of the one given to the City Treasurer. The assessor shall, on or before the first day of December, deliver to the City Treasurer the tax roll for said city.

SECTION 11. In collecting the taxes appearing on said tax roll the City Treasurer shall proceed in the same manner and be governed by the same provisions of law as are applicable to township treasurers, except as may be herein otherwise provided. In the collection of taxes on the general tax roll, there shall be no percentage added for collection fee to such taxes as are paid before the tenth day of January of each year, but upon all taxes collected on or after the tenth day of January, there shall be added a collection fee of four per cent, which shall be collected for the use and benefit of the city. It is hereby made mandatory upon the City Treasurer to exhaust all legal remedies for the collection of unpaid personal taxes before the return thereof.

SECTION 12. For the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid on the general tax roll on the tenth day of January, the City Treasurer shall proceed in the same manner as township treasurers are required by law to do for the collection of taxes in townships, and shall for that purpose have all the powers and authority conferred by law upon township treasurers for such purposes, and shall, when necessary, enforce the payment of the tax against any person by distress and sale of his goods and chattels, if any such can be found anywhere within the county or any county adjoining thereto, and from which seizure no property shall be exempt.

SECTION 13. The County Treasurer may issue new warrants to the City Treasurer for the collection of taxes in the same manner and in the same cases and with the same effect as such new warrant may be issued to township treasurers. The City Treasurer may, and it shall be his duty to proceed by suit in the

name of the city for the collection of unpaid taxes in the same cases and under like circumstances in which the township treasurers are authorized to proceed in that manner, and all the provisions of law applicable to suits and evidence therein brought by township treasurers in the name of their township for such purpose shall apply to suits brought by the City Treasurer as aforesaid.

CHAPTER 11.
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

SECTION 1. The City Commission may raise by special assessment in special assessment districts, for the purpose of grading, paving, curbing, graveling and otherwise improving the streets and for constructing sewers and drains and for making any other local improvements, such sums as they shall deem necessary, but not exceeding in any one year five per cent on the assessed value of the property in the special assessment district as shown by the last preceding assessment roll of the city.

SECTION 2. The Commission shall have power: A, to determine the necessity for and order all public works and public improvements; B, to order any street improvements or sewer or water extensions and declare the same to be necessary public improvements; C, to make by general ordinance the method of petitioning for the making of any street improvement or sewer or water extension; D, to determine the character of any public improvement and determine and fix the district over which the assessment to pay the cost thereof shall be levied and the portion, if any, of such cost which shall be spread upon the city at large; E, to determine whether the cost of the same shall in the first instance be met by issuing the bonds of the city therefore in anticipation of the collection of assessments to pay the expense thereof, and in such case authorize the issuing of such bonds; F, to make provision by ordinance or resolution for the manner and method of making any or all special assessments, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 3. The Commission shall have authority to determine the necessity for and make public improvements, and may assess the cost, or such portion thereof as the Commission may determine, against the property adjoining thereto, abutting thereon or benefitted thereby, and may determine the extent of any special assessment district and the manner and method of assessing same, and whether such assessment shall be according to frontage or according to benefits.

SECTION 4. Whenever any property is acquired by condemnation or otherwise for the purpose of any public improvement, the cost thereof shall become part of the expense of such public improvement and may be levied upon the property to be benefitted thereby and collected accordingly.

SECTION 5. Before any public improvement, the cost of which in whole or in part is to be defrayed by special assessment is ordered or declared to be necessary, and before any special assessment district is fixed, the Commission shall give notice of an opportunity to be heard thereon to all persons liable to be assessed thereon. Such notice shall be given in such form and manner as the Commission shall prescribe; provided however, that notice by publication shall be deemed sufficient.

SECTION 6. Whenever the City Commission shall determine to make any public improvement or repairs and defray the whole or any part of the cost thereof by special assessment, it shall so declare in the annual budget or thereafter by resolution, stating the improvement and what part of the expense thereof shall be paid by special assessment and what part, if any, shall be appropriated from the general funds, and shall designate the district or lands and premises upon which the special assessment shall be levied.

SECTION 7. When any special assessment is to be made pro rata upon the lots and premises in any special assessment district according to frontage or benefits, the City Commission shall by resolution direct the same to be made by the assessor and shall state therein the amount to be assessed, whether according to benefits or frontage, and describe or designate the lots and premises or locality constituting the district to be assessed.

SECTION 8. Upon receiving such direction, the assessor shall make out an assessment roll, entering and describing therein all the lots, premises and parcels of land to be assessed and the valuations thereof, with the names of the persons, if known, chargeable with the assessment thereon, and he shall levy thereon and against such persons the amount to be assessed, assessing upon each lot such relative portion of the whole sum to be levied as shall be proportionate to the estimated benefits resulting to such lots from the improvement, if the assessment is directed according to benefits. If the assessment is required to be according to frontage, he shall assess to each lot or parcel of land such relative portion of the whole amount to be levied as the length of frontage of such premises abutting upon the improvement bears to the whole frontage of all the lots to be assessed. When such assessment is completed, he shall report the same to the City Commission.

SECTION 9. When any expense shall be incurred by the city upon or in respect to any separate or single parcel of land or premises which the City Commission is authorized to charge and collect as a special assessment against the same, and not being of that class of special assessments required to be made pro rata upon the several lots or parcels of land in an assessment district, an account of the labor or services for which such expense is incurred, verified by the officer or persons performing the labor or services, with a description of the lot or premises upon or in respect to which the expense was incurred and the name of the owner or person chargeable therewith, if known, shall be reported to the Commission in such manner as it shall prescribe.

SECTION 10. The City Commission shall determine what amount or part of every such expense shall be charged, and the person, if known, against whom, and the premises upon which the same shall be levied as a special assessment, and it shall require all of the several amounts so reported and determined and the several lots or premises and the person chargeable therewith respectively to be reported to the assessor for the assessment.

SECTION 11. Upon receiving the report mentioned in the preceding section, the assessor shall make a special assessment roll and levy as a special assessment thereon upon each lot or parcel of land so reported to him and against the person chargeable therewith, if known, the whole amount or amounts of charges so directed as aforesaid to be levied upon each of such lots or premises respectively, and when completed the same shall be submitted to the City Commission.

SECTION 12. When any special assessment shall be reported by the assessor to the City Commission as herein provided, the same shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk and numbered and designated by the name by which it was known in the budget or resolution ordering the same. Before adopting the assessment, the City Commission shall cause five days notice to be given by publication in some newspaper printed in the city of the filing of the same with the City Clerk and appointing a time when the City Commission will meet to review the assessment. Any person objecting to the assessment shall file his objection thereto in writing with the City Clerk prior to the time of such review.

SECTION 13. At the time appointed for that purpose, the City Commission shall meet and then or at some adjourned meeting review the assessment. The City Commission shall correct the same, if necessary, and confirm it as reported or as corrected, or it may refer the assessment back to the assessor for revision or annul it and direct a new assessment. In case of annulment, the same proceeding shall be had as in respect to the previous assessment. When a special assessment shall be confirmed, the City Clerk shall endorse a certificate thereto upon the roll, showing the date of confirmation. The provisions of this section and the last preceding section shall not apply to assessments upon a single parcel of land assessed for expense incurred by reason of the default of the owner in not complying with any order of the City Commission, but such assessment may be confirmed by the

City Commission without notice.

SECTION 14. All special assessments shall from the date of confirmation thereof, constitute a lien upon the respective lots or parcels of land assessed and shall be a charge against the persons to whom assessed until paid and when any special assessment shall be so confirmed by the City Commission, it shall be final and conclusive.

SECTION 15. On the confirmation of any special assessment, except as otherwise provided in this charter, the amount thereof may be divided into not more than ten installments, one of which shall be collected on or before the improvement is completed and one each year thereafter at such times as the City Commission shall determine, with interest, payable annually, at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, and warrants shall be issued for the collection thereof. Any person refusing or neglecting to pay an installment within thirty days after it becomes due shall be charged with a collection fee of one per cent for each month or fraction thereof while he is in default.

SECTION 16. The City Commission shall have power to borrow the money necessary to complete such public improvement for which a special assessment roll shall have been made as aforesaid, and issue for the amount of such loan the bonds of the City, to be designated "Public Improvement Bonds," such bonds to be endorsed with the name of the particular improvement. Such bonds shall be payable in as many years as there are deferred installments into which the special assessment has been divided, and an equal amount of said bonds shall be payable annually from the date of issuance until all are paid and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum. This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the issuance of bonds to defray the city's portion of the cost of any public improvements when the same are duly authorized.

SECTION 17. Except as otherwise provided in this charter or by the City Commission, all special assessments shall be due and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the special assessment roll.

SECTION 18. If any special assessment shall be divided into installments, a special assessment roll shall be made for each installment as the same shall become due, with the accrued interest upon all unpaid installments included and assessed therein. Such special rolls may be made and confirmed without notice to the persons assessed.

SECTION 19. Should any lots or lands be divided after a special assessment thereon has been confirmed and before the collection of all of such assessments, the City Commission may require the assessor to apportion the uncollected amounts upon the several parts of the lots and lands so divided. The report of such apportionment, when confirmed by the City Commission, shall be conclusive upon all the parties. This section shall not be considered mandatory.

SECTION 20. Should any special assessment prove insufficient to pay for the improvement or work for which it was levied and the expense incident thereto, the City Commission may make an additional pro rata assessment to supply the deficiency, and in case a larger amount shall have been collected than was necessary, the excess shall be refunded ratably to those by whom it was paid.

SECTION 21. Whenever any special assessments shall in the opinion of the City Commission be invalid by reason of irregularity or informality in the proceedings, or if any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge such assessment to be illegal, said Commission shall, whether the improvement has been made or not, or whether any part of the assessment has been paid or not, have power to cause a new assessment to be made for the same purpose for which the former assessment was made. All proceedings on such reassessment and for the collection thereof shall be conducted in the same manner as herein provided for the original assessment, and whenever any sum or any part thereof levied upon any premises in the assessment so set aside has been paid and not refunded, the payment so made shall be applied upon the reassessment on said premises and the reassessment shall, to that extent, be deemed satisfied.

SECTION 22. No judgment or decree nor any act of the City Commission vacating a special assessment shall destroy or impair the lien of the city upon the premises assessed for such amount of the assessment as may be equitably charged against the same or as by a regular mode of proceeding might have been lawfully assessed thereon.

SECTION 23. Whenever any special assessment shall be confirmed and be payable, the City Commission may direct the assessor to levy the sums therein mentioned upon the respective lots and premises to which they are specially assessed and against the persons chargeable therewith as a tax in the general tax roll next thereafter to be made in a column for special assessments, and thereupon the amounts so levied in the general tax roll shall be collected and enforced with other taxes in said roll and in the same manner, and shall continue to be a lien upon the premises assessed until paid. Delinquent assessments shall be returned to the County Treasurer and collected by him in the same manner as other delinquent taxes are collected.

SECTION 24. When any special assessment shall be confirmed and be payable as herein provided, the City Commission, instead of requiring the assessment to be levied in the general tax roll, as provided in the preceding section, may direct the assessment so made in the special assessment roll to be collected directly therefrom and thereupon the assessor shall attach his warrant to said special assessment roll, therein commanding the Treasurer to collect from each of the persons assessed in said roll the amount of money assessed to and set opposite his name thereon, and in case any person named in said roll shall neglect or refuse to pay his assessment upon demand, then to levy and collect same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person, and that he pay the money so collected into the city treasury and return said roll and warrant, together with his doings thereon, in sixty days from the date of such warrant. Such warrant shall be renewed from time to time if the City Commission shall so direct and for such time as they shall determine and during the time of such renewal the warrant shall have the same force and the Treasurer shall perform the same duties and make the like returns as above provided.

SECTION 25. In case the warrant shall be renewed by direction of the City Commission, the assessor shall in the certificate of renewal thereof direct the Treasurer to collect from the same persons named in said roll whose assessments remain unpaid, in addition to the several sums set opposite their respective names, one per cent on all sums paid during the first month of the renewal of said warrant and one per cent additional for each month or part of a month thereafter during which any sums shall remain unpaid so long as the warrant shall be renewed and remain in force. In case any assessment shall be finally returned by the Treasurer unpaid, as aforesaid, the same shall be returned to the Treasurer of the County of Schoolcraft, with interest included from the date of the confirmation of the assessment, at the rate of one per cent per month or fraction thereof, and the same shall be collected by the County Treasurer for the benefit of the City as other delinquent taxes against real estate are collected.

SECTION 26. Any time after a special assessment has become payable, the same and also the percentage provided for in case of the renewal of the warrant attached to the roll may be collected by suit in the name of the city against the person assessed in an action of assumpsit. The special assessment roll and a certified copy of the order or resolution confirming the same shall be prima facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings in making the assessment and of the right of the city to recover judgment therefor. If in any such action it shall appear that by reason of any irregularity or informality, the assessment has not been properly made against the defendants or upon the premises sought to be charged, the court may, nevertheless, on satisfactory proof that expense has been incurred by the city, which is a prop-

erty charge against the defendant on the premises in question, render judgment for such amount against such defendant.

CHAPTER 12.
ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each proposed ordinance and resolution shall be introduced in written or printed form. The enacting clause of all ordinances shall be "The City of Manistique Ordains."

