

RECEPTION AND DANCE FOR LOCAL SELECTED MEN

Largest Quota Yet Called Leave
Friday Afternoon—Will Be
Escorted to Depot by Local
State Troops

STREET CONCERT BY BAND

At the Business Men's luncheon, Monday night, it was decided to accept Captain Adkins offers on behalf of Company I to take over the task of caring for and entertaining the various quotas of selected men from the time they are sworn in at the court house until they leave for the training camps. It has been felt that the method of procedure in the past has left much to be desired and it is the earnest wish of all concerned that each quota, in leaving Manistique, will receive the same attention and the same enthusiastic farewell as its predecessors. The stores will no longer close at the hour of leaving but the Manistique Concert band will play for an hour on the streets before proceeding to the train. The Chamber of Commerce will bear this expense and urged that as large a crowd as possible should accompany the boys to the depot. Co. I will give a reception and dance at which the selected men will be the guests of honor. Tickets will sell at \$1 and the money left over will be applied to a tobacco fund for the boys.

Accompanied by the band, Co. I will escort the boys to the train. The following are the names of the boys leaving Friday night:

Earl P. Gronidig, Henry L. Geister, Clifford Labdie, Leo Larson, Paul Fisher, Sidney Mills Miller, Folsis N. Babladalis, Milton O. Halsey, Clarence Deloria, Frank Swanich Michael Francis Tully, Alfred D. Deroushi, Hilmer Ekdahl, Roy Jenkins, Frederick Ekberg, Allen C. Wharfield, Joseph Gordon Bebeau, Samuel Lanto, Harry Backwell, Walter Cummins, Edwin J. Gorman, Max A. Osterhout, Fanio Guerino, Joseph Chartier, Matt Kangas, Anthony Barthunik, Lawrence A. Beaudoin, John G. Reid, Harry A. McKinnon, Thomas Benton Fobert, William Joseph O'Reilly, Henry Seiler, John Kilarney, Alexandros Babeldelis, Charles Franklin McKinnon, Frank Smith Sandberg, Henry Mercure, Frank Edward Ledstrand.

CITY PARK SYSTEM NOT ABANDONED

For some days an unfounded rumor has been circulated in this city to the effect that the City Council had decided to abandon Lakeside park and let it revert to its original owners. Another story was that the city had failed to live up to the letter of its contract and that the realty company was, in consequence, about to start proceedings to recover the land. The council has never contemplated abandoning the park but, with the consent of the Consolidated Lumber Co. the original owners of the land, decided to let the park fund accumulate, thus creating a reserve. With this reserve and with a definite plan to work on, a decided showing would be made which could not be done by spending a little each year. Different ideas would arise and conflict, resulting in but little gain.

Mr. Gero, who recently took over all real estate holdings belonging to the Consolidated, stated that he had never said that he would start proceeding to recover the land and had never contemplated such a step. He also stated that he was merely waiting for a meeting with the park board in order to work out plans that would be of mutual benefit.

Organ at Gero Theatre Soon To Be Replaced

The theatre pipe organ that was installed at the Gero Theatre about two weeks ago has not come up to expectations and arrangements have been made for its removal and for the installation of a \$5,000 instrument of the same character.

A regular meeting of the Red Cross was held Monday night.

The Recourse of Loyalty

IN THE CITY and county there are probably a hundred men not in any way identified with war relief work and who have refused positively and unequivocally to sign up for the Hour-a-Week plan.

Now these hundred men by their example alone, materially affect the interest of at least double that number among their friends and acquaintances, and worse still, any argument they may use to excuse or justify their attitude, must be flavored with sedition because there is no loyal excuse for slackers and these men are slackers and are so known and designated by the true citizens of the county. The residents of Schoolcraft are restive under these conditions. The presence of even one man who holds his purse above the welfare of his country, is a disgrace to the country and is so regarded. The hardworking citizen of small means who gives his hour's pay each week to his country's sick and wounded fighting men, demands that his neighbor bear an equal part of the burden and if not, he insists upon a reason founded upon something more substantial than Slackerism or Pro-Germanism.

This question is becoming more critical and insistent every day. Throughout the country, the slacker or pro-German is being smoked into the open and his pitiful excuses and evasions examined in the clear light of public opinion. And the shame of it is so great that, in discussing it, men avert their eyes and lower their voices, for these men have betrayed the trust; they have lowered the colors we thought were nailed to the mast and would deliver us, bound hand and foot, to the enemy. This is no exaggeration. If the hundred slackers in Schoolcraft county today represented public opinion in the United States, in less than a month we would behold the crowning shame of our country's suing for terms at the throne of Prussian Autocracy.

POPULAR MANISTIQUE BOY AT CAMP GREEN

Elmer Lundstrom writes from Camp Green, N. C., that he is enjoying the best of health and is much interested in his work. Elmer left Camp Custer for his present location within thirty days of his arrival. He is now in the motor mechanics department and is well pleased with his prospects. In an interesting letter he states that Camp Green, which is located in the Piedmont section of North Carolina, has 70,000 tents and is many times the size of Camp Custer. Strawberries and vegetables are in season and he says the boys in the service don't know much about conservation.

RETURNED SOLDIER TELLS EXPERIENCE ON WESTERN FRONT

Corporal Milton Willard, lately returned from the Western front, addressed a packed house at the Gero Theatre Friday night between shows. After recounting some interesting experiences, Willard devoted the remainder of his time to a discussion of the war relief work carried on by the public in America for its armies. He paid tribute to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and the Salvation army showing that these organizations were of the greatest help and comfort to the soldier. Red Cross maintained hospitals directly behind the firing line and the American surgeons were among the best in France. The Y. M. C. A. and the K. C. were continually watchful of the soldier's comfort and well being and the Salvation Army depots frequently serve hot chocolate in the first line trenches at midnight. Willard was among the first to follow the colors to France, enlisting in June of last year. He has been on the firing line about seven months and has had many thrilling experiences. Gold braid on either sleeve indicate that he has seen six months active service and been wounded in battle. He is very bitter over German atrocities and holds the individual bravery of the Hun in light esteem. He was one of fifty of his regiment detailed to lecture for the Third Liberty Loan and Red Cross in this country. He will return to the front in a short time.

Norman Knight Leaves For Sunny Tennessee

Norman Knight, for over two years master mechanic at the Charcoal Iron Co., of this place, has resigned his position in order to accept a similar situation at Collinswood, Tenn., Mr. Knight with his wife and children left Wednesday for Birmingham, Ala. They will visit relatives in that section for a few days before going on to Collinswood. They carry with them the best wishes of their many friends in Manistique.

F. D. Jacobs of Traverse City is in the city.

WILL CELEBRATE JULY 4TH IN OLD FASHIONED WAY

Music and Sports Will Characterize Occasion—Grand Parade and Patriotic Address. No Fire-works This Year

MANY PRIZES CONTESTED FOR

Fred Carroll, chairman of the committee appointed to arrange a program for a Fourth of July celebration in Manistique, submitted his report at the Business Men's lunch Monday night. In view of the heavy expense being borne by the people of the country in connection with the prosecution of the war, it was not considered advisable to recommend a program entailing a large financial outlay, at the same time the necessity of keeping the national spirit alive by patriotic demonstrations is universally recognized and to this end the committee recommended the following program: Salute in the morning, parade at 9 a. m., races—wheelbarrow, three legged, flag relay, and running. Prizes to amount to \$100. Motor cycle races with prize, horse races with prize. Prize for the best patriotic float or company on parade. Baseball game, tug of war, greased pole, greased pig. A large bonfire will illuminate the closing events of the day. All stores will close at 9 a. m., excepting those selling refreshments. The Chamber of Commerce will arrange for a first class speaker from out of town and it is hoped that the celebration will be a real "Get together" occasion for Schoolcraft county.

KNOCKED SENSELESS BY INFURIATE NEGRO

Joe Henry, head fireman at the furnace, was knocked senseless Tuesday by William Thurman, a negro. The weapon used was a coal pick. While nothing definite is known concerning the nature of the altercation owing to Mr. Henry's condition, it is supposed that the negro refused to obey orders given him and that trouble followed. Mr. Henry's injury while serious, is not considered dangerous. His assailant is now locked in the county jail and will probably be bound over to the circuit court. Ivory Hill, a negro employed by the Charcoal Iron Co. was fined 25 or 30 days in jail as a result of his attempt to evade a \$6 board bill by leaving town. He also took with him a suit case and shirt belonging to another resident of his boarding house. He was caught in Escanaba and brought back Tuesday by Sheriff Orr.

MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION IN MANISTIQUE

Memorial Day will be celebrated at Manistique May 30, with a complete program including a parade, patriotic address at the auditorium, decoration of the soldiers' graves at the cemetery. The address at the auditorium will be of unusual interest as Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of Washington, D. C. will be the speaker. Dr. Henderson is in charge of the Methodist war activities with headquarters in the city of Washington. He has broad and intimate experience with war activities through his frequent conferences with the president, cabinet officers and congressional committees. His patriotism is marked by zealous activity and he advocates the adoption of adequate methods to "locate, eliminate, and exterminate every pro-German in the country." He is quoted by the Detroit Free Press as saying at a conference in Atlantic City, N. J.: "If I had my way, I would mobilize the German-American alliance and send its members to the western front under the leadership of Senator LaFollette." You are urged to attend the meeting at the auditorium, join in the parade, and help to make the program of the day a fitting tribute to those who have served the cause of our country in the past.

Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Michigan

To The People:
It is my honor to call your attention to the Second War Fund Drive inaugurated by the American Red Cross.

The wonderful accomplishment of the Red Cross has been the marvel of the age and while our thoughts of its great work take us to devastated battle fields of Europe, yet we must not lose sight of the important relief of dependent families of our brave heroes and of the alleviation of the suffering caused by disaster in America.

Never before has the opportunity been given our people to respond to humanity's call in a manner that will be so far reaching in its results, and while it may be said with credit to our State that on all previous opportunities we have responded generously, there is an additional imperative reason for action.

Therefore, I, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of the State of Michigan, hereby set aside the period of May 20th to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of the War Fund of the American Red Cross campaign and call on all of the people of the State to lend their assistance thereto, by contributing liberally their personal, moral and financial support. I request the Mayors of all incorporated cities of the State to make like proclamations to their people.

Given under my hand at Lansing, Mich., this 14th day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER.

Thanks Those Who Helped

The Child Welfare Committee thanks all who assisted in the Baby Campaign held last week. Especially do they mention the newspapers for their publicity, the ministers for their sermons in keeping with the week, the Board of Education for the use of the gymnasium, the superintendent and janitor for courtesies extended, the teachers and pupils for their excellent work with the posters and in the manual training department, their contributions to the programs and assistance in passing bills around town, the merchants for their display windows which were a credit to the city, the doctors for their co-operations, Mr. Falk for the use of scales, the Masons for the use of their lantern, Mr. Goodwillie for the donation of sign boards, Mr. Brink for the donation of milk used in the demonstrations, and the theatre managers for their advertising and the ladies who so generously gave time and money for the furthering of this work.

It is the desire of the committee that a baby conscience be alive for the rights of the baby in Manistique. The first follow-up work which generous women have made possible shows this exists. May it not slumber but flame brighter and brighter.

MYRTLE NICHOLSON BAKER, Chairman.

Perhaps the most widely known of any dog in town is Bobby, the fox-terrier belonging to Mayor Middlebrook. He was struck by a heavy car while on his way from school and badly hurt although he is alive, still.

FUNERAL OF C. ANDERSON CONDUCTED BY ODD FELLOWS

The funeral services of Claude Anderson, the Inwood township farmer who died last Tuesday, were held in the Presbyterian church, Dr. Mitchell officiating. The Odd Fellows managed the obsequies, Noble Grand Gould of Polton, Mich., was present for the occasion.

Mrs. William Baker is critically ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barlow of Fayette were called to the city Tuesday by the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. Fred Baker.

Mrs. Harry Holstrom entertained fifteen at dinner Thursday in honor of her brother, Joseph Chartier.

James Christenson left Saturday night for Detroit to attend a Masonic meeting. His son, Elmer is acting as city clerk during his absence.

Joseph W. Scott received a telegram Tuesday from his wife to come to Detroit at once owing to the critical condition of his son, Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were called to Detroit some time ago but Clarence's condition improved to such an extent that Mr. Scott thought it safe to return. He had received a letter a short time before the telegram stating that his son was getting along nicely so the later news was a great shock. Mr. Scott left Tuesday night via Chicago.

An eight-pound son was born Monday to Mrs. Lulu Hough. It will be remembered that Mrs. Hough's husband was one of the three fishermen recently drowned in Lake Michigan.

