

THE LAST CALL--For the past six months your friends and fellow citizens have been supporting the government in its war relief work. They are loyal Americans and their actions prove it. Let yours do the same. Christ told the lawyers to "Render unto Ceasar those things that are Ceasar's, and unto God those things that are God's," and not since history was written have the loyal citizens of a nation been better able to serve God and humanity by a common act of self denial. Consider your circumstances carefully and arrange your expense account so that you can give one hour each week to war relief work. Be ready for the committee Sunday and Monday.

Schoolcraft County's Leading Newspaper

THE COURIER-RECORD

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NUMBER 18

WILLIAM LATSCH ACQUITTED OF PRO-GERMANISM

Many Witnesses Testify But Jury Refuses To Accept Hearsay Evidence - Defendant Denies Guilt

SPENDS ONE NIGHT IN JAIL

William Latsch, the Hiawatha mail carrier, who was arraigned in Judge McKinney's court Saturday on a charge of sedition and pro-Germanism, was acquitted by the jury after fifteen minutes' deliberation.

Latsch was accused of tearing up the American flag and making seditious and unpatriotic remarks. Frank Hutt, postmaster at Hiawatha and Mrs. Hutt testified that the accused had on several occasions made remarks that convinced them of his pro-German sentiments. Upon being warned that such talk would make trouble for him he had replied that he did not care if it did. His sister-in-law, Miss Thelma Loomis, swore that Latsch had on several occasions made remarks derogatory to the United States and its undertakings, and that he had torn from the wall of the sitting room an emblem of the national flag. However, since she had not actually seen this but had only heard members of the family discuss it, her evidence was not admitted and a verdict was returned for the defendant. Latsch stated in his own defense that he had bought a Liberty bond but admitted that it was after the report of his treason had gotten abroad. He said he had not contributed to the Hour-a-Week plan because his circumstances were such that he could not afford to. He appeared much chastened by his arrest and night in jail and apparently carried home with him a more correct perspective of the latitude and liberties allowed pro-German speech in this country in times of war.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT LUNCHEON

The first Business Men's Luncheon under the new time schedule was held Monday at 6:30 p. m. The tables were crowded and the luncheon was possibly the most representative yet held. Among those present were nearly twenty of the employes of the different plants. Discussion of current topics was quite general and very interesting. The future of these meetings will doubtless have an important bearing on public opinion in Manistique and every effort is being made to increase their efficiency and importance. F. L. Baldwin of Escanaba addressed the meeting and in a spirited talk of twenty minutes complimented Manistique upon her civic and patriotic achievements. He referred to the necessity of establishing places of amusement and entertainment for the working men of the city and recommended a Y. M. C. A. He also spoke with feeling in regard to the somewhat strained relationship existing between capital and labor in various parts of the country and advised a spirit of mutual concession and appreciation.

NEW TRUCK FOR COUNTY

The truck ordered some time ago by the county for hauling sand, gravel and road building materials, has been received and will make its trial trip soon. Part of the equipment has not yet been received but is expected.

Pity This Poor Man

He could not buy a bond; he was too poor. He had a large family and was in debt to his grocer. The speculators were boosting the prices out of the poor man's reach and the food administrator made him buy flour that was unfit for decent people to eat. The committee passed him up. They could see that he was a much abused and unfortunate man. The noise he made would convince anyone of that.

Later he was approached on the Hour-a-Week plan, again he was too poor and too much in debt. He was asked to subscribe 10 cents or a nickel a week but in justice to his family he had to refuse. It began to be whispered about that he was a pro-German. Let us follow this man for a day and note the horrid concomitants of poverty and debt. Let us note the dire straits to which a patriotic American citizen must be reduced in order to restrain himself from contributing 5 cents a week for the comfort and health of the boys from home, who, with training half completed, are splashing through the muddy fields of Flanders offering their lives in exchange for the safety of the debt-ridden, poverty-stricken citizens of this great republic.

In the first place he is a constant smoker, a 10 cent package will scarcely last him a day, also when he is not smoking he chews tobacco as a horse eats clover hay. These are signs of acute poverty. Nearly all men who are so financially depressed that they cannot drop a nickel in the plate on Sunday or a dime a week to the Red Cross, use tobacco in excess. The weed probably keeps the mind from dwelling on their misfortune to the extent where suicide would be a welcome relief. He also takes a drink, generally alone and most frequently from a bottle. He never treats anyone because he really cannot afford it. But three or four drinks will lift the pall of melancholy and through the optimism of a befuddled brain he will perceive afar the land of affluence and wealth where a dime now and then for his sick and wounded fighting men might be given if not with enthusiasm at least without all seven symptoms of seasickness.

But the crowning affliction visited upon this miserable wretch of poverty is that he is 33 years old, weighs 175 pounds, has never had a sick day in his life and would miss his chance of Heaven rather than his dinner. He can eat raw rutabagas in season and deer meat out of season.

Owing to the frightful hardships and repeated strokes of ill fortune this poor man endures here, when he dies he will doubtless be gathered in the bosom of Father Abraham and gaze with a ruminative eye upon the writhing and twisting of those malefactors of great wealth who in this life were affluent enough to give a dollar once in a while to the boys who are fighting for U. S.

ROGER C. ANDREWS ADDRESSES STUDENTS

Several hundred high school pupils assembled in the auditorium Monday afternoon and were addressed by Roger C. Andrews of Menominee. The subject was "Loyalty and Service."

Mr. Andrews is a member of the Governor's staff and is prominently identified with Michigan's work in the war. He is a forceful and deliberate speaker and held the interest of the audience until the end of. He referred to the First Line of Defense, as not being the navy or the army but boys and girls of the nation. The governor had instructed him to express his appreciation for the work done by the school children of Manistique and other parts of the state. He warned them that the great lesson of patriotism could not be learned too early or too thoroughly. That treason and sedition had no place in the American ideal and that the terrible examples of German atrocities in Belgium showed a perverted national conscience due to false teaching in the schools, the pulpit and the press. When a nation adopted one set of morals for its diplomatic corps and another for the private citizen, that nation was doomed to a national degeneration that would take oceans of blood and centuries of time to rehabilitate.

He spoke in terms of highest praise of the progressive and patriotic citizens of Manistique who by their efforts were putting the town and county to the front by every means in their power. Among those mentioned were Major Gero and Leo C. Harmon. The address lasted thirty minutes and Mr. Andrews was applauded frequently and enthusiastically.

Attend the Baby Exhibits at the gymnasium next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

BOYS' RESERVE RECEIVE ENCOMIUMS

Supt. T. W. Clemons, County Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, received a most encouraging letter from Charles A. Parcels, Federal State Director of this organization. Mr. Clemons was highly praised by the State Director for the manner of carrying on this work. In his letter Mr. Parcels says:

"What good is our money going to do if we do not have the food for the boys 'over there' and the people at home who back them up? The food situation is a great deal more grave than it is possible for us to realize. We are getting along pretty well with our changed rations and if we get a good crop this year, and if we do not sink quite as much as last year, and some other 'ifs,' we will get through next winter without going on a ration basis. But if any of these 'ifs' should happen, the situation will be indeed serious. There is one thing, as Reserve officers, we must forestall and that is the shortage of labor for farmers. Of course, there is much to be said to the effect that the farmers should receive more for their produce, and give more wages to compete with their competitors, etc., but just at this time we cannot stop to change the economic status of the farms; what we have got to do is to help the farmer get all the food possible against this coming winter."

"Boys are coming into my office every day, giving up jobs paying them anywhere from \$40 to \$120 a month to go out on farms just because they feel they ought to do so to back up their friends and relatives who are fighting in the trenches. That spirit should permeate our people everywhere."

As the work of the Reserve is becoming better understood the boys of the country are enlisting and much interest is being shown by all the enrolling officers.

CLEAN-UP DRIVE OF HOUR-OF-WEEK SUNDAY-MONDAY

City and County Inclusive to Be Canvassed for Non-Subscribers - It Is Hope to Make County 100 Per Cent

INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEES NAMED

At the Business men's lunch, Monday evening, George Nicholson, chairman of the Schoolcraft County War Relief board, announced that the cleanup drive of the Hour-a-Week plan would be made Sunday and Monday. He reminded the meeting that the almost impassible condition of the roads last winter brought the drive in the country to a premature end and that the committee was anxious to finish the work. There are also a number of residents in the city who had been overlooked and they would also be seen and given an opportunity to join in this patriotic movement. Committees were appointed as follows:

County - Doyle township - Bruce Odell, chairman; Oscar Bruer, Peter Nelson, J. McCullough. Doyle township - Nels Johnson, chairman; Frank Sandberg, Albert Davidson, Carl Carlson. Germfask - 100 per cent subscribed, Angus McDougall for new names. Hiawatha - M. Klagstad, H. F. Barton, John Lanier, Ralph Dodge, P. Fletch, Arthur Graham. Inwood - J. S. Edmundson, H. R. Williams, A. S. Gill, Milton Willams, George Roberts, Gordon Wolf, Nais Popour. Manistique - W. S. Crowe, Harry Thomas, C. R. Miller, E. B. Stevens, Edward Waterman. Mueller - G. J. Nicholson, O. W. Huffer, J. I. Bellaire, Edgar Laporte, Stewart Earle. Seney - 100 per cent subscribed, G. Falkenhagen for new names. Thompson - Fred Miller, H. T. Baker, James Fitch, Louis Tebo. City drive committee - H. B. Moulton, J. A. Peterson, J. L. Husband.

Fred Carroll, W. T. S. Cornell, C. E. Kalso. T. R. Southard, J. B. Greene, W. S. Bannon. L. Yalomstein, E. O. Brault, H. Neville. S. H. Rutledge, A. M. Leroy, Morley Bryce. E. R. Westcott, R. A. Teeple, George Leonard. D. E. Sells, N. W. Fox, Edward Porrier. E. Ashford, Herbert Peterson, George Graphos. Fred Carroll, J. H. Schuster, Ole Olson. E. A. Stevens, W. T. S. Cornell, C. E. Kalso. W. L. Middlebrook, John Durno, H. H. Albin. A. S. Putnam, W. DeHut, Joseph Blumrosen.

All committees for county work are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce at 8:00 a. m. Sunday morning and for city work at 8 a. m. Monday morning.

SEASON OPENS AT INDIAN LAKE

Over 100 people visited Indian Lake Sunday. Warm weather will insure large crowds at this popular resort and many of the cottages will soon be occupied. Good roads from Manistique to the lake render wheeling a popular pastime, while many automobiles go back and forth night and morning.

Five Selected Men Leave Friday Night

The next quota of drafted men will leave for Columbus, O., barracks tomorrow night. These men will be entertained by the county board in accordance with the practice established on such occasions, dining at the Ossa hotel and being escorted to the depot.

The contingent will consist of the following men: Arthur Conrad Nelson, Harry Olaf Nordvall, Elmer Spencer Parker, Evengolisk P. Popadopoulos and Edward Gillingham. Gillingham will leave from Detroit.

SCHNEIDER COAL YARD ORDERS ITS WINTER SUPPLY

Matt Schneider returned recently from a trip to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He reports that the coal prospect for next winter looks rather serious. Many of the mines are not running and at other places lack of cars are seriously hampering the output of the mines. He was able to engage 10,000 tons for delivery this summer and fall but all contracts were taken subject to cancellation or change in price. Mr. Schneider strongly advises the public to place orders early in order to save time and confusion later in the season. All coal companies are now under direct federal supervision and the Fuel Administration has also suggested that early buying might help to avoid congested conditions in the fall and winter.

William S. Worth is reported very ill in the Denver Sanatorium where he has been receiving treatment for the past week.

Several of the Episcopal ladies pleasantly surprised Mrs. Jennie Post by calling on her Friday afternoon and bringing a delicious supper with them.

A large number of ladies were present at the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid which was held at the home of Mrs. Bert Waters Wednesday afternoon. In pursuance of the request of the County Food Administrator no refreshments were served. Word has been received by relatives in this city that Harvey Quirk has now arrived in France.

Mothers' Day Proclamation

The beautiful custom of setting apart one day in the year as Mothers' Day ought to make an especially strong appeal to us this year. The mothers of our land are freely spending time and energy and ability in many useful forms of war service. More than all, not counting the cost, they are bravely giving up their sons in the cause of Liberty; and it is entirely fitting, while we honor the memory of the dead, that we should make mention also of the splendid spirit of service and sacrifice which animates the living.

Therefore, that we may pay a special tribute of affection to the mothers who still live and honor the memory of those who have gone from us, I, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby designate and set aside Sunday, May 12 next, as Mothers' Day; and I call upon our people, both young and old, to gather in their several places of worship, and take part in services appropriate to the day and, by the wearing of a red flower for the living mother and a white for the dear departed, to symbolize their love and reverence for the mothers of the nation.

Let me suggest, too, that absent sons and daughters take this occasion to visit, if possible, the mother in the old home, or, where such a visit is impossible, that they send a message of cheer and greeting. By this may mothers know that in the rush of affairs they are not forgotten.

In accordance with a resolution of the Congress of the United States, I further request the people of Michigan, on the day aforesaid to display the United States flag in their homes and in other suitable places, as a fitting expression of their desire to pay homage to American motherhood.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER.

A Prayer for the Babies

O, God since Thou hast laid the little children into our arms in utter helplessness, with no protection save our love, we pray that this sweet appeal of their baby hands may not be in vain. Let no innocent life in our city be quenched again in useless pain through our ignorance and sin. May we who are mothers or fathers seek eagerly to join wisdom to our love lest love itself be deadly when unguided by knowledge. Bless the doctors and nurses and all the friends of men who are giving of their skill and devotion to the care of our children. If there are any who were kissed by love in their own infancy but who have no child to whom they may give as they have received, grant them such largeness of sympathy that they may rejoice to pay their debt in full to all children who have need of them. Forgive us, our Father, for the heartlessness of the past. Grant us great tenderness for all babies who suffer and a growing sense of the divine mystery that is brooding in the soul of every child. Amen.

BIG CELEBRATION FOR JULY FOURTH

The Chamber of Commerce will appoint a committee to arrange for a celebration in this city on July 4. The names of this committee has not yet been announced but it is stated that the celebration will probably be arranged to give prominence to the patriotic features such as parades, speaking and music. It is not felt that an expensive program should be arranged but that the largest possible demonstration of a patriotic character should be provided. The school children will probably feature largely in the program.

IMPORTANT CLUB MEETING

The regular meeting of the Manistique Women's Club will be held Tuesday May 14, at 3 o'clock at the Elk Temple. The election of officers will be held and plans for the ensuing year discussed.

Martin Mellican, instructor of agriculture and botany in the Escanaba schools, spent the week-end with his parents in this city.

PRO-GERMANISM TO BE ROOTED OUT IN SCHOOLCRAFT CO.

Branch of American Protective League, Under Direction of the Department of Justice, To Be Established

OBJECT TO SECURE CONVICTION

A branch of the American Protective League will shortly be established in Schoolcraft county. The object is to secure convictions under the Espionage and Sabotage law; to encourage patriotism and discourage sedition and pro-Germanism. The league operates under the direction of the Department of Justice of the United States and has official jurisdiction in all cases of alien enemy and pro-German activities.

It operates in all sections of the country and has a membership of over 350,000. The personnel of the local branches comprise a chief, assistant chief, an advisory council of seven members, five staff captains, and a judiciary department of seven men.

The league has the power not only to take evidence and secure convictions, but may also have brought cases of milder treason and pro-Germanism where extreme penalties are not sought, the delinquent warned against the offense.

For a long time conditions in the country have been such that some organization able to do effective work along these lines has been needed. Hundreds of arrests and convictions result daily from the efforts of the American Protective League. It pays no salaries and does not seek publicity. It is efficient and business-like in its operation and imposes a salutary restraint upon that class of citizens, whose hearts and tongues are not in accord with the policy of the nation.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH

The board of health held its annual meeting at the city hall Monday afternoon when considerable business was transacted. John Durno was re-elected chairman of the board and Dr. Nelson was re-appointed health officer. The clerk, James Christensen, who was also re-appointed, read the annual statement which showed that during the past year \$1,168.03 had been spent including payment for toxin and also the salary of the health officer. A resolution was passed recommending that all manure be kept in closed boxes and all having dry closets keep a box of slacked lime and use it once a day. Those keeping pigs were also ordered to keep the pens clean. Violators against these rulings will be prosecuted.

BROOK TROUT ON WAY HERE

Timothy Killian has received word from the fish hatchery at the Soo to the effect that the fish car will leave there Wednesday with trout fry for this county and Mr. Killian will go to Manistique Thursday morning to meet it. He will plant fry at Rapid River, Nahma and Isabella.

Roeque Chartier, one of the recent selects, was placed in a regiment of trained soldiers at Camp Custer and sent out with them to Camp Upton, N. J. The expectation is that this regiment will leave for France in about three weeks.

THE MAKING OF A FRENCH ACE

Coveted Honor Won Only After Long and Perilous Service

TO BECOME a French ace is not such an easy matter. It means not only the bringing down of five enemy machines, but it must be remembered also that those machines must fall within the allied lines. Also they must be "official." There is the rub. Many a marvelous flyer returning to his camp after a valorous day in the air, during which he has sent to earth more than one enemy, with his machine in flames perhaps, realizes as he hears his home grounds that, officially, he has nothing to show for his prowess. The great day is still afar off—the day when his fellow airmen, already arrived at the "ace" stage, will welcome him as one of themselves—when his relatives and friends at home, and all the world, indeed, will recognize that he is a fighting aviator of France, out of the amateur class forever.

Lieut. Constant Soulier, known as the "Benjamin" of the French aces, who has come to this country to show the people of the United States just what the fighting airmen of France are able to do in the way of flying, like most of the other great French airmen, found that winning the "ace" was not the task of a day, but he won it, although it took the bringing down of 12 machines actually before the coveted "official" five were marked to his credit, says a writer in the New York Herald.

He does not look like a veteran of the western front, this hero of many air battles. He seems much more like a pleasant little military schoolboy. He is small, with an amazingly youthful face, and although he is serious and dignified, it is with the dignity and seriousness of a boy, such as is quite in keeping with his simple and straightforward manner.

But on the breast of this modest, boyish young officer gleam medals which speak eloquently of extraordinary valor—the Medaille Militaire, the Croix de la Virtu Militaire de Roumania and the Croix de Guerre de France with seven palms and a golden star.

These honors the little ace earned before he was twenty years old, for before that time he had accomplished 430 hours of flight, had fought 63 battles in the air, had killed or wounded a score of enemy aviators and had brought down 15 enemy machines. His citations in orders and in special government communications cover two closely typewritten pages.

A student at the Ecole Polytechnic in Paris when the war began, Constant Soulier found it impossible at first to enter the service of his country as a volunteer, as he was not considered in sufficiently good health by the military authorities. Also he was but seventeen years old. Presently, however, he succeeded in overcoming these objections and became a volunteer in the artillery. He was placed in the Twenty-first regiment at Angoulême.

But while in the artillery training camp, like so many very young patriots, he became intensely interested in the new arm of the service. He felt keenly that his vocation was not for the artillery but that he must become an aviator. He succeeded in persuading the authorities to transfer him to the aviation corps and became a student at the school at Longvic. He was transferred to Pau in March, 1916, and two months afterward obtained the coveted brevet of pilot. He had studied devotedly at the school and was a notably promising aviator cadet.

While at the school he was much liked by the older men, and one day an episode occurred which pleased them greatly. Young Soulier found his machine taken in the eddy of another airplane which was flying over him. He was blown to the earth with violence. His machine was broken to pieces, and the witnesses of the accident, without waiting to investigate, immediately sent in a call for a medical officer.

Imagine their amazement when they saw the student aviator issue from the debris of his machine without a scratch.

There are no more superstitious people anywhere than the men of the aviation corps of all the armies.

And it was after this episode that the older aviators declared to one another that he was born to triumph.

The flying school training was followed by a course at the school of mitrailleurs at Cazaux. In June, 1916, Soulier was appointed to the Escadrille N-25, under Commandant Brocard.

The aviator remembers always his first engagement, for no matter how extensive his practice has been at the school it takes different personal qualities to enable a man to hold his own against the enemy. No matter how well he may have done in practice, it is felt that the actual test of the aviator's ability must come in battle.

Soulier had no easy task in his first engagement.

With a comrade, like himself, a novice, he was ordered on patrol. Soon they were enveloped in clouds, but as they came out of this snowy bank they were for the first time in the presence of the enemy. They were confronted by two Fokkers, which were at that time considered very much to be feared.

Soulier opened fire, but his mitrailleuse was not firmly fastened in place, and with the first fire it shifted, striking him in the head and almost knocking him out by the shock. But he held his own, fighting with one hand and with the other trying to hold his mitrailleuse in place. Although the gun struck him with each discharge, he was able to keep in the fight until the adversary, his cartridges exhausted, abandoned the fight. The French airmen then regained their lines.