SECTION 2. No ordinance or resolution or section thereof shall be revised or amended unless the ordinance or resolution or section thereof amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SECTION 3. All ordinances shall take effect thirty days from the date of their passage except that the City Commission may, by a unanimous affirmative vote, pass emergency measures to take effect at the time indicated therein, subject to the provisions of the chapter of Referendum.

SECTION 4. An emergency measure is an ordinance or resolution necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, property, health or safety, which emergency is set forth and defined in said ordinance or resolution or a preamble thereto.

SECTION 5. Every ordinance, upon its final passage, shall be recorded by the City Clerk in a book kept for that purpose and it shall be the duty of the mayor and clerk to authenticate said records by their official signatures thereon.

SECTION 6. All ordinances shall be published in full at least once in some newspaper printed and circulated within the city, which publication shall be within ten days after the passage of such ordinance, and the City Clerk shall certify on the record of ordinances the date of publication and the name of the newspaper in which such ordinance was published, and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the legal publication of such ordinance.

SECTION 7. When, by the provisions of this charter, the City Commission has authority to pass ordinances for any purpose, it may prescribe fines, penalties and forfeitures not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court, together with the costs of prosecution, and may provide that the offender, on failing to pay such fine, penalty or forfeiture and the costs of prosecution, and may provide that the offender, on failing to pay such fine, penalty or forfeiture and the costs of prosecution, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding ninety days, unless payment thereof be sooner made.

SECTION 8. In all courts having authority to try any matter or cause arising under the ordinances, and in all proceedings relating to or arising under the ordinances, judicial notice shall be taken of this charter and the ordinances of the city and whenever it shall be necessary to prove any of the laws, resolutions or ordinances of this city the same may be read in all courts of justice and in all proceedings from a record thereof kept by the City Clerk, or from a certified copy of such record or from any copy of this charter or volume of ordinances purporting to have been issued by authority of the city.

SECTION 9. Prosecutions for violations of the charter or ordinances shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence and shall be brought within the city.

SECTION 10. Whenever a pecuniary penalty or forfeiture shall be incurred for the violation of any ordinance, such penalty or forfeiture may be recovered in an appropriate action under the general laws of the state. Prosecutions for violations of the ordinances of the city may also in all cases be commenced by a warrant for the arrest of the offender. Such warrant shall be in the name of the People of the State of Michigan and shall set forth the substance of the offense complained of and be substantially in the form and be issued upon complaint made as provided by law in criminal causes cognizable by justices of the peace, and the proceedings relating to the arrest and custody of the accused during the pendency of the suit and all proceedings upon the trial and in procuring the attendance of witnesses, rendition of judgment and execution thereof shall be governed by and conform as nearly as may be, to the provisions of law regulating the proceedings in criminal causes cognizable by justices of the peace, except as otherwise provided by this charter.

SECTION 11. It shall be sufficient statement in any proceeding or prosecution for a violation of the ordinances of the city, to set forth in the complaint or warrant substantially, and with reasonable certainty, as to time and place, the act or offence complained of and to allege same to be a violation of an ordinance of the city, referring thereto by its title and the date of its passage or approval.

SECTION 12. In all prosecutions for violations of the ordinances, either party may require a trial by jury. No inhabitant of the city shall be incompetent to serve as a juror in any cause in which the city is a party or interested, on account merely of such interest as he may have in common with the inhabitants of the city in the result of the suit.

SECTION 13. The city shall be allowed the use of the jail of the County of Schoolcraft for the confinement of all persons liable to imprisonment under the ordinances thereof or under any of the provisions of this charter, and any person so liable to imprisonment may be sentenced to and committed to imprisonment in such county jail or in any city prison or other place of confinement provided by the city or authorized by the ordinances of the city, and the sheriff or other keeper of such jail or other place of confinement shall receive and safely keep any person committed thereto, as aforesaid, until lawfully discharged.

SECTION 14. Any party convicted of a violation of any ordinance in a suit commenced by warrant may remove the judgment and proceedings into the circuit court for the County of Schoolcraft by appeal or certiorari, and the proceedings thereon and the bond or security to be given thereon and the proceedings and disposition of the cause in the circuit court shall be the same as in criminal causes cognizable by justices of the peace, except as herein otherwise provided, and in suits to which the city shall be a party, brought to recover any penalty or forfeiture for such violations, either party may appeal from the judgment or remove the proceedings by certiorari into the circuit court and the like proceedings shall be had thereon and like bond or security shall be given as in civil causes tried before justices of the peace, except that the city shall not be required to give any bond or security therein. The circuit court of said county shall also take judicial notice of the charter and ordinances of the city.

SECTION 15. All fines imposed for violations of the ordinances of the city shall be received by the court or magistrate before whom the conviction was had, who shall without unnecessary delay, pay the same into the city treasury and take the treasurer's receipt therefor and file the same with the City Clerk. If any person who shall have received any such fine or any part thereof shall neglect to pay over the same, it shall be the duty of the City Commission to cause suit to be commenced immediately therefor and to prosecute the same to effect. Any person receiving any such fine who shall willfully neglect or refuse to pay over the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly.

CHAPTER 13.
CITY COMMISSION—POWERS AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The City Commission shall be the legislative body of the city. Wherever in the general laws certain powers are conferred upon common councils, aldermen or the legislative bodies of cities, the same may be exercised by the City Commission.

SECTION 2. The City Commission shall have power, by appropriate ordinances or resolutions, to carry into effect any power vested in the city by this charter or the general laws.

SECTION 3. The City Commission shall audit, pass upon and allow or reject all accounts and claims against the city, and when required by the City Commission, every claim arising out of contract shall be accompanied with an affidavit of the contractor rendering it to the effect that he believes that the services of

erty therein charged have been actually performed or delivered for the city, that the sums charged therefor are reasonable and just, that to the best of his knowledge and belief no offset exists nor has any payment been made on account thereof except such as are endorsed on or referred to in such account or claim.

SECTION 4. All claims, whether arising out of a contract or tort, shall be presented to the City Commission for consideration within six months after the cause of action has arisen. It shall be a sufficient defense to any action for the collection of any claim against the city, that it has not been presented to the City Commission for allowance as hereinbefore provided, or that the claim was presented without the affidavit aforesaid, or that the action or proceeding was brought before the City Commission had a reasonable time after the presentation of the claim to investigate and pass upon it.

SECTION 5. Subject to the limitations of this charter and of the general laws, the City Commission shall have power:

First—To make all such ordinances and regulations as it may deem necessary for the public welfare, health, safety and good government of the city and to protect the persons and property of its inhabitants. The enumeration of certain specific powers in this charter shall not be deemed to exclude others.

Second—To provide by purchase, lease, condemnation, construction or otherwise, and to establish, hold, equip, maintain, conduct and operate libraries, reading rooms, art galleries, museums, kindergartens, playgrounds, baths, public toilet and comfort stations, markets, market houses, water works, lighting and power plants, municipal lodging houses, infirmaries, hospitals, free employment bureaus, jails, police stations, fire houses, cemeteries, crematories, morgues, street cleaning and sprinkling outfits, works or plants for the preparation, manufacture, handling or transportation of materials required in the construction, completion, maintenance or repair of any public building, work, improvement or utility, and any and all buildings, establishments, institutions and places which are necessary or convenient for the transaction of public business or for promoting the health, morals, or welfare of the inhabitants of the city, or for their recreation or benefit.

Third—To provide for supplying the city and its inhabitants with water, gas and electricity for light, power or heat, and to acquire by purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise, or construct and to own, maintain, equip and operate, within or without the city, water works, and works or plants for the production, transmission or distribution of gas, water, electricity, heat or power, in any of their forms.

Fourth—To provide for supplying surplus water, gas or electricity, belonging to the city, or the surplus product of any public utility conducted or operated by the city, to consumers outside the city limits, to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of that furnished by it within the corporate limits.

Fifth—To fix and collect rates or charges for the public use of and for all products of, or service by any public utility, conducted or operated by the city.

Sixth—To receive bequests, gifts and donations of all kinds of property, in fee simple, or in trust for public, charitable or other purposes; and to do all things and acts necessary to carry out the purposes of such bequests, gifts and donations, with power to manage, sell, lease, or otherwise handle or dispose of the same, in accordance with the terms of the bequest, gift or donation.

Seventh—To direct and regulate by ordinance the construction of cellars, slips, barns, private drains, sinks, privies and cess-pools and to compel the owner or occupant to fill, drain, cleanse, seal, relay or repair the same, and to pull down or remove any building, fence or structure which may be unsafe or likely to fall and injure persons or property, or cause the same to be done by some officer of the city, and to assess the expense thereof on the lot or premises on which the same are or were situated, but in all such cases, the actual expense upon or in front of each parcel of land shall be assessed to such parcel, and in all other respects the proceedings shall comply as nearly as may be with provisions of this charter relative to other special assessments.

Eighth—To suppress and prohibit prize fights, any and all forms of gambling, or fraudulent devices or practices, and all games of chance and gambling houses or places; and to authorize the confiscation and destruction of all instruments used for gambling and all articles or goods held, or kept, or offered for sale, contrary to law; also all obnoxious, offensive, immoral, indecent or disreputable shows, houses of ill fame, assignation houses, disorderly houses, practices or places of business, and to punish the keepers thereof and landlords who knowingly rent the premises for such purposes.

Ninth—To prevent or provide for the construction and operation of street railways and to regulate the same and to determine and designate the route and grade of any street railway to be laid or constructed in said city.

Tenth—To purchase, lease and sell real estate or personal property for corporate purposes, and may execute mortgages on the same for the purchase money remaining unpaid, and it may purchase, lease and hold for public purposes, any right to the flowage of water in Manistiquet river, and tributaries, including any dam or water power in said streams, within Schoolcraft county.

Eleventh—To punish loiterers, mendicants, street beggars, drunks, and persons found drunk in any of the public streets or places in the city, disorderly persons and persons conducting themselves in a disorderly manner in any such public streets or places.

Twelfth—To prevent and punish violations of the Sabbath day.

Thirteenth—To provide for the inspection and regulate the sale of ice and all kinds of foods.

Fourteenth—To establish and maintain a city market and to maintain city scales.

Fifteenth—To license public weighers in the City of Manistiquet and to compel them to give a certificate of the weight of any article weighed by them.

Sixteenth—To regulate the prices to be charged for gas, heat or electricity, by all persons owning and operating in the streets and public places of the city, wires, pipes and conduits, and to regulate the manner in which all telephone, telegraph, gas, heating, lighting and power companies shall use the streets, alleys, and public places of the city, not inconsistent with the general laws of the state.

Seventeenth—To regulate the keeping, selling and using of gun powder, firecrackers, fireworks and other combustible materials, the exhibition of fireworks, and the discharge of firearms, and to restrain the making or lighting of fires in the streets and other open spaces in the city; to prohibit and punish the use of toy pistols, sling-shots and other dangerous toys or implements within the city.

Eighteenth—To make needful rules and regulations for the collection of water rates and to enforce payment thereof by suit, and to provide for cutting off any delinquent customer from a supply of water from the water works.

Nineteenth—To make rules and regulations for making connections with water mains, and to forfeit the license of any plumber making connections with any water pipe or extending any supply pipe or in any manner increasing the flow of water without a permit from the city.

Twentieth—To provide for and regulate the numbering of buildings upon the streets and alleys, and to compel the owners or occupants to affix numbers on the same, and to designate and change the names of public streets, alleys and parks.

Twenty-first—To provide for, establish, regulate and preserve public fountains and reservoirs within the city, and fountains and basins for watering animals.

Twenty-second—To compel all persons or corporations owning, managing, operating or using wires or other means of conveying electrical currents, or electricity for any purpose, to return current by aerial wiring or otherwise, so as to prevent elec-

Twenty-third—To adopt ordinances regulating the use of soft coal for fuel, so as to prevent damage to persons and property and provide penalties for violation thereof.

Twenty-fourth—To regulate by ordinance, the construction of any building or structure within the limits of the city, and to require a permit for the construction thereof and to have a thorough inspection and examination of such building or structure with reference to its conditions, strength and safety, and for the safe and speedy egress of persons therefrom, in case of sudden alarm or danger; and to require and issue permits for the use and occupation of any building or structure intended to be used for a work shop or factory and to require the owner or occupant thereof to equip the same with fire escapes; and to prevent the use of said building or structure for a factory or work shop until the regulations of the City Commission are complied with.

Twenty-fifth—To prohibit and prevent racing or fast and dangerous driving, or riding, in the streets and public places in the city; and all practices, amusements and doings having a tendency to interfere with the free and safe use of the public streets.

Twenty-sixth—To direct and regulate the planting and provide for the preservation of shade and ornamental trees, plants, flowers, and shrubbery in the streets, parks, cemeteries and other public places.

Twenty-seventh—To regulate the inspection of all steam boilers used in the city for operating machinery or for heating purposes.