SLACKERISM AND DISLOYALTY NOW IN HAND

American Protective League to
Take Care of All Such Cases
Judiciary and Advisory
Board Named

ORGANIZATION OF 35 MEN

At the organization of the American Protective League at the Chamber of Commerce last Friday evening, over twenty-five representative citizens were enrolled. When the organization is complete in the county it will have a membership of not less than thirty-five. The names of the men composing the different councils, departments and committees will not be published. Persons having information to impart or desiring the assistance of the league may address American Protective League, Chamber of Commerce or communicate with Chief Guinan or Assistant Chief John Peterson. At a meeting to be held the latter part of this week, the Industrial Council will be organized and a captain and lieutenants appointed. Members to cover the county will soon receive their commissions and the work of apprehending slackers and pro-Germans will commence.

In this connection the work of the Judiciary department will be especially valuable. As outlined in a previous issue, the work of this board will consist largely of dealing with cases not serious enough to warrant federal action. The board is given complete authority to have brought before it for examination all persons accused or suspected of slackerism and disloyalty, and the persons appearing for examination will have but little chance if their guilt is established. It is understood that at the next meeting action will be taken in regard to several cases of alleged pro-Germanism in the city and county.

Miss Irene Doyle returned Tuesday morning from Escanaba, where she has been visiting friends for the past week.

A. R. Moore of Escanaba spent Sunday with friends in this city returning Monday via auto.

Mrs. Frederick Perkins left Monday for Newberry, Marquette and Munising, in each of which places she is to conduct schools of registration during the coming week.

STEADY INFLUX OF SHEEP MEN IN COUNTY

L. C. Harmon, president of the Northern Peninsula Development Bureau, states that with the advancing season, many prospective settlers from the west and southwest will inspect the advantages of Schoolcraft county as a sheep country. Mr. Harmon has every confidence in being able to locate a number of these men. The matter of arranging suitable grazing tracts is occupying the attention of the Bureau and much of the cutover acreage of the county will in time be given over to the sheep industry.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

In accordance with the President's Proclamation calling all the people of this nation to observe Thursday, May 30, as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God for his blessing to rest on us and on those who are associated with us in this great war for humanity for human freedom and for eternal righteousness, the Christian people of this city are all invited and urged to unite in one great prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. in the auditorium of the High school. Every professing Christian and all who love their country and their fellowmen are urged to be present. Every seat in that vast auditorium ought to be filled. Try and be in your seat five minutes before it is time to begin. All singers are asked to come well to the front. Bring any hymn book with you. Only the most familiar and the most spiritual hymns will be used. Bishop Henderson will be present and will make a short address on the power of united and patriotic prayer.

Attends Conference

At a request from Washington officials, H. T. Baker, County Fuel Administrator, is in Chicago this week, attending a conference between the United States Fuel Administration and the International Railway Fuel Association.

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY GETS INTO THE FRONT LINE TRENCH—AND WISHES HE WERE BACK IN JERSEY CITY.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties."

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

The greatest shock a recruit gets when he arrives at his battalion in France is to see the men engaging in a "cootie" hunt. With an air of contempt and disgust he avoids the company of the older men, until a couple of days later, in a torment of itching, he also has to resort to a shirt hunt, or spend many a sleepless night of misery. During these hunts there are lots of pertinent remarks handed back and forth among the explorers, such as, "Say, Bill, I'll swap you two little ones for a big one," or, "I've got a black one here that looks like Kaiser Bill."

One sunny day in the front-line trench, I saw three officers sitting outside of their dugout ("cooties" are no respecters of rank; I have even noticed a suspicious uneasiness about a certain well-known general), one of them was a major, two of them were exploring their shirts, paying no attention to the occasional shells which passed overhead. The major was writing a letter; every now and then he would lay aside his writing-pad, search his shirt for a few minutes, get an inspiration, and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter and gave it to his "runner." I was curious to see whether he was writing to an insect firm, so when the runner passed me I snatched him in conversation and got a glimpse at the address on the envelope. It was addressed to Miss Alice Somebody, in London. The "runner" informed me that Miss Somebody was the major's sweetheart and that he wrote to her every day. Just imagine it, writing a love letter during a "cootie" hunt; but such is the creed of the trenches.

CHAPTER III.

I Go to Church.

Upon enlistment we had identity disks issued to us. These were small disks of red fiber worn around the neck by means of a string. Most of the Tommies also used a little metal disk which they wore around the left wrist by means of a chain. They had previously figured it out that if their heads were blown off, the disk on the left wrist would identify them. If they lost their left arm the disk around the neck would serve the purpose, but if their head and left arm were blown off, no one would care who they were, so it did not matter. On one side of the disk was inscribed your rank, name, number and battalion, while on the other was stamped your religion.

C. of E., meaning Church of England; R. C., Roman Catholic; W., Wesleyan; P., Presbyterian; but if you happened to be an atheist they left it blank, and just handed you a stick and shovel. On my disk was stamped C. of E. This is how I got it: The lieutenant who enlisted me asked my religion. I was not sure of the religion of the British army, so I answered, "Oh, any old thing," and he promptly put down C. of E.

Now, just imagine my hard luck. Out of five religions I was unlucky enough to pick the only one where church parade was compulsory!

The next morning was Sunday. I was sitting in the billet writing home to my sister telling her of my wonderful exploits while under fire—all recruits do this. The sergeant major put his head in the door of the billet and shouted: "C. of E. outside for church parade!"

I kept on writing. Turning to me, in

a loud voice, he asked, "Empey, aren't you C. of E.?"

I answered, "Yep."

In an angry tone, he commanded, "Don't you 'yep' me. Say, 'Yes, sergeant major.'"

"I did so. Somewhat mollified, he ordered, 'Outside for church parade.'"

I looked up and answered, "I am not going to church this morning."

He said, "Oh, yes, you are!"

I answered, "Oh, no, I'm not!"—But I went.

We lined up outside with rifles and bayonets, 120 rounds of ammunition, wearing our tin hats, and the march to church began. After marching about five miles, we turned off the road into an open field. At one end of this field the chaplain was standing in a limber. We formed a semicircle around him. Overhead there was a black speck circling round and round in the sky. This was a German Fokker. The chaplain had a book in his left hand—left eye on the book—right eye on the airplane. We Tommies were lucky, we had no books, so had both eyes on the airplane.

After church parade we were marched back to our billets, and played football all afternoon.

CHAPTER IV.

"Into the Trench."

The next morning the draft was inspected by our general, and we were assigned to different companies. The boys in the brigade had nicknamed this general Old Pepper, and he certainly earned the sobriquet. I was assigned to B company with another American named Stewart.

For the next ten days we "rested," repairing roads for the Frenches, drilling, and digging bombing trenches.

One morning we were informed that we were going up the line, and our march began.

It took us three days to reach reserve billets—each day's march bringing the sound of the guns nearer and nearer. At night, way off in the distance we could see their flashes, which lighted up the sky with a red glare.

Against the horizon we could see numerous observation balloons or "sausages" as they are called.

On the afternoon of the third day's march I witnessed my first airplane being shelled. A thrill ran through me and I gazed in awe. The airplane was making wide circles in the air, while little puffs of white smoke were bursting all around it. These puffs appeared like tiny balls of cotton while after each burst could be heard a dull "pop." The sergeant of my platoon informed us that it was a German airplane and I wondered how he could tell from such a distance because the plane seemed like a little black speck in the sky. I expressed my doubt as to whether it was English, French or German. With a look of contempt he further informed us that the allied aircraft shells when exploding emitted white smoke while the German shells emitted black smoke, and, as he expressed it, "It must be an Alledmand because our pom-poms are shelling, and I know our batteries are not off their belly nappers and are certainly not strafing our own planes, and another piece of advice—don't chuck your weight about until you've been up the line and learnt something."

I immediately quit "chucking my weight about" from that time on. Just before reaching reserve billets

we were marching along, laughing, and singing one of Tommy's trench ditties: I want to go home, I want to go home, I don't want to go to the trenches no more. Where sausages and white-bangs are gal-lux.

Take me over the sea, Where the All-mand can't get at me, Oh, my, I don't want to die, I want to go home—"

when overhead came a "swish" through the air, rapidly followed by three others. Then about two hundred yards to our left in a large field, four columns of black earth and smoke rose into the air, and the ground trembled from the report—the explosion of four German five-nine's, or "coalboxes." A sharp whistle blast, immediately followed by two short ones, rang out from the head of our column. This was to take up "artillery formation." We divided into small squads and went into the fields on the right and left of the road, and crouched on the ground. No other shells followed this salvo. It was our first baptism by shell fire. From the waist up I was all enthusiasm, but from there down, everything was missing. I thought I should die with fright.

After awhile, we reformed into columns of fours, and proceeded on our way.

About five that night, we reached the ruined village of H—, and I got my first sight of the awful destruction caused by German Kultur.

Marching down the main street we came to the heart of the village, and took my quarters in shellproof cellars (shellproof until hit by a shell). Shells were constantly whistling over the village and bursting in our rear, searching for our artillery.

These cellars were cold, damp and smelly, and overrun with large rats—big black fellows. Most of the Tommies slept with their overcoats over their faces. I did not. In the middle of the night I woke up in terror. The cold, clammy feet of a rat had passed over my face. I immediately smothered myself in my overcoat, but could not sleep for the rest of that night.

Next evening, we took over our sector of the line. In single file we went our way through a zigzag communication trench, six inches deep with mud. This trench was called "Whisky street." On our way up to the front line an occasional flare of burning shrapnel would light up the sky and we could hear the fragments slapping the ground above us on our right and left. Then a Fritz would traverse back and forth with his "type-writer" or machine gun. The bullets made a sharp crackling noise overhead.

The boy in front of me named Prentice crumpled up without a word. A piece of shell had gone through his shrapnel-proof helmet. I felt sick and weak.

In about thirty minutes we reached the front line. It was dark as pitch. Every now and then a German art shell would pierce the blackness out in front with its silvery light. I was trembling all over, and felt very lonely and afraid. All orders were given in whispers. The company we relieved fled past us and disappeared into the blackness of the communication trench leading to the rear. As they passed us, they whispered, "The best o' luck mates."

I sat on the fire step of the trench with the rest of the men. In each traverse two of the older men had been put on guard with their heads sticking over the top, and with their eyes trying to pierce the blackness in "No Man's Land." In this trench there were only two dugouts, and these were used by Lewis and Vickers machine gunners, so it was the fire step for ours. Pretty soon it started to rain. We put on our "macks," but they were not much protection. The rain trickled down our backs, and it was not long before we were wet and cold. How I missed that mud! I will never know, but without my unusual occurrence, dawn arrived.

The word "stand down" was passed along the line, and the sentries got down off the fire step. Pretty soon the rain issue came along, and it was a Godsend. It warmed our chilled bodies and put new life into us. Then from the communication trenches came dimes or iron pots, filled with steaming tea, which had two wooden stakes through their handles, and were carried by two men. I filled my canteen and drank the hot tea without taking it from my lips. It was not long before I was asleep in the mud on the fire step.

My amazement had been attained! I was in a front-line trench on the western front, and oh, how I wished I were back in Jersey City.

Empey takes his first turn on the firing step of the trench while the machine gun bullets whiz over his head. He soon learns why Tommy has adopted the motto, "If you're going to get it, you'll get it, so never worry." Don't miss the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

No one can kill time in these strenuous days without also slaying his own opportunities.

U. S. NOT WAITING TO BE DESTROYED

Command of German Agents to Put Hands Down Fails to Get Approval.

IN THE CONFLICT TO WIN

America Has Never Resorted to War Except to Avenge Insults and to Protect Herself Against Maunderers.

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

Clean, unadorned nonsense can always get a laugh from me. I love it and so do most Americans. I remember one bit of Weber and Fields seriously said nonsense that always left me gasping for breath. It was the silliest, most inconsequential bit of acting that genius ever dared to put in a show that cost the spectator \$2 a seat. It was a prize fight between Weber and Fields, and one of those matches comedians showed the other how to do it. They put up their money and put on the gloves, and immediately the rank amateur began to better the wise one over the head, but that was not the way to do it. The wise one explained that that was not at all the proper way to do it. He explained that he would show the poor amateur the right way. He stood the poor amateur just where he wanted him, turned his face to the proper angle and then arranged his hands. He stepped off and considered the poor amateur but he did not feel just justified. He arranged the hands again, placing them down at the sides of the poor amateur's legs. Then he told him to keep them there. Then he stepped up quickly and hit the poor amateur a whole of a blow in the face and knocked him clear across the stage into the wings. It was awfully funny; everyone in the house screamed with joy. The poor amateur was such a fine example of simple-minded, confiding idleness!

I have to laugh in the same uncontrolled manner when I see the confiding manner in which some Americans are letting the wily but treacherous German peace propagandists convince them that we ought to let our hands hang at our sides, turn our faces at the right angle, and stand in idiotic poses until we get the blow in the face that will knock us into the wings. For pure, unadorned nonsense the act being staged by the wise German agents and the simple-minded peace lovers is enough to make anyone sick with laughing.

On the one hand is a Germany in arms, with millions of veteran soldiers and an armament such as no man dreamed of 10 years ago, and, on the other hand, our simple-minded peace lovers would have us pose as the poor amateur. "Stand here, turn your head this way, put your hands down at your sides." A fine future for the great American nose if he did it!