Some time after this Soulier, who had then become a sergeant, brought down in two successive days two German Drachens, one at the wood of Vaux and the other east of Mesnil Saint-Nibaise.

On both occasions the drachens were well defended by their mitrailleurs, and anti-aircraft guns also were active against the French scout. To get the second Drachen Soulier had to descend to an altitude of 400 meters, and attack very close to the enemy. His machine was shelled, but he succeeded in forcing the enemy to earth. The enemy observer sought to escape, but was killed because his parachute failed to work properly.

October 16 proved to be one of the busiest days of Sergeant Soulier's career. Since entering the service he had been engaged in working in the region of the Somme. The wood of Saint Pierre Vast was then a favorite meeting ground for aerial combats. Since starting out in the morning on this particular occasion Soulier had engaged in six combats with enemy machines, and had forced one of them to make a landing near Bourchavesnes. At the conclusion of this series of combats he suddenly encountered three aviators. He was suddenly encountered three aviators. He was suddenly encountered three aviators.

To complete his misadventure his motor weakened. He had only one resource—to do the death drop. He let himself fall in spirals, and the Bosches, believing that he had been sent down, beat their wings as if in a dance of joy.

Then suddenly the "dead" French aviator righted himself, began to arm again his mitrailleuse, and with a last shot at his enemy, regained his lines, able at last to say "alone."

The toils and dangers of this terrible day had counted for nothing, however, on the official record of the young aviator, but the following day, although his activities were by no means so continuous, was to bring him the substantial recognition that every war aviator longs for.

By the same bright star as that of the day before he started on a morning flight, passing rapidly over the enemy trenches. Presently perceiving a D. F. W. scout machine, he attacked it vigorously.

In these single combats in which only two machines take part the fight is usually very soon over. In three minutes the enemy had been beaten, the machine fell in flames and the two aviators were crushed on the ground. On this occasion observers in a balloon and some infantry troops had been able to follow the duel and reported official confirmation so eagerly desired. That very night at the Bonne-Maison farm in a friendly ceremony the new ace was baptized in champagne.

How the Indian Kept Warm

When the Indian was on the warpath for any length of time in cold weather he had a very ingenious and simple process for keeping warm. He could not build a fire without giving his location away, so at night the party would dig a number of holes about three feet deep, and in the bottom kindle a fire of burnt wood (charcoal). Then in spoke fashion they would lie on the ground around the hole with their legs hanging down over the fire and go to sleep. This kept their toes comfortably toasted without warning the enemy as to their whereabouts.

KINDHEARTED.

He (brutally)—Women have no sense of humor, anyhow.

She (pointedly)—Oh, yes, we have. The reason they don't laugh at the funny things they see is because they don't want to hurt the poor things' feelings.

The German Socialists have Ideas of brotherhood which agree with those of the Kaiser. You first seize your brother's country, kill off his women and children, appropriate his raw material, call upon God to witness your loving kindness, set up one of your sons as king and the trick is done. It is all explained in your treaty, in which you tell how much you love the dear ones you have enslaved.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Statistical Notes.

One of the best paying jobs for women in Japan is that of hairdresser.

Several women are acting as newspaper correspondents behind the lines along the battle front in France.

American women in various parts of the country are now operating farm tractors.

Qualified women lawyers in Italy are about to be granted the privilege of practicing their profession in that country.

Undeterred by a handicap of total blindness, Nicholas Johnson operates a large farm at Farmington, Del., and has proved that sheep farming can be successfully carried on in lower Delaware without grazing land and by growing hay for day feeding. The wool alone from his sheep last season paid all expenses, and from the sale of the young lambs he realized several thousand dollars.

Put Irish potatoes in drills about four or five inches deep. Put one eye every eight inches, and replant every two high on the plant after it has a good start, as this causes a second crop of potatoes to start growing, which will set back the bigger ones, states an authority. Use a solution of paris green for potato beetles. In dry seasons prying up the middles with fork, without turning the earth any whatever, and then watering with a hose has an almost miraculous effect.

Miss Ina Taft, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oren B. Taft of Chicago, is head of the woman's bureau of the American Red Cross at Washington. Miss Taft was foremost in the Chicago Red Cross reorganization at the beginning of the war. Last fall she had charge of the wrapping and inspection department of hospital garments for Red Cross at the "division" in the Le Moyne building, handling the work of five states. This required a great deal of executive ability. People who don't know what they are talking about say Miss Taft has a man's mind. But that's no extra special compliment to a very feminine, rather small and slender woman who has a very well disciplined mind, practical and intellectual.—Exchange.

Blind Man Runs Farm.

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How to Raise Potatoes.

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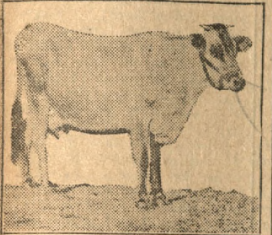
DAIRY



BEST DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS

In Making Selection Dairyman Should Take Local and Market Conditions Into Consideration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Breeds of dairy cattle differ in both conformation and general characteristics. Each has been developed for certain ends. To make the greatest success a dairyman in selecting a breed should take local conditions and marketing requirements into consideration in connection with the characteristics of the various breeds. He should not allow personal preference to influence his selection if his favorite breed is unsuited to local conditions, but should give careful consideration to the breed or breeds already established in his community. In such a selection he is benefited in many ways.



Jersey Cow in Pasture.

For instance, a market is established, surplus stock may be disposed of to better advantage, co-operative advertising may be used and bulls may be bought co-operatively or exchanged readily among breeders.

Jersey cattle, the most numerous breeds in the United States, originated in the island of Jersey. Jerseys and Guernseys probably had the same foundation stock, but have been developed toward different ideals so that the breeds now differ in a number of particulars.

Jerseys vary considerably in color. Shades of fawn, squirrel gray, mouse color and very dark brown are common. Jerseys have a highly organized nervous system and are usually somewhat excitable, responding quickly to good treatment and good feed. Cows average about 900 pounds and bulls 1,500 pounds in weight. The Jersey cow gives rich, yellow-colored milk and is an excellent butterfat producer.

In the Jersey breed, the average of 5,244 cows that had completed yearly records for the register of merit was 7,792 pounds of milk, testing 5.35 per cent, making 417 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest milk producers ranged from 10,024.8 to 16,633.2 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 17,703.4 pounds of milk. The ten highest butterfat producers range from 999.1 to 875.2 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 943.1 pounds of butterfat.

HINTS ON MILK PRODUCTION

Cows Should Be Kept Clean and Milked in Clean Surroundings Into Covered Pail.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After any foodstuff is produced one of the important things is to see that it is put on the market in good shape so that it will keep for a reasonable length of time without loss through spoilage. In this time of need for food every effort should be made to prevent milk from spoiling. Cows should be kept clean and should be milked in clean surroundings into a small-top or covered pail. All utensils which come into contact with the milk should be thoroughly sterilized with steam for at least five minutes, and milk should be cooled promptly to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less and maintained at that temperature. Whenever these conditions are met, little milk will be wasted. In this time of terrible destruction of human life it is particularly necessary that milk be produced under such conditions as to insure a safe food for babies. This must be done by a decreasing number of men trained to do it. A great task and a great opportunity for dairymen are involved.

COMFORT FOR YOUNG CALVES

Give Them Sun-Lighted Quarters, Milk, Sound Grain and Bright Hay—Watch Carefully.

Give the young calf comfortable, sun-lighted quarters; whole milk the first two weeks, changing to skim milk thereafter; sound grain and bright hay in liberal quantities as it will use them; and, withal, the watchful eye and the liberal hand of the owner, whose interest will see that all changes in feed are gradually made.

Poor Roughage for Cows.
Timothy hay is quite commonly grown, and is used despite the fact that it is an extremely poor roughage for dairy cows.

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

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

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

COMMUNITY HOG HOUSE IS LIKED

Found to Be Preferable to the Small, Movable Type.

PERMANENCY IS ADVANTAGE

Design Shows Structure Containing Twelve Pens and Large Feed Room With Concrete Run Yards.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

If you want to make money on hogs, you must give them a proper place to live in. The best profits are made only when a dry, sanitary, comfortable and convenient hog house is provided.

It is a mistake to think a hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Having been originally a native of warmer climates, nature has not provided a pig with much in the way of protective covering. He has no thick coat of hair or wool or feathers.

For instance, a market is established, surplus stock may be disposed of to better advantage, co-operative advertising may be used and bulls may be bought co-operatively or exchanged readily among breeders.

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the community hog-house alley, a number of litters being driven at the same time, this being in marked contrast to the more individualized effort necessarily practiced in the movable isolated house system.

(4) Ventilation is more readily controlled because but two or three, hardly more, ventilators within close range need to be visited.

(5) The exhibit to prospective buyers of promising pigs is more quickly made.

(6) The hitching of the horse to the feeding wagon twice or three times daily is dispensed with; it is a case of simply walking to the community house and "getting busy."

(7) With all the sows under one cover during the farrowing season, the efficiency of a unit of labor is increased.

(8) There is no moving of a number of houses to take up one's time.

(9) The repairs and maintenance are more easily kept up in one big house on a permanent foundation, and within relatively easy reach (near the farmstead buildings), than a number of small houses with somewhat unstable underfootings, and generally widely scattered. Those who use the community hog house appreciate its convenience.

Permanency Adds to Value.

The permanent house has its evident advantages. Its years of service may be increased; it permits of masonry construction, so substantial and fireproof; its floor is practically unmovable; built in to stay; it has a solid foundation, absent in the movable type, all making for a greater substantiality. Heavy winds, soaking rains, driving hail, deep snows and extreme temperatures are more easily withstood in that the structure is naturally tighter and better built generally. The havoc-wreaking tornado is not so likely to tear the masonry, or even the wooden community permanent house from its foundation and supports as in the case of the more movable type of structure.

The direct sunshine is usually more practically secured in the large house because of the better natural advantages of greater height, wider and longer dimensions, and bigger roof. Greater provision can also be made for indirect lighting, inasmuch as the type of construction permits of this with comparative ease and safety. At best it is more difficult, because of the extra manipulation of doors and windows, to flood the small house with as much light in proportion to the interior as in the more ideal community type exemplified in the accompanying design.

These plans show a community hog house containing 12 pens and a large feed room. It is of the half-monitor or saw-tooth roof type to face south. The details of this building itself are exceptionally well handled, and the two concrete yards inclosed with monolithic concrete fences are quite a

feature. The concrete floor and fence are a

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POPULAR NEW VESTEE COLLAR

Chemisette of Brocaded Silk Fits Around Neck and Buttons Down the Front—Strong Favorite.

A waistcoat of one sort or another is almost indispensable just now—to give the right effect to the spring tailleur. Some women look well in open coats with fronts falling loosely over full-length waistcoats, but this style is not becoming to large figures. When the coat is buttoned, showing a bit of waistcoat in the opening, a full-length waistcoat is not essential; a vestee waistcoat will answer very well and will not cost nearly as much as the full-length affair, which has a back and armholes.

There is a new vestee collar in the neckwear departments which is selling like the proverbial "hot cakes." It is just a chemisette of brocaded silk, which fits around the neck and buttons down the front with pretty buttons, the chemisette coming a little below the bust line. To the chemisette the collar is fastened, a coat collar of white pique, with high roll effect at the

Are Economizing On Dressmaking

New York.—A man who likes statistics has given out a statement that more spools of thread have been sold since America went into war than ever before in its history.

This is taken to indicate that there is an important revival of home dressmaking. It is difficult to prove this condition of affairs, a prominent fashion correspondent writes, but the spools of thread are good enough evidence that the women on this continent are employing seamstresses to make new gowns for them or to alter old ones. And they are also doing their own sewing.

On the other hand, the shops insist that the sale of ready-to-wear garments has been immensely stimulated by the war. Women who are giving their time to war relief work are will-

ing to the price of a costume and buy a gown that gives steady service. America Has Done Her Part.

The one outstanding episode in the interesting and important movement of spring clothes, is the immense stride in designing that America has taken.

All that has gone before was experimental, but this spring the clothes are good. They make no pretention of changing the silhouette as laid down by the Paris designers; the only drastic revolution in silhouette which has been attempted by this country, took place last summer, when the narrow skirt which pulled upward from the knees to the back and finished with a bustle effect at the end of the spine, was thrown into the arena of clothes. It was not only worn out, although it was the work of one designer, but it coincided entirely with the clothes that Paris sent over last month.

This season the two countries go hand in hand. The silhouette is the same—narrow, with floating draperies. Take that one condition as the foundation stone and then build as you please in the slogan given to every woman.

American Designs Preferred.
One is immensely proud of American clothes this spring. Our designers have had the courage to show them in connection with the French gowns, and it is easily proved that in several important houses the American woman chooses her entire spring wardrobe from American designs, rather than French ones.

One of the reasons for this is that Paris has not laid unusual stress upon the tailored costume, and the American woman has reverted to it. She wants to appear in a simple but distinguished costume when she is in the street. The American tailoring is the best in the world, and the American designer contrives to get the best effect out of tailored material, whether he is making a frock or a coat suit.

Seeing their opportunity and grasping it as they have never done before, the American tailoring establishments have worked wonders. They have kept to the government's request for the elimination of wool as far as possible, and they have achieved costumes that are eminently fitting and distinguished on the American figure.

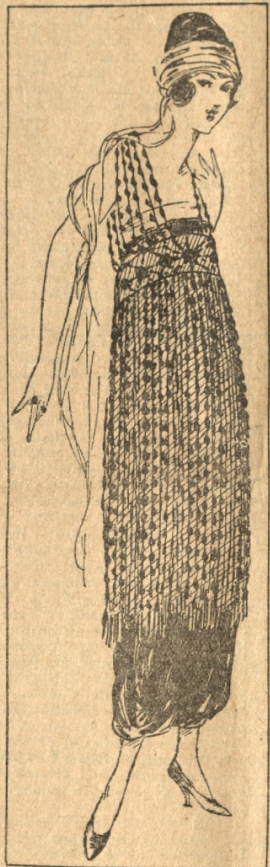
The New French Draperies.
The severity that America lays down for us in the morning is easily changed into a floating gracefulness as laid down by France for the late afternoon and evening.

It is yet to be seen whether America will go in extensively for afternoon gowns, according to the French custom, but there is one thing of which we are quite certain; if the American woman likes an afternoon gown, she will wear it through the evening, unless some formality of entertainment demands a more ornamental frock.

France has cut her silhouette as slim as the American designer has cut it for tailored costumes, but France gives a note of the First Empire in the seductive way in which she drapes this narrow foundation with floating, transparent material.

There is a strong note of economy struck in these new French clothes, which is heard by the woman who is hiring a seamstress to build up her spring wardrobe at home. It shows the way to alter old gowns into new ones. The majority of women own evening frocks that have good foundations, the skirts a trifle too full, it is true, but otherwise ready to serve as the beginning of a new frock. The alteration in the skirt is a simple one. It consists of straightening out all the seams, so that there is no flare from the hips down.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Doetail of Paris builds a black satin evening gown into something extraordinary by using tinkling strings of jet from shoulder to knees. The Egyptian girdle is of velvet.

ing and anxious to get costumes with the least possible expenditure of vitality to themselves, and this can be achieved through the ready-to-wear departments.

Those who keep shops also claim that women of small means are buying better materials and paying more for their clothes than they have ever done in the history of American commerce in apparel.

Those who think out the situation say that this is due to the employment of thousands of women in new ways. Instead of these women purchasing cheap, tawdry things, they add \$10 or

The KITCHEN CABINET

Don't you ever stop to realize that no one is wholly indispensable in this world? Someone can take our places if we drop out. Why not accept all that is offered to us and get the most out of life we can?

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

The fresh rhubarb is an always welcome spring fruit which may be served in various ways.

Rhubarb Sponge.—Clean and cut in half-inch pieces without peeling young, tender rhubarb, that which has a pink or rose skin preferred. Stew until tender, adding one-fourth cupful of boiling water to a pound of the rhubarb; cook until tender. Strain the cooked rhubarb, pressing out all the juice and add enough boiling water to make three cupfuls. Mix three-fourths of a cupful of sugar with a half a teaspoonful of ginger, stir in the juice and gelatin, when the gelatin is dissolved add the grated rind and juice of a lemon and set the mixture to chill. When it begins to thicken fold in the beaten whites of three eggs. Mold. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Head Cheese.—Boil three hocks of a pig until the meat falls from the bones, season as desired and drain and cool. Chop coarsely, add a chopped onion, pepper, salt and nutmeg, with the liquor, in which the hocks were cooked. Mold and when cold serve in slices.

Belgian Hash.—Soak a half cupful of prunes and a half cupful of currants overnight, add two finely chopped hocks of a pig cooked until the meat drops from the bones, add a half cupful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of vinegar and a fourth of a cupful of water, in which the fruit was soaked, half a grated nutmeg, and a dash of salt. Put into the oven and cook slowly until all of the moisture is absorbed. More sugar is liked by some, but for the un-fattened this will be sufficient, as sugar with meat is an innovation for the American palate.

Cheese Balls.—Season cottage cheese with butter, red pepper and salt, make into small balls, roll them in chopped nuts and set aside to become firm. Serve with crackers and a plain lettuce salad.

Nuts in cottage cheese with onion juice and cream to soften, with paprika and salt to season, makes a most dainty salad.

And the plowman settles his share
More deep in the grading God;
For he saith, "The wheat is my care,
And the rest is the will of God."

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

Slice a large onion into one teaspoonful of butter and let it simmer. Add one cupful of cooked oatmeal and cook until the onion is tender. Add a scant pint of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Strain, bring to the boiling point and serve hot with crackers.

When making celery soup always use the leaves to stew with a few stalks, as there is much flavor in them. Dried and pulverized, they make excellent seasoning for soups or meats.

Creole Rice.—Chop one large onion and a small slice of ham, very fine, put into a saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter and a cupful of cooked rice, a can of tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and put into a buttered baking dish to bake 15 minutes. Cover the top with buttered crumbs before putting into the oven.

Raisin Pie de Luxe.—Stew together a cupful of raisins, a quarter of a cupful of currants (dried), in a pint of apricot juice. Add three tablespoonfuls of butter, two egg yolks, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and sugar to taste; cook until well blended. Put into a shell previously baked and cover with the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. A tablespoonful or two of oil pickles chopped fine and used as a sandwich filling will be found most appetizing.

Emergency Soup.—Take a can of salmon, drain off the oil and rub the fish through a sieve. Add 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of salt to a quart of milk, stir in the fish and four tablespoonfuls of flour that has been blended with two tablespoonfuls of oil from the can; cook until smooth and serve with a dash of red pepper and a sprinkling of minced parsley on the top of each cup. Serve with toasted crackers.

Add a small green pepper finely chopped to any salad dressing; it improves the flavor.

The Eternal Feminine.
Tramp—Yes'm, I wuz nominated fer president once on de Socialist ticket, Suffragette—And was you elected?

Pony Jacket Suits.
The pony jacket suit is the newest development of the smart tailored suit, and is either quite loose and straight or belted in with a very narrow buckled belt.

Oxford Ties Smart.
Oxford ties, this spring, if one wishes to be specially smart and up to date. Dressy ones are of patent leather, with high French heels covered with leather. Sports ties are of mahogany colored leather with manish lines—long, pointed toes and low heels—and trimming of stitching and perforations. Clocked stockings of thread silk match the Oxford, for these low shoes, unlike pumps, demand a self-toned stocking; otherwise the foot is cut into an ugly line at the ankle by contrasting hose and footwear.

Perches for Fowls.
Perches should be placed on a level (about 18 inches from the floor) to avoid the birds all crowding on the higher roosts.

Care for Incubators.
Clean and disinfect the incubators that have been used previously and let them air out before using them this season.

Flock Scratching for Feed.
Divide two parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days' old, although some poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results.

Small Breeds Produce Eggs When Only Six Months Old—Keep Growing for Early Maturity.
Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., begin to lay when about seven months old, if properly cared for. Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., begin when about six months old. Feed well, and keep the chicks growing to obtain early maturity.

Eggs Cost Little.
Remember that eggs produced in the backyard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

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POULTRY FACTS



FEEDS FOR GROWING CHICKS

Suitable Rations Described for Young Fowls From Ten Days Up, Wheat-Eating Age.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the chicks are ten days old, a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, one part cornmeal, one part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog middlings, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them all the time. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, with good results. After they are three months old, three feedings a day are enough.

When one has only a few chickens, it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Some chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and guaranty as to quality secured before purchase.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat (usually in about eight weeks), cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chicken's growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mix-



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Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, fine charcoal grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens all the time, and cracked or ground bone may be fed. The bone is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

WHEN FOWLS BEGIN TO LAY

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

BLACK LEG. LASSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTLER'S BLACKLED PILLS. Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills.