Twenty-eighth—To provide for, and change subject to general laws, the location and grade of street crossings of any railroad track, and to compel any railroad company or street railway company to raise or lower its tracks to conform to such grades as may be established by the City Commission from time to time, and to compel any railroad company or street railway company to construct, maintain and keep in repair street crossings in such manner, and with such protection of persons crossing thereat, and to light the same, as the City Commission may by ordinance require; also with the approval of the Railroad Commission of Michigan, and as provided by the general laws, to require and compel railroad companies to keep flagmen, or watchmen, at all railroad crossings or streets, and to give warning of the approach and passage of trains thereat, and to light said crossings and to regulate, by ordinance, the speed of all locomotives, and railroad trains within the city, but said speed shall not be required to be less than six miles per hour, and to impose a fine of not more than one hundred dollars upon any railroad company, and upon any engineer or conductor violating any ordinance regulating the speed of locomotives or trains.

Twenty-ninth—To require and compel any railroad company or any street railway company to make, keep open and repair such ditches, drains, sewers and culverts, along and under or across their tracks, as may be necessary to drain its grounds and rights-of-way properly, and in such manner as the City Commission shall direct, and so that the natural drainage of adjacent property shall not be impeded. If any such railroad company or street railway company shall neglect to perform any such requirement, according to the directions of the City Commission, the City Commission may cause the work to be done at the expense of such company, and the amount of such expense may be collected from such company at the suit of the city.

Thirtieth—To contract with any bank or banks, doing business in this city, to receive all city deposits and to pay interest thereon, but such contract shall not become effective until a bond has been executed to the city, in such amount and with such sureties as the City Commission may require, conditioned for the safe keeping and prompt payment of such deposits. Thereafter, the Treasurer shall deposit in such bank or banks all funds of the city so long as such contract is in force and upon strict compliance with the direction of the City Commission in this regard, the Treasurer and his bondsmen shall be relieved from liability for any loss which the city may sustain by reason of the default of such bank or banks. In any such contract the City Commission shall reserve the right to terminate the same and to withdraw the deposits at any time.

Thirty-first—To contract from year to year or for any term of years not to exceed ten years, with any person or persons, or with any duly authorized corporation, for the supplying of the city or the inhabitants thereof, or both, with gas, electric or other lights, or with water, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed; such contract, however, if for more than one year, shall only be authorized by an ordinance of the Commission, which ordinance shall be subject to the provisions of the chapter on referendum.

Thirty-second—To make such provision as it may deem expedient for the support and relief of poor persons residing in the city, and may prohibit and prevent all persons and associations from bringing to the city any pauper or other person likely to become a charge upon the city, and may punish therefor.

Thirty-third—To provide for the treatment, in any hospital within the city, of indigent sick or injured persons, and for the burial of deceased indigent persons, the reasonable expenses thereof, in either case, to be paid out of the city treasury.

Thirty-fourth—To have and exercise for the city all the powers and authority conferred upon boards of health by the general laws so far as the same are applicable to and consistent with this charter, and it may enact such ordinances as may be proper for regulating the proceedings and mode of exercising such powers and authority. The city commission shall be known as the "Board of Health" when acting in that capacity, and the records of the Board of Health shall be kept separate from the records of the City Commission.

Thirty-fifth—To enact all ordinances deemed necessary by it for the preservation and protection of the health of the inhabitants of the city and to prevent the introduction or spreading of malignant, infectious or contagious diseases within the city, and for the removal of persons having such diseases or who from exposure thereto or otherwise may be suspected or believed to be liable to communicate the same, either beyond the city limits or to such hospital or place of treatment within the city as the City Commission may prescribe, and the public safety require.

Thirty-sixth—To assign, by ordinance, certain places within the city for the exercising of any trade or employment offensive to the inhabitants or dangerous to the public health, and to forbid the exercise thereof in places not so assigned, and to change or revoke such assignments at pleasure.

Thirty-seventh—To purchase the necessary lands and erect thereon, or otherwise provide, one or more hospitals, either within or without the city limits, and provide for appointment of the necessary officers attendants, or employees, and for the care and management thereof, and for the care and treatment therein of such sick and diseased persons as to the City Commission of Board of Health of the city shall seem proper; and by direction of the City Commission or Board of Health, persons having any malignant, infectious or contagious disease, may be removed to such hospital, and there detained and treated, when the public safety may so require, and the City Commission may provide such restraints and punishment as may be necessary to prevent any such person from departing from such hospital until duly discharged.

Thirty-eighth—To establish by ordinance a general system for the collection and disposal or reduction of garbage, at the expense of the city, and let contracts therefor.

Thirty-ninth—To compel the owner or occupant of any grocery, fish market, soap factory, butcher shop, slaughter house, stable, feed or livery barn, sewer or any offensive, nauseous or unwholesome place or house, to cleanse or abate the same whenever the City Commission shall deem it necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the city.

Fortieth—To cause any excavation, structure, public vehicle, building, premises, room, building place, sewer pipe, passage, grounds, matter or thing in said city regarded by said City Commission as in a condition dangerous or detrimental to public health or life, to be removed, cleansed, disinfected, altered or improved, and to order any substance, matter or thing being or laid in any street, alley, excavation, building, erection, place or grounds,

whether upon public or private property, regarded by said City Commission as dangerous or detrimental to public health, to be speedily removed or destroyed, and to designate the proper place to which same shall be removed, or the manner in which the same shall be destroyed, and in case of non-compliance with any order or ordinance so made or adopted, the City Commission, its officers or employees may lawfully enter upon any premises to which said order or ordinance relates and suppress, remove or destroy the nuisance, or other matter deemed detrimental to public health. The expense thereof shall be a charge upon the occupant or occupants of said premises, and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the city, and the same shall be a charge against the owner or owners of the premises. The City Commission may cause the amount to be levied and assessed on the premises and against the owner or owners thereof, and the same may be collected in the same manner as other special assessments are collected.

Forty-first—To erect market houses, establish and regulate markets and market places for the sale of meats, fish, vegetables and other provisions and articles necessary to the sustenance, convenience and comfort of the inhabitants, to prescribe the time for opening and closing the same, the kind and description of articles which may be sold and the stands to be occupied by the vendors.

Forty-second—To adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent fraud and preserve order in the markets, and to authorize the immediate seizure, arrest and removal from the market of any person violating its regulations, together with any article in his possession, and to authorize the seizure and destruction of tainted, unsound or unwholesome meats, or other provisions, exposed for sale therein or elsewhere in said city.

Forty-third—To provide and maintain one or more pounds within the city and to provide for one or more Pound Masters and prescribe their duties, powers and compensation, and authorize the impounding of all beasts or fowls found in the streets or otherwise at large contrary to any ordinances of the city.

Forty-fourth—To prescribe the fees for impounding and the amount or rate of expense for keeping, charges to be paid by the owner or keeper of the beasts or fowls impounded, and authorize the sale of such beasts and fowls for the payment of such fees, expenses and charges and for the penalties incurred, and impose penalties for rescuing any beast or thing impounded.

Forty-fifth—To accept for and in behalf of the city all gifts and donations made or tendered to the city by any person or corporation for the purpose of erecting and constructing a public library or libraries in the city, and shall have the power in behalf of the city to accept and agree to any reasonable terms and conditions upon which such gifts or donations are made or tendered, and by their action to bind the city to the performance of such terms and conditions, and said City Commission may acquire, purchase, lease and own for the use of the city such real estate as may be necessary for public buildings and buildings for public libraries and other purposes necessary or convenient for the public good, and to erect necessary buildings therefor.

Forty-sixth—To acquire, purchase, own, lease and maintain for the use of the city, such real estate as may be necessary for parks, cemeteries, playgrounds and for other public purposes. Such public grounds may be within or without the city.

Forty-seventh—To make such regulations for the burial of the dead, the care, management and protection of the grounds, monuments and appurtenances of the cemeteries, buildings and other improvements in all parks or public grounds and for the public use and enjoyment thereof and the orderly conduct of persons therein, as may be consistent with the general laws.

Forty-eighth—To lay out, open, widen, extend, straighten, vacate or alter, clean, sprinkle or improve any highway, street, or alley in the city.

Forty-ninth—To provide by ordinance for the removal of obstructions or encroachments in public streets, alleys, parks and public places, and no title to or property rights in streets or public grounds or buildings in said city shall ever be gained by any encroachment thereon, or obstructions thereof, or by adverse possession thereof however long continued, nor shall the city be barred by reason thereof from maintaining proper actions to assert its rights therein.

Fiftieth—To determine and establish the grades of all streets, alleys, public grounds, and places within the city and to change or alter the grade of any street, alley or public ground or place, or any part thereof, whenever, in its opinion the public convenience will be promoted thereby.

Fifty-first—To acquire, purchase or condemn or to take private property for necessary public uses in the manner prescribed by the general laws.

Fifty-second—To license and regulate and prescribe location of such lawful trades, occupations, amusements or undertakings as it may deem proper for the public good and protection.

Fifty-third—To prescribe the terms and conditions upon which licenses may be granted, and may accept and require a payment of such sum for any license as it may deem proper.

Fifty-fourth—To compel all persons selling milk or keeping the same for sale in the city, to procure a license therefor and to be properly registered; to provide for a Milk Inspector and prescribe his powers and duties; to regulate the inspection of milk and the places where the same is produced or handled; and to require that all animals, from which the milk is produced, be subjected to what is known as the tuberculin test, when such milk is intended to be sold within the city, although said dairy, farm or place may be outside the city.

Fifty-fifth—To grant franchises for public utilities and other purposes, subject to the limitations of the constitution and general laws. No ordinance granting a franchise shall be passed until after the expiration of thirty days from its introduction.

Fifty-sixth—To grade, pave, gravel, curb, regrade, regravels, recurb, and to otherwise improve and repair the highways, streets and alleys of the city.

Fifty-seventh—To cause the cost or expense of grading, paving, graveling, curbing, regrading, repaving, regravelling and recurb-ing or otherwise improving the highways, streets and alleys of the city, to be assessed upon the premises in front of or adjoining which said costs and expenses were incurred, or such portion of the cost or expense thereof as the Commission may deem proper.

Fifty-eighth—To establish, construct and maintain sidewalks and curbs in the city of such dimensions and materials and under such regulations as it may deem proper for the public use and benefit of the city and may cause the cost and expense thereof to be borne by and assessed upon the property abutting on such sidewalks or curbs and against the owners thereof.

Fifty-ninth—To cause or require the owners or occupants of any lot or premises to remove all snow, ice or slush from the sidewalk in front of or adjacent to such lot or premises, and to keep the same free from obstructions, encroachments, encumbrances, filth or other nuisance.

Sixtieth—To regulate and prohibit the construction and use of openings in sidewalks and of all vaults, structures and excavations under the same.

Sixty-first—To establish, construct and maintain sewers and drains whenever and wherever necessary and of such dimensions and materials and under such regulations as it may deem proper, and may regulate and maintain those already constructed and may discontinue the same, and shall have the care and management of all sewers and drains.

Sixty-second—To use, control and regulate streams, waters and water courses within the boundaries of the city, subject to the constitution and general laws of the state.

Sixty-third—To enact and carry into effect all ordinances and resolutions it shall deem expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and powers granted under this charter.

Sixty-fourth—To raise by tax, appropriate and expend such

sums of money as may be required to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the city, encourage its growth and advertise its resources and advantages.

Sixty-fifth—To create and organize such departments for the conduct of the affairs of the city as to the Commission may seem expedient, and to give to each commissioner general supervision over such departments as may be placed in his charge, subject to the superior authority of the Commission.

Sixty-sixth—To exercise all powers and to have all authority conferred upon city councils in cities of the Fourth Class by the general laws of the state, whether such power and authority is herein expressly conferred or not.

CHAPTER 14.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a police force composed of a Chief of Police and such other policemen, officers, patrolmen and other employees as may be provided for by the Commission, and until the City Commission shall otherwise provide, the present organization of the Police Department shall continue.

SECTION 2. The Chief of Police and other officers of the police force shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, to suppress riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace and to pursue and arrest, in any part of the state, any person fleeing from justice for felonies committed in the city, to arrest, without process, any person in the act of committing any offense against the general laws or the ordinances of the city, and to take such offender before the proper court or magistrate to be dealt with for the offense. To make complaint to the proper officer and magistrate of any person known or believed by them to be guilty of a violation of the charter or ordinances of the city or of the penal laws of the state, and at all times diligently and faithfully to enforce all laws, ordinances and regulations.

SECTION 3. The City Commission shall, by resolution, in May of each year, designate not more than three policemen of the city to perform the duties of constable. Such policemen so designated as constables, together with the Chief of Police, shall have all the powers of constables and shall receive the same fees as are allowed to constables for like services, and shall have power to serve all process directed or delivered for service which by law a constable might serve.

SECTION 4. The City Commission shall have authority to make all necessary and appropriate regulations for the conduct and control of the Police Department, and may enact such ordinances as may be deemed necessary.

CHAPTER 15.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a fire department composed of a Chief and such other officers, firemen and employees as may be provided for by the City Commission. Until the City Commission shall otherwise order, the Fire Department shall continue as at present organized. The Mayor, Chief of Police or any officer of the Fire Department may command any person present at a fire to aid in the extinguishment thereof and to assist in the protection of property. If any person shall willfully disobey any such lawful order and direction, the officer giving the order may arrest or direct any policeman or citizen to arrest such person and confine him temporarily until the fire shall be extinguished, and in addition thereto he may be punished in such manner as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

SECTION 2. The City Commission may provide by ordinance for the appointment of such number of fire wardens as it may deem necessary and for the examination by them from time to time of stoves, furnaces and heating apparatus in buildings and structures within the city, and all places where combustible or explosive substances are kept, and to cause all such as are unsafe with respect to fire to be put in a safe condition.