Germany Wants Control.

If America keeps her hands down, she will be knocked not only into the wings but off the stage, and off the earth. With America out of the war, the best that can be hoped is a drawn battle, ending with a "hands off" peace, and leaving Germany, as the saying is, "all dressed up and nowhere to go." Germany's "all dressed up" will mean a Germany dressed in hardened, veteran armies, in trained commanders, in the finest possible military equipment, and with an untouched navy, vast air force, and no one knows how many submarines. The "nowhere to go" will mean Africa and Asia, where Germany wanted to gain dominations. But there will be one place where Germany, "all dressed up" can go. She can come to America. She can come to South America first, or to Mexico and that is where she will come and where she has planned to come.

What happens when German agents even partially convince a giddy number of persons that the right way is to turn the cheek and hold the hands down can be seen in Russia. Russia is not a well-trained actor. She would never get a job playing a Weber-Fields burlesque in a \$2 theater. She will not keep her hands down when the German agents tell her to put them down, but she has lowered them once or twice. Russia is far, far from happy.

I cannot believe that any sane person not in German pay can wish the United States to become as Russia is today, but that is exactly what will happen if we listen to the German agents and put our hands down now. Let me put it most simply. The great body of Americans believe today, as they should, that our continued existence depends on our own military preparation. A small, noxious body of German agents and perjured peace lovers are crying, "Put our hands down! Put our hands down!" Suppose I listen to the cry and begin crying the same words. I am added to their number. I cry, "Put our hands down! Put our hands down!" You listen to me and are added to the number. You echo the cry. Suppose the majority of Americans come to that same way of thinking. The majority rules and we do put our hands down

We stand with our arms hanging, our faces exposed, and wait. For what? No doubt the German agents will be satisfied and pack their trunks and go home to Germany. Merry thought. Hardly.

We have seen what the German agents will do; they did it before we entered the war and they would do it if we backed out of the war. They would foment strikes, race riots, class prejudice, and stir up national resentments. Having gotten us out of the war against Germany they would try to get us into a war with France, Italy, or England. They would no longer be peace propagandists but war propagandists, because we would be unarmed and easy victims. They would use German money to throw us into the state poor Russia finds herself in today. Then Germany would strike defenseless South America.

America Loves Peace.

It is my honest belief that Germany has had for many years two alternative plans for conquest. From Berlin she has drawn two lines, one to the southeast through Saloniki and to the Orient, the other to the southwest through Spain to South America. She hoped England would do the Weber-Fields act and keep her hands down while Germany armies stumped except to and where they would leap on the Orient and grasp a vast dominion there. England did not keep her hands down. She is not entirely a fool. That plan failed. It seems hopeless now.

The other plan Germany will try the moment she makes peace and gets her breath. If her agents can persuade us to keep our hands down.

I don't like war and you don't like war. We have every reason to be a peaceful people. We have vast territory, the most fruitful and productive in the world; and warlike peoples have always been those living in barren lands or who have been cramped into scant quarters. It is never necessary to preach the doctrine of peace to America, because the natural state of America is peace. America does not and never has gone stumped except to and where she has become unbearable or to protect herself against marauders. When the great, wise, peace-loving American people declare war there is a reason for it, and a reason that affects the honor or the safety of the nation.

Germany has insulted and injured us in a manner no decent people can stand. She has flouted our rights and she continues to do so. She was a menace to our existence before the war began and she has become a greater menace with each day her troops have been in the field. Her navy is practically intact; her people are not ridden. For half a century she has been the one warlike nation of the earth. What will Germany do if we keep our hands down when this war ends? What would you do if you were a warlike nation, careless of rights of others (see Belgium), and craving territory? You would give a slap in the face to the fat fool with his hands down, and you would leap on South America and wrest from it the cost of the great European war.

Germany is not our worst enemy. With our fists up we can take care of Germany. Our worst enemy is here. He is the man who asks us to put our hands down and stand like a silly sheep until Germany is ready to strike.

Post Invented Stereoscope.

How many of us really know that the stereoscope—largely used for magnifying photographs of distant places—was the invention of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the American poet and philosopher. There had been in use a crude form of stereoscope, consisting of a box with a hinged lid on the upper side which was opened to admit light on the photograph. Doctor Holmes dispensed with the box, substituting the eye shades still used and cut slits in the projecting board in order that the photograph might be correctly focused. He replied: "I do not care to be known as the patentee of a pill or a peering contrivance."—People's Home Journal.

Fallen African Metropolis.

What are now known as the Zimbabwe ruins was the center of trade and worship for a South African nation. The fortress guarding the city was its almost inaccessible position was once encircled by a wall of stone over 12 feet thick resting on a rocky cliff foundation. From lookout towers on the wall the guards could scan the country for miles around and hurl stones and other weapons down upon any hostile force. Beyond the wrecked fortress stands the spire of the temple, sacred to the worship of Basal, whence came the oracles and words of guidance for the people. Between the remains of fortress and temple lie what is known today as the Valley of Ruins, a maze of walls in all stages of disintegration.

Only birds and snakes inhabit this fallen metropolis, but out beyond the old city the mines from which the nation derived its wealth are being worked by the most modern methods.

SCRAPS OF HUMOR

JOKE WAS A TWISTER.



There was the usual collection of drummers in the smoke room and among them the inevitable quiet man. Conundrums had been the order of the evening and the fun waxed fast and furious.

Then the quiet man spoke.

"It's easy," he began. "To answer such riddles as 'Why is your hat like a baby?' which contains only one simile, but some of those with two and more are twisters. For instance, what is the difference between the son of a millionaire, an organ and a gum pot?"

"I give it up," said the mustard traveler, who was generally very hot at guessing riddles.

"The son of a millionaire is an heir to millions, while an organ has a million airs. See?"

"But what about the gum pot?" inquired the legatory representative.

"Oh, that's 'ast where you stick," replied the quiet man.

Demoralization.

"You pronounce those German names very badly."

"I do the best I can. The teacher tried to tell me what was proper."

"Why didn't you pay attention?"

"My feelings got the better of me. I got so I couldn't believe a thing the German teacher said."

She Knew.

"I'm not a prophet nor the son of a prophet," said the orator.

"I guess he means that he's not a profiteer," whispered a lady in the audience.

Just Estimate.

"Don't you think the pay of aviators ought to be raised?"

"It does seem that if the pay is to be proportionate it ought to be high."

HARD TO GET.

Mr. Knox—Who are all those women in front of the house?

Mrs. Knox—Neighbors. They heard our cook was going to leave and they're waiting to engage her.

Easier.

Some men complain in accents wise, And so contrive to shirk. It's easier to apologize Than to do real work.

The Difference.

Wise Guy—When a single woman believes in practicing economy she husbands her means.

The Really Wise—And when a married woman believes that economy should be practiced she means her husband.—Judge.

A Problem.

"What are you thinking of, my dear?"

"I was wondering if Jonah's wife believed him when he explained his absence from home by telling her he had been swallowed by a whale."

Suspicious Look.

She—I am convinced there is something wrong about our new neighbors, and they want to hide it.

He—What makes you think that?

She—Their hired girl is deaf and dumb.

His Experience.

"As a character actor, I should think that ex-compositors would be a success."

"Why so?"

"He is so used to handling types."

That's the Question.

They were lecturing the young scapegrace and told him he should be more grateful to his uncle who had paid his debts.

"Yes, yes," he allowed coolly. "I know my uncle paid my creditors, but what has he done for me?"

The Usual Way.

"My patience is taxed very often."

"Then, I suppose, you get relief in the natural way."

"What's that?"

"Sweating it off."

SO EASY! CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT

DON'T HURT AT ALL AND COSTS ONLY FEW CENTS.

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and callouses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

An Ominous Hint.

"Sir, I came to ask you to give me your daughter's hand."

"All right, young man; if you're looking for it, you can generally find it in my pocket."

You May Try Cuticura Free

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, skin and scalp troubles. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 22, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Self-Deception.

"Lemme see one o' dem cuckoo 'locks," said Mr. Erastus.

"Here you are."

"Could you kind o' change de tune a little?"

"What's the idea?"

"I wants an alarm clock. I don't 'ake to dese hasty an' excited alarm clocks. If you could train one o' dese to cackle like a chicken, I could wake up spry an' hopeful every time."

Riches in England.

In munition centers in England there has been such a marked increase in wages since the beginning of the war, the demand for second-hand pianos is so great that second-hand pianos sell readily at \$510, and old second-hand upright grand pianos that were formerly sold at about \$120 now bring \$250. Unfortunately, restrictions forbid the importation of second-hand pianos into England from the United States.—Boston Globe.

Test Soldier's Brains.

The psychological and brain tests to which our enlisted men are being subjected are something new in military tactics. In other wars men were not put into the ranks if they showed noticeable signs of mental infirmity. Now they do not stop with asking if he is crazy, but they go further and determine by established tests whether he is apt to go crazy if exposed to the strain and shock of battle. Doctor Goran instituted this new examination, and under it many men have been "turned back" to the path to "over here" and detailed to some phase of government service "over here." They are not generally told why the change is made, but are expected to give soldierly obedience to the order. To tell them would be to set up a state of self-suspicion that would be very harmful.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

War Demands

Saving of Sugar, Saving of Fuel, Use of other Grains with Wheat—No Waste.

Grape-Nuts

answers every demand, it's an economical, nourishing and delicious food, a builder of vigor and health.

Try it. "There's a Reason"

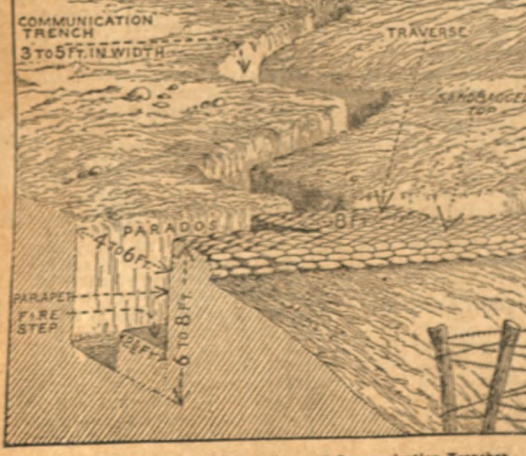


Diagram Showing Typical Front-Line and Communication Trenches.



If Swift & Company Made No Profit

The cattle raiser would receive only 1/3 cent a pound more for his cattle

So small is Swift & Company's profit on any single transaction that if it were turned over to the cattle raisers of the country, they would receive only 1/3 cent a pound more for cattle than they receive now.

Swift & Company pays for live cattle about 90% of the amount received for dressed meat and by-products. The remaining 10% pays for packing-house expense, freight to market, operation of distributing houses and profit. Swift & Company's actual figures per head for 1917 on over two million cattle were as follows:

Receipts		Payments	
From By-products	\$24.09	Profit on Selling Dressing	\$3.23
	26%	Freight	3.35
		From Live Cattle	\$84.45
From Meat	\$68.97		91%
	74%		
Total	\$93.06	Total	\$93.06

* This net profit of \$1.29 per head averages 1/3 cent a pound live weight.

And out of this small net profit dividends must be paid to shareholders.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

FEEDING THE NATION'S ARMY TASK OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS

Each Morning 4,000 Cattle Must Be Slaughtered to Supply Daily Ration of Fresh Beef—7,000 Cars Required to Transport Month's Supply—Every Ounce Must Be Inspected Before It Is Sent to the Men.

Washington.—It is the function of the subsistence division of the quarter-master corps to feed the United States army, furnishing three square meals daily to every one of the nearly 2,000,000 men, whether in France, in training camps in this country, in the Philippines, Hawaii or the Panama Canal Zone.

Despite the enormous expansion of the American army during the past year, nothing has developed to mar the American soldier's reputation of being the best-fed soldier in the world.

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, as head of the quartermaster corps, is responsible for the feeding of the army. The immediate responsibility, as stated above, rests with the subsistence division, which is presided over by Col. W. R. Grove.

The food supply of the army takes on proportions so gigantic that figures fail to give more than a hazy idea of its immensity. For example, 4,000 cattle must be slaughtered every morning to give the soldier his daily ration of fresh beef.

Nearly 7,000 freight and refrigerator cars are required to bring the food for the present month's supply into the camps and cantonments on this side of the Atlantic.

The soldier's food must be all right at all times—and must be there at the appointed hour. The American fighting man in France may wait a week or a month for a new hat or any other article of equipment if he can make the old one serve, but he cannot wait a day or an unnecessary hour for his dinner if he is to be the gingery, up-and-at-em, 100 per cent efficient soldier.

Problem Long Ago Worked Out.

The provision of food in such quantities and with such promptness is not a feat that can be accomplished by sudden inspiration. It could be only the result of much thought and study. The army authorities gave the subsistence problem the requisite amount of thought and study long before the darker war clouds began to gather on the American horizon. At no time has there been serious criticism of the subsistence end of the quartermaster's department.