Do Your Cows Fail to Clean? This is a serious condition and requires prompt attention. Dr. David Roberts' Cow Cleaner.

Boys and Girls Clear Your Skin With Cuticura. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A solid preserver of hair. Keeps it soft and moist. Prevents dandruff.

Wisconsin Directory. PROTECT YOUR INVENTIONS BY PATENTS.

MORSELL, KEENEY & FRENCH. Solicitors of Patents and Trade Marks.

AGENTS for the famous LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes. Millions of the famous LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes are "going over" all the time.

OUR BOYS "OVER THERE" ENJOY TOASTED CIGARETTES. Through the patriotism of the citizens of this country thousands of smoke kits are being distributed to American soldiers in France.

Doctors, nurses, and commanding officers all join in the demand which has awakened in this country a great movement to keep our boys supplied with smokes.

It's the limited express for the man who stutters. PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. F. W. Childers.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 40 cents a bottle. Write for Free Eye Book.

BRITISH NAVAL RECORDS HOLD TALES OF FIGHTS WITH U-BOATS

Stories in Brief Form Reveal German Savagery and Frightfulness, With Occasional Touches of Comedy—Many Describe Hairbreadth Escapes and Gallant Defense by British Sailors.

London.—In a big room in Whitehall there are kept all the records of British merchant ships' encounters with U-boats. There they are, volumes and volumes of the most damning evidence, indelible for all time, of German savagery and British bravery. Ever since Germany's cold-blooded frightfulness at sea began these records have been piling up in this room; and only now are they being allowed to see the light.

They tell of all kinds of ships, from big liners down to tiny schooners. All are short, but realistic, testifying to the British merchant sailors' behavior against the ugliest methods of German warfare. They tell of fights with submarines, often against enormous odds, and of hairbreadth escapes; of gallant rescues and perilous adventures in small boats on the open seas; of German submarine crews who jeered at their victims, and of some few cases where the German crews helped to rescue them.

Here is a typical story of a fight between a merchantman with a little gun and a U-boat. It is perhaps one of the longest of the records.

There was a heavy sea, with squalls of rain, and the time was five minutes to three in the morning. The captain says:

"Sighted Submarine Ahead. Almost immediately I sighted a submarine right ahead, crossing from starboard to port. It was a very big one, and there were four or five men around the conning tower. I put helm hard a-starboard and tried to ram him, but missed by feet, as I could hear the men shouting aboard her. As soon as I saw I had missed her I swung out to the gun's crew: 'Look out close on port side there!' and I put the helm hard a-port to bring the enemy astern."

"Almost immediately afterward I heard the report of my gun, and, turning round, saw a big bright flare up in the water in the port quarter like a big explosion. This was verified by the ship's crew, the second officer and the mate, who was the spotting officer. About ten minutes afterward I noticed what appeared to be the wake of a torpedo passing along the port side, and I shouted the gun's crew: 'Look out port quarter again!' and put the helm to port; but as I was calling out my orders second officer and gun's crew observed the bow and stern wake of a submarine on port quarter steering parallel to us and coming on at a good speed."

"We fired on him, but made no hit, and I ordered the men to cease fire, as I hoped to escape in the darkness, and the flash of the gun was very brilliant, it being a dark night. I then ordered the chief engineer to drive his men down the stokehold and get the vessel to his utmost, and ordered the gun's crew to stand by gun, and every one to put a lifebelt on."

The captain continues with a fine touch of unintentional bravado: "Felt Enemy Was Pursuing. 'As the officers had not yet had their coffee I told the steward to get it for them and went back to the bridge and spoke to the second officer about keeping a sharp lookout, as I felt somehow that the enemy was chasing us."

"He was, sure enough, for, adds the captain: 'About twenty minutes past six o'clock I went below to the chart room to get our position again, and almost immediately I heard a terrific explosion on the port side. I ran up on the bridge and ordered all boats out and called the wireless operator to send out a SOS and give our position. As his machine broke down almost immediately we got no reply. A few seconds after the first explosion I heard the heavy, dull, explosions

from the bursting boilers and the ship was involved in steam, smoke and flames."

A few minutes later the vessel sank and, as most of the boats were smashed, the captain and some of the crew jumped into the sea and swam until picked up some hours later.

In all these records the commanders and crews of the U-boat are seen face to face and their actions and words are set down without prejudice. There is a tale of a terrible struggle with death in the case of a torpedoed ship, boats smashed, the only two that reached the water being upside down. Some of the crew jumped from the vessel and sought refuge on them.

U-Boat Up Three Times. The U-boat approached them and ordered the survivors to come on board the submarine. They shouted back that they were captives and could not move. Three times the submarine came up with a similar invitation; three times the commander received the same reply. Then the U-boat came alongside one of the upturned boats, took the name of the ship and the master and all the details. The crew of the enemy craft was asked by these shipwrecked men to help right their boat for them, but no answer was given, though the Germans must have heard the frantic knockings of one poor chap imprisoned under the capized boat and who was trying to attract attention to his pitiful plight.

The submarine steamed ahead and put the helm hard over, with the result that the men clinging to the keel of the boat were thrown into the water again. They managed to scramble back to their boat, with the man still underneath it, but they pulled out the plug to give him air, and ten hours later they were rescued.

The Germans take elaborate steps to find out the name of the ship they have sunk and the nature of her cargo. In one case a master, while engaged with his crew bailing out a leaky lifeboat, was hailed by the submarine for the name of his ship. It was given to him, but the commander shouted back that he could not find the name in the shipping list and ordered one of the crew to go on board. The ensignary spelt the name and the officer disappeared into the conning tower and three-quarters of an hour later he returned and said he had found the name of the ship.

Photographed Two Negroes. Another ship carried a crew of 47, two of whom were negroes. The ship was torpedoed in the usual way without warning and sank so rapidly that there was no time to lower the boats, though luckily the entire crew had lifebelts. Seeing a negro in the water, the commander of the submarine took him on board, and as soon as he reached the submarine his wrists were imprisoned and held. They then took

him to the mast and there he was photographed. The master described how, when the ship was struck, three men got into the boat. Before the fourth man could get in an accident occurred and the boat was upset. The master reported four men drowned—what happened to the fourth man is not clear—and remarked that "those drowned became too excited." His ship had been heavily shelled for a long time, but the German shooting was very bad. The captain and boy, who remained on board, were taken on board the submarine and released five hours later as part on board a foreign ship. The captain was unable to give any description of the submarine: "Captain could not describe submarine. He said he was sent below at once—Step."

The next part of the story is from one of the men whom the master thought lost. He gives an idyllic picture of the scene before the shelling:

"The vessel had all sail set, except the mizzen staff topsail set. The wind was ahead, the vessel on the port tack, heading southeast and east. The master was standing by the helmsman. The mate was talking to the master, both on the lee side of the poop. She was making six or seven knots through the water when the master asked the mate: 'Is that a submarine?' The mate had a look at it and said: 'Yes, it is!' The master took the wheel and ordered all hands to get the boat out. Before the boat got into the water the submarine started shelling."

Then the disaster happened. The man on the boat reported that "nothing has been heard of vessel since deponent last saw her." It seems that "about three hours after leaving ship boat righted and was baled out. But is most interesting part of the story is missing; for one would like to know whether master and crew met again and what they said to one another."

Says the mate of another little ship: "Master's reason for abandoning ship was that she sank under him."

And, as is but natural, the seaman's pride in his ship is often revealed in these records; as "She went down with hardly a splash, like the lady she always was," and "I shall never get another like her."

RED CROSS IN ALASKA



Mrs. Louis K. Pratt is a prominent clubwoman and chairman of the Liberty bond committee of Fairbanks, Alaska. Fairbanks claims more than 2,000 Red Cross members who are raising funds despite the decreased buying power of their dollar. All bridge clubs are donating their club dues for war purposes; the various women's clubs have collected during the winter every scrap of discarded metal and rubber to be sent to the "States" for the Red Cross at the opening of navigation. One small club raised by delicatessen sales enough money to endow a bed in the Neully hospital, which Alaskan women are trying to support. Their second sale alone netted them \$447.50.

A photograph of him and also of the other negro, who was floating on a raft nearby. The first man was then allowed to dive from the submarine and he, too, swam to the raft.

These photographs were clearly intended for German propaganda. Out of the crew of 47 men only 15 are known to have been picked up. The captain of the ship was left on the bridge when the boat went down and was not seen again. The saved men were in the water for hours together, the U-boat as usual submerging and leaving them to their fate.

Among all the tales of cool and splendid behavior, which Sir Rosslyn Wemyss in paying a tribute to the British merchant navy recently described as "beyond all praise," is that of a stewardess of a big liner, which went down, according to one account, in seven minutes after the explosion.

The stewardess behaved exceptionally well, and with great presence of mind gave mufflers and other articles to the crew when they were in the boat. It is in this story that one of the very few acts of humane conduct on the part of a German submarine commander is recorded. "Submarine picked up two of the men in the water himself, after which we went alongside the submarine and took the two men on board."

Among all these records of horror, bravery and cruelty there are little glints of something almost approaching comedy. Take, for instance, the record of a little South Coast schooner, which was sunk a some way from home. The first part of the story is that of the master told to the British consul abroad. The master described how, when the ship was struck, three men got into the boat. Before the fourth man could get in an accident occurred and the boat was upset. The master reported four men drowned—what happened to the fourth man is not clear—and remarked that "those drowned became too excited."

His ship had been heavily shelled for a long time, but the German shooting was very bad. The captain and boy, who remained on board, were taken on board the submarine and released five hours later as part on board a foreign ship. The captain was unable to give any description of the submarine: "Captain could not describe submarine. He said he was sent below at once—Step."

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IN ANOTHER KEY



HER IMAGINATION.



"Why does Daisy take off her wedding ring whenever she sits down to read a novel?"

"Because she enjoys reading one better if she can temporarily forget that she's married."

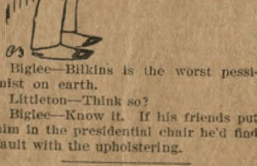
Seems So. A lot of people sneeze about free speech. Sometimes free speech can be a bit too free.

His Antagonistic Attitude. "My terms to guests without baggage are cash in advance," said the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "You're a stranger and—"

"But I—ha ha!" began the would-be lodger.

"Yes, I'll bet you're an easy feller to get acquainted with, and all that, but I'm not making any new friends these days and an pretty darn shy of the old ones."

THE LIMIT.



Just as Hard. The white I ponder deep in debt. This thought has crossed my mind. Soft coal is just as hard to get as any other kind.

More Like It. "Was your wife angry when you got home so late last night?"

"Angry? Why, she pelted me with flowers."

"But how did you get that black eye?"

"Well, she neglected to take the flowers out of the pots before she threw them."

Their Principal Use. "Pop, what are eyes and noses for in legislative bodies?"

"With some of them, my child, they are first to scent jobs and then wink at them."

The Reason. "Do you know, I always feel sad at weddings?"

"Well, they are generally more or less of a miss-giving affair."

In Those Days. "How are you feeling this morning?" asked Noah of Methuselah. "Pretty chipper."

"You look chipper."

"Yes, I'm feeling like a three-hundred-year-old."

WRIGLEY'S

Six reasons WHY it's a good friend:

- 1 - Steadies nerves
2 - Allays thirst
3 - Aids appetite
4 - Helps digestion
5 - Keeps teeth clean
6 - It's economical

Keep the soldiers and sailors supplied! Three Flavors: Wrigley's Spearmint, Wrigley's Doublemint, Wrigley's Juicy Fruit. Chew it after every meal. The Flavor Lasts!

Lend Him A Hand. Buy Liberty Bonds. For Patriotism For Economy. Actions speak louder than words—Act—Don't Talk—Buy Now.

Identified. "Joe" Jefferson once presented a check at a Detroit bank, only to be told by the cashier that he'd have to be identified.

With a twinkle in his eye the great actor quoted from the play with which his name will always be associated: "If my leddie dog Schneider was only here, he'd know me."

"Enough!" exclaimed the cashier as he immediately cashed the check.

\$100 Reward, \$100. Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Speaking of home rule, what's the matter with the first baby?

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER WITH BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder you are doomed.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All reliable druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.

STRANGLES

Or Diaper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPHON'S COMPOUND. Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "razzies" from having the disease. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers. SPHON MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Geskes, Ind., U.S.A.

WITH THE BRITISH IN PALESTINE



British gunners in Palestine making use of a Turkish observation post which they have captured.

The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, EDITOR
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THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

The Protective League

Among the many patriotic movements this county has made to range itself unequivocally on the side of militant Americanism, none will produce better results or be more timely in effect than the local branch of the American Protective League which is now being organized.

Cases of varying guilt will be dealt with according to circumstances, every chance being given the offender to change his course and conform with the provisions of the law. One of the most valuable features is that which confers upon the Judiciary committee the power to have brought before it persons guilty of the milder crimes of sedition or pro-Germanism, hardly punishable by fine or imprisonment but serious enough to endanger the suspect's future if indulged in.

Into The Woods

Days for the woods are these, for country rambles and health-giving strolls among budding by-paths that have been locked in winter's grip. The very air, warmed by southern winds, seems laden with new life.

Wordsworth, wasn't it, who said: Books! 'Tis a dull and endless strife: Come, hear the woodland linnet. How sweet his music! On my life, There's more of wisdom in it.

Much has man done in the conquest of nature, in harnessing her laws for his purposes. But with all his intellect and discoveries, he still cannot comprehend all, or even a small portion, of God's great universe. In the study of nature, in particular, from the tiniest green shoot to the giant redwoods of the West, there are still delightful, still profitable fields for investigation and recreation. And no days are more inviting than now.

The New Sedition Law

The Espionage and Sabotage Act that is ready for passage in the house and senate put a very different aspect upon pro-German and sedition convictions in this country. Up until the present time these offenses could not be handled by local authorities save by an ambiguous and obscure section of a statute. Thus, during the trial of William Latsch at Judge McKinney's court last Saturday, the prosecuting attorney advised the jury that should a conviction be secured, the maximum penalty would be ten days in jail and a \$15 fine.

The county, the state and the nation have gone over the top in the Third Liberty Loan drive. We have loaned to Uncle Sam the sum he has asked and a little over for good measure. And it has not paralyzed anyone at that. We are still doing business at the same old stand and in about the same old way.

All this is as it should be. The government names the sum it will take to put the Hun out of business. We take a week off, raise the money and then resume our other business. The United States has broken more records during the past year than any other nation. We know this but are not excited about it. In fact, we expect it as a matter of course, and demand a constant speeding up along all lines of government activity.

Another German Lie
The treatment of interned Germans in the United States is now being used by German propagandists in an effort to create unrest and dissatisfaction among the American people.

The Food Administration has officially denied the truth of such rumors. The Germans interned in American detention camps are being well fed, but there is absolutely no ground for a rumor that food is being wasted, or that conservation is not being practised. All civilian German prisoners are subject to, and are being made to observe, all rules and regulations of the Food Administration. Their per capita consumption of wheat is held to within 1 1/2 pounds per week. No commodity is wasted, although consumption has not been, and will not be reduced to a point that would threaten the health of the men and women held at the detention camps.

The military prisoners—prisoners of war—receive the regular garrison ration of the United States Army. This is according to the Hague Convention. The same requirement applies to all other nations. American and Allied prisoners in Germany must receive the garrison ration of the German Army.

Can You Help?

In every district, in every neighborhood there is one or more men whom the rest of the community view with suspicion. Their patriotism is not above reproach. They refuse to buy bonds, sneak out of the Hour-a-Week, knock the government or sneer at our military program. When the Kaiser levels a town in Flanders or a Tuscania is sunk, you are quite sure in your own mind they do not feel the same horror and repulsion that you do. They are the first to hear rumors reflecting incompetency or inefficiency in the different branches of the government and the reports never lose in the telling. Knowing you to be loyal and patriotic they are too wise to actually commit themselves in your presence but you know what they are and they know that you know. It is largely their cunning against your wit. They pride themselves on being able to get away with just so much of this German propaganda without being brought to account for it and it is a deplorable fact that they succeed to a certain extent. We all know that they are not with us, our successes carries no joy to their heart and the bitter ashes of defeat in our mouths is to them ambrosia. But still we tolerate them. We barter with them and hire and employ them. When we meet them on the road we speak of the weather or the crops in order to avoid embarrassing subjects. Good taste will not permit us to brag of American or allied victories in their presence. We are good Americans and we sincerely desire to see pro-Germanism stamped out but we had rather some one else attended to these men; they are our neighbors and we hesitate to antagonize them. We have known them for years, and years after the war is fought and won, these seedlings of the German empire will still be our neighbors. Their children may marry ours and in a few generations may produce real Americans.

This attitude is wrong and should not be countenanced. He who is not with us is against us and he who is against us is neither our neighbor nor our friend, he is our enemy and should be treated as such. It should be the constant effort of every loyal citizen to secure the proof for a legal conviction and in the meantime these men should be made to know and never allowed to forget that they are under suspicion. They should be passed in silence on the road, not included in social gatherings and ignored in all public places. They are not with us and not for us. They are the Kaiser's friends, not ours. They are protected by our laws and benefit by our institutions. They have eaten salt with us and seek to betray us daily. They are unprincipled traitors and should be interned for the duration of the war and then deported. Their presence among us constitute one of the most serious problems up for solution. Unchecked, this propaganda will undermine our morals more quickly than the loss of an army. It will render the rank and file of our citizens discouraged, suspicious and distrustful. It will cause failure in our bond drives, withdrawals from the Hour-a-Week and undermine and disintegrate our national cohesion. Examples directly in point are Russia and Italy. The United States is exactly as susceptible to German propaganda as Russia was, barring our superior national intelligence. There are hundreds of thousands of Americans today who mean well but will repeat and circulate the silliest pro-German lies entirely unconscious of the fact that they are being used as tools by the propagandists. It is the duty of every American citizen to nail these lies and denounce the author. If you can clean up your township, ward or county of pro-Germanism you are performing a greater service for your country than by subscribing to any number of bonds or going over the top with the Red Cross.

The Kaiser's Talk to Hell

The kaiser called the devil up On the telephone one day. The girl at central listened to All they had to say.

The devil said, "Hello" to Bill, And Bill said, "How are you? I'm running here a hell on earth. So tell me what to do."

"What can I do?" the devil said, "My dear Old Kaiser Bill, If there's a thing that I can do To help you I sure will!"

The kaiser said, "Now listen, And I will try to tell The way that I am running On earth a modern hell."

"My army went through Belgium, Shooting women and children down We tore up all her country And blowed up all her towns."

"I started out for Paris, With the aid of poisonous gas. The Belgians, darn them, stopped us. And wouldn't let us pass."

"I was running things to suit me 'Til a year or so ago, When a man called Woodrow Wilson Wrote me to go more slow."

"He says to me, 'Dear William, We don't want to make you sore, So be sure to tell your U-boats To sink our ships no more."

"I did not listen to him, An he's coming after me With a million Yankee soldiers From their homes across the sea."

"Now, that's why I called you, Satan, For I want advise from you. I know that you would tell me just What I ought to do."

"My dear Old Kaiser William, There's not much for me to tell, For the Yanks will make it hotter Than I can for you in hell."

"I've been a mean old devil, But not half as mean as you, And the minute that you get here I will give my job to you."

Most Aggressive Religion. Mohammedanism is the aggressive religion of India, says the World Outlook, and has increased its membership 9 per cent in a decade, while the general population has increased only 2 per cent. Many more native Indians are becoming Mohammedans every year than are turning to Christianity, but proportionately Christianity is leading in growth, having increased 25 per cent in ten years.

Our Reporter Observes

That while one man can put a pro-German in jail, six good ones cannot always keep him there.

That if Secretary Kirk doesn't stop calling promiscuously on the gentlemen at the Business Men's lunch, to make short talks, cases of heart failure are apt to become common.

That since the saloons are closed we'd better ride another horse.

That pro-Germans may be safe in this county but they are not any more popular than they were.

That the anti-freeworks movement for the Fourth may not prevent some small displays while the question is being argued.

That Dr. Gill has the best remedy yet devised for slackeritis.

That the board of supervisors deserve a flag for their patriotism.

That some of the War Relief committees are determined if not enthusiastic.

That there doesn't seem to be any danger of the Monistike river drying up at the source.

That the lady who stated that Baby Week couldn't teach her anything about rearing children, probably depends mostly on her muscle.

EXIT THE HOUSEMAID

The war is eliminating one of our old established institutions, the Housemaid. The girls who formerly presided over the kitchen are going into factories taking the places of men called to the front.