SECTION 3. The City Commission may prescribe by ordinance from time to time, limits or districts within which wooden buildings and structures shall not be erected, placed or enlarged, and direct the manner of constructing buildings within such districts with respect to protection against fire, and the material with which the outer walls and roofs shall be constructed.

SECTION 4. The City Commission may also prohibit, within such places or districts as it shall deem expedient, the location of shops, the prosecution of any trade or business, the keeping of lumber yards and the storing of lumber, wood or other easily inflammable material in open places, when in the opinion of the Commission the danger from fire is thereby increased. The Commission may also regulate the storing of gunpowder, oils and other combustible and explosive substances and the use of lights in buildings, and generally may pass and enforce all ordinances and regulations as it may deem necessary for the prevention and suppression of fires.

SECTION 5. Every building or structure which may be erected, placed, enlarged or kept in violation of any ordinance or regulation made for the prevention of fires, is hereby declared to be a nuisance and may be abated or removed by direction of the City Commission.

SECTION 6. The engineer in charge of the Department at any fire, with the concurrence of the Mayor or any two commissioners, may cause any building to be pulled down or destroyed when deemed necessary in order to arrest the progress of the fire, and no action shall be maintained against any person or against the city therefor.

SECTION 7. The City Commission may, by ordinance, provide rules and regulations governing the general conduct and management of the Fire Department.

CHAPTER 16.

PLATS.

SECTION 1. No plat or dedication of any street or grounds within the city shall be approved by the City Commission until the proprietor thereof shall file with the City Clerk a correct survey, plan and map of such grounds and the divisions thereof, showing the relative position and location of lots, streets and alleys therein with respect to the adjacent lots, streets and alleys of the city, nor shall any such plat be approved unless the dedication of the streets thereon be such as to vest in said city absolute control over the streets therein, and such approval and acceptance by the City Commission shall be by ordinance or resolution, and may be upon such reasonable conditions as the Commission shall deem proper.

CHAPTER 17.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The City Commission shall have and exercise for the city all the powers and authority conferred upon Boards of Health by the general laws, and may enact all necessary ordinances to carry out such powers.

SECTION 2. If any person, company or corporation shall neglect to remove or abate any nuisance, or to perform any requirement of any ordinance or resolution of the City Commission or Board of Health for the protection of the health of the inhabitants, within the time prescribed therefor by said Commission or Board, said Commission or Board may cause the same to be done and the expense thereof may be recovered by the city in an action of assumpsit against such person, company or corporation, and may in addition to all other remedies provided for the recovery of such expense, charge the same or such part thereof as it shall deem proper upon the premises upon or on account of which such expense was incurred or from which such nuisance was removed, and may cause the same to be assessed upon such premises and collected as a special assessment.

SECTION 3. The City Commission shall annually appoint a City Health Officer and such sanitary inspectors as it may deem necessary. The Health Officer so appointed shall have and exercise all the powers and authority conferred upon health officers by the general laws of the state or by this charter and the ordinances
(Continued on inside page.)

Who Is Who IN MANISTIQUE

H. F. STORRER
H. F. Storror the engineer in charge of the erection of the Pulp & Paper mill, was born in Switzerland in 1869. His family had resided in this section before the Napoleonic era. As a boy Storror was delicate and for many years subject to pulmonary troubles. A rigid course in physical culture, supplemented by a careful diet brought a change for the better and at the age of 22 he had completed his education as an engineer, taken the military training under the Swiss plan of universal service, married and embarked for England. For three years he was identified with the steel industry and helped conduct a series of experiments that resulted in the manufacture of the first seamless steel pipe in that country. Later he returned home on account of failing health and accepted a position as chief engineer of hydraulics, and was connected with some of the largest enterprises of that kind in the country. He designed the power plant that operates the Jungfrau railroad, the highest mountain railway in the world. The altitude of this peak is 14,000 feet. He spent some time introducing the manufacture of water wheels in northern Germany and was connected with manufacture of some of the largest pulp and paper machinery in the world. His work included not only the designs of the power plants but also the designing and construction of complete mills. His business called him to almost every corner of Europe and finally in 1907 to Mexico and the United States, settling permanently in New York City. On a trip of inspection through the paper manufacturing districts of this country, Mr. Storror was impressed with the loss of efficiency in most of the mills and conceived the idea of importing modern, up-to-date machinery from Europe to increase production and reduce the cost. High freight rates and import duties, however, made this operation so expensive that he decided to manufacture the heavier parts in this country and Canada. The outbreak of the war further complicated the situation and during the past few years, Mr. Storror has confined his efforts to the designing and construction of Pulp & Paper mills. One of these mills belong to the Cliff Co., at Niagara Falls and is a model of efficiency and low cost of operation. The plant of the Manistique Pulp and Paper Co., will be equipped in a similar manner, the grinding machinery being an improvement over most of the mills now in operation.

TRIES TO FORGE CHECK; ARRESTED

William Grayson, a young man working in Roy Graves' camp near Hiawatha, was arrested Monday night on a charge of having altered a check given him by his employer. Upon being searched it was found that he had raised the check from \$6.33 to \$60.33, but that he had not endorsed the check and this will probably save him from a trip to prison and he will perhaps be given a chance to change his ways.

NUMBER OF FOOD CARDS

The Food Administrator has issued 1,800 food cards to date. One hundred of these cards have gone to camps in the outlying districts and the balance are in use in the city. Later the data secured by these cards will be tabulated together with the returns of the recent city census and the whole kept for future reference.

OUR CHURCHES

Presbyterian Church
9.45, a. m., S. S. Mr. C. R. Orr, Supt.
10:45 a. m., "White Robes for White Souls."
6 p. m., The C. E. meetings.
7 p. m., "A Stone Cut Out of the Mountain Without Hands."
M. E. Church
Sunday Feb. 17,
Corner of Cedar and Elk.
Rev. T. H. Williamson, Pastor.
10:30, Morning service.
11:45, Sunday School.
6:00 p. m., Epworth League.
7:00, Evening service.
Thursday, prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.
A fine choir, an interesting service, and a hearty welcome. Our slogan, "Come to Church Sunday,"

SENTENCED TO THIRTY DAYS FOR LARGENY

Raymond Learey, arrested Feb. 8, for taking a vest and a pair of trousers belonging to John Erickson while staying at the Power Co.'s plant pleaded guilty in Judge McKinney's court and was sentenced to 30 days.

HIGH SCHOOL PARTY

A very enjoyable party was given Friday evening in the High School Gymnasium by the high school athletic association and was largely attended. An interesting program was given and was followed by dancing. Any parties given in the future outside of the gymnasium will not be strictly high school affairs.

THE SERGEANT AND THE WISE ROOKIE

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE TO YOU WHETHER YOUR REGIMENT CHEWS W-B CUT OR NOT?

IF THEY CHEW W-B CUT THEY'RE ALWAYS SURE TO BE HAPPY AND CONTENTED!

HE'S A KNOWING CUSS, THAT RECRUIT!



Proposed Charter for City of Manistique (CONTINUED FROM SUPPLEMENT)

of the city, and shall perform all the duties therein required of such officers. The Health Officer shall be a regularly qualified physician and shall, in addition to his duties as Health Officer, be the city physician and shall, when requested by the mayor, City Commission or Board of Health, treat the indigent sick of the city and persons confined in the city prison or other place of detention for violation of the charter or ordinances of the city. Sanitary inspectors and any other officers of the Health Department appointed by the City Commission shall have such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by the City Commission by ordinance.

CHAPTER 18. PUBLIC GROUNDS.

SECTION 1. The City Commission shall have the general management, supervision, care and control of all public grounds and may provide for the appointment of a park board or such other board or commission as it may deem expedient, to have the control and management of public grounds, and may delegate to such board or commission such powers and authority as it may deem expedient.

SECTION 2. The City Commission shall have supervision of all streets, bridges, alleys, sidewalks and other public places within the city, and shall cause the same to be kept in repair and free from nuisance.

CHAPTER 19. EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The City of Manistique shall constitute a single school district. Such school district shall be a body corporate, by the name and style of The Public Schools of the City of Manistique, and shall possess the usual powers of corporations for public purposes, and in that name may sue and be sued, and purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of such real and personal property as is authorized to be purchased, acquired or disposed of by law.

SECTION 2. The Board of Education of such public schools shall consist of six trustees, who shall be qualified electors of the school district, and the regular annual election of school trustees shall be held on the second Monday of July of each year, at which annual election two trustees shall be elected for a term of three years from and after the second Monday of July of the year when elected and until their successors are qualified and enter upon the duties of their offices.

SECTION 3. Said school district shall be governed by and be subject to all the provisions of Chapter 32 of Act No. 215 of the Public Acts of Michigan of the year 1895, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Corporation of Cities of the Fourth Class," and all amendments thereto.

SECTION 4. The Board of Education of such public schools shall have the authority given to boards of education under the provisions of said Chapter 32 of said Act No. 215 of the Public Acts of 1895 and the amendments thereto, and all amendments of said Act hereafter made shall apply to said school district and said Board of Education.

SECTION 5. The City Commission shall cause to be raised by tax upon all the taxable property in the city, with the state, county and other taxes thereafter to be raised, such amounts as the Board of Education shall estimate and report to said Commission under and in accordance with the provisions of said Act Number 215 of the Public Acts of 1895 and the amendments thereto.

CHAPTER 20. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. All process against the City of Manistique may be served upon the Mayor or City Clerk. In addition to the rights, powers, duties and liabilities of officers prescribed in this charter, all officers, whether elected or appointed, shall have such authority, rights, powers, duties and liabilities, subject to and consistent with this charter, as the City Commission shall deem expedient and prescribe by ordinance or resolution.

SECTION 2. The city shall not be liable for any damages sustained by any person in said city, either to his person or property, by reason of any defective street, sidewalk, crosswalk or public highway, or by reason of any obstruction, ice, snow or other encumbrance upon such street, sidewalk, crosswalk or public highway situated in such city, unless such person shall serve or cause to be served, within thirty days after such injury shall have occurred, a notice, in writing, upon the Clerk of the City, which notice shall set forth, substantially, the time when and place where such injury took place, the manner in which it occurred, and the extent of such injury, as far as the same has become known, and that the person receiving such injury intends to hold such city liable for such damages as may have been sustained.

SECTION 3. All ordinances and resolutions in force at the time of the taking effect of this charter, not inconsistent with its provisions, shall continue in force and effect until amended or repealed. All persons holding office at the time this charter is adopted shall continue in office and in the performance of their duties until provision shall have been otherwise made, in accordance with this charter, for the performance of the duties of or the discontinuance of such office. When such provision shall have been made, the term of any such officer shall expire, provided, however, that the members of the board of education, the justices of the peace and the constables holding office at the time this charter is adopted shall continue in office until the expiration of the respective terms for which they were elected.

SECTION 4. The powers which are conferred and duties which are imposed upon any officer, board or department of the city under the laws of the state or under any city ordinance in force at the time of the taking effect of this charter, shall, if such

office or department is abolished by this charter, be thereafter exercised and discharged by the commission or officer upon whom are imposed corresponding functions, powers and duties by this charter or by any ordinance or resolution of the city hereafter enacted.

SECTION 5. All vested rights of the city shall continue to be vested and shall not in any manner be affected by the adoption of this charter, nor shall any right or liability or pending suit or prosecution, either in behalf of or against the city, be in any manner affected by the adoption of this charter unless herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 6. All contracts entered into by the city or for its benefit prior to the taking effect of this charter shall continue in full force and effect, and all public works begun prior to the taking effect of this charter shall be continued and perfected.

SECTION 7. The members of the City Commission, the City Assessor and the City Attorney shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Supervisors of Schoolcraft County, with all the powers, rights and duties of other members of such Board, and shall be entitled to the same compensation, which shall be paid in the same manner.

SECTION 8. The City Commission shall provide a system of accounts and accounting which shall conform to the requirements of the Home Rule Act.

SECTION 9. The subjects of taxation for municipal purposes shall be the same as for state, county and school purposes under the general law.

SECTION 10. The qualification of voters within the city, upon all questions not otherwise provided herein, shall be the same as the qualifications of voters at general elections, and every woman having the qualifications of male electors who has property assessed for taxes in any part of the city shall be entitled to vote on any question which involves the direct expenditure of public money or the issue of bonds.

SECTION 11. The City Commission may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a city manager, and may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such manager.

SECTION 12. This charter, when approved by the governor of the state of Michigan and adopted by the electors of the City of Manistique, shall be deemed a public act, and shall be favorably construed in all courts and places whatsoever, and may be altered and amended as provided by the laws of the state of Michigan.

SECTION 13. If any chapter, section or clause of this charter shall be held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this charter.

SECTION 14. The first election of officers under this charter shall be held on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1918, and the officers elected thereat shall take office immediately after the final canvass of the results of the election and the declaration of the result. The City Council shall continue in office for the purpose of canvassing the result of said election and until the commissioners elected shall have qualified in the manner provided by this charter. The City Clerk shall give twenty days' notice of said election in the manner not provided by the Fourth Class City Law for notice of election.