Under Colonel Grove, or associated with him in the co-ordinated efforts of other branches of the quartermaster corps, are many well-known officers, some of them veterans of the army and some fresh from civil life, but all experts in commissary service.

Back in 1898, when distinguished gentlemen on the floor of congress were apprehending that the American soldier was being pampered with a diet too elaborate, the ration for the army consisted of one and a quarter pounds of beef, eighteen ounces of bread and flour, two-thirds of an ounce of salt and one-third of a gill of vinegar. That was all, but it enabled the American soldier to dine far more extensively than did any of his foreign brothers in arms. Today the ration includes 17 food articles, each capable of extensive variation by substitution. The soldier eats them in gargantuan quantities. Here are some of the things which Colonel Grove and his organization must provide each day in the year:

Beef, lbs.	2,000,000
Bacon, lbs.	350,000
Corned beef hash, 2-lb tins	38,400
Canned salmon, cans	41,600
Flour, lbs.	2,925,000
Hard bread, lbs.	895,558
Beans, lbs.	126,000
Corn meal, lbs.	44,000
Potatoes, lbs.	650,000
Onions, lbs.	2,000,000
Tomatoes, cans	153,000
Coffee, lbs.	382,000
Pickles, gallons	2,800
Sugar, lbs.	520,000
Salt, lbs.	304,000
Soup, cans	28,000
Catsup, bottles	25,000

Many Subdivisions. In the Washington offices of the subsistence division there are some sixty officers and civilian experts, with the necessary clerical assistants. Under their chief the division is divided into operating subdivisions, dealing with sub-

sistence for the forces in the United States, subsistence for the forces overseas, food inspection, purchase, planning, field bakeries and the like. Branches of these subdivisions specialize in beef, in milk, in flour, in canned goods and other required foods. The proportions of single purchases are almost staggering. The other day the division was casting about for a little matter of 57,000,000 cans of soup to supply the army for a stated period.

And so it goes down through some 250 items of supply running from ham to shoe strings and from metal polish to macaroni.

Formerly the work of the food purchase was distributed. Depot quartermasters in various sections of the country bought supplies in conformity with the tone of their localized market area. Soon, however, it became clear that this function must be centralized in Washington under the control of the divisional experts. As a result the division operates along lines of high efficiency. Its system of records shows constantly the state of supplies at home and abroad, enabling it to follow any commodity from the point of production to the port of embarkation, while the volume of purchase permits direct relation with the manufacturer and the elimination of the middleman. By the application of this central control principle there was saved to the government in the purchase of ration items needed for the month of April \$161,750.50.

This centralized control is also a factor in expeditious action. Not long ago there came from General Pershing a requisition for 24,000,000 rations to be supplied "at once." By the terms "ration" it should be explained, is meant the complete food supply of one soldier for one day. Within twenty-four hours the division had located points of production capable of supplying this large demand, had placed the orders and was able to report the fulfillment of the requisition under way.

System of Purchasing. While the buying is thus controlled, the actual purchases are not made in Washington. The purchase depots at various points telegraph to the divisional officers price quotations on supplies, with recommendations as to their acceptance. The division's experts study them in connection with their market reports and confidential lists of prices from the big food industries. Then from the divisional offices goes the telegraphed word to the depots to purchase or decline.

From the depots the food goes to the various camps and cantonments, where it is issued to the fighting organizations by the quartermaster in charge. Each company, battery or troop, each separate detachment, operates its own kitchen with its enlisted cooks working under a mess sergeant. Here the food is prepared for breakfast, dinner and supper.

The wholesomeness of every food article must be assured before it can be placed in the soldier's possession. The army's system of inspection is thorough and uncompromising. It begins at the source of supply and continues until the food is actually consumed. The records at Washington show the capabilities, character and standard of every establishment purveying food to the army. The inspectors know fruits, vegetables, meat and other articles of purchase. The army specifications are clear and exact. They must be met. The inspectors make sure they are met. And the receiving officers at the depots, assuring themselves that there has been no deterioration in shipment, thus make their contribution to that continuous inspection which ceases only when the food has ceased to exist.

The bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, with representatives throughout the country whose duty it is to report on conditions in the perishable food markets, gives full help to the army inspection. The bureau of chemistry of the same department also lends its powerful assistance, carefully examining and ana-

WANTS TO GO TO FRANCE



Miss Willie Duncan, a niece of Representative William D. Oliver of Alabama, hopes to get to France by becoming proficient as a radio operator. She has made rapid progress in her study.

lyzing all the foods which come into question. Samples are frequently drawn from shipments, the analysis made and the result placed on file with the inspection branch's central office. Any discrepancy between the original sample and delivery brings prompt action.

Military Bakery Companies. The fresh bread of the army comes from the military bakery companies, those unique institutions which, with their portable ovens, trundle along, one with each division, turning out crisp, fresh bread by the thousands of loaves, regardless of location, weather conditions, or even German shell fire.

Prior to the war the strength of a bakery company was one officer and 61 enlisted men. On account of the increase in the size of a division in our army it was necessary to draft new regulations increasing the strength of the bakery company to two officers and 101 enlisted men and increasing the equipment from 12 units to 15 units, or 15 ovens. On July 16 the bakery branch secured authority to proceed with the organization of these new bakery companies. On August 20, 30 of the new bakery companies had been organized, equipped and trained, and were on hand to produce bread for the National army and the National guard.

A Sample Day's Rations. Never at any time while the drafted men were assembling—and of course they reached their camps at all hours of the day and night—were the kitchens unprepared or unready to serve a hot meal. Not since America started to go to war has the commissariat of the army broken down. The soldier, with his issue ration varied and augmented through use of the cash saving which the government allows him when he does not draw the full value of his allotted food, lives as well as or better than the average civilian.

Here is the sample day's menu—not a special day's menu, but representative of such meals as are regularly provided:

Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, fried liver and bacon, onions and gravy, fried potatoes, coffee, bread.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast beef and gravy, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, peach cobbler, bread.

Supper—Beef, baked potatoes, rice pudding, tea, bread.

Starts Swimming Eighteen Miles—Is in Hospital

Seattle, Wash.—When Jack Watts, twenty-four, a sailor on one of Uncle Sam's torpedo-boats, dove off a pier here and started to swim to the training ship Philadelphia, 18 miles away, he started something he couldn't finish. When fished out of the bay he expressed his pleasure at having been saved the long journey.

Jack took into his system considerable quantities of salt water along with other liquids he had been imbibing and they didn't mix well. He was taken to the city hospital for baling purposes.

GOTHAM BOYS BEHAVE BETTER

War Has Tempering Influence on Youngsters, Says Settlement Worker.

New York.—The boys of New York have been getting better gradually for the last ten years. The annual report of the Union settlement, which devotes its efforts to South Harlem, where the boys are representative of the entire city, is authority for this statement.

Gaylord S. White, secretary of the settlement, has several theories. "Thousands of boys have been sobered by the departure of older brothers for war service," said Mr. White, "and the work of the junior police in the tenement districts has quieted another large detachment of potential mischief-makers. Things that were considered smart and amusing have lost their value in the boys' eyes with the burden of war reflected all about them."

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stones in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unflinching remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. Name other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Community of Spirit.

When a man says to me wistfully, "I want to go to the mountains, but I suppose we'll go to the seashore," I understand; I know precisely where he wishes to go. He wishes to go fishing. There is community of spirit between us. We could both be happy on a boat, but would both be miserable on a board walk.—Robert M. Gay, in the Atlantic.

Heals Running Sores and Conquers Piles.

Also Stops Itching of Eczema as Soon as Applied.

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gibraltar, 703 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

"I'd rather get a John D. Rockefeller give me a thousand dollars. It does me a lot of good to be able to be of use to my fellow men."

For years I have been selling through drug stores a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for a trifle. The healing power of this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to ever relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week. 50 cents a box.

Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

French Testaments.

To assist the United States soldiers to learn French, and at the same time make reading the Bible more interesting, the Bible society has issued a special pocket edition of the Gospel of St. Mark, containing the Gospel in French on one page and its counterpart in English on the opposite page.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is sole proprietor of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

W. F. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

An Improvement.

A familiar card seen on one thing or another that is temporarily out of commission bears the blunt announcement, "Out of Order."

A card that seemed an improvement on this, something slicker, smoother, nicer, read:

"Out of Service."

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the Shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere. 35c.—Adv.

Marriage is a raffle instead of a lottery.

One man gets the prize while the other gets the shake.

Don't Be Afraid of Your Meals

Take "Eatonic" and Laugh At Stomach Troubles

H. L. Kramer, the man who originated Cascarets, has discovered a sure, safe, quick-acting relief for bad stomachs. He named it EATONIC for your stomach's sake.

You can eat anything you like now and digest it in comfort, for stomach ease is positively assured if you eat an EATONIC tablet regularly after each meal.

EATONIC acts directly with the food the moment it enters the stomach. It immediately checks any tendency toward too much acid and enables the food to pass from the stomach into the bowel in a sweetened condition, and thus prevents the formation of sour distressing gases that upset digestion and cause a bloated, dull, lumpy feeling that makes your FOOD REPEAT.

EATONIC enables you to eat your fill and laugh at indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, "sour stomach" and all the other bugaboos of "the-man-afraid-of-his-stomach."

Kramer says: "EATONIC should be in every home ready for use after every meal. An EATONIC tablet will aid you naturally to easily digest and assimilate—your food can be thoroughly enjoyed without the slightest danger of misery from acid stomach. I strongly advise every one to take EATONIC after meals. To correct bad stomachs and keep them in perfect condition, it is a most wonderful discovery."

If EATONIC fails to give you prompt stomach relief, your money will be refunded; 50c buys a large box at any drug store. Or write to Eatonic Remedial Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, and more.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic.

One that will do the spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gibraltar, 703 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

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FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature.

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood.

Will help this condition.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN

but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Erysipelas, etc. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug store of delivery. Made in U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Rest, clean, pleasant, cheap. Lasts all season. Keep out of eyes, nose, mouth or on lips or on any part of the body. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent by registered mail for \$1.00.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house inspection.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have Good Typhoid" telling of Typhoid Vaccines, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Protective Vaccine and Serum under U. S. License. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. O., MILWAUKEE, WIS., 21-1918.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) are paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

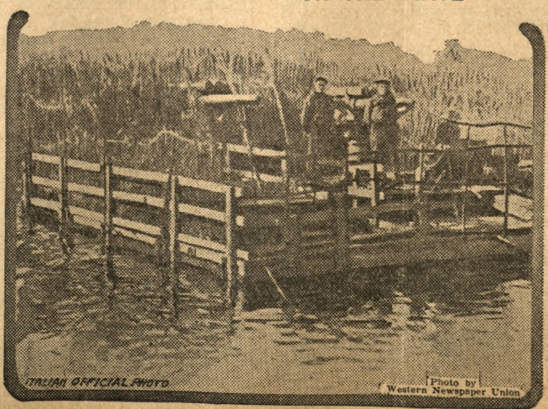
Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

ITALIAN BATTERY ON THE PIAVE



This Italian naval battery near the mouth of the Piave is mounted on a scow secured to the river bank, and camouflaged by reeds.

The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, EDITOR

Published Every Thursday at
Manistique, Michigan
BY
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Incorporated

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at the Postoffice at Manistique, Michigan, under the
act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

The New Seditious Law

The following terms of the new seditious law will no doubt interest several of our lagging citizens who are constitutionally "Against the Government."

Attempting to obstruct enlistments.

Publishing, printing, writing or uttering disloyal, profane or scurrilous language against the form of government of the United States, the constitution, the flag, the military forces or the uniform of the army or navy.

The using of language intended to bring the government constitution, flag, military forces or uniform into contempt, scorn, contumely or disrepute.

The uttering, writing or publishing of language intended to provoke or to encourage resistance to the United States.

The uttering, writing, or publishing of language intended to curtail production of things necessary to the prosecution of the war.

The advocating, teaching, defending or suggesting of any of the things enumerated above.

The favoring, by word or act, of the cause of any country with which the United States is at war.

This section also contains a proviso that anyone in the service of the United States government "who commits any disloyal act or utters any unpatriotic or disloyal language or who, in an abusive and violent manner, criticizes the army or navy or flag of the United States, shall be at once dismissed from the service."

Lack of Confidence

There is probably not in the United States a man better qualified to pass on the moral quality of German diplomacy and German national conscience than John Spargo, erstwhile president of the American Socialists. In a recent speech he warns America to beware of Germany's next peace drive. He is convinced that Germany's war policy includes overtures for peace at certain times when the psychological conditions warrant a chance of success. That the German will eventually sue for peace is certain, and when that time comes, the world will know it by the absence of the trading features that have heretofore characterized his peace propositions. Whether the stiff-necked Prussian autocracy can ever bring itself to sue in humble terms for a cessation of hostilities, is doubtful. Neither is it probable that the Kaiser and his staff of war lords will figure very largely in the negotiations. Men, now in high disfavor at the Imperial court, will guarantee Germany's future observance of the law of nations and it will be their promises backed by the first real democratic constituent assembly ever convened in that country, that will cause the allies to sheath the sword.