The dignified matron who used to spend her time reading the latest novel and petting her poodle dog can now be seen in the kitchen. As a result, a phenomenal demand for labor saving appliances has sprung up. The manufacturers of wash machines, iron machines, vacuum cleaners, flat irons, toasters, electric ranges, etc., working day and night are unable to supply the demand.

Who will say that the passing of the House Maid is an unmix'd evil.

Hard Part of the Game. Anyone can stand what he likes; it takes a philosopher to stand what he doesn't like.—Doctor Walton.

Cotton. Cotton grows best in low coastal land in tropical latitudes. It is a native of Asia, likes light soil in warm, frostless climates, and requires plenty of moisture and salt.

VIEWS OF OUR READERS

Editor Courier-Record—Being a member of the Liberty loan committee that canvassed one of the outlying sections of the county during the recent drive, I am moved to comment on the ridiculous nature of many of the excuses offered for the nonpurchase of bonds. The third farmer we called on lived in a two room shack and as he opened the door and stepped out he was followed by eight children none of which were large enough to chop wood or plow. When informed as to our errand he nodded his head and said: "Sure, we'll take one, I don't know how we will pay for it but we worked it all right with the last one and I guess we'll manage somehow," and he was supported in his decision by a bright and energetic nod from his tired looking wife in the doorway. He went on to say that when he thought of the hardships and dangers our boys were encountering on the French front in order to make things safe for us at home, nothing we could do in the way of sacrifice or self denial was too much. We sold him his bond and went to the next place. The owner had his place paid for and money in the bank. Good buildings, plenty of machinery and a general air of prosperity was in marked contrast to his neighbor, but this man could not see his way to buy a bond. Times were hard. His potato crop had netted him a loss and the increased price of foodstuffs and living expenses in general were so much higher than he had no time for bonds at the present. Later if the farmers could get fair prices for their stuff he wouldn't mind taking a small one but he thought on the whole the banks should be made to furnish the funds for the war. A little, argument brought out the fact that he thought the people in Manistique were trying to run the county. When things get to the point where a man raised his own wheat and then could not use it in his own house without a food administrator poking around and making him mix in a lot of good feed it is time to find out what the country had on Russia in the matter of personal liberty. Some of us hereupon suggested to him that he was a slacker and he became very angry and ordered us off the premises. In our travels we met several gentlemen like this one and we hate to see such men do these things and get away with them, but no one seems to want to do anything about it and we cannot.

COMMITTEEMAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The first man was a real American and the second a pro-German and his claptrap about hard times and discrimination was camouflage. You should report him to the war board. The Courier-Record would also be glad to have his name for publication.

She's at it Again. 'Tis no fond of those delicious endearment sandwiches," enthused old Mrs. Sturdy.—New Haven Register.

A RESOLUTION

(Re-adopted by the Board of Health May 8, 1918.) Whereas, the Board of Health of the City of Manistique deem it necessary for the preservation and safety of the health of the citizens of the City of Manistique that measures be adopted to prevent the spread of disease within said city and to establish more sanitary conditions.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that, from and after the adoption of this resolution, it shall be necessary for all owners and keepers of horses and cows within the limits of said city, to keep and maintain at all times a sufficient box wherein all manure shall be deposited; said box to be securely covered with a wire screen of sufficient fineness of mesh to keep from said box all flies and other insects which are liable to breed therein and which may spread infection and disease. The owner or keeper to cause said box to be emptied when same shall be necessary and to at all times keep the said box as clean as practicable.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, the owners and keepers of all dry closets within said city shall at all times keep within said closet a box containing slacked lime and shall spread such lime over the contents of such closet at least once each day.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the owners and keeper of pigs within said city are required to keep all pens clean and to use lime therein as often as shall be necessary to maintain a clean and sanitary condition with and about such pen.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, all violations and disobedience of the foregoing resolution will be prosecuted in accordance with the laws governing the same. 5-30-41.

FRED MILLER Representing Reliance Life Ins. Co. Pittsburg, Pa. Office: 223 Oak Street

Mothers' Day SUNDAY, MAY 12TH

AND what have we done to fill her years, How have we paid her sacrifice and pain? Oh Father! for her love, her hopes, her fears, Have we a gift of recompense not vain? My mother, take these fragrant flowers today; In giving them I pray that I may be To you—ere God's still touch takes you away— All, all that you have ever been to me." B. P. L.

E. N. JOHNSON, FLORIST

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 m. Saturday Evenings 6:30 p. m. to 8:00 p. m.

Notice of Board of Review

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the city of Manistique will meet at the city hall on River street in said city on Monday, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1918 at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day to examine, review and correct the assessment rolls of the several wards of said city. Said board will continue in session at least four days successively, beginning on said 20th day of May, A. D. 1918 and each days' session will continue from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 12 o'clock noon, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 5 in the afternoon. J. CHRISTENSEN, Clerk.

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 twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1918. Present: Hon. Edmund Ashford, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of John Smith, Deceased. Mary Smith, widow of said deceased having filed in said court her petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to Mary Smith, the executrix named in said will, or to some other suitable person. It is Ordered, That the twenty-seventh day of May 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. EDWARD ASHFORD, Judge of Probate. Virgil I. Hixson, Attorney for Petitioner. Manistique, Michigan. 5-2-41.

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Our Business Directory

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Ossawinamakee L. Mallett, Prop. MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN	American House S. Larsen, Prop. Oak Street Manistique, Mich.
Keystone Hotel C. Johnson, Prop. Oak Street, Manistique, Michigan	BARNES HOTEL Rates Reasonable JOHN SMITH, Prop.
Olympia Cafe OPEN DAY AND NIGHT OAK STREET	Miss Jane Moffat Table Board a Specialty 234 LAKE STREET.
Manistique Light and Power Company Cedar Street	TO THE PUBLIC If you don't know, ask us. If we don't know, we'll find out. Information Bureau 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 Service Barber Shop CEDAR STREET	J. Peterson & Son Clothes, Shoes, Men's Furnishings Custom Tailoring
Metropolitan Store 5 to 50 Cents E. J. GORMAN, Manager.	SWEET SHOP George Graphos, Prop. Candies and Ice Cream
Cookson-LeRoy Hardware Co. Hardware and Implements	Manistique Fruit Store JOE SICCA, Prop. 329 Deer Street Manistique, Mich.
One Acre Farms IN CITY LIMITS \$5 Down, \$5 per Month R. H. TEEPLE	City Billiard Parlor CIGARS AND TOBACCO Francis Zimmerman
Swanson's Garage Prompt Service Telephone 51. River Street	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
J. A. McPhail, V. S. PHONE 220	PARK HOTEL John Hallen, Prop. ARBUTUS AVENUE
Manistique Wall Paper Store W. J. CHARTIER, Gen. Con. Phone 326. 103 River Street	Ekstrom's Shoe Store Perfect Fit Guaranteed Ekstrom Bld'g Cedar Street
E. N. Johnson, Florist Plants and Cut Flowers Corner of Maple and Walnut	H. Voisine & Son Wagons and Farm Implements
Manistique Power Laundry Joseph Pattinson, Prop. We Solicit Your Patronage	Central Meat Market Meats and Groceries LEVINE BROS. River Street

For First Class Job Work See Us

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.

ISACKSON BROS.

Phone 163

202 Main Street

CONTINUATION OF NEW LIQUOR LAW

his good behavior for the term of three months. Any person who shall be convicted a second time of being a disorderly person, the offense being charged as second offense, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or in the Detroit house of correction not less than thirty days or more than three months, or by such imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution; and for a third and all subsequent convictions, the offense being charged as a third of subsequent conviction, the punishment shall be by imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction, in the state house of correction and reformatory at Ionia or in the state house of correction and branch of the state prison in the upper peninsula at Marquette, not less than six months nor more than two years, or by such imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

CONSTRUED: The wife is a competent witness against the husband in a prosecution under this statute for failure to support.—People v. Malsch, 119-112.

It is not necessary that the complainant aver that the wife was left a burden on the public where it alleges that the husband being of sufficient ability refuses to support or contribute towards the support of his wife.—People v. Malsch, 119-112.

The statute does not require in the prosecution for a third offense that the complaints and warrants in the former convictions shall have stated that they were for first and second offenses.—People v. Booth, 121-132.

It is not necessary to charge the offense as second or third offense as the case may be but it is also essential to charge that there has been a conviction for such previous offense or offenses, and properly the information should state, at least the date and occasion of such convictions.—People v. Buck, 109-687.

An object that an information for a third offense does not allege the Courts wherein the convictions were had, comes too late if raised for the first time in the Supreme Court.—People v. Kelly, 99-85.

CITED: Senate of Happy Home Clubs v. Supervisors, 99-120; People v. Weeks, 99-88.

(104) § 7776. Sec. 3. In all cases where a person is required to give security for good behavior under this act by any justice of the peace, the justice may require and further order that the costs of prosecution or any part thereof shall be paid by such person, and in default of such payment the justice of the peace shall have power to commit such person to the county jail until such costs are paid or he is otherwise legally discharged, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ninety days from the date of the conviction. In case any person shall make default in giving sureties for good behavior when required by a justice of the peace under this act, the justice shall make up and file in the office of the county clerk a record of the conviction of such offender as a disorderly person, specifying generally the nature and circumstances of the offense and shall by a warrant under his hand, commit such offender to the county jail, there to remain until such sureties are found or such offender be discharged according to law, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the period of ninety days from the date of the conviction.

CONSTRUED: There is no conflict between this section and the preceding one, and where a respondent was convicted for a first offense and ordered to enter into a recognizance and pay one-half the costs, and defaulted, a sentence of ninety days under this section was authorized.—People v. Weeks, 99-86.

(105) § 7777. Sec. 4. Justices of the peace in and for their several counties shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases under this act where the offender is charged with a first or a second offense, and the circuit courts of the several counties of this state shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases under this act where the offender is charged with a third or any subsequent offense, and in such last mentioned cases justices of the peace shall have power to conduct examinations and bind over for trial in the circuit court, as provided by law.

Drunkenness on Trains or Interurban Cars

An Act relating to drunkenness on railway trains or interurban cars, and prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquor thereon as a beverage, and providing for the arrest of offenders, and penalties for violation of this act. (Act 68, P. A. 1913.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

(106) § 8443. Section 1. No person shall while in an offensive state of intoxication enter or be on or remain upon any railway train or interurban car as a passenger.

(107) § 8444. Sec. 2. No person shall publicly drink any intoxicating liquor as a beverage in any railway train or coach, or interurban car, or give, or cause to be given to any other person therein, intoxicating liquor as a beverage, except in a compartment or place where such liquor is sold or served under the authority of a license lawfully issued.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

Manufacturers of Michigan: Our fifteenth annual convention will be held at the Statler Hotel in Detroit on Wednesday, May 15, 1918. The business session will begin at 2:00 P. M.

The purpose of the annual meeting is to strengthen our association for its sixteenth year; to review the work of the fifteenth year; to confer on industrial conditions of state and nation; to receive the advice of experts on our problems; to exchange experiences; to extend friendship among ourselves. Ladies are cordially invited. Dinner at 6:30 P. M. Mark your calendar today indicating the date. Invite your friends.

Fill out and send to us as soon as you possibly can the enclosed reservation card. It will help and encourage to know you are coming.

Mrs. Pete Wilson spent the weekend in Bryan, Mich.

Aleid Beaudoin left for Mancelonia, Mich., the early part of last week.

(108) § 8445. Sec. 3. The conductor of any railway train or interurban car, may summarily arrest, with or without warrant, any person violating any of the foregoing provisions, and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as any peace officer, including the power to summon assistance; and such conductor shall further have power to deliver any such person to any policeman, constable, or other public officer at the next station stop where such public officer can be found, and it shall be the duty of such officer to bring the person charged with such offense before the nearest justice of the peace or municipal court of the county where said offense was committed, and to make a complaint against such person, and such complaint made upon information and belief of said officer, shall be sufficient.

(109) § 8446. Sec. 4. The conductor of any railway train or interurban car may take from any person found violating any of the foregoing provisions, any intoxicating liquor then in possession of such person and deliver the same to the nearest station agent, giving the person from whom it was taken a receipt therefor. Upon the presentation and surrender of such receipt within ten days thereafter such liquor shall be delivered to the person presenting same, and if not so delivered within such time shall be destroyed by such station agent.

(110) § 8447. Sec. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(a) Title Am. 1917. Act 337.

DEBTS OF THE NATIONS

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britain at 5,678,600,000 pounds (\$27,636,000,000).

The French minister of Finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on Dec. 31, 1918, at 115,166,058,000 francs (\$22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000,000,000 lire (\$6,676,000,000).

The debts of the Central Powers are estimated as follows: Germany, \$25,408,000,000; Austria, \$13,314,000,000; and Hungary, \$5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around \$8,000,000,000, but more than half of this amount has been loaned to our Allies and will be repaid us. It is estimated that of the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year of 1918, exclusive of our advances to our Allies, more than one-half will be defrayed by taxation.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY



YOU can buy U. S. Government War Savings Stamps at any Post Office, Bank, Store or from your Mail Carrier. Your money will earn 4% interest and help win the war.

Invest in U. S. Government War Savings Stamps

Thrift Stamps 25c Each

This space paid for and donated by Frank Clark & Company

WORK OF BOYS' POTATO CLUB

At the Upper Peninsula Potato Club exhibits held at Crystal Falls the following awards were made:

State champion, Clifford Felt, National Mine, Marquette County, age 15 years; size of plot one-fourth acre; yield of plot 126 bushels; profit from plot, \$146.40; grade on report, 95 per cent; acre yield, 504 bushels; acre profit, \$593.20.

Second place, Fred Bickola, Trout Creek, Ontonagon County; age 17 years; size of plot, half an acre; yield of plot, 181½ bushels; profit from plot, \$151.90; report 93½ per cent; acre yield 373 bushels; acre profit, \$313.80.

Third place, Roy Wiltse, Big Rapids, Mecosta County; age 15 years; size of plot, half acre; yield of plot, 120 bushels; profit from plot \$90.05; report, 93 per cent; acre yield 275 bushels; acre profit \$193.30.

Fourth place, Willard Miller, Manistique, Schoolcraft County; age 13 years; size of plot, one fourth acre; yield of plot fifty-six bushels; profit from plot, \$43.45; acre yield, 224 bushels; acre profit \$173.40.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau should be given a great deal of credit for the outcome of this fine work, as they appropriated money for prizes for the Upper Peninsula Club winners, as follows:

Trip to the Michigan Agricultural College, Clifford Felt, National Mine, Marquette, Co.

Grade Holstein Calf, Wallace Krieger, Scandia, Marquette Co.

Pure breed Poland China pig, Garland Wolf, Cooks Mills, Schoolcraft Co.

The above boys were winners on the four-point basis, which is on quality, yield, story and profit.

The U. P. Development Bureau also gave individual prizes such as potato fobs, books, spray outfit, for quality, yield, story and profit. Together with a pin to each member of the Garden and Potato Clubs who completed the project.

Gardening, potato, sugar beet, poultry and other food production clubs are now being organized in the Upper Peninsula counties. Owing to the shortage of food and labor, it would be well for all boys and girls to enlist in the food army. As many as possible from each school should make arrangements now to enroll in one of the clubs.

DEBTS OF THE NATIONS

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY

Truman H. Newberry of Michigan—we say Michigan advisedly, for he is bigger than just a mere resident of Detroit—Commander in the Third Naval District, including the ports of New York and Brooklyn, is being pushed to the front by his friends as a candidate for United States senator, to succeed William Alden Smith.

"It is no flattery, but the plain statement of fact, to say that Mr. Newberry is a big man in state and national affairs, a patriot through and through, and one whose incisiveness and directness is backed by an individual courage that makes his personality effective. We do not believe in playing politics. We are pleased to state without equivocation that we believe Mr. Newberry would if elected, be a credit to Michigan and prove a distinguished and able representative in the United States senate."—Jackson Citizen Press.

Leonard Petersen and family left Sunday for their new home in Rhineland, Wis., where Mr. Petersen will make his headquarters as a traveling salesman for the Standard Oil company.

PHOTO GOODS

AnSCO Cameras

From \$7.50 to \$18.50

Buster Browns

From \$2.00 to \$8.00

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AnSCO Films and Full Line of All Photo Supplies

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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

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.

G.W. REINWAND

Walnut Street, Manistique, Michigan

Hessel's Sales Stable

Reliable Horse Dealers

Can supply you with anything in our line at the best possible price.

Our Guarantee will Protect You

Special Orders Filled on 24 Hours' Notice

Michigan News Tensely Told

Port Huron—Rail laying has begun on the new line to Marine City...

Detroit—John Siusarski, who threatened to kill Henry Ford and his son...

Jackson—Melvin G. Youngs, 25 years old, Blackman township farmer...

Grand Rapids—The study of German has been abolished in all Catholic schools...

Monroe—Hundreds of people of all denominations were present in historic St. Mary's Catholic church...

Traverse City—Hanley Wilhelm, 27, son of Postmaster Wilhelm, Traverse City...

Albion—The publication of the names of Albion's "immortal forty" who would not subscribe to the war fund...

Grand Rapids—An appeal has been made to members of the American Protective League by officers of the Kent county division...

Albion—A miscarriage of mob rule took place here when men drove into Albion from the country and painted red and yellow paint on the sidewalk...

Camp Custer—Private Alvin Stachowicz, of Detroit, assigned to the 160th depot brigade, has been acquitted of refusing to have an operation for hernia...

Hudson—The local schools were temporarily closed following the resignation of every teacher but one following action of the school board...

Owosso—The war department has advised relatives here of the death in France, of Lieutenant Charles S. Williams, of the Flying corps...

Camp Custer—Despite all the publicity given to the discharge of enemy aliens from the national army, local boards in Michigan continue to send Austrian and German citizens to Custer...

Calumet—The Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. and ten subsidiary corporations have granted a general increase over the present minimum wages of 5 per cent...

Portland—In settling the estate of John Adams, a 92-year-old pioneer of Portland township, who died recently...

Grand Rapids—Senator William Alden Smith has telegraphed members of the National Women's party here that he will vote for the suffrage amendment.

Mt. Pleasant—William Powell, 42 years old, living near Wynn, charged with cruelty to animals, took his own life. He had securities worth \$4,000 in his pocket.

Pontiac—Official word has been received by the father of H. Benjamin Rodenbo, of Pontiac, that his son died from wounds sustained in action at the front in France.

Grand Rapids—The board of estimates increased the pay of patrolmen and firemen 25 cents a day. They also voted \$100,000 to cover increased salaries of teachers.

Manistee—Housewives of this region were here for a three-day food conservation exposition, learning conservation receipts and watching home economics demonstrations by M. A. C. experts.

Ann Arbor—Lieut. Andrew Van Lopik, of Grand Haven, now overseas, has been cabled his degree from the U. of M. He is the first graduate to receive a degree from the university by cable.

Ann Arbor—One hundred University of Michigan co-eds have enrolled for farm work. They will work in the kitchens or dairies on farms so as to enable the farmers' wives to work in the field.

Grand Rapids—Chas. Veilley, 28, was drowned in a ditch near the outskirts of the city when an automobile occupied by Veilley, James Howard, 26, and an unidentified man struck a patch of gravel.

West Branch—The six-year-old sons of Charles Morse and Guy Stark, of Rose City, were bitten by a dog later found to have the rabies, and they were rushed to the Pasteur Institute at Ann Arbor for treatment.

Jackson—The Michigan Wool Dealers' association voted to suspend all buying and selling of wool for 30 days as a patriotic step. The government has taken over practically the entire clip of the state for this year.

Ann Arbor—Prof. H. R. Cross, head of the fine arts department of the University of Michigan, has been given an indefinite leave of absence to join the American Red Cross in Italy. His work will be of an executive nature.

Lansing—By order of Federal Food Administrator Prescott, the Montague Rolling mill of Montague was closed for one week. The proprietor of the mill is charged with violating the federal food regulations by selling flour without substitutes.

Detroit—Private Walter John Ward, of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Ward, of 104 Missouri avenue, serving with the U. S. marines in France, was killed in action. Word received by his parents from Maj. Gen. Barnett came on the first anniversary of his enlistment.

Birmingham—Leslie Gordon, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gordon, of Southfield avenue, was accidentally shot in the face with a revolver by John Harris, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Harris of this place. Young Gordon was taken to Harper hospital, Detroit.

Grand Rapids—Mayor Philo Fuller has ordered the arrest of members of the Liberty committee which painted the homes of alleged pro-Germans here. The last four homes painted were mistaken ones. Legal action rather than mob rule was demanded by the mayor in a proclamation.