SECTION 15. The commissioners elected at the first election under this charter shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their offices immediately after their election upon the filing of their respective oaths of office, and shall meet for the purpose of organization at the office of the City Clerk within ten days after their election, upon the call of the City Clerk whose duty it is hereby declared to be to call said commissioners together as soon as may be after they shall have qualified. Immediately upon the organization of such commission or at any time thereafter the appointive offices may be filled.

SECTION 16. The supervisors of the several wards of the city elected at the annual election in April, 1918, shall continue in office for the purpose of making the assessments in the several wards of the city until the opening first meeting of the Board of Review under the provisions of this charter, at which time they shall submit the assessment rolls of said wards to the Board of Review, and thereupon their duties in relation to the assessment of property and the levy of taxes shall cease, and the offices of supervisors of the wards be abolished, and thereafter the assessor appointed under the provisions of this charter shall have the powers and duties in this charter prescribed. The several assessment rolls of the city as prepared by the said supervisors as approved by the Board of Review shall constitute the assessment roll for the city for the year nineteen eighteen and wherever the term assessment roll is used in this charter it shall be considered and held to refer to the several rolls as so prepared for the year 1918. Until the opening of the first meeting of the Board of Review under the provisions of this charter the said supervisors shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of supervisors now provided by the law governing cities of the Fourth Class, except that they shall not be members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoolcraft after the election and qualification of the city commissioners.

SECTION 17. This charter, when approved by the Governor of the state of Michigan as required by law, shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the City of Manistique at the annual election to be held thereon on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1918, and the City Clerk shall give notice of such election in the manner and for the time prescribed by law for general city elections, except as otherwise provided by law, and the election commissioners shall provide the necessary ballots therefor.

SECTION 18. The form of the ballot shall be as follows:
OFFICIAL BALLOT
INSTRUCTIONS

If you wish to vote for the charter, place a cross (X) in the square before the word "Yes."

If you wish to vote against the charter, place a cross (X) in the square before the word "No."

Shall the proposed charter drafted by the Charter Commission elected on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1916, be adopted?

() Yes.
() No.

PHOTO GOODS

AnSCO Cameras

From \$7.50 to \$18.50

Buster Browns

From \$2.00 to \$8.00

**Cycko Papers and Postals
AnSCO Films and Full Line
of All Photo Supplies**

ORR'S DRUG STORE

Leave Your Films to Be Developed

Cleanliness Pays

Our store is neat and bright. It is kept spotlessly clean. No goods are thoughtlessly exposed to dust and germs. Everything is properly protected.



Does this mean anything to you?

Our service is prompt; our goods are the best; our prices are right.

Oliver Hart

Staple and Fancy Groceries
Phone 144

Hessel's Sales Stable

Reliable Horse Dealers

Have just received a
carload of logging
horses

REFERENCES: Our customers
around here for the last twenty
years.

SECTION 19. When approved by the Governor of the state of Michigan, this proposed charter shall be published in at least one newspaper printed and circulated in the City of Manistique, which publication shall be not less than thirty days prior to such election.

CHARTER COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing charter was prepared on or before the date hereof by the Charter Commission of the City of Manistique, and is proposed by said commission for adoption by the electors of said city as the Charter of said city.

Dated at the City of Manistique in the State of Michigan, this tenth day of December, A. D. 1917.

VIRGIL I. HIXSON,
President.
JAMES CHRISTENSEN,
Secretary.
MOSES BLUMROSEN,
FRANKLIN QUIGLEY,
NORMAN W. FOX,
CHAS. R. ORR,
Charter Commissioners.

Approved:
ALBERT E. SLEEPER,
Governor.

The White Silence

A Cold and Mute Witness to Human Heroism, Devotion and Tragedy

CARMEN won't last more than a couple of days. Mason spat out a chunk of ice and surveyed the poor animal ruefully, then put her foot in his mouth and proceeded to bite out the ice which clustered cruelly between the toes.

"I never saw a dog with a highfalutin' name that ever was worth a rap," he said as he concluded his task and shoved her aside. "They just fade away and die under the responsibility. Did you ever see one go wrong with a sensible name like Cassar, Slwash or Husky? No, sir! Take a look at Shookum here, he's—"

"Shoo! The lean brute flashed up the white teeth just missing Mason's throat."

"Ye will, will ye?" A shrewd clout behind the ear with the butt of the dog whip stretched the animal in the snow, quivering softly, a yellow slaver dripping from his fangs.

"As I was saying, just look at Shookum here. He's got the spirit. Bet ye eats Carmen before the week's out."

"I'll bank another proposition against that," replied Malemute Kid, reversing the frozen bread placed before the fire to thaw. "We'll eat Shookum before the trip is over. What'd ye say, Ruth?"

"An Indian woman settled the coffee was a piece of ice, glanced from Malemute Kid to her husband, then at the dogs, but vouchsafed no reply. It was such a palpable truism that none was necessary. Two hundred miles of unbroken trail in prospect, with a scant six days' grub for themselves and none for the dogs, could admit no other alternative. The two men and the woman grouped about the fire and began their meager meal. The dogs lay in their harnesses, for it was a midday halt, and watched each mouthful enviously.

"No more lunches after today," said Malemute Kid. "And we've got to keep a close eye on the dogs. They're getting vicious. They'd just as soon pull a fellow down as not if they get a chance."

"And I was president of an Epworth once and taught in the Sunday school." Having irrelevantly delivered himself of this, Mason felt into a dreamy contemplation of his steaming moccasins, but was aroused by Ruth filling his cup. "Thank God, we've got slathers of tea! I've seen it growing down in Tennessee. What wouldn't I give for a hot corn pone just now! Never mind, Ruth. You won't starve much longer, nor wear moccasins either."

"The woman threw off her shoon at this, and in her eyes welled up a great love for her white lord, the first white man she had ever seen, the first man on whom she had known to treat a woman something better than a mere

animal or common beast of burden.

"Yes, Ruth," continued her husband, having recourse to the macaronic jargon in which it was alone possible for them to understand each other, "wait till we clean up and pull for the Outside. We'll take the white man's canoe and go to the salt water. Yes, bad water, rough water—great mountains dance up and down all the time. And so big, so far away—you travel ten sleep, twenty sleep, forty sleep—he graphically enumerated the days on his fingers—"all the time water, bad water. Then you come to great village, plenty people, just the same mosquitoes next summer. Wigwams, oh, so high—ten, twenty pines. Hi-yu skookum!"

He paused impotently, cast an appealing glance at Malemute Kid, then laboriously placed the twenty pines end on end by sign language. Malemute Kid smiled with cheery cynicism, but Ruth's eyes were wide with wonder and with pleasure, for she half believed he was joking, and such concession pleased her poor woman's heart.

"And then you step into a—a box, and poot! up you go." He tossed his empty cup in the air by way of illustration and as he deftly caught it cried: "And biff! down you come. Oh, great medicine men! You go Fort Yukon; I go Arctic City—twenty-five sleep—big string, all the time—I catch him string. I say: 'Hello, Ruth! How are ye?' And you say: 'Is that my good husband?' And I say: 'Yes.' And you say: 'No can bake good bread; no more soda.' Then I say: 'Look in cache, under flour. Goodby!' You look and catch plenty soda. All the time you go Fort Yukon, me Arctic City. Hi-yu medicine man!"

Ruth smiled so ingeniously at the fairy story that both men burst into laughter. A row among the dogs cut short the wonders of the Outside, and by the time the snarling combatants were separated she had lashed the sleds and all was ready for the trail.

"Mush! Baldy! Huh! Mush on!" Mason worked his whip smartly and as the dogs whined low in the traces broke out the sled with the gee pee. Ruth followed with the second team, leaving Malemute Kid, who had helped her start, to bring up the rear. Strong man, brute that he was, capable of felling an ox at a blow, he could not bear to beat the poor animals, but humored them as a dog driver rarely does—nay, almost wept with them in their misery.

"Come, mush on there, you poor, sore footed brutes!" he murmured after several ineffectual attempts to start the load. But his patience was at last rewarded, and though whimpering with pain, they hastened to join their fellows.

"Come, mush on there, you poor, sore footed brutes!" he murmured after several ineffectual attempts to start the load. But his patience was at last rewarded, and though whimpering with pain, they hastened to join their fellows.

It was a tragic moment, a pitiful incident of the trail—a dying dog, two comrades in anger. Ruth glanced so fleetly from man to man, but Malemute Kid restrained himself, though there was a world of reproach in his eyes, and, bending over the dog, cut the traces. No word was spoken. The teams were double spanned and the difficulty overcome; the sleds were under way again, the dying dog dragging herself along in the rear. As long as an animal can travel it is not shot, and this last chance is accorded it in the hope of a moose being killed.

Already penitent for his angry action, but too stubborn to make amends, Mason toiled on at the head of the cavalcade, little dreaming that danger hovered in the air. The timber cluttered thick in the sheltered bottom, and through a narrow opening, though fifty feet or more from the trail towered a lofty pine. For generations it had stood there, and for generations destiny had had this one end in view. Perhaps the same had been decreed of Mason.

He stooped to fasten the loosened thing of his moccasin. The sleds came to a halt, and the dogs lay down in the snow without a whimper. The stillness was weird. Not a breath rustled the frost encrusted forest. The cold and silence of outer space had chilled the heart and smote the trembling lips of nature. A sigh pulsed through the air. They did not seem to actually hear it, but, rather, felt it, like the premonition of movement in a motionless void. Then the great tree burdened with its weight of years and snow, played its last part in the tragedy of life. Mason heard the warning crash and attempted to spring up, but, almost erect, caught the blow squarely on the shoulder.

The sudden danger, the quick death—how often had Malemute Kid faced it! The pine needles were still quivering as he gave his commands and sprang into action. Nor did the Indian girl faint or raise her voice in idle wailing, as might many of her white sisters. At his order she threw her weight on the end of a quickly extemporized handspike, easing the pressure and listening to her husband's groans, while Malemute Kid attacked the tree with his ax. The steel rang merrily as it bit into the frozen trunk, each stroke being accompanied by a forced, audible respiration, the "Huh! Huh!" of the woodsman.

At last the Kid laid the pitiable thing that was once a man in the snow,

No more conversation. The toll of the trail will not permit such extravagance. And of all deadening labors that of the northland trail is the worst. Happy is the man who can weather a day's travel at the price of silence, and that on a beaten track.

And of all heart breaking labors that of breaking trail is worst. At every step the great webbed shoe sinks till the snow is level with the knee. Then up, straight up, the deviation of a fraction of an inch being a certain precursor of disaster, the snowshoe must be lifted till the surface is cleared; then forward, down, and the other foot is raised perpendicularly for the matter of half a yard. He who tries this for the first time, if haply he avoids bringing his shoes in dangerous proximity and measures not his length on the tree-choyaz footing, will give up exhausted at the end of a hundred yards. He who can keep out of the way of the dogs for a whole day may well crawl into his sleeping bag with a clear conscience and a pride which passeth all understanding, and he who travels twenty sleep on the long trail is a man whom the gods may envy.

The afternoon wore on, and with the awe born of the white silence the voiceless travelers bent to their work. Nature has many tricks wherewith she convinces man of his futility—the ceaseless flow of the tides, the fury of the storm, the shock of the earthquake, the long roll of heaven's artillery—but the most tremendous, the most stupefying of all, is the passive phase of the white silence. All movement ceases; the sky clears; the heavens are as brass. The slightest whisper seems sacrilege, and man becomes timid, afflicted at the sound of his own voice. Sole speck of life journeying across the ghostly wastes of a dead world, he trembles at his audacity, realizes that his is a danger's life, nothing more. Strange thoughts arise unsummoned, and the mystery of all things strives for utterance. And the fear of death, of God, of the universe, comes over him—the hope of the resurrection and the life, the yearning for immortality, the vain striving of the imprisoned essence. It is then, if ever, man wanders with God.

So wore the day away. The river took a great bend, and Mason headed his team for the cut-off across the narrow neck of land. But the dogs balked at the high bank. Again and again, though Ruth and Malemute Kid were shoving on the sled, they slipped back. Then came the concerted effort. The miserable creatures, weak from hunger, exerted their last strength. Up, up, the sleds poised on the top of the bank, but as lecher swung the string of dogs behind him to the right, fouling Mason's snowshoes. The result was grievous. Mason was whipped off his feet. One of the dogs fell in the traces, and the sled toppled back, dragging everything to the bottom again.

Slash! The whip fell among the dogs savagely, especially upon the one which had fallen.

"Don't, Mason," entreated Malemute Kid. "The poor devils on us last legs. Wait and we'll put my team on."

Mason deliberately withheld the whip till the last word had fallen, then cut the long lash, completely curling about the offending creature a body. Carmen—for it was Carmen—covered in the snow, cried piteously, then rolled over on her side.

It was a tragic moment, a pitiful incident of the trail—a dying dog, two comrades in anger. Ruth glanced so fleetly from man to man, but Malemute Kid restrained himself, though there was a world of reproach in his eyes, and, bending over the dog, cut the traces. No word was spoken. The teams were double spanned and the difficulty overcome; the sleds were under way again, the dying dog dragging herself along in the rear. As long as an animal can travel it is not shot, and this last chance is accorded it in the hope of a moose being killed.