Our hats are off. Schoolcraft county beat Delta by an eyelash in subscribing for Red Cross quota, days before the drive is due to open. It was a narrow squeak for the county that was first to adopt the Kenosha War Relief plan in Cloverland and if it couldn't be Delta, we are mighty glad the honor goes to Delta's sister county—Escanaba Morning Press.

The success of the home garden movement at this stage of the game depends largely upon the insistence of the lady of the house.

Go to Work or Go to Jail

The open season on delinquents in all ranks of life, during the present national crisis, is becoming more strenuous daily. The example of the riveter who made \$36 on Monday and loafed the rest of the week, will not be permitted to become popular. In many sections of the country the Weary Willies are confronted with an ominous placard bearing the inscription, "Join the army; go to work or go to jail." Muffled complaints are heard from the train rods and the dusty highways. Individual liberty has been dealt another crushing blow in the solar plexus. And there is no recourse to the polls and no sympathy to be extracted from a busy public. To the man who recognizes no obligations to his country or his fellow citizen, these days are long and full of trouble. A paternalistic government that drags forth and chastises the culprit for derelictions of duty and at the same time prescribes his bill of fare and forces him to take his rye in bread instead of from a bottle, irks the proud and independent spirit of those, whose ideas of citizenship are expressed in their ability to get by with the least possible effort and sacrifice. Germany, more than any other nation, has developed paternalism of government and the results are none the less marvelous when we consider that the efficiency of the system has been used for the exploitation of the world.

In America this power is derived from the people, not imposed upon them, and that is why our government is the most democratic on earth, even while exerting a tremendous centralized authority. There is no comparison between the two systems. The intelligence of the American public causes the adoption of these measures in times of stress and will prevent their continuation when that necessity has passed. Education alone makes a people fit for self government and that education must be along the lines of truth and reason. The slacker and the "I won't work" fellow has many things to learn and the school season is on.

On Guard

Dr. Parkhurst Van Rhee of The Tribune is much exercised over the screens that still obstruct his view when passing those places that formerly served strong drink to the public. The doctor wants these places open to the broad light of public inspection at all times and would doubtless be pleased if these merchants erected booths on the street and served grape juice and lemonade to the traveling public on the run. Of course, when the door of one of these places closes on a citizen he is lost to view for some time and no one knows what horrid events are taking place within the darkened, screen shielded portals, for all the worthy doctor knows, some degenerate wight may be standing on his head in the corner drinking a bottle of unfermented malt upside down. Such things have happened, we have seen them ourselves. We have seen tame bears perform thusly at circuses and great was the iniquity thereof, but no doubt the doctor doesn't approve of the circus either. What he is asking for is an arrangement in these places whereby those who venture in to quench their thirst, shall perform in plain sight of an admiring public. The manipulation of their Adam's apple, the subject of public comment and the manner of wiping their mouths with their sleeves open to criticism.

Just Wait

German grunts of delight greet the statements of the German press that our transports are being sunk by the submarines, but with less than 200 casualties and nearly a million men on the western front, their tune will shortly change.

One very not popular way of helping the government is to buy a Liberty bond and then sell it at a discount and then wonder out loud if the credit of the country is not in a bad way.

A Debt of Honor

One of the most unfortunate features of public support of war measures is the failure of a certain percentage to meet its obligations. The obligations are both moral and financial. The selective draft removes all chance of enlistment evasions but there are many ways in which the well meaning but less determined brother remain several jumps behind the procession. Among the most embarrassing of these propositions in Schoolcraft county is the war relief fund. With our bond sales, we may have difficulties and something resembling heart burnings. The millionaire may only invest \$50 and the prosperous farmer none at all, but the quota is met; the county goes over the top and while we breath vengeance against the slacker, the several months that must elapse before our next chance at him, cools our ardor and blunts our insistence.

But the delinquent subscriber to war relief is always with us. From month to month the books of the board show him dragging behind with his payments in a manner at once exasperating and discouraging. No doubt he is loyal and means to pay but that does not help the rest of us who consider it a sacred obligation to be met promptly when due. The amount is too inconsiderable to justify the employment of a collector and a reminder through the mails is apt to be pigeonholed with the original and forgotten. And as a result the sum involved finally mounts to such proportions that the payment represents a real hardship.

No one should refuse to subscribe to the Hour-a-Week plan and having subscribed, prompt payment should be made a point of honor. It is little more credit to a citizen to sign for war relief work and fail to keep up his payments than not to sign at all. The latter are consistent if reprehensible while the former has promised and failed to make good. Schoolcraft county will eventually be forced to follow the example of other sections and publish a list of delinquent subscribers as well as those who are non-subscribers.

Our Reporter Observes

That expert accountants are becoming numerous in town.

That a few more ladies could sew in the Red Cross rooms without undue crowding.

That Committeeman Carroll is arranging a Fourth of July celebration that will carry some of us back twenty-five years.

That Baby Week is over and we note again with regret, that not many Mohammeds went to the mountain.

That the expert slacker committee should have at least one strong arm man to take care of eventualities.

That the list of slackers through the county is getting almost small enough to publish.

That a writer for one of the Detroit papers is pained at the promptness with which this county is able to subscribe its Red Cross quota.

Shortsighted Legislation

This office has received a communication from an association of country newspaper men asking for an endorsement of the bill now before congress providing a system of zone postage on newspapers and periodicals. The shortsighted policy that would deprive the nation of its literature in order to increase the circulation of the local press, does not enhance our esteem for the craft. While the circulation might be materially increased and the price of subscriptions advanced 50 per cent, it would result in barring the magazines and great periodicals from a greater part of the country. To deprive the millions of readers in the United States of such magazines as Colliers, The Literary Digest, World's Work and the Saturday Evening Post, would in our opinion, be little short of criminal, and no petty gain that might accrue to the country press should for a moment sway any editor in his attitude toward one of the most vital and far reaching questions of the day.

U. P. D. B. DOING GOOD WORK

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, held in Marquette, Tuesday, was a very interesting and important one. The subject of grazing received much attention, and the bureau has made this work prominent in the last year. Many grazers have been attracted and sheep and cattle are being brought in steadily. This is destined to be a wonderful grazing country.

Fifteen men are going to visit every county in Cloverland to boost for the bureau, to show boards of supervisors and men outside of these bodies what has been accomplished by the bureau and the possibilities ahead by organized effort intelligently directed.

The officers for the bureau for the coming year are as follows: Leo C. Harmon, Manistique, president; F. H. Vandenberg, Marquette, vice president; George W. Rowell, Jr., Marquette, secretary and manager; H. W. Reade, Escanaba, treasurer.

Iron Ore desires to compliment Mr. Harmon on his loyal efforts in the interest of the organization. He has given much time to the position he holds and has accomplished much. Mr. Rowell also deserves the highest praise for his publicity work and his able direction of his office. With such men the bureau will surely thrive and be popular for the reason that the accomplishments will attract people to our region and greatly facilitate the development of our agriculture and grazing advantages.—Iron Ore.

A. J. LeDUC

Expert Piano Tuner
All Work Guaranteed

Will be in
Manistique, June 1st.
Leave orders at Barnes Hotel

High Grade Pianos Direct
from the Factory to you.
Cash or Easy Payments.

VIEWS OF OUR READERS

Editor Courier-Record—What we shall do with the slacker, is becoming a more critical question every day. The pro-German takes care of himself by sooner or later getting in jail, but the slacker, the fellow who knows America will win the war, but expects her to do it without effort on his part, is a menace to our institutions and a disgrace to our country. We have no legal redress against these quasi-traitors; we can neither hang nor jail them nor get at their heart's blood through their pocketbook.

The criticism of their loyal neighbors is resented and the representations of visiting committees evaded. No sense of loyalty spurs them to patriotic action and no feeling of shame forces them into the ranks of the patriotic citizens. Prayers, entreaties and other arrows from the quiver of moral suasion, glance harmlessly from their toughened epidermis. They bow their heads to the storm of public detestation, clasp their pocketbooks the tighter and plod on, for they have made mammon their God and will serve him while the ruins of civilization fall about their heads.

Personally, I am of the opinion that loyal American citizens should boycott the slacker. The man who is able but refuses to buy bonds, lays himself open to suspicion and the man who will not subscribe to the Hour-a-Week is already convicted and the writer stands ready to be one of forty business and professional men in Manistique to refuse to do business with him. Let the slacker know that he has placed himself without the pale of our citizenship and that we want no truck with him. Let the lawyer refuse his brief and the merchant his business, while the loyal citizens of the community reserve their courtesies and civilities for Americans only.

LOYOLA.

War Summary

The first phase of the German offensive having ended with the occupation of Mt. Kemmel and the general withdrawal of the allied forces on an important sector before Amiens, a general survey of the situation fails to disclose anything approaching a decisive advantage to the German arms. It is true that the Allied forces were sorely pressed and the close of the desperate assault found them shaken and exhausted, but the battle cry of the French: "They shall not pass" is as true today as it was at the Marne.

The general plan of attack of the Germans was to drive a wedge at the juncture of the English and French armies; roll back the British right flank and drive through to the English channel. On the south they would crumple the left wing of the French army and march to Paris sixty miles away. In the meantime, Amiens, one of the greatest base supply depots in France, and an important railway center would be among the early fruits of victory. That the Germans succeeded in pushing to within six miles of this place, indicates the desperate nature of the assault. Their reserves, however, were insufficient to turn the balance and during the present lull, when both sides are consolidating their position and bringing up reserves, it is hardly doubtful but that the Allies are ahead in preparing for the next move.

Particularly is this so, in the rapidity with which the American forces are being landed in France and brigaded with the Allies on the British front, though some military authorities give warning that the activity of the war department in rushing troops to the front will later embarrass the government in its efforts to provide bottoms for the transportation of supplies. The U-boat activities, while much restricted, are still destroying shipping in excess of the combined shipbuilding of the Allies. Not until the coming fall, these critics assert, will ship construction exceed the loss sustained at the hand of the German submarine.

Building Stalwart Character. Stalwart character, that invaluable possession which, partly because it is an invisible possession, often is hard to understand, is just the net result of daily devotion to duty.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. They are sold with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, 25¢ a box. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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.



United States Tires are Good Tires

The Real Meaning of Tire-buying Economy

- Your car must give greater service this year than ever before.
- It speeds up your work—increases your working power.
- The highest car economy lies in utmost service.
- The most economical tires are those which will give you greatest use of your car.
- That's just what United States Tires will do for you.
- You can depend on them for continuous service,—most mileage at lowest mileage cost.
- Equip with United States Tires.
- Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to assist you in selection.

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTES

The music furnished at the luncheon is of a very superior brand. The files of this institution contain interesting information on a thousand different subjects. The secretary will be glad to give information on all subjects connected with the development of the city. Many organizations and committees of a public character meet at the Chamber.

The new quarters which the Chamber of Commerce will occupy after June 1, are extremely well arranged and especially adapted to the weekly luncheons.

Since April 1, nearly 2,400 food cards have been issued at the Chamber of Commerce and of this number only twelve have had to be duplicated on account of loss or accident.

An investigation of general food conservation conditions is being carried on by the Chamber.

Bevo
THE BEVERAGE
—the home drink

Popular at soda fountains, restaurants and cafes. Bevo has also found a welcome place in the home. A healthful drink for the family—delightful to the guest—makes good things to eat taste better.

A suggested menu for Sunday supper: Sweet red or green peppers, stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves—French dressing—cold meat—toasted crackers—Bevo for everyone.

A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, nutritious.

Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink. Served everywhere—families supplied by grocers, druggists or dealers.

Manufactured and bottled exclusively by
Anheuser-Busch St. Louis

NORTHERN BEVERAGE CO.
Wholesale Distributors MARQUETTE, MICH.
MANISTIQUE PRODUCE CO.
Local Distributors MANISTIQUE, MICH.

Our Business Directory
LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

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

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

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 61. River Street

Wm. Mueller
Licensed Baker

Thomas Brothers
Cigars Tobacco Light Lunches
321 Deer Street

F. Greenwood & Son
Florists
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNERALS

Braut'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 Block 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

ORDER FIXING THE TIME AND
PLACE FOR PUBLIC HEARING.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF INGHAM } SS

said Commissioner to afford all persons
interested an opportunity to be heard
in regard to the petition to suspend,
abridge or regulate the open season on
said game birds, in the district compris-
ing the entire State.

Petitions having been filed with this
department, signed by a majority of the
members of the Boards of Supervisors
of all the counties of the State, asking
that a time and place be fixed for a
public hearing to determine the advisa-
bility of suspending, abridging or other-
wise regulating the open season now
fixed by law on the following birds, to
wit: Partridge, because of the threat-
ened depletion or extermination of
such birds, in this State.

Given under my hand and seal this
twenty-second day of March, 1918.
JOHN BAIRD,
State Game, Fish and Forest Fire Com-
missioner of the Public Domain Com-
mission.