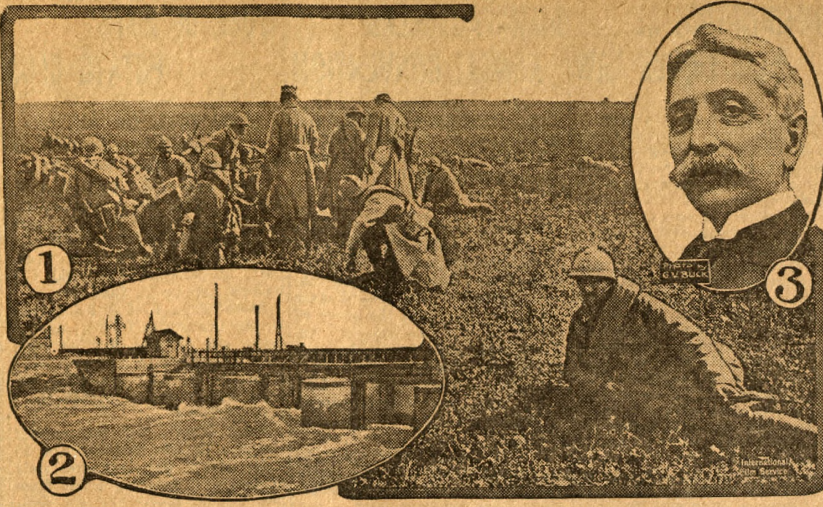
Flint—Mike Mehlin, Lapeer fruit dealer, was ordered to leave this city by police. He came here to have a barber remove traces of tar and feather treatment he received in his home city for alleged refusal to support the Red Cross and Liberty loan. He also had an iron cross painted on his forehead.

Camp Custer—French officers at Camp Custer will attend no more dances. The members of the French mission have been notified by their government that, in view of the suffering of the people of France, it is felt that officers of the army should refrain from taking part in such social functions.

Saginaw—The prosecuting attorney has been asked to aid in having the marriage of Helen Cramton, 15 years old, a high school girl, to John Myers, 16 years old, and Catherine Pavaliski, 17 years old, to Edwin Boose, 17 years old, annulled. The boys have left for Camp Merritt, N. J., with the field artillery. The marriages were performed by a minister, who was told the couples were of age.

Detroit—"I must be a Jonah," declared Edward T. Fitzgerald, secretary of Mayor Marx, when he read of the sinking of the American liner St. Paul in her dock at an Atlantic port. Mr. Fitzgerald was a passenger on the torpedoed Lusitania, met with exciting adventures during his recent stay in Europe and came home on the St. Paul. The trip to New York was uneventful and he is of the opinion his "jinx" didn't start to work until after he had left the ship.

Detroit—Application of a zone rate on second-class mail matter which would result in increases ranging from 50 to 900 per cent over the present class mail matter rate, is opposed by the World's Salesmanship congress. At its annual meeting here the salesmen adopted a resolution urging the government to repeal the section of the war revenue act which provides for the zone rate before it goes into effect. It was pointed out that increases in the second class mail rate would curtail circulation of national magazines and periodicals.



1—French skirmish party in the open, somewhere in the Meuse sector. 2—The lock gates of the Bruges canal at Zebrugge which were reported destroyed in the allied naval raid on the German U-boat bases. 3—Stephen Panaretov, Bulgarian minister to the United States, who many Americans think should be sent home by a declaration of war against his country.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Naval Forces of Allies Make Dashing Raid to Bottle Up Hun U-Boat Bases.

GREAT BATTLE IS RENEWED

Germans Gain Little by Heavy Attacks—Holland Being Pushed to War's Brink—John D. Ryan Made Director of Aircraft Production.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week brought forth one of the most spectacular and dashing operations of the war—the raid of British and French naval forces on the German U-boat bases at Zebrugge...

The terrific slaughter of Germans since their offensive opened, due to their custom of advancing in mass formation across open ground, has been more than they could stand...

In the assault on Villers-Bretonneux the German tanks made their first appearance, leading the infantry, and a spectacular battle with British tanks ensued...

The Americans in the Toul sector have not been seriously attacked since the battle of Seicheprey. Belated details of that conflict tell of the heroic conduct of our boys while they were being driven back from that village...

There was great activity among the air fighters on the west front last week, and the outstanding event was the killing of Baron von Richthofen, one of the foremost German aviators and leader of the famous "circus"...

There was comparative quiet along the battle front in Flanders during the first half of the week, and both the allies and the Germans took advantage of the opportunity to strengthen their positions...

Little news came out of Russia, but it is evident the Germans are still pursuing their plans of annexation. Indeed, the Kaiser is being openly urged to assume the kingship of Livonia and Estonia...

Kemmel, southwest of Ypres, but the French defending that sector drove them back with severe losses. So, at the time of writing, the German gains in the renewed offensive are almost nil.

The Guatemalan national assembly has declared that Guatemala occupies the same position toward the European belligerents as does the United States, which in diplomatic circles is considered a declaration of war on Germany and her allies.

The rapidity with which American troops are being sent across the Atlantic is heartening the allies and demonstrating the intention of our government to put in the field the greatest possible force in the shortest possible time.

It is not permitted to tell how many men the administration proposes to send to France before the end of the year, but it is so great that when Director General Schwab and the shipping board were told by General Goethals the amount of shipping he would require they were staggered.

In Washington it is understood that as rapidly as ships can be provided the soldiers will be sent across, whether they are fully trained or not. It is reported the draft will be accelerated by calling 400,000 men to training next month, a number far in excess of previous estimates.

In line with the present policy of speeding up and making efficient all war preparations is the appointment of John D. Ryan, the copper magnate, as director of aircraft production for the army and the re-organization of the aviation section of the signal corps.

Both houses of congress have passed the joint resolution to register for military service all males becoming twenty-one years old since June 5, 1917. The lower house adopted an amendment putting the newly registered men at the foot of their respective classes and sustained the military committee in refusing to exempt those who have entered medical or divinity schools since June 5.

The Chamberlain bill to turn seditionists over to military tribunals for trial by court martial met its fate when President Wilson declared his firm opposition to it and other authorities said it was unconstitutional. It was, of course, introduced because of charges that the department of justice has been lax in combating enemy propaganda, but these charges are refuted by the department, which reports it has secured at least 3,900 convictions in the last year, despite the inadequacy of federal laws against sabotage and disloyal utterances.

The senate devoted much time last week to debating the Overman bill for the co-ordination of government activities and it gained supporters daily. Senator Chamberlain being among those who declared he would vote for it. In opposing the bill Senator Sherman of Illinois found opportunity to make a bitter attack on various members of the cabinet and on George Creel.

Belgian roads. The Netherlands government refuses to permit Germany to take these materials through Dutch territory for military works.

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DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE COYOTE BROTHERS.

"Of course," said the coyote, or prairie wolf, "there are creatures who don't like me."

"They aren't any fonder of me," said his brother, Jimmie Coyote. "Now the first speaker's name was Jackie Coyote and Jackie had quite a lot to say."

"Will you listen to me?" he asked of his brother. "Certainly," said Jimmie. "I was listening to you before. If I had not been listening how could I have said that there were creatures who weren't any fonder of me than you? That was because I had been paying attention to what you were saying."

"That's so," said Jackie. "Well, I'll be glad if you listen to me some more. I've lots to say to you."

"I will be delighted to," said Jimmie, barking quite happily. "In the first place," said Jackie, "there are some creatures, such as the prairie dogs for instance, who don't like us."

"Well, really," said Jimmie. "I can understand why the prairie dogs don't like us, can't you?" "I suppose so," said Jackie, "but still it shows we appreciate them when we eat them up. We enjoy their tender little bodies."

"True," said Jimmie. "Yes, to hear you talk of them makes my mouth water. But still, the prairie dogs don't like to be eaten up. They're very fond of living. They don't care for our sort of appreciation."

"I suppose I can't blame them for that," said Jackie, "but still to hear you talk about how much they like to live, one would think you had turned over a new leaf and had decided never to eat one again. Is that so?" "No," barked Jimmie. "It's not true. I'd eat the first one I saw. But what do you mean about my turning over a new leaf? I haven't turned over any new leaf, I've not seen one—old or new—and if I did I wouldn't stop to turn it over. Leaves don't interest me."

"Turning over a new leaf," said Jackie, "means to begin over again the trying to be good."

"Oh, now, I understand," said Jimmie. "Well, I've done nothing like that, nor will I do anything like that in a prairie dog happens my way."

"I have left my story way behind," said Jackie. "I must continue where I left off."

"Pray do," said Jimmie. "We had gone as far as the point where we both agreed that there were creatures who didn't like us, the coyote family, otherwise known as the prairie wolves. But again there are some who think quite well of us."

"We're smaller than the gray wolves, and the only time we're very good looking is in the autumn. The Mrs. Prairie Wolves are never very handsome."

"We aren't brave, for it's foolish to our minds to be brave. We don't want to get hurt. But we're wise, very wise."

"We always know whether the men have their guns or not. They say it is surprising how we always know it. And if they haven't their guns we're quite friendly."

"Of course we like to do our own little bit of hunting, but when it comes to being hunted and with guns which always aim so straight—well, that's an entirely different question."

"It is, indeed," said Jimmie. "You have given a true story of the habits and ways of the coyote or prairie wolf. And I like to hear about myself and myself and all of our relations."

"It's a fact," said Jackie, "that all creatures like to hear about themselves. And it's true of the coyote, too."

"Hark! Hark! Do I hear some prairie dogs in the distance?" asked Jimmie.

"You certainly have good ears," said Jackie, "and most certainly you have not turned over a new leaf."

"Let's go and see," said Jimmie. "So the Coyote brothers went off a hunting but on this trip they were not what they called 'fortunate,' which meant that the prairie dogs were fortunate and escaped a most untimely end."

And Jackie and Jimmie had to have another kind of a supper.

Which Was Lazy? A surly looking dog sat in a wood watching a squirrel frolic in the trees above. At last the squirrel playfully threw a nut at him and the dog thereupon said:

"I've sat here for two hours watching you, and you have not done a single stroke of work."

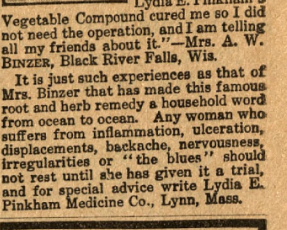
"Why, what a lazy dog you must be," replied the squirrel. "If you've spent two hours watching me."

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BRUNER, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Bruner that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Includes an illustration of a parrot and text: 'For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.'

Advertisement for Carter's Iron Pills. Includes text: 'Carter's Iron Pills Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.'

Advertisement for Soothe Baby Rashes. Includes text: 'That itchy and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.'

NURSES DOING NOBLE WORK

Bright Spot in Savagery of War Today is the Effort Toward Relief of Suffering.

What a flood of light Sir Evelyn Wood throws on pre-Nightingale days in his story of being savagely beaten on the face during Crimean days, while lying in hospital with both hip bones through the skin. Sarah Gamp found her way to the Crimean front in spite of the Lady of the Lamp, and into Sir Evelyn's dormitory. She was the "highest yet" before Florence Nightingale took matters in hand. Lady Palmerston thought the Sarah Gamps good, and if they did drink—well, so did the ladies' nurses, "and nothing could be better for them poor people."

War is more terrible now than in Sir Evelyn's day, but mercy and science march hand in hand to the relief of suffering, and he may well be an optimist. The Crimea established the British as leaders of the world in medicine, surgery, nursing and hygiene. One of this modern age's new ameliorative triumphs emerge. And splendid girls of gentle blood who toll unnoted all day in military hospitals or nobly stand and wait throughout the livelong night, ministering to the comfort of traveling soldiers and sailors, will have as fine lessons to teach as their sisters behind the firing line.

He who pokes his nose into everything will occasionally poke it between a thumb and forefinger.

Advertisement for Post Toasties. Includes text: 'NO WASTE IN A PACKAGE OF Post Toasties says Bobby. Corn Food Good To The Last Flake.'

of such corporation, or upon the written order in each instance by the consignee therefor.

(43) Sec. 42. All railroad, express and transportation companies doing business within this state are hereby required to furnish and keep at each local office a separate book in which shall be entered immediately upon receipt of intoxicating liquors, truthful statements of the amount thereof, giving the same in pints or multiples thereof, the kind of liquors received, the postoffice address of the consignee, the purpose for which such liquor is intended to be used, as stated on the outside of the package containing such liquor; the date when received; and when and by whom delivered; after which record shall be a blank space in which the consignee or his regularly accredited agent shall sign his true name before such liquors are to be delivered to such consignee; which book shall be open to public inspection at any time during the business hours of said company. Such book shall constitute prima facie evidence as to the facts therein stated, and be admissible as evidence in any court in this state. Any railroad, express or transportation company, or any employee or agent thereof, who fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section, or who makes or causes to be made any false entry in said book, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

(44) Sec. 43. Any railroad, express or other transportation company or common carrier may, as compensation for all the services required of it under this act in investigating, delivering, recording, reporting and taking oaths collect from each consignee of intoxicating liquors, as a prerequisite to delivery or receipt of each shipment thereof, an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents.

(45) Sec. 44. It shall be unlawful for any person to break open or divide upon the premises of the delivery carrier or person, any original package in which intoxicating liquors are shipped to any place in this state, or for any carrier of any said liquors, to allow any original package in which such liquors are shipped, to be broken open or divided upon the premises of said carrier or person.

(46) Sec. 45. Proof of a single sale of any one or more of the liquors mentioned in this act, except as herebefore permitted, or of the payment by any person, except a wholesale or retail druggist, manufacturing pharmacist or manufacturing chemist holding a permit under this act, of a United States revenue tax, permitting the manufacture or sale, at wholesale or retail, of any of the liquors mentioned in this act, at the time and place alleged in the complaint or information, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this act.

(47) Sec. 46. The several prosecuting attorneys of this state are hereby authorized and directed to secure from the federal internal revenue collectors for Michigan, on or before the fifteenth day of January and July of each year, the names of all persons who have paid the Federal government special taxes imposed upon the business of selling intoxicating liquors, within their respective counties, which names shall be filed in his office and a copy thereof furnished to the commissioner, the expense thereof to be audited and allowed by the board of supervisors or auditors.

(48) Sec. 47. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian or other person who shall be injured in person, or property, means of support or otherwise, by an intoxicated person, by reason of the unlawful selling, giving or furnishing to any such person any intoxicating liquors, shall have a right of action in his or her name against the person who shall by such selling or giving any such liquors have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who shall have caused or contributed to any such injury, and any action provided for in this section the plaintiff shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages in such sum, not less than fifty dollars in each case, as the court or jury may determine. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given in this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator, and in every such action by husband, wife parent or child, the general reputation of the relation of the husband and wife, parent and child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation, and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recovered in an action of trespass before any court of competent jurisdiction, and in any case where parents shall be entitled to any such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parties shall be a bar to suit brought by the other.

(49) Sec. 48. Whenever complaint shall be made to a justice of the peace or court having jurisdiction, of any violation of the provisions of this act, he shall not require security for costs to be given, but shall take the complaint and examination of the witnesses as in other cases, and if the offense appears to have been committed he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and shall notify the prosecuting attorney, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the same.

(50) Sec. 49. All persons engaged in the business of selling or keeping for sale any of the liquors mentioned in this act, whether as owner or as clerk, agent, servant or employee shall be equally criminally, except as herein otherwise provided, for the violation of any of the provisions of

this act, or any person or principal shall be liable, both civilly and criminally, for the acts of his clerk, servant agent or employee, for the violation of the provisions of this act.

(51) Sec. 50. Each violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be construed to constitute a separate and complete offense.

(52) Sec. 51. Any person who, himself or by his clerk, agent or employee, shall violate any of the provisions of this act for which violation a specific penalty is first herein provided, shall, for the first offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than two hundred dollars and the cost of prosecution, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days or more than six months, and for every second and subsequent offense, so committed, whether in the same county or in any other county in the state, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment in any penal institution of this state for a term of not less than six months or more than two years, and in addition thereto the court may impose a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars.

(53) Sec. 52. All suits or actions pending and rights of action accrued, under the law in force the date this act takes effect, whether on behalf of the people of the state or any person or persons, are hereby preserved and saved, and may be prosecuted and sued to final judgment, and such judgment enforced in like manner and with the same effect as though this act were not passed.

(54) Sec. 53. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, its agent or employee, to collect, receive or transmit any money or other valuable consideration in payment for any intoxicating liquors delivered by any carrier, nor shall any agent or employee of any common carrier solicit, receive or transmit any order for any such liquors for another person, nor shall any such employee or agent receive any commission or fee on any such liquors shipped, transferred or delivered by such common carrier.

(55) Sec. 54. In all prosecutions for selling or furnishing intoxicating liquors, a delivery thereof shall be prima facie evidence of such selling or furnishing, and in any such prosecution evidence of other sales or gifts of intoxicating liquor at or about the same time by the same person, or at the same place to other persons, shall be admissible as tending to show the character of the business in which the defendant is engaged and the probability and credibility of such testimony as may be introduced of the particular sale or sales upon which the state shall rely for conviction.

(56) Sec. 55. It shall be the duty of every executive and judicial officer of the state, and of every county, city, village, or township thereof, and of all prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, police commissioners, superintendents of police, and other police or peace officers, mayors, aldermen, commissioners of cities, presidents or trustees of villages, marshals, supervisors of townships and constables, strictly to enforce the provisions of this act. The failure of any such official to do shall work a forfeiture of his office, and he shall be liable to ouster therefrom as provided by law.

(57) Sec. 56. It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise or give notice by signs, billboards, newspapers, periodicals, or otherwise, for himself or another of the selling or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, or to circulate or distribute any price lists, circulars or to order blanks advertising intoxicating liquors, or to publish any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, circulars or other written or printed papers in which such advertisements or notices are given, or to permit any such notices or advertisements to be posted upon his premises under his control, or to permit the same to so remain upon such premises.

(58) Sec. 57. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold, purchased, received or possessed for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific or sacramental purposes except as in this act provided.

(59) Sec. 58. Whenever the word "commissioner" is used in this act it shall be deemed and intended to mean the dairy and food commissioner.

(60) Sec. 59. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed the act and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

(61) Sec. 60. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby expressly repealed.

(62) Sec. 61. The provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force on and after May first, nineteen hundred eighteen.

Prohibiting Importation of Liquors
An Act to prohibit the bringing or carrying into or receipt or possession within this state, of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical scientific or sacramental purposes and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

(Act 161, P. A. 1917.)
The People of the State of Michigan enact:

(63) Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or carry or receive or possess within this state

any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented spirituous or intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific or sacramental purposes.

(64) Sec. 2. All laws of this state pertaining to search for, seizure of, complaints warrants and proceedings relative to such liquors shall be applicable under this act. No person who testifies with respect to any violation of this act shall be prosecuted in respect to such violation nor shall his evidence as so given be used against him in any criminal proceedings. The word "person" and the phrase "intoxicating liquors" wherever used in this act shall be held and construed to mean the same as defined by the general liquor laws of this state.

(65) Sec. 3. Each violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be construed to constitute a separate and complete offense, and for each violation on the same day or different days, the person or persons so offending shall be held to the penalty herein provided.

(66) Sec. 4. Any person who, himself or by his clerk, agent or employee, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof for the first offense be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than two hundred dollars and the costs of his prosecution; or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; and for every second and subsequent offense, so committed, whether in the same county or any other county of the state he shall upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment in any penal institution of this state for a term of not less than six months and not more than two years, and in addition thereto the court may impose a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars.

(67) Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

(68) Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force on and after May one, nineteen hundred eighteen.

Food and Drug Commissioner
An Act to create the office of food and drug commissioner; to prescribe his powers, duties and compensation; to provide for the enforcement of the drug and liquor, dairy and food commissioner; and to provide for expenditures in connection therewith.

(Act 263, P. A. 1917.)
The People of the State of Michigan enact:

(69) Section 1. There is hereby created the office of food and drug commissioner for the state of Michigan, with the powers and duties hereinafter prescribed. The person appointed to such shall be a citizen of the state of Michigan.

(70) Sec. 2. The food and drug commissioner on his appointment and qualification as such shall have charge and supervision of the enforcement of all the laws of this state relating to the dairy and food drug and liquor business weights and measures, and such further powers and duties as may be imposed by law, and as prescribed herein. All the powers and duties imposed by law upon the dairy and food commissioner, at that time this act takes effect and hereby transferred to and vested in the food and drug commissioner shall have the powers of a sheriff in making arrests and in enforcing the laws relating to the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, bartering, furnishing, giving away receiving possession and use of intoxicating liquors; and in enforcing the laws relating to dairy, foods, drugs and weights and measures. He shall appoint a deputy, who shall have all the powers and duties of the food and drug commissioner as may be delegated to him by the food and drug commissioner.

(71) Sec. 3. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of thirty-five hundred dollars payable on the warrant of the auditor general as other state officials are paid. Said deputy shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars payable on the warrant of the auditor general in the same manner as other state officials are paid.