Already penitent for his angry action, but too stubborn to make amends, Mason toiled on at the head of the cavalcade, little dreaming that danger hovered in the air. The timber cluttered thick in the sheltered bottom, and through a narrow opening, though fifty feet or more from the trail towered a lofty pine. For generations it had stood there, and for generations destiny had had this one end in view. Perhaps the same had been decreed of Mason.

He stooped to fasten the loosened thing of his moccasin. The sleds came to a halt, and the dogs lay down in the snow without a whimper. The stillness was weird. Not a breath rustled the frost encrusted forest. The cold and silence of outer space had chilled the heart and smote the trembling lips of nature. A sigh pulsed through the air. They did not seem to actually hear it, but, rather, felt it, like the premonition of movement in a motionless void. Then the great tree burdened with its weight of years and snow, played its last part in the tragedy of life. Mason heard the warning crash and attempted to spring up, but, almost erect, caught the blow squarely on the shoulder.

The sudden danger, the quick death—how often had Malemute Kid faced it! The pine needles were still quivering as he gave his commands and sprang into action. Nor did the Indian girl faint or raise her voice in idle wailing, as might many of her white sisters. At his order she threw her weight on the end of a quickly extemporized handspike, easing the pressure and listening to her husband's groans, while Malemute Kid attacked the tree with his ax. The steel rang merrily as it bit into the frozen trunk, each stroke being accompanied by a forced, audible respiration, the "Huh! Huh!" of the woodsman.

At last the Kid laid the pitiable thing that was once a man in the snow,



He Stooped to Fasten the Loosened Thing.

But worse than his comrade's pain was the dumb anguish in the woman's face, the blinded look of hopeful, hopeless query, Little was said. Those of the northland are early taught the futility of words and the inestimable value of deeds. With the temperature at 65 below zero a man cannot be many minutes in the snow and live. So the sled lashings were cut and the sufferer, rolled in furs, laid on a couch of boughs. Before him soared a fire, built of the very wood which wrought him the mishap. Behind and partially over him was stretched the primitive dy—a piece of canvas which caught the radiating heat and threw it back and down upon him, a trick which men may know who study physics at the fount.

And men who have shared their bed with death know when the call is sounded. Mason was terribly crushed. The most cursory examination revealed it. His right arm, leg and back were broken, his limbs were paralyzed from the hips, and the likelihood of internal injuries was large. An occasional moan was his only sign of life.

No hope. Nothing to be done. The pitiless night crept slowly by, Ruth's portion the despairing stoicism of her race, and Malemute Kid adding new lines to his face of bronze. In fact, Mason suffered least of all, for he spent his time in eastern Tennessee, in the Great Smoky mountains, living over the scenes of his childhood. And most pathetic was the melody of his long forgotten southern vernacular as he raved of swimming holes and coon hunts and watermelon raids. It was as Greek to Ruth, but the Kid understood and felt—felt as only one can feel who has been shut out for years from all that civilization means.

Morning brought consciousness to the stricken man, and Malemute Kid bent closer to catch his whispers.

"You remember when we foregathered on the Tanana, four years come next ice run? I didn't care so much for her then. It was more like she was pretty, and there was a smok of excitement about it, I think. But, d'ye know, I've come to think a heap of her. She's been a good wife to me, always at my shoulder in the pinch. And when it comes to trading you know there isn't her equal. D'ye recollect the time she shot the Moosehorn rapids to pull you and me off that rock, the bullets whipping the water like hailstones, and the time of the famine at Nullukyeto, or when she raced the ice run to bring the news? Yes, she's been a good wife to me, better'n that other one. Didn't know I'd been there? Never told you, eh? Well, I tried it once down in the States. That's why I'm here. Been raised together too. I came away to give her a chance for divorce. She got it."

"But that's got nothing to do with Ruth. I had thought of cleaning up and pulling for the Outside next year, but I—well, it's too late. Don't send her back to her people, Kid. It's beastly hard for a woman to go back. Think of it—nearly four years on our bacon and beans and flour and dried fruit, and then to go back to her fish and caribool. It's not good for her to have tried our ways, to come to know they're better'n her people's, and then return to them. Take care of her, Kid. Why don't you—but no; you always

fought shy of them, and you never told me why you came to this country. Be kind to her and send her back to the States as soon as you can. But fix it so as she can come back. Liable to get homesick, you know.

"And the youngster—it's drawn us closer, Kid. I only hope it is a boy. Think of it—flesh of my flesh, Kid! He mustn't stop in this country. And if it's a girl, why, she can't. Sell my furs. They'll fetch at least five thousand. And I've got as much more with the company. And handle my interests with yours. I think that bench claim will show up. See that he gets a good schooling, and, Kid, above, all, don't let him come back. This country was not made for white men.

"I'm a gone man, Kid. Three or four sleeps at the best. You've got to go on. You must go on! Remember, it's my wife, it's my boy—O God, I hope it's a boy! You can't stay by me, and I charge you, a dying man, to pull on."

"Give me three days," pleaded Malemute Kid. "You may change for the better. Something may turn up."

"No."

"Just three days."

"You must pull on."

"Two days."

"It's my wife and my boy, Kid. You would not ask it."

"One day."

"No, no! I charge—"

"Only one day. We can shave it through on the grub, and I might knock over a moose."

"No—all right—one day, but not a minute more. And, Kid, don't—don't leave me to face it alone. Just a shot, one pull on the trigger. You understand. Think of it! Think of it! Flesh of my flesh, and I'll never live to see him!"

"Send Ruth here. I want to say goodby and tell her that she must think of the boy and not wait till I'm dead. She might refuse to go with you if I didn't. Goodby, old man."

"Kid, I say—a sink a hole above the pup, next to the sled. I panned out 40 cents on my shovel there."

"And Kid"—he stooped lower to catch the last faint words, the dying man's surrender of his pride—"I'm sorry—for you know—Carmen."

Leaving the girl crying softly over her man, Malemute Kid slipped into his parka and snowshoes, tucked his rifle under his arm and crept away into the forest. He was no tyro in the stern sorrows of the northland, but never had he faced so stiff a problem as this. In the abstract it was a plain, mathematical proposition—three possible lives as against one doomed man. But now he hesitated. For five years, shoulder to shoulder, on the rivers and trails, in the camps and mines, facing death by field and flood and famine, had they knitted the bonds of their comradeship. So close was the tie that he had often been conscious of a vague jealousy of Ruth from the first time she had come between. And now it must be severed by his own hand.

Though he prayed for a moose, just one moose, all game seemed to have deserted the land, and nightfall found the exhausted man crawling into camp light handed, heavy hearted. An uproar from the dogs and shrill cries from Ruth hastened him.

Bursting into the camp, he saw the girl in the midst of the snarling pack, laying about her with an ax. The dogs had broken the iron rule of their mas-

ters and were rushing the grub. He joined the issue with his rifle reversed, and the hoary game of natural selection was played out with all the ruthlessness of its primeval environment. Ruth and ax went up and down, hit or missed with monotonous regularity. Little bodies flashed with wild eyes and dripping fangs, and man and beast fought for supremacy to the bitter end conclusion. Then the beaten brutes crept to the edge of the firelight, licking their wounds, voting their misery to the stars.

The whole stock of dried salmon had been devoured, and perhaps five pounds of flour remained to tide them over 200 miles of wilderness. Ruth turned to her husband, while Malemute Kid cut up the warm body of one of the dogs, the skull of which had been crushed by the ax. Every portion was carefully put away, save the hide and offal, which were cast to his fellows of the moment before.

Morning brought fresh trouble. The animals were turning on each other. Carmen, who still clung to her slender thread of life, was downed by the pack. The lash fell among them unheeded. They cringed and cried under the blows, but refused to scatter till the last wretched bit had disappeared—bones, hide, hair, everything.

Malemute Kid went about his work listening to Mason, who was back in Tennessee, delivering tangled discourses and wild exhortations to his brethren of other days.

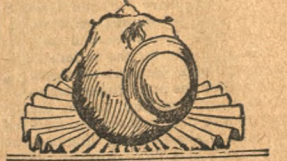
Taking advantage of neighboring pines, he worked rapidly, and Ruth watched him make a cache similar to those sometimes used by hunters to preserve their meat from the wolves and dogs. One after the other he bent the tops of two small pines toward each other and nearly to the ground, making them fast with lumps of moss-lice.

Ruth had received her husband's last wishes and made no struggle. Poor girl! She had learned the lesson of obedience well. From a child she had bowed and seen all women how to the lords of creation, and it did not seem in the nature of things for woman to resist. The Kid permitted her one outburst of grief as she kissed her husband—her own people had no such custom—then led her to the foremost sled and helped her into her snowshoes. Blindly, instinctively she took the dogs and whip and "mushed" the dogs out on the trail. Then the Kid returned to Mason, who had fallen into a coma, and long after she was out of sight crouched by the fire, waiting.

It is not pleasant to be alone with painful thoughts in the white silence. The silence of gloom is merciful, shrouding one as with protection and breathing a thousand intangible sympathies, but the bright white silence, clear and cold, under steely skies, is pitiless.

An hour passed, two hours, but the man would not die. At high noon the sun, without raising its rim above the southern horizon, threw a suggestion of fire athwart the heavens, then quickly drew it back. Malemute Kid roused and dragged himself to his comrade's side. He cast one glance about him. The white silence seemed to sneer, and a great fear came upon him. There was a sharp report, Mason swung into his aerial sepulchre, and Malemute Kid lashed the dogs into a wild gallop as he fled across the snow.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



CIRCUMSTANCES.



"What do you think of a girl who would break her promise?"

"I should have to know what the promise was."

Overoptimising.
On happiness we must insist, And yet, to speak my mind aright, I do not like the optimist, Who smiles and will not work or fight.

On the Veranda.
"Sausages are so delicious. Have you ever tried that flat kind?" "Only once; my husband is such a golf fiend he won't eat any kind but the links."

Won Her Over.
First Suffragette—So you succeeded in converting Mrs. Fleckle?
Second Suffragette—Yes; I designed a perfectly fetching campaign costume and showed it to her.

Appropriately Dressed.
"Why do you wear that costume? It looks like half mourning!" "Well, every evening when you come home from the office you complain of being half dead."

Why He Resigned.
"Why did you resign from the Don't Worry club?" "I discovered that the way the rest go out of worrying was by telling all their troubles to me."

Truly Grateful.
Footpad—And now I'll trouble you to take off that suit of clothes. Jones—Thanks awfully. Only for you my wife would have made me wear it for two years more.

Affraid.
"And why won't you come to see me in my new country home, Norah?" "Cos I'm afraid. I heard mother say that you had a big skeleton in your cupboard!"—Exchange

A Physical Impossibility.
"You can't split hairs over the statement." "Why not?" "Because there's nothing in it but bald facts."

THE WAY IT SEEMED.



"How long have you been married?" "Since before time began."

Speak Softly.
Speak softly; it is better far That angry words be barred. Speak softly whoso'er you are— But keep on thinking hard.

About Sulphur.
Sulphur is one of the oldest known elements; the ancient Assyrian alchemists regarded it as the principle of combustion and termed it "brimstone," meaning literally burning stone.

Nor for Anything Else.
"That messenger boy could never make a political success." "Why not?" "Because he never could be induced to run for office."



Stretched the Animal in the Snow, Quivering Softly.



The White Silence Seemed to Sneez

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE CUCKOO CLOCK.

Julius was very sleepy and he could hardly keep his eyes open. The whole trouble was that he hated to do things on time. He did not like to go to bed at the house he was supposed to and he never, never wanted to get up in the morning when his mother said, "Time to get up Julius. You'll be late for school."

And now he was sleepy, now in the middle of the afternoon. It was raining hard outside and in the big library where he was sitting a large open fire was burning merrily. Near the fireplace was a cuckoo clock and Julius always loved to watch the little cuckoo come out and tell anyone who happened to be listening just what time it was.

"It's almost time for the cuckoo to come out," said Julius. "But oh gracious, how sleepy I am. I know I was late in going to bed last night but I don't see why I should be so dreadfully sleepy. I do hope I will stay awake until the cuckoo says five o'clock. It is so much nicer to hear him on the hour than at other times, because he only says 'cuckoo' once when the hand is at the half hour."

"Cuckoo," said the cuckoo bird in the clock. And then he said it four times more. Each time he made a little bow as he spoke and when he had said "cuckoo" for the fifth time, Julius was waiting to watch the little door close.

The cuckoo in the clock always lives behind a little door over the face of the clock, and when he is not telling the time he is in there.

But this time the door did not close. And the cuckoo stayed out of his little home bobbing and saying "cuckoo" many times over, until at last it sounded like "Julius, Julius, Julius."

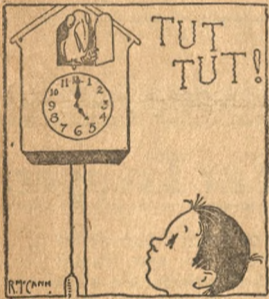
"Yes," said Julius, "you are calling me by my right name. How are you, Mr. Cuckoo Bird of the clock?"