Therefore, I, John Baird, State Game,
Fish and Forest Fire Commissioner of
the Public Domain Commission of Mich-
igan, do hereby designate and fix the
said time and place for the public hear-
ing as follows: To wit: The said hear-
ing will be held in the city of Lansing,
in the twenty-fourth day of April, 1918,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the
Oakland Building, which hearing may
be continued or adjourned for such time
as may be deemed advisable by the

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Marquette,
Mich., May 8, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Bertha
E. Cookson whose post-office address is
Manistique, Mich., did on the 14th day
of May, 1917, file in this office Sworn
Statement and Application, No. 04156,
to purchase the S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, S. 1/4
of N. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4,
Section 36 Township 44 N., Range 15
Michigan Meridian, and the timber
thereon, under the provisions of the
act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,
that all violations and disobedience
of the foregoing resolution will be
prosecuted in accordance with the laws
governing the same. 5-30-18.

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 de-
ceased 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 pro-
bate 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

CRYSTAL FALLS
SMITES SLACKERS

The War Preparedness board of
Iron County has organized a move-
ment to single out and publish the
names of all slackers and pro-Ger-
mans. Those able to buy bonds and
refusing and those who will not
help in War Relief Work will have
their names posted in conspicuous
places and also published in the news-
papers. In addition to this, each
slacker will be presented with a
yellow card thus indicating his natu-
ral colors. The progressive action
of the Iron County board is creating
favorable comment in various parts
of the state.

known as the "Timber and Stone
Law," at such value as might be fixed
by appraisement, and that, pursuant
to such application, the land and tim-
ber thereon have been appraised, by
applicant at \$380.00 the timber esti-
mated 75 M board feet at \$4.00 per M,
and the land \$80.00, the minimum price
of \$460.00 has been paid, that said ap-
plicant will offer final proof in support
of his application and sworn statement
on the 20th day of July, 1918, before
the Clerk of the Circuit Court of School-
craft county, at Manistique, Mich.
Any person is at liberty to protest
this purchase before time, or initiate a
contest at any time before patent
issues, by filing a corroborated affi-
davit in this office, alleging facts
which would defeat the entry.
Entry woman names as witnesses:
Charles O. Bridges, John E. McCarthy,
and Harvey Saunders, of Manistique,
Mich., and Edwin Cookson of Gulliver,
Mich.
JOHN L. HEFFEMAN,
Registrar.

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 Manis-
tique 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 pro-
bate, 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-sev-
enth 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 suc-
cessive weeks previous to said day of
hearing, in the Courier-Record a news-
paper printed and circulated in said
county.
EDMUND ASHFORD,
Judge of Probate.
Virgil I. Hixon,
Attorney for Petitioner.
Manistique, Michigan.
5-2-18.

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 closets a box contain-
ing 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 keepers 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. 5-30-18.

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and adjustment, and that all creditors
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their claims of said court, at the pro-
bate 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

Who Is Who
IN MANISTIQUE

ROBERT RUBIN
No merchant in Manistique is
better or more favorably known
than Robert Rubin. Born in Russia
fifty years ago, he received his educa-
tion there and entered into business
but conditions were intolerable and
young Rubin hearing of the free-
dom and opportunities of this coun-
try, bent every energy to the ac-
cumulation of a fund sufficient for a
passage to the western world and to
provide for his family during his
absence, for he had married young
and when he finally took passage
for America on a German line steam-
ship, he left a family of six children
and a wife to mourn his absence
and await the day when he could
arrange a home for them here.
Arriving in New York, Rubin secured
employment and remained a year.
Corresponding with Rose Brothers,
who at that time operated the largest
mercantile establishment in
Manistique, he was offered a position
with them. He came to Manis-
tique in 1896, in his twenty-ninth
year and has since made this city
his home.

After clerking eighteen months
for the above mentioned firm, he
resigned and started in business for
himself. He made regular trips
through the country, visiting lum-
ber and logging camps and doing
almost a general merchandising
business with a pack that he carried
on his back. On some of his trips
his outfit weighed as much as 175
pounds. Mr. Rubin said this was
about the hardest work he ever did
and during mosquito time it was
especially strenuous. But he pros-
pered, and when the fourth year of
his residence here had rolled around,
he found himself in shape to send
for his family who speedily joined
him. Presently one of the local
merchants became bankrupt and
Rubin bought the stock and fixtures
located in the building where
Deemer's cigar factory now is. He
continued here for several months
and then bought the building on
Oak street in which The Courier-
Record is now domiciled. His busi-
ness increased steadily and in 1908
he removed to his present stand,
where he has still further increased
his reputation for honesty and fair
dealing.

His family consists of eight
children, four boys and four girls
all of whom have been educated in
Manistique. Mr. Rubin recalls the
well, the look of astonished consterna-
tion that the teacher of the kinder-
garten greeted his eight candidates
for education. Two of his sons are
with the colors in France. Isidore,
the second to enlist, made the high
school course in three years, thus
establishing a record not since
broken. One of his daughters, Miss
Marion, is teaching school at High-
land Park.

Mr. Rubin is very patriotic and
shows it in a practical way. A con-
sistent buyer of bonds and thrift
stamps, he helps the government on
every hand and in every way. He
is widely known through the county
and has a host of friends.



Mallory Hats

are as good as their manu-
facturers represent them
to be, and as they guar-
antee every hat and stand
back of that guaranty,
you can know before you
buy it 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 moder-
ate prices.

J. Petersen & Son
122 CEDAR ST.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order
and decree of the Circuit Court for the
County of Schoolcraft, in Chancery, in the
State of Michigan, made and dated on
the 8th day of January, 1918, in a cer-
tain cause therein pending, wherein Day-
ton-Clark Land Company is plaintiff, and
Upper Michigan Land Company, Western
Land Securities Company, Herbert H.
Hamilton, John W. Lanier, Upper Michi-
gan Investment Company, Charles M.
Pond and Michael E. Ryan are defend-
ants; notice is hereby given that I shall
sell at public auction, to the highest bid-
der, at the front door of the Court House
in the City of Manistique, in the County
of Schoolcraft, and State of Michigan,
said Court House being the place for
holding the Circuit Court for said County,
Monday, the 8th day of July, A. D.
1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all or
so much thereof as may be necessary to
raise the amount due to the said plaintiff
for principal, interest and costs, in said
cause, of the following described parcels
of land, situated in said County of
Schoolcraft, and State of Michigan, to-
wit:

Northeast quarter of Southeast Quar-
ter (NE 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section Fifteen
(15), Southeast quarter of Southeast
quarter (SE 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section Seven-
teen (17), Northeast quarter of Fractional
quarter (NE 1/4 of NW 1/4), South half of
Northwest quarter (NE 1/4 of SW 1/4),
Southwest quarter of Northwest quarter
(SW 1/4 of SW 1/4), Township Forty-two (42) North,
Range Fourteen (14) West.
East half of Southeast quarter (E 1/2 of
SE 1/4) of Section Six (6), East half (E 1/2)
of Northwest quarter (NE 1/4 of NW 1/4),
Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section Eight (8);
Northeast quarter of Northwest quarter
(NE 1/4 of NW 1/4), Northeast quarter of
Northwest quarter (NE 1/4 of NW 1/4), West
half of Southeast quarter (W 1/2 of SE 1/4),
Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter
(SE 1/4 of SW 1/4), Northeast quarter of
Southeast quarter (NE 1/4 of SE 1/4) and
Southwest quarter of Southeast quarter
(SW 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section Nine (9); En-
tire Section Ten (10); North half of
Northwest quarter (N 1/2 of NW 1/4), South-
west quarter (NW 1/4) of SW 1/4, South-
west quarter of Northwest quarter (SW 1/4
of NW 1/4), Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) and South-
west quarter of Southeast quarter (SW 1/4
of SE 1/4) of Section Eleven (11); South
half of Northwest quarter (S 1/2 of NW 1/4)
and Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section
Twelve (12); East half (E 1/2), East half
of Northwest quarter (E 1/2 of NW 1/4),
Northeast quarter of Southeast quarter
(NE 1/4 of SE 1/4) and South half of South-
west quarter (S 1/2 of SW 1/4) of Section
Thirteen (13); North half of Northwest
quarter (N 1/2 of NW 1/4) and West half
of Northwest quarter (W 1/2 of NW 1/4) of
Section Fourteen (14); Northeast quarter
(NE 1/4) of Section Fifteen (15); Northeast
quarter (NE 1/4) of Northwest quarter (NE 1/4
of NW 1/4) and Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section
Sixteen (16); Southeast quarter (SE 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (SE 1/4 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Seventeen (17); Northeast quarter (NE 1/4)
of Section Twenty-one (21); North half of
Northwest quarter (N 1/2 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Twenty-two (22); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Section Twenty-three (23); East half
(E 1/2) of Northwest quarter (E 1/2 of NW 1/4),
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and North half
(N 1/2) of Northwest quarter (N 1/2 of NW 1/4)
of Section Twenty-four (24); Entire
Section Twenty-five (25); East half (E 1/2)
of Northwest quarter (E 1/2 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Twenty-six (26); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Twenty-seven (27); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Twenty-eight (28); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Twenty-nine (29); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Thirty (30); All in Township Forty-three (43)
North, Range Fourteen (14) West.
North Range Fourteen (14) West.
Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section One (1);
Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Southeast quarter
(NE 1/4 of SE 1/4) and Southwest quarter (SW 1/4)
of Southeast quarter (SW 1/4 of SE 1/4) of
Section Two (2); North half (N 1/2) of
Northwest quarter (N 1/2 of NW 1/4),
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and Southeast
quarter (SE 1/4) of Northwest quarter (SE 1/4
of NW 1/4) of Section Three (3); East
half (E 1/2) of Northwest quarter (E 1/2 of
NW 1/4), Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of
Northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) and
Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Northwest
quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section
Four (4); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of
Section Five (5); Northwest quarter (NW 1/4)
of Section Six (6), all in Township Forty-
three (43) North, Range Fourteen (14)
West.
Dated, Manistique, Michigan, May 14,
A. D. 1918.
C. W. DUNTON,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for
said County Schoolcraft,
C. F. BUTTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order
and decree of the Circuit Court for the
County of Schoolcraft, in Chancery, in the
State of Michigan, made and dated on the
8th day of January, 1918, in a certain
cause therein pending, wherein Dayton-
Clark Land Company is plaintiff, and Ed-
gar N. Mayer, Annetta E. Mason, The
Upper Peninsula Land Company and Her-
bert H. Hamilton are defendants, notice
is hereby given that I shall sell at public
auction, to the highest bidder, at the
front door of the Court House in the City
of Manistique, in the County of School-
craft, and State of Michigan, said Court
House being the place for holding the
Circuit Court for said County, on Monday
the 8th day of July, A. D. 1918, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much
thereof as may be necessary to raise the
amount due to the said plaintiff for prin-
cipal, interest and costs, in said cause,
of the following described parcels of land,
situated in said County of Schoolcraft,
and State of Michigan, to-wit:
Lot two (2) or fractional Northeast
Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section Two (2) of
NE 1/4, Southwest Quarter of Northeast
Quarter (SW 1/4 of NE 1/4), West Half of
Northwest Quarter (W 1/2 of NW 1/4),
Southeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter
(SE 1/4 of NW 1/4), Northwest Quarter
(NW 1/4) of Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4
of NW 1/4) and Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4)
of Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4)
of Section Two (2); North Half (N 1/2) of
Southeast Quarter (W 1/2 of SE 1/4), South-
west Quarter (SW 1/4) of Southeast Quarter
(SW 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section Three (3);
Section Four (4); the Southeast Quarter
(SE 1/4) of Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4),
the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of
Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section
Five (5); the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4)
of Section Six (6), all in Township Forty-
three (43) North, Range Fourteen (14)
West.
Dated, Manistique, Michigan, May 14th,
A. D. 1918.
C. W. DUNTON,
Circuit Court Commissioner in
and for said County,
C. F. BUTTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PHOTO GOODS

AnSCO Cameras
From \$7.50 to \$18.50

Buster Browns
From \$2.00 to \$8.00

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

ORR'S DRUG STORE

Leave Your Films to Be Developed

Cleanliness Pays

Our store is neat and bright. It is kept
spotlessly clean. No goods are thought-
lessly exposed to dust and germs. Every-
thing is properly protected.



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 Tersely Told

Ann Arbor.—Prof. Otto Glaser of the zoology department of the University of Michigan, has resigned to accept the chair of zoology at Amherst college.

Monroe.—Geo. Palencher, a farmer residing near Flat Rock, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Sparling, charged with a serious offense against a 10-year-old girl.

Cheboygan.—The Walkers point coastguard station is to have telephone connection with Cheboygan this season. A submarine cable is being laid between the station and Lighthouse point on the main land.

Albion.—Maj. R. J. Bennett of the Canadian army, who was given permanent last fall to come to Albion college and take charge of the military training, has completed his work and will now go into active service.