(72) Sec. 4. The said food and drug commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the senate, and may be removed by the governor, in his discretion. The first appointment to such office shall be made by the governor on or before the first day of April, nineteen hundred eighteen, for the term commencing at such date and ending July first, nineteen hundred twenty-two; and thereafter the governor shall appoint a successor to such office every four years, whose term of office shall commence July first of the year appointed, and shall end June thirtieth of the fourth year thereafter.

(73) Sec. 5. On April first, nineteen hundred eighteen, the office of dairy and food commissioner, created by act number two hundred eleven of the public acts of eighteen hundred ninety-three, shall cease and be discontinued, and all officers incident to the department of the dairy and food commissioner shall likewise cease and be discontinued; and all of the powers and duties devolving upon and vested in said dairy and food commissioner by any law of this state, at or after the time this act takes effect, shall be and the same are transferred to and vested in the food and drug commissioner, as of April first, nineteen hundred eighteen. The dairy and food commissioner shall on said date cause all of his office equipment, and other

state property, records and books, to be transferred to the food drug commissioner; and all money accounts of the said dairy and food commissioner shall be closed with the state treasurer, and reopened with the food and drug commissioner created by this act. All actions pending under the dairy and food laws or other laws administered by the dairy and food commissioner; all matters pending investigation; all unfinished business of said dairy and food commissioner, shall be continued under the food and drug commissioner, with like effect as if the office of dairy and food commissioner had continued to exist.

(74) Sec. 6. The food and drug commissioner shall have authority to appoint a state analyst, at a salary not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, a chief clerk at a salary of not to exceed eight hundred dollars a year, and necessary assistant analysts, who shall be competent chemists, at a salary of not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars each per annum; and to discharge such analysts at pleasure. He shall appoint and employ such inspectors, investigators, assistants, clerks and other help as may be deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the governor, at a salary not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars each per annum.

(75) Sec. 7. The said food and drug commissioner shall be entitled to the advice and assistance of the attorney general, and all prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, police officers and other peace officers within the state shall, when called upon for aid and assistance by such commissioner, render such service as may be requested by him, within the scope of his authority. And it shall be the duty of the attorney general to assign to the office of the food and drug commissioner an assistant attorney general who shall have the authority of a deputy attorney general with relation to the enforcement of the laws administered by the food and drug commissioner.

(76) Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the said commissioner to supervise and secure the enforcement of all of the laws of the state relating to the manufacture, sale, bartering, furnishing giving away, receiving possession or the use of intoxicating liquors and all laws in any way relating to the liquor traffic, and for this purpose said commissioner, his deputy, inspectors and agents may make or cause to be made complaint of the violation of such laws before any proper court or magistrate.

(77) Sec. 9. Any officer required by this act to give assistance to the food and drug commissioner who shall fail or refuse to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and such failure or refusal shall be deemed ground for removal from office. Nothing in this act contained herein shall be construed as relieving any of the said officers from the performance of duties devolving upon them by virtue of the laws of this state.

(78) Sec. 10. Said food and drug commissioner shall, before assuming the duties of his office, take the constitutional oath of office and provide a bond with good and sufficient sureties, conditional upon the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, and the deputy food and drug commissioner shall likewise provide a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars.

(79) Sec. 11. All salaries and expenditures authorized by this act and necessary for carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be paid out of the general fund of the state upon the warrant of the auditor general.

(80) Sec. 12. This act shall be construed as supplementary to any act passed by the legislature relating to the liquor traffic, and any act or acts relating to the drug, dairy and food business, and weights and measures, and any laws heretofore administered by the dairy and food department.

(81) Sec. 13. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

(82) Sec. 14. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. The provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force on and after April first, nineteen hundred eighteen.

(83) Sec. 15. The auditor general shall incorporate in the state tax for each year a sufficient amount to reimburse the general fund for the amount expended under the provisions of this act.

The Abatement Act
An Act to provide for procedure in courts of chancery to enjoin and abate any building, or places used as houses of lewdness, assignation and prostitution, or the manufacture, sale, giving away, bartering, furnishing or otherwise disposing of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquor or beverage, any part of which is intoxicating, or for the keeping of a saloon or any other place where such liquors are manufactured, sold, stored for sale given away or furnished in this state contrary to any law of this state; to declare the same to be nuisances; to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same and the owner, or agent thereof, of any premises used for such purposes; to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; to provide for contempt proceedings for disregard or violation of any order or decree of abatement or injunction issued in proceedings under this act, and providing for the forfeiture of the benefits of property exemptions in

the enforcement of orders, decrees or writs of execution made or issued by virtue of this act. (8)

(84) § 7781. Section 1. Whoever shall conduct, maintain, own or lease any building or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution or for the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, bartering, storing or possessing, furnishing or otherwise disposing of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquor or beverage, any part of which is intoxicating, or who shall keep a saloon or any other place where such liquors are manufactured, sold, stored for sale, given away, or furnished contrary to any law of this state is guilty of a nuisance, and the building or place in or upon which such lewdness, assignation or prostitution or manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, bartering, storing or possessing, furnishing or otherwise disposing of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors or any mixed liquor or beverage, any part of which is intoxicating is conducted, permitted or carried on, and the furniture, fixtures and contents are also declared a nuisance, and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided.

Am. 1917, Act 337.

To Prohibit the Driving of Motor Vehicles by Intoxicated, etc., Persons
An Act to prohibit the driving or operation of motor vehicles by persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or of any exhilarating or stupefying drug, and to provide penalties therefor.

(Act 164, P. A. 1917.)
The People of the State of Michigan enact:

(85) Section 1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any intoxicated person or any person under the influence of any exhilarating or stupefying drug, to drive, operate or have charge of the power or guidance of any automobile, motor cycle or other motor vehicle, upon any public highway, street, avenue, driveway or alley within the state. It shall also be unlawful for the owner of any motor vehicle, or for the person having such vehicle in charge or under his control to knowingly permit the same to be driven or operated upon any public highway, street, avenue, driveway or alley within this state by any person under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any exhilarating or stupefying drug.

(86) Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail or the Detroit house of correction for not more than ninety days, or to both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Possession, etc., of Liquors at Voting Places
(Extract from Chap. VII, Act 203, P. A. 1917.)
(87) Sec. 5. No person shall have in his possession, on election day, at any polling place, or in any room or place where an election is being held, any intoxicating liquors. No inspector, clerk or gatekeeper at any section shall drink any intoxicating liquor in an intoxicated condition. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following is an extract from section 46, Act 281, P. A. 1909, as amended § 3555, C. L. 1915, being the primary election law: "Any person who shall, while the polls are open at any polling place on any primary day, solicit votes in the said polling place, or within one hundred feet thereof; any person who shall offer or give to any other person any intoxicating liquors, or drink any intoxicating liquors within any such polling place; any person who shall violate any of the requirements or provisions of this act for which a penalty is not herein otherwise provided; * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the punishment prescribed in the preceding section, and is hereby made the duty of any police or other peace officer present and having knowledge of any violation of any of the provisions of this section to forthwith institute criminal proceedings for the punishment of such offender."

The punishment prescribed in the preceding section is a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

To Prohibit Liquors in Prisons
An Act to prohibit the bringing into prisons of all weapons, or other implements which may be used to injure any convict or person or in assisting any convict to escape from punishment, or the selling or furnishing of same to convicts; to prohibit the bringing into prisons of all spirituous or fermented liquors, drugs, medicines, poisons, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotics, or the giving, selling or furnishing of spirituous or fermented liquors, drugs, medicines, poisons, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotics to convicts or paroled prisoners, and providing a penalty for the violation hereof.

(Act 17, P. A. 1909.)
The People of the State of Michigan enact:

(88) § 1827. Section 1. No spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotics shall, on any pretense whatever, be sold or given away in any prison, or in any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners; nor shall any kind of spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotics be brought into any prison, or any building appurtenant thereto, on or to the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners, without a written permit, signed by the physician of such prison, specifying the quantity and quality of the liquor or narcotic which may be furnished to any convict, or employe in the prison, the name of the prisoner or employe for whom, and the time when the same may be furnished, except the ordinary hospital supply of the prisons, which permit shall be delivered to and kept by the warden of the prison; nor shall any spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine, or any other kind or character of narcotics be sold, given away or furnished, either directly or indirectly, to any convict either in, or anywhere outside of the prison or be disposed of in such manner or in such a place, that it may be secured by any prisoner or employe of the prison; nor shall any spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotics be knowingly sold, given away, or furnished to any paroled prisoner, without a written prescription of a duly licensed physician.

(89) § 1828. Sec. 2. No permit or prescription shall be granted or given unless it shall satisfactorily appear to the physician, granting or giving the same, that the liquor or narcotic allowed to be furnished is necessary for the health of the person named therein, for whose use it is permitted, which shall be stated in such permit or prescription.

(90) § 1829. Sec. 3. No weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape from imprisonment, shall be sold, given away or furnished to any convict in any prison, or any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners; nor shall any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape from imprisonment, be brought into any prison or any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners; nor shall any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape from imprisonment, be brought into any prison or any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners; nor shall any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape from imprisonment, be brought into any prison or any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners; nor shall any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape from imprisonment, be brought into any prison or any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners.

(91) § 1830. Sec. 4. The warden of the prison is hereby authorized to search, or to have searched, any person coming to the prison as a visitor, or in any other capacity, who is suspected of having any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any convict or person or in assisting any convict to escape from imprisonment, or any spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotics upon his person.

(92) § 1831. Sec. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Use of Liquors by Prisoners in State Prisons
(Extract from Act 118, P. A. 1893.)
(93) § 1740. Sec. 42. No spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine or poison shall, on any pretense whatever, be sold or given away in any of the prisons, or in any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to the state for the use and benefit of the prisoners; and no such liquors shall be given to, or suffered to be used by any convict or employe in the prison, unless he is sick, and then only under the special direction of the physician.

CONSTRUED: Control of the sale of intoxicating liquors in or near state institutions.—Whitney v. Twp. Bd., 71-234, 239.

Use of Liquors by Prisoners Confined in Jails
(Extract from R. S. '46, Chap. 148.)
(94) § 14775. Sec. 16. No spirituous liquor shall, on any pretense whatever, be sold within any building used and established as a jail; nor shall any spirituous liquor be brought into any jail for the use of any person confined therein, or be furnished to any such prisoner, unless the same shall be certified to be absolutely necessary for the health of such prisoner, by some reputable physician, who shall specify the quantity and quality of the liquor that may be furnished to any prisoner, the name of the prisoner for whom, and the time when the same may be furnished.

CONSTRUED, Whitney v. Twp. Board, 71-239.

(95) § 14776. Sec. 17. Every person who shall sell, or bring into any jail, any spirituous liquor, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, and every sheriff, keeper of a jail, assistant to such keeper, or other officer employed in or about the jail, who shall knowingly suffer any spirituous liquor to be sold or used in a jail, contrary to the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court, and every sheriff or other officer so convicted shall forfeit his office.

Use of Intoxicating Liquors by Railroad Employes
(Extracts from Act 198, S. L. 1873.)
(96) § 8294. Sec. 5. No person shall be employed as an engineer, train dispatcher, fireman, baggage-master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant upon any railroad, in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and any company in whose service any such person shall knowingly be employed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for every such offense, to be sued for in the name of the people of the state of Michigan.

This statute is penal in its nature and no civil liability arises from it against the corporation for a violation of it.—Wallin v. Arcadia & Betsley River Ry. Co. 172-466.

(97) § 8295. Sec. 6. If any person shall be intoxicated while in charge of a locomotive engine, running upon the road of any such company, or while acting as the conductor of any train of cars on any such road, he shall be liable for all damages incurred or produced in consequence thereof, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided, That this shall not affect or release the railroad company from any such liability.

INCOMPETENT SERVANTS: The mere fact that a railroad company had knowledge that one of its conductors used intoxicating liquor as a beverage would not be sufficient to render it civilly liable unless it also had become incompetent through the use of intoxicants.—Wallin v. Railway Co., 172-472.

Penalty on Physician for Prescribing Poison While Intoxicated
(Extract from Chap. 159, R. S. 1842.)
(98) § 15125. Sec. 4. If any physician or other person, while in a state of intoxication, shall prescribe any poison, drug or medicine, to another person, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sale of Adulterated Liquors Prohibited
(Extracts from Act 193, P. A. 1895.)
(99) § 6489. Sec. 16. No person shall within this state manufacture, brew, distill, have or offer for sale, or sell, any spirituous or fermented or malt liquors, containing any substance or ingredient not normal or healthful, to exist in spirituous, fermented or malt liquors, or which may be deleterious or detrimental to health when such liquors are used as a beverage.

(100) § 6492. Sec. 19. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or willfully neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and where no specific penalty is prescribed by this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Penalty for Adulteration of Liquors
(R. S. 1845, Ch. 159.)
(101) § 15123. Sec. 2. If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirits, malt, liquor, or other liquor intended for drinking, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the article adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Drunkards Considered Disorderly Persons
(Act 264, P. A. 1889.)
The People of the State of Michigan enact:
(102) § 7774. Section 1. That * * * all drunkards, tipplers, gamblers; all persons knowingly selling or giving intoxicating liquors to drunkards or tipplers or other disorderly persons * * * shall be deemed disorderly persons: Provided, That in cases under this act triable by a justice of the peace, the person convicted of shall be entitled to a jury trial, as provided in cases of misdemeanor cognizable by justices of the peace.

People v. Radley, 127-627; In re Stegenga, 133-55.
(103) § 7775. Sec. 2. Any person complained of as being a disorderly person and who shall be convicted or who shall plead guilty, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or in the Detroit house of correction not exceeding sixty-five days; or he may be required to enter into a recognizance with sufficient sureties for

(Continued on inside page.)

BRITISH NAVAL RECORDS HOLD TALES OF FIGHTS WITH U-BOATS

Fishes in Brief Form Reveal German Savagery and Frightfulness, With Occasional Touches of Comedy—Many Describe Hairbreadth Escapes and Gallant Defense by British Sailors.

London.—In a big room in Whitehall are kept all the records of British merchant ships' encounters with U-boats. There they are, volumes and times of the most damning evidence, indelible for all time, of German savagery and British heroism. Brightness at sea began these records have been piling up in this room; only now are they being allowed to see the light.

They tell of all kinds of ships, from liners down to tiny schooners. All short, but realistic, testifying to British merchant sailors' behavior in the ugliest methods of German warfare. They tell of fights with submarines, often against enormous odds, and of hairbreadth escapes; of land rescues and perilous adventures in small boats on the open seas; of German submarine crews who red at their victims, and of some cases where the German crews tried to rescue them.

Here is a typical story of a fight between a merchantman with a little U-boat. It is perhaps one of the longest of the records. There was a heavy sea, with squalls rain, and the time was five minutes three in the morning. The captain sighted a submarine ahead, crossing from board to port. It was a very big U-boat, and there were four or five men on the conning tower. I put helm hard starboard and tried to ram him, but missed by feet, as I could see the men shouting aboard her. As an as I saw I had missed her I went out to the gun's crew: "Look out on port side there!" and I put helm hard astport to bring the en-

U-Boat Up Three Times. The U-boat approached them and ordered the survivors to come on board the submarine. They shouted back that they were captized and could not move. Three times the submarine came up with a similar invitation; three times the commander received the same reply. Then the U-boat came alongside one of the overturned boats, took the name of the ship and the master and all the details. The crew of the enemy craft was asked by these shipwrecked men to help right their boat for them, but no answer was given, though the Germans must have heard the frantic knockings of one poor chap imprisoned under the capsized boat and who was trying to attract attention to his pitiful plight.

The submarine stomped ahead and put the helm hard over, with the result that the men clinging to the keel of the boat were thrown into the water again. They managed to scramble back to their boat, with the man still underneath it, but they pulled out the plug to give him air, and ten hours later they were rescued.

The Germans take elaborate steps to find out the name of the ship they have sunk and the nature of her cargo. In one case a master, while engaged with his crew bailing out a leaky lifeboat, was hailed by the submarine for the name of his ship. It was given to him, but the commander shouted back that he could not find the name in the shipping list and ordered one of the crew to go on board. The ensary spelt the name and the officer disappeared into the conning tower and three-quarters of an hour later he returned and said he had found the name of the ship.

Photographed Two Negroes. Another ship carried a crew of 47, two of whom were negroes. The ship was torpedoed in the usual way with out warning and sank so rapidly that there was no time to lower the boats, though luckily the entire crew had lifebelts. Seeing a negro in the water, the commander of the submarine took him on board, and as soon as he reached the submarine his wrists were imprisoned and held. They then took

Felt Enemy Was Pursuing. "As the officers had not yet had their coffee I told the steward to get for them and went back to the bridge and spoke to the second officer about keeping a sharp lookout, as I somehow that the enemy was pursuing us."

He was, sure enough, for, adds the captain: "About twenty minutes past six o'clock I went below to the chart room to get our position again, and almost immediately I heard a terrific explosion on the port side. I ran up on the bridge and ordered all hands out and called the wireless operator to find out an S O S and give our position. As his machine broke down almost immediately we got no reply. A few seconds after the first explosion I heard the heavy, dull, explosion

WITH THE BRITISH IN PALESTINE



British gunners in Palestine making use of a Turkish observation post which they have captured.

RED CROSS IN ALASKA



Mrs. Louis K. Pratt is a prominent clubwoman and chairman of the Liberty bond committee of Fairbanks, Alaska. Fairbanks claims more than 2,000 Red Cross members who are raising funds despite the decreased buying power of their dollar. All bridge clubs are donating their club dues to war purposes; the various women's clubs have collected during the winter every scrap of discarded metal and rubber to be sent to the "States" for the Red Cross at the opening of navigation. One small club raised by delicatessen sales enough money to endow a bed in the Neully hospital, which Alaskan women are trying to support. Their second sale alone netted them \$447.50.

A photograph of him and also of the other negro, who was floating on a raft nearby. The first man was then allowed to dive from the submarine and he, too, swam to the raft.

These photographs were clearly intended for German propaganda. Out of the crew of 47 men only 15 are known to have been picked up. The captain of the ship was left on the bridge when the boat went down and was not seen again. The saved men were in the water for hours together, the U-boat as usual submerging and leaving them to their fate.

Among all the tales of cool and splendid behavior, which Sir Rosslyn Wemyss in paying a tribute to the British merchant navy recently described as "beyond all praise," is that of a stewardess of a big liner, which went down, according to one account, in seven minutes after the explosion. The master says: "The stewardess behaved exceptionally well, and with great presence of mind gave muffled and other articles to the crew when they were in the boat." It is in this story that one of the very few acts of humane conduct on the part of a German submarine commander is recorded. "Submarine picked up two of the men in the water himself, after which we went alongside the submarine and took the two men on board."

Among all these records of horror, bravery and cruelty there are little glimpses of something almost approaching comedy. Take, for instance, the record of a little South Coast schooner, which was sunk a some way from home. The first part of the story is that of the master told to the British consul abroad. The master described how, when the ship was struck, three men got into the boat. Before the fourth man could get in an accident occurred and the boat was upset.

The master reported four men drowned—what happened to the fourth man is not clear—and remarked that "those drowned became too excited." His ship had been heavily shelled for a long time, but the German shooting was very bad. The captain and boy, who remained on board, were taken on board the submarine and released five hours later and put on board a foreign ship. The captain was unable to get any description of the submarine: "Captain could not describe submarine. He said he was sent below at once—Step!"

The next part of the story is from one of the men whom the master thought lost. He gives an idyllic picture of the scene before the shelling: "The vessel had all sail except the mizzen gaff topsail set. The wind was abeam, the vessel on the port tack, heading southeast and east. The mizzen was standing by the helmsman. The mate was talking to the master, both on the lee side of the poop. She was making six or seven knots through the water when the master asked the mate: 'Is that a submarine?' The mate had a look at it and said: 'Yes, it is.' The master took the wheel and ordered all hands to get the boat out. Before the boat got into the water the submarine started shelling."

Then the disaster happened. The man on the boat reported that "nothing has been heard of vessel since these records; as 'She' went down with hardly a splash, like the lady she always was," and "I shall never get another like her."

Says the mate of another little ship: "Master's reason for abandoning ship was that she sank under him."

And, as is but natural, the seaman's pride in his ship is often revealed in these records; as "She" went down with hardly a splash, like the lady she always was," and "I shall never get another like her."

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE COYOTE BROTHERS.

"Of course," said the coyote, or prairie wolf, "there are creatures who don't like me."

"They aren't any fonder of me," said his brother, Jimmie Coyote.

Now the first speaker's name was Jackie Coyote and Jackie had quite a lot to say.

"Will you listen to me?" he asked of his brother.