The little bird was made of wood, to be sure, but he seemed so certain of himself and so well satisfied that Julius felt he must be alive.

"I am well, I thank you kindly," said the cuckoo bird. "But I don't have to ask you."

"Why not?" asked Julius.

"Because I know," said the cuckoo bird. "You are sleepy. And it's not



"Tut Tut," said the Cuckoo Bird.

the time to sleep. Ha, ha, ha. Whatever would you do if you were a clock, or if your home was at the top of one?"

"Well, I am not in a clock," said Julius, "and I am jolly glad of it."

"Tut, tut," said the cuckoo bird. "You are getting quite cross, Master Julius. Too little sleep. Well, well, I suppose I must forgive you. But it's a shame you couldn't live in a clock for a time."

"What do you mean?" asked Julius, who was quite frightened now. He felt the little cuckoo bird would hop down and pick him right up and put him in the clock.

"If you could live in a clock and take my place you would have to be on time. Six o'clock would mean six o'clock and not half-past six. Seven-thirty in the morning would not mean a quarter past eight! Ah no, in the clock we keep good time. We live on the moment and on the hours and half-hours we come out to tell people to remember that the time is going by and they mustn't waste it for it is so extremely precious."

"Don't you believe in people sleeping?" asked Julius.

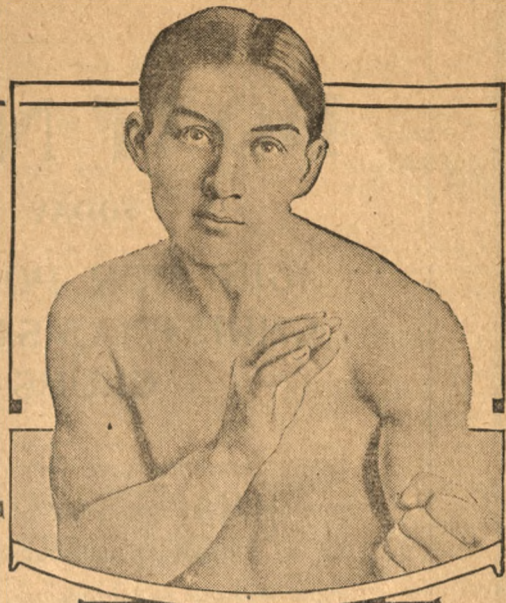
"To be sure, to be sure," said the cuckoo, "but I believe they should sleep at the right time. They should not choose another time for it, such as the middle of the afternoon, because they sat up too late the night before."

Julius was very much ashamed. He felt the cuckoo bird knew that he had been doing all that and he wished the cuckoo bird would go back in his little home and shut the door. He was getting more afraid every second that he would be taken back there. And oh dear, how he would hate to live in a clock!

"Just suppose," said the cuckoo bird, "that I did things at the wrong time. Suppose I should come out at six o'clock and tell everyone it was eight? You can't imagine it, can you? And why not? Because I have had the training of a clock. I have been an assistant in keeping the time and if I don't notice that you think more of the time I will put you back of the clock." The cuckoo bird banged his little door, and Julius, awaking with a start, rubbed his sleepy eyes, and said,

"I shall always do things on time from now on for how dreadful it must be to live back of a clock and have the hours depend so much on you."

NO BOXER HAS SHOWN MORE BRAVERY THAN GEORGES CARPENTIER OF FRANCE



The "big guns" of America's pugilistic world have not gone in for actual fighting in the world war as have Carpentier, Wells, Piet, Wilde and others who have added to the glory of the ring history of France and England by gallantly serving at the front.

No boxer has shown more courage than this Carpentier, once called a quitter in the ring game. Georges has been awarded the Cross of War for "conspicuous bravery in flying at a low height of about 50 yards" above the German trenches and batteries during the French offensive at Verdun. Scores of machine guns and thousands of rifles popped away at him, the wings of his airplane were bullet-riddled, the frame was splintered, but Carpentier continued to keep above the German lines, his observer signaled back the German position and the French gunners wiped them out, one after the other.

FELT SORRY FOR NO. 4 OAR JOCKEYS SELDOM COME BACK

Coach Rice of Columbia Tells Story of Football Player in an Eastern College who was Pressed into Service as Oarsman.

Jim Rice, coach of Columbia's crews, tells a story of a football player in an eastern college who was pressed into service as an oarsman. The first day the embryo oarsman reported for practice it seemed that everything he

felt was wrong. He had been assigned to row No. 5 in the boat, and all he heard from the coach during the afternoon was:

"Hey! No. 5, you bonehead!—Don't hold your oar like that!" or "No. 5! How many times do I have to tell you not to place your feet like that?"

The following day he was moved down one position in the boat, but didn't do any better, and the coach nagged at him continually. That night a friend asked him how he was getting along with his rowing.

"Well," he replied, "I had a tough time the first day and got bawled out a lot, but I did fine today. I feel sorry for No. 4, whoever he is, because the coach rode him to beat the band today."



Coach Jim Rice.

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LET PROFESSIONALS COME IN

Question of Organized Amateur Associations Letting Down Bars Agitates Coast Sports.

The question of organized amateur associations letting down the bars to professionals during the war period is agitating sporting circles at San Francisco. Phil M. Ward, chairman of the Olympic club commission that put on the successful international boxing exhibition there, says that the move will be a good one, not only for boxing, but for every other line of sport. Ward says there is plenty of sentiment in favor of amateur rules.

Don't Overlook Schupp. Ferdie Schupp, Giant pitcher, stole a base during the season, which should not be overlooked.

CHECKERING GUN ART

Pleasant Pastime to Improve Appearance of Firearm.

Amateur Will Derive Much Satisfaction From Experience and Will Be Surprised at Result of His Handiwork.

Many sportsmen find it an interesting pleasant experience to take a favorite rifle or shotgun and improve its appearance by checkering the stock or forearm.

This is an art in itself and the amateur will find experience the best teacher. A good plan to follow in making the first experiment is to take a block of walnut with a polished or smooth surface and draw two lines diagonal to each other. The shape of the diamond produced by the checkering is dependent upon the angle formed by these first two lines.

A hand-tracing tool with three parallel scraping surfaces is then used, starting on the diagonal lines. This tracing tool simply marks the lines for filing, after the surface of the stock is still flat but marked with the parallel lines, crossing each other diagonally.

These lines serve as guides and the stock is then filed up with a small hand triangular file cutting into the wood to shape up the small diamonds, and the stock is afterward gone over finally with a file to perfect the shape of the diamonds and raise the small points at the top of each diamond.

After this is done a border may be put on with a small hand tool with two parallel cutters. These serve to give a finished appearance to the checkering.

Ordinarily the process of checkering the stocks and forearms of factory produced guns is all hand work and done by skilled help. Although of course not an unusual operation, it requires ordinarily six or eight months time to learn. Some operatives are never successful in mastering the trick.

The amateur will derive much satisfaction from the experience of checkering his own guns, and by exercising a little care and patience will be agreeably surprised with the results of his handiwork.

REGARD GAY CRUSADER AS A MARVELOUS HORSE

English turfmen refer to Mr. Fairie's three-year-old bay colt, Gay Crusader, by Bayardo, but of Gay Laura, by Beppo, a son of Marco, sire of Omar Khayyam, as marvelous. In succession he has won six races, including the Two Thousand Guineas, Saint Leger, Derby and Gold Cup. Although he is only a three-year-old, racing experts assert that if he were in the Cambridgeshire, for which Phalaris, the acknowledged champion of British four-year-olds, is top weight, his impost would be 137 or 138 pounds. He has been racing since the first meeting in England this year and is described as a marvel of constitution and quality.

BILL JOHNSON ENTERS NAVY

Athletic Outfielder, Together With Andy Slight, Big League Catcher, Joins Colors.

Bill Johnson of the Philadelphia Athletics, who played brilliant ball for Chattanooga in the Southern league last season, has entered the



Bill Johnson.

Great Lakes training camp. Andy Slight, big league catcher, was another. O'Connor, Pavlecek and Wullen, famous amateur swimmers, got into the naval branch.

LIEUT. JOE HIGGINS AVIATOR

One of Holy Cross College Star Athletes Receives Commission at Plattsburg Camp.

Lieut. Joseph T. Higgins, one of the greatest of Holy Cross College athletes, who received his commission from the second Plattsburg training camp, is to become an aviator. The national 880-yard indoor champion has been ordered to report in Washington when he will be designated to a branch of the aviation service.

FUTURE OF LAWN TENNIS PAINTED IN ROSY HUES

The future of lawn tennis in America was painted in rosy hues at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis association in New York city. There were many predictions that the coming season would be the greatest in the history of American lawn tennis, partly because of the steadily increasing popularity in the game and partly because the war department has approved tennis as an ideal game for training purposes, and has created 100 courts at army training camps. The annual meeting, held Friday, was unusual in that no ranking of players for 1917 was announced, a result of the war. Exhibition games during 1918 for war funds were discussed and approved at the annual meeting.

BOB PECK JOINS ARTILLERY

Star Center of Pittsburgh University Has Enlisted in Indiana Company at Laporte.

Bob Peck, the University of Pittsburgh star center, and Walter Camp's All-American center for two years, who has been coaching the Culver Military academy team this fall, has enlisted in the Second Indiana Field artillery. This regiment was recently organized and is being enlisted throughout the state. Peck is a member of the headquarters company at Laporte.

PRaise FOR NEHF AND TYLER

Big Ed Walsh Says He's Never Seen Two Left-Handers on Any Team With So Much Stuff.

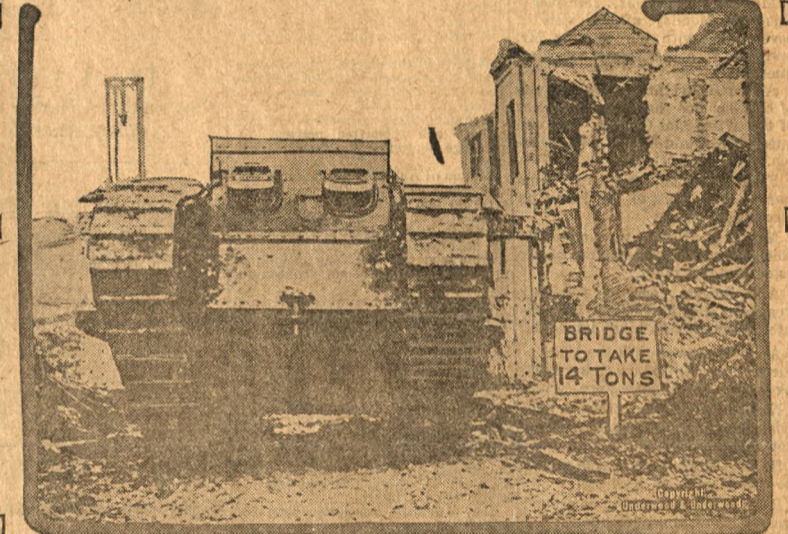
Big Ed Walsh says that in all his experience he has never seen two left-handers on any club with so much stuff as Nehf and Tyler of the Braves, with whom Ed is now connected. He ranks them higher than Schupp, Benton and Sallee.

WHERE AMERICANS ARE BEING MADE INTO AVIATORS



Above are the airplanes lined up ready for flights, and below are the student aviators ready for inspection.

BRITISH TANK RUMBLES INTO ACTION THROUGH RUINED TOWN



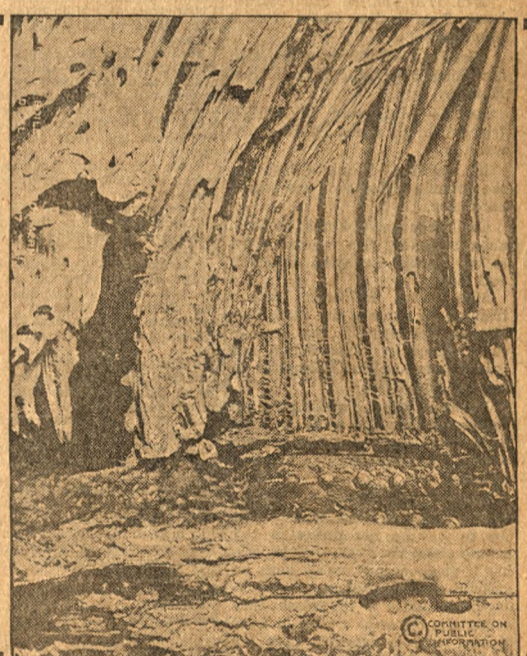
Rumbling and roaring as only a tank can, this British monster is wading the echoes amongst the solitude and desolation that once was a town. The tank is on its way to help beat back the Teuton and prevent him from leaving any more mementos, like this, of his work in France.

HELPING TO WIN THE WAR



The National League for Women Service is doing war work on a large scale. This photograph shows Private Minott in the act of delivering a package to the Soldiers' and Sailors' club. Hundreds of women are enrolled. Many are ambulance drivers and chauffeurs. The league is aiding Uncle Sam in carrying on the war and is proving of the greatest value.

HOW GERMANS RUINED INTERNED SHIPS



This is a graphic illustration of how the crews of the interned German ships tried to render the vessels unfit for use by the American government. The photograph shows the interior of the boiler of the Pommern, now the U. S. S. Rappahannock, showing how the German crew melted down the boiler by dry firing, probably using "thermit" to intensify the heat.