Cheboygan.—Cyrus Waite, Inverness township farmer, is in jail awaiting trial on charge of having misused the mails. He is alleged to have been responsible for anonymous letters of abuse directed to city and county officials.

Harbor Springs.—Valma Ferguson and Rose Crawford, Harbor Springs girls, have been ordered to Ann Arbor for Pasteur treatment. They recently were bitten by a dog owned by Carl Crawford, which is believed to have been suffering from rabies.

Port Huron.—The Port Huron draft board is receiving many requests for passports from young men of other cities desiring to enter Canada. It is necessary to have permission of the draft board in their home cities before passports can be issued.

Bay City.—Orvin Blackburne, 19 years old of Flint, was sentenced to 13 months at Leavenworth in federal court for stealing a mail pouch. Earl Chapman, also of Flint, must serve four months in the Detroit house of correction for trying to evade the draft.

Flint.—Frank McMurphy and Willard Elick, messengers employed in a local telegraph office, are in jail bound over to the circuit court on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged the boys took \$50 from the office and going to Detroit spent the money, being arrested on their return here.

Cadillac.—Sheriff Christoffersen and Deputy Paquette discovered a cache of 24 barrels of bottled beer belonging to a number of Toledo parties, which was stowed in a club house on Slagle creek. The officers spent nearly a day pulling off the caps of 2,400 pints and pouring the brew into the creek.

Traverse City.—New legislation to do away with the dog nuisance was advocated by the Northwestern Michigan Bankers' association recently in convention here, in view of the coming of great sheep interests. The dog law enacted last year by legislature was branded a failure to cope with new conditions.

Traverse City.—Martha Rice, 18, of Bingham, has been missing from home for two months. Following a quarrel with her sweetheart, she came to Traverse City and told her friends they would never see her again. She then disappeared. It is thought she may have attempted to cross Carp lake on the thin ice and was drowned.

Detroit.—Detroit and Michigan rats will have an opportunity to eat wheat flour even if you do have to serve war bread on your own table. David E. Heineman, food administrator, granted permission to a manufacturer to use 100 pounds of wheat flour a week for rat food—but as it is a poisoned food there will be no cause for jealousy.

Chicago.—Total Liberty bond subscriptions in the seventh federal reserve district amounted to \$605,655, 450, Governor J. B. McDougal, of the Chicago Federal Reserve bank, announces. The district quota of \$425,000,000 was over-subscribed 33 1/3 per cent. Michigan, with a subscription total of \$97,523,000, was 22 1/2 per cent above its quota of \$75,600,000.

Houghton.—The jury investigating the death of Mrs. Absolom Harry, whose body was found a week ago after she had been missing for four months, returned a verdict that death came from a broken leg and exposure. This virtually exonerates the husband, a wealthy farmer and land owner, now in jail charged with her murder. He has been admitted to \$5,000 bail.

Benton Harbor.—The Anderson-Engel case, heard in circuit court at a cost to the county of \$290, was completed, the jury returning a verdict of 6 cents damage against D. English, proprietor of the Harbor lunch room here. Attorney Anderson, of Detroit, representing the West Publishing company, sued English for \$1,000 for malicious persecution, the case being the outcome of the arrest of Anderson on the charge of larceny, following an altercation over a dime.

Muskegon.—As the result of a quarrel with her husband in which he attempted her life with a revolver, Mrs. Ora Shaughnessy, of Chicago, killed Charles Shaughnessy, 35 years old, her husband. The woman overpowered her husband in the struggle for her life and sent three bullets into his body, then collapsed. She is held now at Police headquarters. The dead man had been a heavy drinker and the quarrel which ended in his death, was due to his wearing a "typical" press of friends.

Adrian.—Mrs. Addison Fuller, of Oden Station, attempted suicide by taking poison, after which she threw herself into an open ditch, where she was found by her husband. She cannot recover.

Grand Rapids.—Mrs. Minnie Schroeder, 62, committed suicide at her home here by inhaling gas. Her body was found by a daughter, who thought she had overslept. Despondency caused the suicide.

Hastings.—Dr. M. Alice Heney, of this city, the only woman physician in Barry county, has been appointed city health officer by Mayor Fox. The appointment was unanimously confirmed by the council.

Detroit.—County Treasurer William H. Green, Jr., is to have an extension of time in which to make delinquent tax returns. At the request of the board of auditors Auditor General Fuller allowed until early in June.

Port Huron.—More than 150 young men were rounded up by federal officers, state constabulary and Michigan state troops and taken to the Port Huron armory to be questioned as to whether they have registration cards on their persons.

Grand Rapids.—Grand Rapids furniture factory workers will contribute \$75,000 to the Red Cross through a plan adopted at a meeting May 16 of manufacturers. Each employee will give \$3, while employers will duplicate each subscription.

Ann Arbor.—Prof. C. T. Johnston, director of Camp Davis, an engineering camp at Douglas lake, believes that only 36 students from the University of Michigan will attend the camp this summer. The camp usually is visited by 100 students annually.

Traverse City.—A half crop of sweet cherries and a good crop of apples are predicted by Prof. L. R. Taft, state inspector of nurseries and orchards, and Prof. Simanton of the bureau of entomology, who have just completed an inspection of Grand Traverse fruit orchards.

Hart.—One of the largest real estate deals ever negotiated in Oceana county was closed when Charles R. Horrie sold the Horrie farm, comprising 297 acres, to R. R. Huston and Herbert Schulenberg of Dayton, O., for \$100,000. The farm is one mile and a half north of Hart.

Pontiac.—The 6-year-old daughter of Attorney and Mrs. E. P. Howarth, Jr., of Royal Oak, was probably fatally burned when natural gas in the hot water pipes at the Howarth home exploded as the girl turned on a faucet. The blast blew out the windows in the bath room and in other rooms in the house.

Romeo.—George Wood, one of the oldest residents of Macomb county, has brought suit against his three nieces, Retta Malmes, Alice Frost and Etta Rowley, demanding return of property estimated at \$2,000, which he asserts he turned over to them on the understanding he would be cared for the rest of his life.

Lansing.—Chairman Glasgow of the state railroad commission refused to O. K. a bill of the Fargo Engineering Co. of Jackson, amounting to \$3,800 because arrangements with the company for an appraisal were made by the other two members of the commission when he was not present. The matter has been referred to the attorney-general.

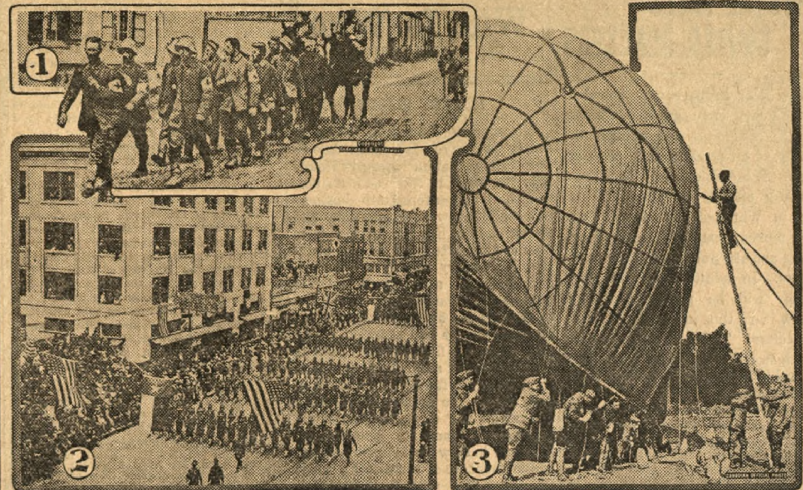
Lansing.—The food administration has sent out a warning to corn, barley and oats millers and to wholesale and retail dealers in the products, that at the present prices of these grains, cornmeal and oatmeal should be selling at least 20 per cent below the price of wheat flour and that corn flour and barley flour should be selling at least 10 per cent below wheat flour.

Ann Arbor.—The government has accepted the University of Michigan's agreement to train 700 enlisted mechanics here, and the contract, properly signed was returned to Secretary Smith. Men coming here will be trained in automobile repairing, and this opens the opportunity for patriotic service to Michigan people living near Detroit and Ann Arbor, who have old automobiles, which they are planning to sell for junk.

Lansing.—Corporations assessed in Michigan under the ad valorem system of taxation, including railroads, express, carolanning, telegraph and telephone companies, will pay \$5,071,239.32 in taxes this year as compared to \$4,628,720.51 last year. The assessed valuation of these companies last year was placed at \$271,451,500, as compared to \$277,452,400 this year, the rate of taxation being 18.23 this year as compared to 17.05 last year.

Port Huron.—Stepping into an open hatchway, Captain R. C. Patterson, of Buffalo, N. Y., acting as first mate of the steamer Mauch Chunk, sustained injuries which caused his death on Lake Huron, a few miles off Harbor Beach. Patterson's skull was fractured and he died within an hour after the accident. The boat turned back for Port Huron, with the hope that medical aid might save Patterson's life, but he died before port could be reached.

Bay City.—Lawrence J. Massman, William Massman and Herbert Massman, pleaded guilty in federal court to an indictment charging conspiracy to evade the selective draft law. Lawrence J. Massman is the son of William Massman and nephew of Herbert. The father resides on a farm near Carsonville, Sanilac county. He has two sons within the draft age, Arthur and Lawrence J. Judge Tuttle sentenced Lawrence to the Detroit house of correction for seven months. His father paid \$500 for the bond.



1—French cavalrymen escorting German prisoners to the rear after a fight on the Somme. 2—Review of the Thirty-sixth division, National army, from Camp Bowie, in Fort Worth, Tex. 3—Canadians repairing one of the big observation balloons that are of so much help in directing the fire of the artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Preparations Made by Teutons for Renewal of Drives in France and Italy.

HUN NAVY IS CONCENTRATED

Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty—Russia Withdrawing Under Kaiser's Oppression—President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two fronts—in France and Italy—with some prospects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses were largely responsible for the delay in resuming their drive on the west front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important salients held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The Kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa. Just east of the Brenna, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and American in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders. Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor and torpedoing an Austrian dreadnaught of the Viribus Unitis class. At the same time Italian airplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battle-planes over Pola.

The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war department explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment. It is gratifying to note that General Pershing now issues daily official communiques on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

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Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty—Russia Withdrawing Under Kaiser's Oppression—President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two fronts—in France and Italy—with some prospects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses were largely responsible for the delay in resuming their drive on the west front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important salients held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The Kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa. Just east of the Brenna, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and American in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders. Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor and torpedoing an Austrian dreadnaught of the Viribus Unitis class. At the same time Italian airplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battle-planes over Pola.

The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war department explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment. It is gratifying to note that General Pershing now issues daily official communiques on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale by Mary Graham Bonner

NIGHT RACES.

"Come along, come along," said the Night Fairies, and they flew along over the black night clouds.

"Will you run races?" asked the Night Fairies as they ran along the Milky Way and called upon the Shooting Stars.

"Oh, rather!" said the Shooting Stars. "We'd love to run races."

"Where have you been, Silvery Night?" they all asked.

"We wanted to run races with you, too," said the Shooting Stars. "We're having night races. Where have you been?"

"Listen," said Silvery Night. And they all stopped racing to listen.

"I was flying over a house tonight and I heard the voice of a little child inside. There was a window open near by and I hopped on the window sill where she couldn't see me. She was talking to her mother.

"When does the doctor say I'll be able to sit up?" she asked.

"Very soon, my love," her mother said. "You must be a little stronger."

"Oh, mother, the little girl said, 'I do hope it will be soon. I get so tired of being in bed. I feel so very lonely sometimes without my friends, the Shooting Stars.'

"Now I found out," continued Silvery Night, "that this little girl always sat by her window before she went to bed and looked at the stars, and so many nights she saw the Shooting Stars. She loved them so, and always wanted to see them if there were any to see. But now she had to lie in bed and the bed was quite a distance from the window as she had to be kept out of the drafts.

"I could tell that her mother was afraid she was getting so discouraged that it would take her longer to get well. So I stopped on my way and had a talk with the Dream King."

"Yes, and what did he say?" they all asked.

"He said he would help."

"Hurrah," they shouted.

So the Night Fairies and the Shooting Stars led by Silvery Night and the Dream King ran their races all through the dreams of the little girl and up and down the ceiling. They danced over the bed, and sometimes she almost caught them as they raced by her! But she never quite caught one!

"Oh, my dear beautiful Shooting Stars," she said, "and the beautiful fairies."

And the fairies whispered to her: "You'll soon be well, little girl. Be patient, very patient, and soon you'll be strong again. The Night Fairies are watching over you and the Shooting Stars have not forgotten their little friend who loves to see their sports."

Morning at last came and the Shooting Stars, the Night Fairies, Silvery Night and the Dream King had gone and the little girl was wide awake.

"Oh, mother," she said, "I feel so much better. The Night Fairies and Shooting Stars had night races for me over the bed, and they told me to be patient a little longer. I have been getting so impatient lately!"