"Certainly," said Jimmie. "I was listening to you before. If I had not been listening how could I have said that there were creatures who weren't any fonder of me than of you? That was because I had been paying attention to what you were saying."

"That's so," said Jackie. "Well, I'll be glad if you listen to me some more. I've lots to say to you."

"I will be delighted to," said Jimmie, barking quite happily.

"In the first place," said Jackie, "there are some creatures, such as the prairie dogs for instance, who don't like us."

"Well, really," said Jimmie, "I can understand why the prairie dogs don't like us, can't you?"

"I suppose so," said Jackie, "but still it shows we appreciate them when we eat them up. We enjoy their tender little bodies."

"True," said Jimmie. "Yes, to hear you talk of them makes my mouth water. But still, the prairie dogs don't like to be eaten up. They're very fond of living. They don't care for our sort of appreciation."

"I suppose I can't blame them for that," said Jackie, "but still to hear you talk about how much they like to live, one would think you had turned over a new leaf and had decided never to eat one again. Is that so?"

"No!" barked Jimmie. "It's not true. I'd eat the first one I saw. But what do you mean about my turning over a new leaf? I haven't turned over any



'I'd Eat the First One I Saw.'

new leaf, I've not seen one—old or new—and if I did I wouldn't stop to turn it over. Leaves don't interest me."

"Turning over a new leaf," said Jackie, "means to begin over again the trying to be good."

"Oh, now, I understand," said Jimmie. "Well, I've done nothing like that, nor will I do anything like that if a prairie dog happens my way."

"I have left my story way behind," said Jackie. "I must continue where I left off."

"Pray do," said Jimmie.

"We had gone as far as the point where we both agreed that there were creatures who didn't like us, the coyote family, otherwise known as the prairie wolves. But again there are some who think quite well of us."

"We're smaller than the gray wolves, and the only time we're very good looking is in the autumn. The Mrs. Prairie Wolves are never very handsome."

"We aren't brave, for it's foolish to our minds to be brave. We don't want to get hurt. But we're wise, very wise."

"We always know whether the men have their guns or not. They say it is surprising how we always know it. And if they haven't their guns we're quite friendly."

"Of course we like to do our own little bit of hunting, but when it comes to being hunted and with guns which always aim so straight—well, that's an entirely different question."

"It is, indeed," said Jimmie. "You have given a true story of the habits and ways of the coyote or prairie wolf. And I like to hear about myself and myself and all of our relations."

"It's a fact," said Jackie, "that all creatures like to hear about themselves. And it's true of the coyote, too."

"Hark! Hark! Do I hear some prairie dogs in the distance?" asked Jimmie.

"You certainly have good ears," said Jackie, "and most certainly you have not turned over a new leaf."

"Let's go and see," said Jimmie.

So the Coyote brothers went off a hunting but on this trip they were not what they called "fortunate," which meant that the prairie dogs were fortunate and escaped a most untimely end.

And Jackie and Jimmie had to have another kind of a supper.

Which Was Lazy? A surly looking dog sat in a wood watching a squirrel frolic in the trees above. At last the squirrel playfully threw a nut at him and the dog thereupon said:

"I've sat here for two hours watching you, and you have not done a single stroke of work."

"Why, what a lazy dog you must be," replied the squirrel. "If you've spent two hours watching me,"

PEDDLER VISITS AN AMERICAN CAMP



American soldiers buying odds and ends from a traveling peddler near their training camp in France.

OUR WAR WORK AMAZES BRITONS

Magnitude of Operations Under Way Gives Allies Renewed Energy.

PRaise FOR OUR SOLDIERS

British Correspondents at the Front Give Glowing Accounts of the Proficiency of the American Soldiers.

London.—The stupendousness of the American war program has staggered the people of Great Britain. Realization of the fact that Uncle Sam is in the war to fight it to a finish and that he has the man and money has given new energy and optimism to the people of England. While there was never any doubt in their mind that the allies could prevent a German victory, they are pulling together now with new vigor and determination, fully believing that with the powerful help of America they and their French, Belgian and Italian allies can give Germany a crushing blow either this year or next.

German treatment of Russia has silenced the would-be pacifists. The element which has hoped for a termination of the war with a compromise peace has been transformed into a most militant body now that the naked hand of the German annexationists has been exposed. The cry everywhere in Great Britain is for a continuation of the war until the acceptance of the allied terms has been assured. Whether the country is war weary or not is a small matter now that German duplicity has again been revealed by the action in Russia.

Has Stiffened All Allies. That the United States has stiffened up all the allies is most obvious. The newest of the anti-German nations has amazed the European world with its industry in war preparation. There is no longer talk that the United States will be unable to do any actual fighting this year. Uncle Sam's soldiers have been in the fighting for several weeks, and correspondents straight from the front give the most glowing accounts of their proficiency as fighters.

They learned quickly. They have been eager from the start to test their mettle with the Huns, and in every clash where the forces have been anything like equal the Yankees have completely routed the Germans. On several occasions young Americans from states west of the Mississippi river have been thrown up against the Prussian shock troops. The Prussians were sent after the "Yanks," as they are called, to teach them fear of the German soldiery. The Yankees showed no more respect for the Prussians than they showed for the Mexicans on the border, and, it may be said, drove them to cover almost as readily.

A French journalist who had an opportunity to see the Americans at close range says they will quickly develop into the best fighters on the front. They have courage, alertness and skill, and, as the journalist said, they are "there to kill Germans till the war is ended." As the Americans put it: "We have blood in our eye, and when we meet a Hun it's either a dead Hun or a dead Yank."

Marks Turning Point of War. There is no knowledge here as to how many Americans are in the battle line, but from the fact that reports of frequent skirmishes with them come from headquarters it is estimated that there is a considerable fighting force. The Germans have encountered them where they expected to find them and where they did not expect to find them.

The entrance of the United States marked the turning point in the war. German prisoners captured recently, according to reports here, give hints that the Germans realize that they have reached their maximum and are now facing a steadily growing army.

Persons in England—a great many of the Americans—who months ago said that the United States would do a great deal of talking and little in actual achievement have changed their tune. The dispatches of recent date saying that the United States has appropriated more than a billion dollars for its aircraft program caused people here to "set up and take notice." The

PERMANENT FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Question Which Should Be Given Serious Consideration by Farmer.

ONE SOLUTION IS OFFERED

Good Homes, Fair Wages and Some Privileges Will Attract Desirable Men Who Understand Farm Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—The supply of permanent farm labor—note the word permanent—will not be assured in many sections of the country, and on some farms, at least, in every section of the country, unless more attractive living conditions are offered the families of hired hands on farms.

War conditions cause a farm labor problem that can be solved only by emergency methods. Throughout the nation communities will solve their war problems of farm labor shortage by utilizing as temporary farm help town volunteers and high school boys—by diverting to agricultural activity man power that would not and could not be so used except in a real emergency. But the town men of farm experience who go to the fields this spring and summer and fall will be actuated solely by patriotism rather than the financial return of the undertaking. They are going back to the town as soon as their war work on farms is finished. And, while their services are vastly valuable from a war standpoint, they are not helping at all to solve the problem of permanent farm help. But the man who expects to work on a farm steadily, year in and year out, is profoundly interested in the question of housing, living conditions and net remuneration for farm work as compared with town work.

Provide Good Homes. The attitude of thousands of married men who are skilled farm workers, who have left the country to find town employment, but who will return to farm work permanently provided farm living conditions are comparable in ordinary comforts to those in town, is expressed in this letter recently published in a Texas paper:

"I am sending in my view of the farm labor problem. I have been trying to get a job on the farm the last month; still trying to do so. I can find plenty of jobs for a single man . . . but the farmers so far as I have found have no tenant houses, or if they have one it would not make a good stable. Most of the farmers that I have found will not permit a farm hand to raise a garden or chickens or hogs or own a cow or horse, and the present pay is insufficient to support a family under such conditions. I believe if the farmers would build comfortable houses and either pay better wages or give more privileges, it would be the city man calling for help instead of the farmers."

There are many evidences of an increasing desire on the part of men with families, now living in towns and cities but with experience as skilled farm workers, to go back to the country. They left the farm because they believed they could make more money, get more satisfaction out of life, give more pleasures and opportunities to their families in town. Many have been disappointed. They are willing to return to the farm at a smaller cash wage than they receive in town, if they have a fairly good house and are allowed to have a garden and raise a few pigs and perhaps have the use of a cow.

Labor Problem Remains. What about it? You are a farmer, and you are looking for permanent farm help; not only emergency help to produce and harvest war crops, but a man or men to live on your farm and work the year round. Are your tenant houses the kind of places a man would like for his family to call home? Are they the kind you would like to live in?

"Oh!" you say, "The other man is looking for a job and I am not. I own the farm; he wants to work on the farm. Do you expect the hired hand to have as good a house as the owner? If he doesn't like this house he can leave it!"

Well, the trouble is that is just what he will do—and you will continue to have a farm labor problem on your hands. Of course no one expects the hired hand to have as good a house as the farmer: But he does want a comfortable place for his family to live in, and failure to find that on the farms is one of the reasons for the steadily increasing supply of permanent farm help in recent years.

It may not please the farmer to face the fact; nevertheless the truth is that the skilled farm hand is in a position to be quite as independent about the proposition as the farmer himself. When the farmer says "Take this house or leave it," the really first-class man knows he can get a good job elsewhere—and he leaves!

So it may be profitable for some farmers—not all, of course—to think that over, bearing in mind the effect that if the farmers will offer their permanent help good houses, fair wages and some privileges, "it will be the city man calling for help instead of the farmer."

ROBBED GOING TO BOARD DRAFTED MAN WALKS IN

Conway, Ark.—Ben Hyatt was working at Norfolk, Va., when he received notice from the selective service board at Conway, Ark., to appear there for examination. He bought a ticket, but while on the way he was robbed of ticket, money and all. Undaunted, he continued on the way, walking. He had a postmaster write the board that he was coming but that as he was forced to walk he might be a few days late. He finally reached Conway.

7,000 MILES TO JOIN ARMY

After traveling 7,000 miles to get a chance to join the United States army, Joseph R. Gutters, a mining engineer, appealed to Draft Inspector Martin Conboy of New York to aid him to realize his ambition. Mr. Conboy gave him a letter of introduction to the commander of the Twenty-seventh Engineering corps stationed at Camp Meade.

Gutters was graduated from the School of Mines at Columbia university with the class of '11. For the last two years he has been working for the Braden Copper company in the Andes mountains. When war broke out between America and Germany the young engineer, he is about thirty years old, went to the United States embassy in Valparaiso, Chile, and asked for permission to join the American forces in his professional capacity. The embassy officials were unable to make the arrangements.

Then the draft law was passed and his father, Daniel N. Gutters, formerly a surgeon in the navy, registered him in Denver, Colo. His brother, Julian G. Gutters, went with the expeditionary forces to France. The mining engineer finally threw up his job and started for the States.

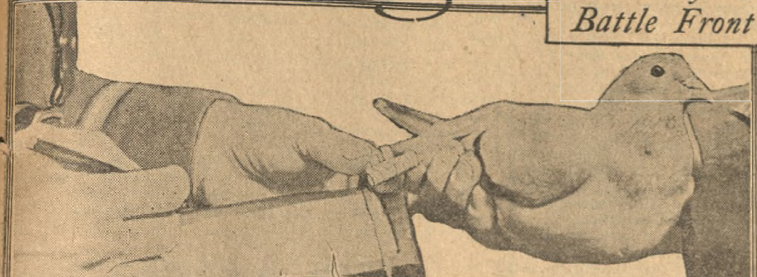
Negro Girl Believes. For the first time in history hotels in St. Louis are employing negro girl elevator operators and "bellhops."



Negro Girl Believes. For the first time in history hotels in St. Louis are employing negro girl elevator operators and "bellhops."

Homing Pigeons Aid Pershing

Aerial Messengers Perform Dangerous Duty on Battle Front



ATTACHING MESSAGE TO PIGEON'S LEG

OMING pigeons quickly proved their value for military purposes after the war broke out. They did work which the wireless, telegraph and telephone could not do under certain conditions.

America will not be behind other nations in this matter, declares a writer in the New York Sun. Soon after his arrival in France General Pershing cabled home for cooped pigeons and a staff of men to take care of them.

Through the American Racing Pigeon Union, which has a membership of more than 1,800 racing pigeon fanciers, arrangements were quickly made for the first shipment.

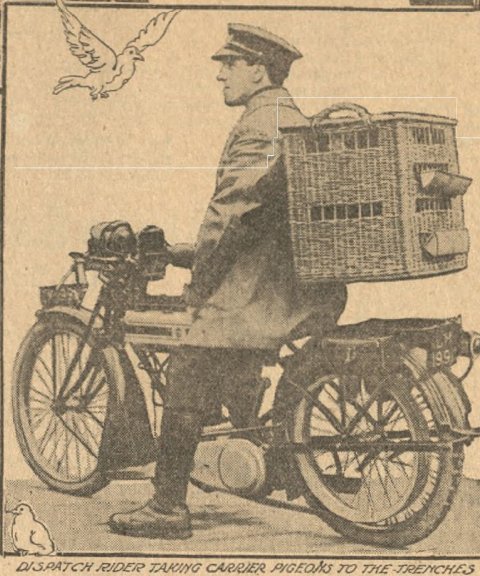
On the battlefields the pigeons are cared for in mobile coops. These resemble somewhat the ordinary moving van and are set about a mile apart from five to twenty miles in the rear of the first line trenches.

Major Griffin, an enthusiastic racing homer breeder of New Rochelle, induced the authorities at a fort near his home to let him set up a loft there and equip it for testing purposes.

Following General Pershing's message Mr. Griffin was commissioned a major with direct supervision of the newly created pigeon section of the signal corps, with headquarters in the chief signal office in Washington.

The government has agreed to pay \$2 apiece for each pigeon accepted. This is regarded by homing pigeon men as a low price, since some of the parents could not be purchased for less than \$20 to \$25 apiece.

It is along the line of progress that the chieftancy is to be dropped by the Cherokee Indian nation. The Seminoles have already dispensed with this relic of tribal government.



DISPATCH RIDER TAKING CARRIER PIGEONS TO THE TRENCHES

The pigeons enter through a door obstructed by bob wires. These hang loosely and will swing in but not out. When a bird enters the movement of the wires sets off an electric bell and the attendant catches the pigeon and takes the message from an aluminum cup-shaped receptacle attached to one of its legs.

Major Griffin, at the annual meeting of the American Racing Pigeon Union, said that of the messages that have been forwarded by homing pigeons from the trenches at the front, through burraco fire, in attacks going over the top, in cavalry charges and in infantry charges, 97 per cent had safely reached headquarters.

The homing pigeon is a swift as well as a sure messenger. When traveling with the wind it will fly at the rate of more than sixty miles an hour, and against the wind, at from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour.

When liberated, the homing pigeon usually circles around the spot, gradually rising until it recognizes some landmark, and once it has ascertained the direction, is off in a direct line to its home. The intelligence of these birds has been shown in the trenches, where they have learned that to circle adds danger to their lives.

This is not the general procedure of homing pigeons, the tendency of the birds when released in races at home being to circle, sometimes for an hour over the spot where liberated.

The United States is not behind in pigeon racing. It has something like 4,000 homing pigeon fanciers. In Belgium pigeon racing was long the national sport. It has been reported that as many as 50,000 pigeons have been released at one time in the grand national races. In England a race

that the sooner the individual Indian is released from tribal connection and environment the better it will be for him and for the country.—Christian Science Monitor.

According to information from a reliable source, experiments conducted on the Canadian government railroads with a telephone apparatus that permits verbal messages to be transmitted to and from moving trains have met with highly gratifying re-

sults. Standard equipment is used and no difficulty has been encountered in getting distinct tones. Connection between the instrument and rail is made through the car wheels. Control of the system differs in no respect from ordinary telephone operation, and artificial amplifiers requiring adjustment are not employed. The invention makes it possible for connections to be made between the train instrument and that of any regular telephone subscriber.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Hester Proves Her Theory

By JANE OSBORN

To be quite honest Hester was starting shamelessly at the man opposite her and the predominant sentiment in her mind as she stared was one of admiration. The man sat in a posture of dejection—his shoulders slouched forward and his chin sunk down on his chest.

That night after dinner Hester sought her father, the owner and manager of the foundry, in his study. He held an open magazine in his hand, but his far-away, determined expression showed to Hester at a glance that his mind was not in the magazine but on the foundry.

"No fair having troubles you don't tell me about," she began, drawing her low chair up to his and folding the magazine that rested lightly in his hands. "If you must think about business, think out loud. I'm enormously interested."

Mr. Kingdon little by little admitted to his daughter that the greatest source of worry in the management of his business was more or less of a psychological nature. "It isn't flaws in the metal or shortage of fuel or transportation troubles that give me my greatest trouble. It's finding men I can trust."

"Let me have a job as time-keeper—something so that I can see the men every day when they come to work. They won't know who I am and they will be off their guard. I know there are men there that have the ability needed to take the positions of trust, but because you have no way of discovering them they are wasted."

During the two months that followed Hester's assumption of the job of time-keeper the greatest sort of work—but any one could see that he had ability. There was an expression about his mouth—a rugged determination—that showed me what sort of a man he was. I know I'll be able to help you. Won't you let me try?"

Who was the efficiency expert? It was admitted that he must be a man of some shrewdness. More than one of the underlings in the office knew that the young bookkeeper who was dismissed at the time of the first change had been padding the pay roll for weeks. Apparently the dismissal was made without any knowledge of this bit of high finance, but merely as the result of the studies in personality on the part of the mysterious efficiency expert.

Most remarkable of all the changes had been the rapid rise of Peter Noren. At the time the upheaval began he had been employed for two weeks as a fireman down in the boiler room, and a not especially capable fireman had he been.

Then suddenly he had been promoted. Within three weeks he was foreman of one of the departments, and now, at the expiration of two months, he had a responsible position

in the private office of Mr. Kingdon himself. And this in spite of the fact that young Noren had apparently resisted all promotion, and had shown an utter lack of schooling. He had even proved his inability to write figures and for this reason had a special stenographer to take all his dictation for him. Moreover, he doggedly refused to dress as a man in Mr. Kingdon's private office should dress and

No one was more puzzled than Noren himself at his rapid rise. If he was at all pleased he did not show it. And this was disappointing, if not to Mr. Kingdon, who had taken a fancy to the young man, then at least to the daughter on whose persistent advice Noren had received his repeated promotions. Already in his dogged, almost surly way, he had relieved Kingdon of a great deal of worry. In spite of himself he was proving the rightness of the advice of the efficiency adviser.

One day Noren came abruptly to Mr. Kingdon with his question: "Who is responsible for my promotion?" he demanded. "If there is something behind this, I ought to know." You might have supposed that he was complaining about a plot to keep him forever working as fireman rather than because of repeated promotions. "I've heard you employ an efficiency adviser. Well, I want to know on what the expert bases his conclusions." He spoke slowly and at times with broken English, though it would have been hard to determine the nationality that his accent indicated.

"You have seen the expert," Mr. Kingdon said slowly and almost solemnly. "You see the expert every day—four times a day and if I am not much mistaken you usually stop and chat with the expert for a few minutes when you come in at noon. In fact, Mr. Kingdon was looking straight into the young man's face. "I have reason to believe that the expert occasionally meets you after hours and allows you to escort her part way home."

"Noren's face showed first annoyance and then something akin to amusement. "A curious choice for an efficiency adviser—what does she know of men's abilities?" he asked. "She picked you from the rest," was Mr. Kingdon's answer, "and you have not done good. I should never have noticed you even in a dozen years. She seems to know her men and she is learning more every day. She is becoming invaluable. It's a rare gift—a sort of second sight."

"She might have found out," the young man who went by the name of Noren said, and then he made a clean break of the situation. As a son of a large factory owner and sure something to derive a large income through the operation of his own inherited plants, he had started out intent on learning at first hand the point of view of the men whose labor made possible the running of such factories. The theory that he especially wanted to prove to himself was that the men who worked for his father's plant had no show and were ground down as mere machines. He even entertained some high-flown idea of renouncing all claim to the inheritance if he could justify himself in the belief that such was the case. He had really wished to remain in the Kingdon factory. He took a grim pleasure in the grime of it. And then in spite of himself, and in spite of his pretense of literacy his promotions had begun. Instead of being able to go back to his father with an account of the oppression of labor he would show him the rare proof of his abilities. For he was now holding down a very important position for Mr. Kingdon and had thoroughly mastered some of the most important phases of the large plant.

"I'm a little inclined to be angry with you," he told the girl who had been responsible for his promotions. "Still perhaps you have done me more good than harm. You have shown me that I have, in spite of myself, a great taste for the management of this sort of plant. It has become absorbingly interesting. I couldn't give up the idea now of taking over my father's plant some day—and had thought of giving it all up. I have learned to look at things quite differently now than would have been possible if I had remained in the boiler room as a fireman."