HERE AND THERE

Not far from Lake Victoria Nyanza there is to be found a large block of almost chemically pure sesquicarbonate of soda covering 50 square miles, which is so valuable that it will probably come in for some consideration in the adjustment of the war.

An automatic brake has been invented to prevent riding plows running forward into horses when their shares are lifted from the ground or when they are being moved from field to field.

American manufacturers have built one-handed plows for use in Latin America. Tests have proved the worth and popularity of these implements. Farmers in these countries cannot be induced to use a plow having two handles.

Columbia university, New York city, now maintains an "extension school" at 203 Broadway, in the heart of the business district, where courses are given in railway traffic and rates. There is also a course on theory and practice of ocean transportation.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS WEDNESDAY

The chairman of the Manistique Woman's Club, Mrs. C. W. Dunton has called a meeting of the club to be held Wednesday, Feb. 20, in Elk's Temple.

The meeting is called for 8 o'clock and it is hoped all members will be present as business of importance will be discussed.

CITY NOTES

Manistique—10,000—1920— R. H. TEEPLE, Real Estate.

Mrs. J. S. Melstrand left Sunday for Muskegon, Chicago and Washburn, Wis., where she will visit friends.

Chief of Police Peterson is confined to his home on account of illness.

Mrs. F. P. Driscoll of Mellen, Wis., is visiting her sister, Miss Esther Anderson.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wyland Tuesday night leaving a ten pound boy.

Mr. John Creighton has received word from his son, Scott, that all the members of his company have left for France. Scott has been detained in quarantine camp by a slight attack of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Benj. Gero Jr. returned to this city Monday after a visit of several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ledstrand of Marquette.

Alfred H. Bright, general counsel of the Soo line and vice president of the Wisconsin Central, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunton.

Frank Guinan, the local game warden is confined to his home on account of illness.

Mrs. V. I. Hixson was called to Chicago by the serious illness of her sister Monday night.

A. S. Bowers, who is receiving treatment from Mayo Bros. in Rochester, Minn., is very much improved.

Alvin Winkleman left for Chicago Tuesday evening to buy spring clothing for the Winkleman store.

Nathan Blumrosen arrived here today from Detroit to spend the rest of his furlough.

H. T. Bousle of Escanaba was in the city Monday on business.

R. B. Waddell is able to be around again after his illness last week.

Wm. Brown of Thompson, who has been suffering from blood poisoning at the local hospital, died last Friday.

F. F. Duval of Alpine, Wash., arrived Wednesday for a few days visit.

Mrs. Fred Monroe has returned home from a few weeks visit at Munising.

Miss Francis Cochrane of Soo, Ont., is visiting her sister Mrs. Emmet Mankley.

Andrew Jergenson is visiting friends in Escanaba during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dornie Gilroy are the proud recipients of a bouncing baby boy.

Carl Olson spent Monday at Escanaba attending the concert given at the Swedish Lutheran church in that city.

Miss Emma Halvorsen, who is training for nurse at the State Hospital at Traverse City, has successfully passed her examination and is now attending the University hospital at Ann Arbor.

Norman LaButte, who injured his hand some time ago while working on a switch engine at the furnace went to Escanaba Monday night on business.

Miss Jennie Williams, woman county agent, or food expert, who was to take up her duties in this county about the first of February, had to postpone her work here on account of sickness among the advisory board and is at the present time engaged in the same duties in Luce county. She is expected here the latter part of the month.

Mr. White of Stanbaugh, formerly manager of the Princess theater, was in the city on business Wednesday.

Manistique—10,000—1920— R. H. TEEPLE, Real Estate.

Mrs. S. Dewey and children of the city spent Friday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nagle.

NOTICE

A general caucus will be held on the 9th day of March, 1918 at the Township Hall in Manistique Township for the purpose of choosing township officers.

A. J. SMITH, Clerk.

Manistique Heights

E. Needham, who was called home on account of the death of his father-in-law, returned to the Copper country Wednesday, where he is employed.

Clarence Needham of Escanaba came home to attend the funeral of his grandfather, Joseph Wright, and returned to Escanaba Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wright and son and Mr. and Mrs. William Garbet returned to the Soo Wednesday morning.

John Wright and son returned to Cooks Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Gust Anderson received a very pleasant surprise Thursday. About 15 of her neighbors walked in to spend the afternoon with her, the occasion being her birthday. Delicious refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was had.

Gordon Labell escaped very serious injury Friday, when Lyle Merwin accidentally threw a stick of stove wood and struck him in the eye.

Mrs. Gard Brown, who has been suffering with blood poison in her hand, is getting along nicely.

Council Proceeding

Manistique, Feb. 11, 1918. A regular meeting of the city council of the city of Manistique was held on above date, Mayor Middlebrook presiding.

The following Aldermen were present: Ald. Stream, Anderson, Lundstrom, Cookson, Neveaux, McCauley and Erickson.

Absent, Ald. Gage. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Reports of the Street Commissioner, Chief of Police and Justice of the Peace was read and on motion accepted and ordered placed on file.

Benjamin Gero appeared before the council and submitted petition for privilege to run picture show on Sundays.

Motion of Ald. Neveaux seconded by Ald. McCauley that the petition be received and placed on file and that a committee of three be appointed to investigate said petition and report at the next meeting of the council, motion carried and the following committee appointed: Ald. Neveaux, Cookson and McCauley.

The following places were designated as polling places for the Primary Election to be held March 6, 1918:

First Ward, Ward's Paint shop, Mackinac Ave. Second Ward, Grande's Store, 323 Deer St. Third Ward, K. P. Hall, Cedar St. Fourth Ward, Armory C. L. Co. store building on Water St.

The following electors were appointed as election commissioners for the primary and general spring election 1918: E. H. Jewell, Henry McCana and Edmund Ashford.

The following resolution was received from the Chamber of Commerce adopted at the Wash Day Luncheon Feb. 4.

Whereas it is the judgment of this meeting that the city will be greatly benefited by having certain streets in the business section oiled therefore

Resolved, that the city council be requested to oil the following streets as early as possible in the spring of 1918: Cedar street from Main to Oak, Walnut from Maple to Pearl, Oak as far east as Maple.

Motion of Ald. McCauley seconded by Ald. Lundstrom that sufficient oil be ordered to oil the streets as in above resolution mentioned also that oil be ordered to oil 9 feet of the county trunk line being part of Mable Ave., Elk street and Deer street, motion carried.

Yeas, Ald. Stream, Anderson, Lundstrom, Cookson, Neveaux, McCauley and Erickson. Nays, none. Communication from the State Tax Association received and ordered placed on file.

A communication was received from Matt Schneider asking the city to increase the height of the chimney of the city building as the soot and smoke from same was injurious to his property across the street from said city building.

Motion of Ald. Lundstrom and supported by Ald. Anderson that this matter be referred to the Building Committee, motion carried.

Motion of Ald. Lundstrom seconded by Ald. Neveaux that the Board of Public Works be requested to install Meters at the Charcoal Iron Co. of America Plant also at the Manistique Lake Superior Railroad Co.

Motion carried The following accounts having been duly audited were upon motion of Ald. McCauley supported by Ald. Lundstrom allowed and ordered paid.

Bill of Jan. 28. Water and Sewer fund.....\$ 574.74 Street fund..... 404.52 Building fund..... 191.07

\$1,170.33

Bills Feb. 11 Water and Sewer fund.....\$ 160.36 Contingent fund..... 521.22 Street fund..... 291.71

Fire fund..... 238.09 Police fund..... 44.22 Building fund..... 41.05

\$1,296.65

On motion seconded and duly carried the council thereupon adjourned.

W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Mayor, J. CHRISTENSEN, City Clerk.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS



THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. From United States Dispensary, New York.

Our Business Directory

LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

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Keystone Hotel C. Johnson, Prop. Oak Street, Manistique, Michigan BARNES HOTEL Rates Reasonable JOHN SMITH, Prop.

Manistique Hotel James Gardner, Prop. MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN Miss Jane Moffat Table Board a Specialty 234 LAKE STREET.

Olympia Cafe OPEN DAY AND NIGHT OAK STREET STAR CAFE Best Short Orders in the City OAK STREET.

Manistique Light and Power Company Cedar Street CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

C. T. Allen Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN G. S. Johnson Attorney at Law Offices First National Bank Building

Dan I. Call The Sanitary Barber Shop CEDAR STREET Frank Jane Oak Street Shaving Parlor Massaging a Specialty

Metropolitan Store 5 to 50 Cents E. J. GORMAN, Manager. J. Peterson & Son Clothes, Shoes, Men's Furnishings Custom Tailoring

Joseph Bunker Custom Sawing 124 North Second St. Manistique SWEET SHOP George Graphos, Prop. Candies and Ice Cream

Cookson & LeRoy Hardware and Implements Manistique Fruit Store TONY GRAND, Prop. 325 Deer Street Manistique, Mich.

One Acre Farms IN CITY LIMITS \$5 Down, \$5 per Month R. H. TEEPLE Leave Us Try for Your Job Work

Swanson's Garage Prompt Service Telephone 51. River Street City Billiard Parlor CIGARS AND TOBACCO Francis Zimmermann

Manistique Wood Yd. H. B. Williams, Prop. Telephone 56 Manistique Wm. Mueller Licensed Baker

Thomas Brothers Cigars Tobacco Light Lunches 321 Deer Street F. Greenwood & Son Florists SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNERALS

Brault's Studio Artistic Photos C. J. Merkel The XKlusive Jeweler CEDAR STREET

Sanitary Meat Market J. J. Hruska, Prop. Fresh and Salted Meats ARBUTUS AVENUE PARK HOTEL John Hallen, Prop. ARBUTUS AVENUE

J. A. McPhail, V. S. PHONE 220 Ekstrom's Shoe Store Perfect Fit Guaranteed Ekstrom Block, Cedar Street

W. S. Bannan Dry Cleaning H. Voisine & Son Wagons and Farm Implements

Manistique Wall Paper Store W. J. CHARTIER, Gen. Con. Phone 325. 103 River Street Central Meat Market Meats and Groceries LEVINE BROS. River Street

E. N. Johnson, Florist Plants and Cut Flowers Corner of Maple and Walnut Manistique Power Laundry Joseph Pattinson, Prop. We Solicit Your Patronage

DO IT NOW

TODAY

JOIN OUR POPULAR CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUBS

Great numbers have joined--others still joining. Make sure your Christmas money, for a "Christmas without money is like June without sunshine."

Costs nothing to join--costs nothing to withdraw. Call today--let us explain to you.

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State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE

MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

STATE OF MICHIGAN IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT IN CHANCERY.

DRUSILLA HUYCK, Plaintiff vs. EDWARD HUYCK, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Schoolcraft in Chancery at Manistique on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1918.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant Edward Huyck has departed his last known place of residence in this state and his present place of residence cannot be ascertained; that process for his appearance has duly issued, and the same could not be served by reason of his absence from, or concealment within this state, and it cannot be ascertained in what state or country he resides, on motion of C. W. Dunton, plaintiff's attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant, Edward Huyck, cause his appearance to be entered herein within three (3) months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the plaintiff's bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said plaintiff's attorney within fifteen (15) days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty (20) days the said plaintiff cause a notice of this order to be published in The Courier-Record, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six (6) weeks in succession, and that he cause a copy of said bill to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty (20) days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

LOUIS H FEAD, Circuit Judge; C. W. DUNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Residence, Manistique, Michigan, Feb. 2 8.

WANTED TO SELL

Mr. William Rowe, proprietor of the American Hotel, wishes to dispose of his business and will give a bargain to the right party. Will sell good will, fixtures and two-thirds of the furniture. Call or address W. F. ROWE, New American Hotel, Manistique, Mich.

WANT COLUMN

ORGAN FOR SALE—Inquire at The Courier Record office.

FOR RENT—Large building at 238 Cedar Street. Inquire of George Gorsche.

WANTED GIRL—At the Hiawatha Hotel. Good wages.

Attention Fur Trappers

We have a large order for furs from an Eastern concern. We are paying the highest market prices. Be sure to bring your furs in to us before you ship them. Highest prices paid for Deer Hides with tags on. Beef Hides.

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Phone 163 202 Main Street

Manistique Wall Paper Store

Practical paper hanging and interior decorating a specialty. Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

W. J. CHARTIER, 103 River Street Phone 326-S

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McClellan and children spent Saturday at the home of Martin Olsen. Fred Burley and son spent Sunday at the Woodruff farm at Maple Grove.

FATTY ARBUCKLE AND MACK SENNETT Comedies EVERY Friday Night AND Saturday Afternoon AT THE Gero Theater

Beginning Friday Night, Feb. 15

In Addition to Regular Feature Program

Probate Notice STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE PROBATE COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the City of Manistique, in said county, on the Eighth day of February, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Edmund Ashford, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter Daussey, deceased.

Emma Daussey, 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 eighth day of March, A. D. 1918 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 Courier-Record a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

EDMUND ASHFORD, Judge of Probate.

VIRGIL I. HIXSON, Atty. for Petitioner, Manistique, Michigan.