During the weeks that had passed when Hester had supposed him to be only one of the laborers in her father's plant she had permitted a friendship to rise between them that seldom consisted of more than a stroll homeward together at night. They never went more than five blocks together, as neither wanted the other to know where home really was. "And now that you know who I am," he said, "you aren't going to despise me? We are none the less dear to each other, are we? I had always dreamed of marrying a girl like yourself—a girl who knows hard work, a girl of the people whose world is not bounded by the narrow conventions of leisured society."

"I'm Hester Kingdon," she said. "What a dreadful disappointment. Still, we might have met at any one of a dozen home parties and never should have cared a straw for not being together. If I can forgive you for not being a brassy, unschooled stoker you'll have to forgive me for not being a nice little working girl."

And of course he did.

QUEEN of the EAST



View of the Port of Vladivostok.

PUBLIC attention has been drawn to Vladivostok, Russia's great Pacific ocean port, by the possibility that Japan might intervene to save the immense stores sent there by the allies to help the Russians in their fight against Germany. Vladivostok or "Queen of the East," as the name signifies, is the eastern terminus of the great Trans-Siberian railway. Marion H. Dampman writes in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. The corresponding western garrison city is called Vladikaukas or "Queen of the Caucasus."

At one end of the long main avenue of Vladivostok stands an imposing statue of Admiral Nevelskoi, who laid the foundation of Russia's occupancy of Pacific ports; on the statue are inscribed the famous words of Czar Nicholas I: "Where the Russian flag has been hoisted it must never be lowered." At the other end of the avenue, where the railroad crosses the boulevard toward Europe, is a post on which is engraved in gigantic letters the simple statement: "Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, 9,922 Versts."

The mean annual temperature of Vladivostok is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, although it lies in the same latitude as Marseilles, France, and Buffalo, N. Y. Its bay is ice bound from the middle of December to the beginning of March; but sea communication is rendered possible by ice breakers. Its elevation above the sea is considerable and there are no barriers to the north to protect it from the piercing winds; while the Japanese archipelago interposes so as to prevent any advantage being derived from the warm waters of the Black current, the Gulf stream of the Pacific.

Splendidly situated at the head of a peninsula about twelve miles long, separating two deep bays, whose shores, however, are completely sterile, Vladivostok faces the western and more important of the two bays in a harbor called the Golden Horn. The shallowest part of the harbor is 12 fathoms in depth and is so extensive that 60 steamers of 5,000 tons each could ride there, leaving broad channels for maneuvering for a navy. There are no artificial breakwaters, as nature provided such in a massive island directly athwart the entrance to the bay which acts as a fortress not only toward the angry sea but toward invading fleets. On this island the Manchuria silk or spotted deer are preserved. The Vladivostok harbor is considered vastly superior to that of Port Arthur, which is 300 miles farther south, except in climatic conditions.

More Men Than Women. The town was founded in 1900 and has a shifting population, variously estimated from 75,000 to 120,000, which includes many soldiers, Chinese, Japanese and Koreans. The houses are stone and several stories in height, presenting quite an imposing appearance in comparison with the small wooden-housed towns of interior Siberia. Its streets are lively but vastly different from Vancouver, Tacoma and Seattle, on the American side of the Pacific. Pigtailed Chinese in blue, Koreans in white and Japanese in varicolored costumes are mixed with soldiers, sailors and Europeans in civilian garb. There are many more men than women; for most of the inhabitants are there to amass fortunes and expect to return to their homes and families when they have done so. Living, too, costs very high, which is another reason for not making it a permanent abode.

Seen from the sea the town rises in terraces. The houses glitter in the sun and give an invitation to land. Once on shore one is quickly impressed with being in a money-making place and not a place of residence. Cargoes hastily discharged are stacked high in every available place. The streets are crowded with horses, carts and men of all nationalities. There is one fine street, on which are the residences of the governor, the commander of the port and many other dignitaries. There are several fine

monuments, one of which is in honor of the last czar's visit. There are numerous churches, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Lutheran; a museum is noted for its collection of weapons and costumes of the far East; and the Orient Institute was opened in 1890 for the study of Asiatic languages. The crispness of the air, the newness of everything and the general hustle and stir are suggestive of Alaska rather than the Orient, were it not for the ponies with their Russian harness and the prevalent Russian beard.

Piled High With Supplies. All things consumed in the town and all the adjacent territory must be imported, as locally there are only bricks, matches, lumber and a bad beer to be had. No risk of seizure before, great speculative possibilities being open to traders, and the port offering the best means of sending provisions and munitions to Russia, combined to produce an extraordinary state of affairs in that far-away city. There is a perfect glut of coal, kerosene, cotton, flour and munitions of all kinds waiting for further transportation and with no protection.

European express trains could traverse the long distance between Petrograd and Vladivostok in less than a week; but it is not possible to run trains over the Siberian railway at such high speeds, as the road is constructed lightly, so the journey requires nine days, and previous to the war was done twice weekly by express trains. The fare was more than \$275, the difficulties varying from sheets and mud to malaria and mosquito veils.

The plan to construct this great Russian railway was started as early as 1875, but it was not begun until 1891. The Vladivostok station was opened by the recent czar in 1897. It is an excellent building, but has been used so much for the coming and going of troops that its dirt and dilapidation make the weary traveler feel as though he had stepped into a great emigration camp. Very light rails are used on the tracks of the Trans-Siberian road, but Russian engineers believe in very heavy ties; timber may be had for the asking, so half deeply embedded in ballast, to give the tracks the strength Americans provide with heavier rails.

It is a Free Port. The importance of Vladivostok lies in the fact that it is the natural warehouse of this vast region, both from a commercial and a military point of view. Russia, China, Korea and Japan are all interested in its trade and connected with it by railroad or ship communications. It has been a free port and Russia has been remarkably liberal in encouraging other nations in helping her to build up an ever-growing traffic and develop the resources of a rich inland frontier.

Germany is fully alive to the value of this trade, whose value is ever growing; and when the war gulf is over she would like to possess it. The presence of large Korean agricultural communities very near, great Chinese immigration tide surging in the district, the increasing activity of the Japanese fishing boats that trade along the coast, the fact that European culture is not yet definitely established—all these things appeal to the German mind, with visions of possibilities for the future.

Vladivostok is immensely strong as a naval fortress, being surrounded by 76 forts on the seaward side, but at the rear there is a great open country that now lies at the mercy of bold-spirited sympathizers and German spies. Russia's chief dread has been of nearby Japan; so her fortification of Vladivostok has all pointed toward that power that lies only 450 miles across the Japan sea.

Wild Guess. "Why do they refer to a statesman as a solon?" "The word is derived from the dead languages," answered the man who assumes to know everything, "and refers to a statesman's instinctive desire to get on a platform and do an oratorical solo."

CITY NOTES

Mrs. W. L. Middlebrook who was called away some time ago by the death of her sister near Chicago, has returned to the city.

Miss Edith McLeod arrived Sunday from Albion, Mich., where she is studying medicine, and will spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLeod of Oak street.

Don't forget the Child Welfare Exhibit at the gymnasium.

William Murdock of the Northwestern Leather Co. was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Endres of Rogers City is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Attwood.

Read the Baby posters around your city.

H. B. Moulton left Saturday for Menominee, Mich.

Good programs for the Child Welfare Exhibit next week. Everything free.

Come to the Child Welfare Exhibit, May 15, 1917.

Mr. Frank Bowman and Miss Elsie Archy were married May 4 at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Rev. T. H. Williamson officiating.

Mrs. Robert Attwood entertained for Mr. and Mrs. George Endres Friday evening.

Alan Birch leaves for Ludington this week.

Mrs. P. H. Miles and Mrs. J. S. Melstrand accompanied Woods Superintendent Melstrand on an auto trip to Shingleton on Monday.

Miss Gladys Raymond left Wednesday evening for Ewen, Mich., in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her sister. During her absence, Mrs. Harold Cochran will substitute for her in the Commercial department of the high school.

Cash your Liberty Bond coupons at the Manistique Bank. Adv.

Mrs. A. S. Bowers returned Friday morning from an extended visit with her parents at Woburn, Mass.

Mrs. W. L. Middlebrook returned Saturday from a three weeks' visit with relatives at Cleveland, O. On her way home she spent a few days with her son, Harold R. Middlebrook in Gary, Ind.

William Leduc spent Wednesday and Thursday in this city.

Carl Albin contemplates building a home on Arbatus ave. on the lot adjoining that now occupied by L. C. Harmon.

Mrs. Haddon Hargreaves of Chicago spent Monday with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Reilly of this city.

Rev. and Mrs. Gill have returned from a short visit with relatives at the Soo.

CITY NOTES

Mrs. A. S. Putnam is expected home Saturday from Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Hugh Aiken who suffered a paralytic stroke some time ago is reported but little better.

Cash your Liberty Bond coupons at the Manistique Bank. Adv.

Cash your Liberty Bond coupons at the Manistique Bank. Adv.

Mrs. C. W. Dunton has returned from a month's visit at the home of Alfred Bright of Minneapolis.

John Quick who has been quite ill for some time is able to be out again.

Cash your Liberty Bond coupons at the Manistique Bank. Adv.

John Shampine is still confined to his bed as a result of an injury recently received by a horse.

Mr. and Mrs. V. I. Hixson have reopened their home on Lake street. Since Mrs. Hixson's return from the east they have been living at the Hotel Ossawinamakee.



Mallory Hats

are as good as their manufacturers represent them to be, and as they guarantee every hat and stand back of that guaranty, you can know before you buy that your "Mallory" will afford complete satisfaction—and that's a lot to say in these times.

So we urge you to buy your new Spring hat early, and buy it now while the assortment of styles and colors is complete. You'll be surprised at the moderate prices.

J. Petersen & Son
122 CEDAR ST.



When He Gets that Pouch of Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug You Sent Him

A man's first impulse is to share a good thing. Real Gravely Plug has been spread all over America simply by the Gravely user offering a small chew to his friends. Tobacco like that is worth sending. It means something when it gets there.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you that's the kind to send. Send the best!

Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

If you smoke a pipe, slice Gravely with your knife and add a little to your smoking tobacco. It will give flavor—improve your smoke.

SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELY

Dealers all around here carry it in 10c pouches. A 3c stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Section of the U. S. A. Even "over there" a 3c stamp will take it to him. Your dealer will supply envelope and give you official directions how to address it.

P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., Danville, Va.
The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good—it is not Real Gravely without this Protection Seal
Established 1831

BABY WEEK PROGRAM IS VERY INTERESTING

Manistique is about to hold its second Baby Week. Through this effort there has been an attempt to arouse an interest in infant welfare work.

It is believed that infant welfare work forms the corner stone of all public health work. If this is to be permanent and efficient, there must be a foundation of public understanding. There is no better way to secure this public understanding and the support which it will inevitably stimulate than through the establishment of a public health nursing service with infant welfare work as one of its functions.

The sickness and death rate of a community when all is said and done, will correspond directly to the knowledge or ignorance of its individuals, the units of community life. Baby Week last year was the means of instructing many. Even the Baby Booth at the county fair had its part to play in instructing many mothers as well as relieving them for the time being. Baby Week this year is going to continue in its instruction and we want mothers and all interested in mothers to come out and learn and help in this work. Above all we want Manistique to arise—and see that a visiting nurse becomes a part of our city. Other good things are coming but this must be the beginning. Manistique will not be wanting. She will assume her civic responsibility which should devolve upon the shoulders of every community concerned with the welfare of its children.

An interesting and instructive program will be given Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, May 15-17 at the gymnasium.

When Miss Edmonds, head of the Home Economics department of the Michigan Agricultural College will speak on "The Child in the Home" and "Infant Feeding." Miss Florence Justin, Extensive Specialist of the Upper Peninsula will demonstrate and talk on "Food for the Growing Child." Miss Justin, head of the Extension work in the Upper Peninsula will be here the three days and will talk on "Milk and Local Conditions." Miss Williams, our county agent, also will be with us the three days to assist and give general explanations of the work, etc. The aesthetic class under Mrs. Kross will entertain us.

Programs will start at 2:30 o'clock. Doors will be open at 2:00 o'clock when opportunity will be given to visit the exhibits. Ladies will be in charge of these to explain and demonstrate the preparing of modified milk for the infant, proper diets for children of different ages, suggestive meals for school children, etc.

A most cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings.

CITY NOTES

Mrs. C. E. Kelsa has received word that her nephew, Lieutenant Travis, was recently killed in France after a thrilling battle in the air in which he succeeded in bringing down his German foe. Mrs. Kelsa has eight nephews at the front.

Next Sunday is Parents' Day. This day, has been endorsed by the President to take the place of Mothers' Day which has been observed throughout the land for the past few years.

Mrs. Jennie Post has received word that her son, Darius Schuler well known in this city and a resident of San Francisco, will sail shortly for India where he will install a smelter and other machinery for an American syndicate.

Miss Edith McLeod who has been studying medicine at Albion College, arrived Sunday to spend her vacation with her parents. Albion College vacation begins early this year as the students have been working Saturdays throughout the year.

A letter received from Don Wright, with the American Expeditionary Force in France, states that Julius Williams and Lynn Hollenbeck were recently sent to the hospital at which he is stationed, the latter with an attack of mumps. He also states that he has met Lyle Fish of Manistique and McCafferty of Cooks.

CITY NOTES

At a senior class meeting held during the past week, Sweetpeas were chosen as the class flower for 1918 and rose and silver as the colors. The motto selected is in keeping with the spirit of today: "Over the Top." Richard Waters was elected to deliver one of President Wilson's war messages on class day, in pursuance of a request from the Government.

The sheriff of Delta county was in this city and Munising Wednesday looking for thieves who stole four horses from near Fayette. He made the trip via auto.

Louis H. Fish was arrested Wednesday by Chief of Police Peterson on the charge of non-support.

Mrs. N. H. Fox visited friends in the Soo during the past week.

DEATH OF ENLISTED MAN

Word was received Wednesday that Frank Eastman had died of pneumonia in Washington, D. C. where he was in the engineering branch of the service. Mr. Eastman had been ill for some time but it was thought that he was on the road to recovery. The remains will be brought home for burial. He is the first local boy to give his life for his country and the whole community join in mourning his loss.

Financial Statement of the Schoolcraft War Relief Board For the Month Ending April 30, 1918

RECEIPTS		
Balance on hand from last report		\$ 625.01
A. M. Chesbrough	\$ 22.79	
Charcoal Iron Co. and employees	587.50	
Employees of Goodwill Bros.	187.76	
Brown Lumber Co. and employees	100.44	
Consolidated Lumber Co. and employees	220.63	
White Marble Lime Co. and employees	134.97	
Manistique Cooperage Co. and employees	65.17	
Berry Chemical Co. and employees	56.81	
Northwestern Leather company and employees	206.65	
Manistique Pulp & Paper Co. and employees	583.52	
Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co. and employees	38.75	
Bank and employees	30.92	
Merchants and employees	335.45	
Professional men and employees	47.30	
School Teachers and employees	50.42	
Miscellaneous sources, Chamber of Commerce	148.89	
Manistique Light & Power Co.	7.06	
Employs Soo Line	31.34	
Residents and farmers in Inwood district	74.90	
Residents and farmers in Hiawatha district	34.40	
Residents and farmers in Manistique district	17.40	
Residents and farmers in Doyle district	34.20	
Residents and farmers in Blaney district	4.40	
Residents and farmers in Germfask district	86.40	
Residents and farmers in Seney district	23.20	3756.12
Interest on average daily balance from April 1 to May 1, 3 1/2 percent		4.25
TOTAL		3760.37
DISBURSEMENTS		
On orders signed by G. J. Nicholson, chairman, and B. R. Kirk, secretary of the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund, as follows:		
Date	Payable to	Amount
	Stationery	4.10
	Stenographers' salaries	92.00
	Postage	15.00
	Red Cross	54.39
	Telephone charge	5.05
	Printing	18.50
	TOTAL PAYMENTS	\$ 189.04
Balance on hand to be carried forward to next reports		3571.33

Attention Farmers!
Manistique Produce Co.
Dishneau, Petersen & Miller, Proprietors
DEALERS IN
Hay, Grain, Flour, Mill Feeds and Field Seeds.

THE BIG POWER FOR BETTER FARMS
DICKINSON'S DEPENDABLE SEED

ASK THE MAN THAT HAS PLANTED THEM

Come in and look over our stock of Seeds and Feeds
Pine Tree Seeds, Globe Scratch Feed, Queen Dairy Feed
Manistique Produce Co.

OUR CHURCHES

M. E. Church
Rev. T. H. Williamson, Pastor.
10:00, Morning services. Subject, "Mothers."
11:15, Sunday School.
6:30 p. m., Epworth League. Leader, George Stephens.
7:30, Evening service. Subject, "Children."
Thursday, prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Come to church Sunday morning at 10:00 instead of 7:30 and Sunday School at 11:15.
Next Sunday May 19, we commence Popular Community Service at 7:30 p. m. at the Rex Theatre. Snappy singing and interesting talk.
Bishop Henderson is to be with us at Manistique on May 30 to be the principal speaker in connection with the Decoration Day exercises.

Presbyterian Church

Mothers and Babies' Day in the S. S., in the church and in the Y. P. S. C. E. meeting. Special programs at each service. All the women of the church are on a committee to invite the men to church.
9:45 a. m., S. S., C. L. Milton, Supt.
10:45 a. m. Theme, "The Mother of a Wonderful Child."
6:30 p. m., A special program to include mothers.
7:30 p. m. Subject, "Driving Like Jehu."
In addition to the regular music by the choir, there will be a solo by Mr. W. F. Kefauver, and a duet by Mr. Kefauver and Miss Wanless, both selections appropriate to "Mothers Day."
A hearty welcome is extended here to all who attend.

Christian Scientists
Meets 10:45 a. m., every Sunday, K. of P. Hall.
All are welcome.

Save Your Country!

BY PLANTING TEN MILLION GARDENS IN 1918

By spending a half-hour a day in your garden you can render as great a service to our community and government as in any other capacity, and, if as our brilliant diplomats claim, this awful carnage of war continues for from three to five years, we all, regardless of nationality, creed, color or birth, owe to our local community as well as to our government what services we can render to save us from the privations that would seem inevitable in view of the lessening of European production.

Even though the war should be terminated before we can place this proposition before you, there should be no lessening of production, due to the fact that two years, or more, must lapse before Europe can produce even a small portion of her natural production.

PLANT A GARDEN HOWEVER SMALL

AS AN INCENTIVE WE ARE GIVING to every student in our schools from 1st grade up, as well as the general public, a chance to compete for the following prizes. Even though there are four in the family each should have a little patch to care for.

How to Plant, What to Plant, When to Plant, How to Care For. Come in and get a Booklet on above Subject, FREE.

State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE

PRIZES
One Silver Cup, 1 Gold Medal and 10 Silver Bronze Medals for the best looking gardens. Two Gold Medals for the Two Largest Potatoes and 2 Gold Medals for the two largest Ears of Dried Sweet Corn.
COME IN AND GET A BOOKLET FREE.

St. Alban's (Episcopal)

Rev. Andrew S. Gill, Rector.
Holy Communion, 8:00 a. m.
Holy Communion and sermon, 10:30.
Sunday School, noon.
Confirmation class, 3:00 p. m.
Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:30.

Probate Notice

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court For The County of Schoolcraft.
In the Matter of the Estate of Aaron S. Bowers, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that four months from the 6th day of May A. D. 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims of said court, at the probate office, in the city of Manistique in said county, on or before the 6th day of September A. D. 1918, and said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the 9th day of September A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated May 6th A. D. 1918.
EDMUND ASHFORD,
Judge of Probate.

WANT COLUMN

MAXWELL CAR FOR SALE—1917 model, run 1,300 miles, in perfect condition, will sell cheap on easy terms. George L. Doran, Germfask, Mich.

FOR SALE—Building 10x15 feet, lath and plaster three sides, other side double wall, double lined, suitable for hen house. Price \$15.00. See B. R. Kirk, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, unfurnished. Orr block. Inquire W. L. Orr.

FOR RENT—Large barn with four stalls at 118 Cedar street. Lots of room and water in barn. Apply to John Anderson.

WANTED—Household girl for small family. Good character. Inquire at this office. Adv.

FOR SALE—Heavy work team. Weight 2,800, 8 and 9 years old. Apply George Weber, R. F. D. No. 1.

GERO THEATRE



First Screen Appearance of a Noted Beauty
Goldwyn presents
MAXINE ELLIOTT
"FIGHTING ODDS"
By Roi Cooper Meigrue and Irving S. Cobb
A Story of a Wife's Loyalty and "Big Business"

Monday, May 13th