The doctor came to see the little girl that day and he said that she was wonderfully improved and that within two days she could be up once more!

He really didn't at all understand the wonderful improvement but some little creatures did—and they were the Night Fairies, the Shooting Stars, Silvery Night, the Dream King and the little girl herself!

So the night races were a very big success!

Logical. "I can't pay this bill, doctor. It's exorbitant. I'm no better than I was, either."

"That's because you didn't take my advice."

"Ah—well—of course if I didn't take it I don't owe you for it. Thanks! Good morning."

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it."

FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. The wonderful spirit for health restored which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it. For suggestions in regard to your condition write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Cash for Old False Teeth

PATENTS

PLANT LOOKS LIKE SHEEP

Singular Growth Resembles Animal So Greatly as to Deceive Even an Experienced Shepherd.

"Some of the most singular plants in the world," says a writer in the April World, "are the vegetable sheep of New Zealand. These are known to science as Raoulia eximia, and although they are of such a strange habit of growth they are members of the daisy tribe. The vegetable sheep grow at high altitudes, usually on some bleak mountain slope, which may be 5,000 feet above sea level. The whole plant is a compact mass of stems densely covered with small woolly leaves. So closely do the Raoulia resemble sheep that experienced shepherds will often climb a long way up the mountain thinking that they see some missing member of their flock huddled against a rock, only to discover that they have been deceived by a plant! During a recent exhibition at Christchurch, in New Zealand, some specimens of the vegetable sheep were collected for the show. The plants are often large and heavy, and it required the efforts of half a dozen strong men to secure some fine examples of the Raoulia's."

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 J. C. FLETCHER, In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

What Do You Know About CATTLE?

Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?

THREE'S A TIME FOR EVERYTHING Now is the time to Clean Up!

ECONOMY IN EVERY CAKE

SAPOLIO

with SAPOLIO

WANTED MEN and WOMEN to Learn the Barber Trade

Why wait to be told again? It pays. It's easy. No experience necessary; tools free. The Wisconsin Barber College, 297 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DAIRY TALK

TREATMENT FOR MILK FEVER
All Dairymen Should Be Prepared to Administer Simple and Successful Remedy to Cows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In view of the fact that milk fever is a very common disease affecting cows, particularly the heaviest milkers in the large dairy district, it is of great importance that dairymen acquaint themselves with the present extremely successful methods of treatment.

The disease more frequently attacks well-nourished, fleshy, heavy-milking cows. It occurs during the most active period of life (fourth to sixth calf), and is characterized by a sudden onset and complete paralysis. One attack does not render the animal immune. It generally follows closely the act of calving and terminates in a short time (usually from 18 to 72 hours) either in recovery or death. While the disease may occur at any time during the year, it is seen principally during the warm summer season. It is rarely, if ever, met with in pure beef breeds.

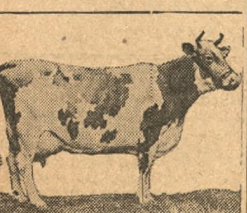
At the commencement of an attack there is usually excitement, the specialist says. The cow is restless, treads with the hind feet switches the tail, and walks about uneasily. These symptoms are followed within a few hours by partial paralysis, indicated by a staggering gait, especially in the hind legs. The animal then becomes quieter, more weak, and finally falls down, unable to rise. While down the animal assumes a very characteristic position, which is a great aid in diagnosis. The head is turned around to the side (usually the left) and rests on the chest. On the day following the onset of the disease, and in some cases even within a few hours, the animal may be up eating and drinking in a normal manner. In fatal cases the animal may remain perfectly quiet, being completely paralyzed, until death.

The treatment consists of injecting air through sterile absorbent cotton, preferably impregnated with carbolic acid, into the teats by means of a specially designed syringe. Soap and water should first be applied to the teats and udder, after which they should be carefully disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid (three tablespoonfuls to one quart of water). Then insert the syringe in the teats and force air in each quarter of the udder. After one-fourth of the udder is well distended with filtered air a broad piece of tape should be tied about the teat to prevent the air from escaping. In case the air becomes absorbed and no improvement is noted within five hours, a repetition of this treatment should be made under the same antiseptic precautions as the first, each quarter of the udder being filled. The air should be left in the udder for 24 hours, and when the recovery is assured it should be gradually milked out. It is best to secure the services of a veterinarian for this treatment, but this is not necessary if the dairyman or farmer has proper equipment and takes due precautions.

GUERNSEY BREED IS POPULAR

Has Maintained Steady Growth and Found in Large Numbers in Eastern and Central States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The Guernsey breed developed on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, although probably the parent stock came from Normandy.



Purebred Guernsey With a High Record.

France. This breed has maintained a steady growth in numbers and popularity in the country, and its largest numbers are found in the Eastern and middle Western states.

The characteristic colors of Guernseys are some shade of fawn and white. Cows average about 1,050 pounds and bulls about 1,600 pounds in weight. Guernsey milk is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat.

In the Guernsey breed the average of 6,200 cows that have completed a year's record for advanced registry is 8,934.44 pounds of milk, testing 4.99 per cent, amounting to 446.01 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest producers of this breed range from 24,008 to 17,297.51 pounds of milk, with an average for these ten of 19,837.9 pounds of milk. The ten highest Guernsey butterfat producers range from 1,098.18 to 910.87 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 976.75 pounds of butterfat.

Beware of Drafts.
A thermometer should be hung in every stable. Beware of drafts on a sensitive cow.

OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

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

THE COURIER-RECORD
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

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

SAYS ANTHRACNOSE IS ON "THE RUN"

Planting of Clean Bean Seed This Spring Will Rid Crop of Disease, Pathologist Says.

THOROUGH PICKING HELPFUL

Careful Removal of All Stained and Blotched Beans From the Seed Stock Lessens the Danger.

By DR. G. H. COONS, Plant Pathologist M. A. C. Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan bean growers have experienced two disastrous seasons in which weather conditions have practically cut in two crops grown at great expense. Before 1916 and 1917 plant disease, and especially anthracnose, had never after year brought enormous loss in value by means in many sections, and in some districts crop failure. To this dismal condition must be added the damage brought about in the fall of 1917 by the rainy period which caught nearly the entire crop while it was still piled in the field. As a result the beans that were produced were in the bulk of cases greatly lessened in value by "ground rot." Where farmers lacked facilities for spreading out the wet crop to dry, beans that picked 40 pounds to the bushel were not uncommon. Naturally under such conditions of moisture countless bushels have become musty.

Combined with certain vagaries in the price, these losses have caused many growers to question the advisability of longer clinging to this crop. A national problem of grave importance is wrapped up in this matter. But discussion of the diseases of beans and not of acreage, the price of seed and the California competition in the province of these questions must be decided on a sound business basis, in which true patriotism and a desire to obey the call of the country must be paramount considerations.

What may the farmer expect in the way of bean diseases in 1918? To begin with, plant diseases are not caused by the weather. This has been said so often that it has become an article of faith to many farmers, but there are still many others who, seeing the direct relation between weather and disease epidemics, blame the whole matter on rainy seasons and stop there.

If the trouble stopped there this article would not be written, for no one has yet found a way to control the weather. There is, however, another side to be considered.

The "nigger in the woodpile" in this case happens to be a germ. Plant diseases are caused by germs, and the weather is concerned only in so far as it aids in the growth and spread of these germs.

Take bean anthracnose for example. Here we are dealing with a disease carried in the seed to the field and brought above the ground when the first seeds leaves push out. Rain serves to carry the disease down the stalk to the young unfolding leaves, and rain also serves to wash the germs from the leaves to the pods and from plant to plant.

The transfer of bean anthracnose, aside from that which comes from cultivating beans while wet, and so forth, is wholly a matter of how far the rain can splash. If the beans are grown in a greenhouse, and irrigated instead of watered, they can be grown with absolutely clean pods—a point which is mentioned to show that rain does not cause anthracnose, but merely spreads it. Without the germ there would be no disease.

And so with other bean diseases. They are seed-borne and greatly influenced by the rainy weather. Yet without the germ the weather could be whatever it pleased without any danger of its ever making the beans blighted or spotted.

It is this last statement which gives us justification for making predictions for 1918. A farmer will certainly have disease in his fields if he plants diseased seed. If he can get "disease-free" seed—then he will have no trouble.

The matter is not so simple as it sounds, for the problem is to get disease-free seed. Probably there is not a bushel of seed absolutely free from disease in Michigan. All the farmer can do is to try to secure "disease-free" seed.

The present year offers a golden opportunity to secure "disease-free" seed. As a result of the last two dry summers the percentage of anthracnose has been reduced, so that judging from the thousand samples of beans that have been analyzed for disease by the department of botany it is safe to say that not one sample in 50

shows heavy infestation from anthracnose, and in fact many are totally free. Anthracnose is in retreat, but if we weather keeps up this year it can make a stand and trench itself as firmly as ever. The present is an ideal time to get rid of the old enemy. It is wholly an individual problem.

If I were going to plant beans this spring I would get seed stock free from weathered beans and as clean and dry as possible, and then I would have it picked to absolute cleanliness. Every bean should be looked at and all with spots or stains should be thrown out. The women in the home who have registered for war service can do no better work than this.

It is true that there still will be a little blight left in the seed and the crop may show some leaf trouble, but with the ordinary clean sample, such as grown last year, close picking will absolutely remove anthracnose.

DAIRYMEN FACE PROBLEM

Milk Surplus Is on Increase, Chiefly Due to Lack of Shipping Space.

By J. A. WALDRON, Extension Agent in Dairying Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Of problems which confront the dairymen of Michigan none, perhaps, is causing more general concern at the present time (May and June) than the apparently ever-increasing surplus of milk. Even questions of feed supply and prices have at least for the time being become secondary to it. This surplus of milk and dairy products, according to those who have looked into the matter, is mostly attributable to a dearth of shipping facilities, which is cutting us off from the European markets, where the shortage of necessary butterfat products is more acute even than is the oversupply of them on this side.

Warehouses of the condensaries, and storerooms on the eastern seaboard, are consequently fast to overflow. What this means to the producer of milk it doesn't require much intuition to guess. The experiences of dairymen near Portland, in Iowa county, are typical of what is happening in numerous other parts of the state. This district was supplying about 10,000 pounds of milk daily to a Grand Ledge condensary, but during the last ten days in April (and this state of affairs may still be existing) the condensary had to turn this milk back. The company would like to have taken the milk and stored it until the finished product began to move, but it lacked the capital necessary to enable it to do this—and many other of the smaller enterprises are finding themselves in the same predicament.

Another cause of the surplus is to be found in the effort at adjustment of milk prices that has been made in several of the larger cities within the past winter. As a result of this effort and the growth of a feeling by a large part of the public against the producers, the consumption of milk in the cities has fallen off markedly—and this despite the fact that even at 12 and 14 cents a quart milk is one of the cheapest and most nutritious foods the consumer can purchase. The new lessons in food conservation and thrift are also having their effect in lessening the call for dairy products.

Meanwhile there is no doubt about the acuteness of the demand for butterfat products in France, Belgium, England, Italy and other European countries. For the American dairyman there might be a solution of these current difficulties if the government would place orders for future delivery upon which the condensaries and the milk corporations might borrow money—though there is nothing to indicate at present that this will be done. An organized campaign of advertising of dairy products by the dairy associations, in the manner in which the California growers enlighten consumers about the virtues of their fruits, would also help immensely in increasing the demand for and the appreciation of dairy products.

Among officials of the department of agriculture and the food administration the feeling is that this critical situation will be relieved by fall, when our launching of ships will begin to exceed the toll taken by the pirate U-boats.

Under the circumstances, it is the opinion of the writer that in the long run it will be wiser for dairymen to struggle along as best they can for the present, rather than sacrifice any of their herds, for while the present may look dark enough, a future is in prospect which, from the standpoint of profit and general good of the industry, should amply repay producers for the existing hardships.

Art in Dipping Sheep.
There is an art in dipping sheep which is soon learned by use and observation. Keep the dip up to a uniform strength and also keep it well stirred. See that all the sheep get a proper soaking, especially under the jaws, as it is here the tick eggs find a secure lodgment.

Sumptuous Weaves.
It is plainly noticeable among the French importations that the French fashion leaders have not thought it at all necessary to use cheap and plain materials. Indeed, in some instances the stuffs seem more lavish than for some time past. To be sure, they are not at all flaunting. They

Neckline Given Drastic Change

New York.—The world that amuses or instructs itself by watching the changes in dress finds itself highly diverted in the month of May. This is the time for settlement. February is full of rumors and cables from Paris concerning the gowns that are exploited there by the dressmakers. During the month of March the clothes that arrive in America are shown first by the importers, who enter to the dressmakers, then by the dressmakers and shops, who enter to the public. After the first week of April the public takes a hand in the settlement of fashions and wears its new spring clothes at all hours, with reckless prodigality.

Now, asserts a leading fashion authority, we come to the month of observation. We see what has failed and what has succeeded. We know what the public likes and what it has discarded.

Established Neckline.
In the settlement of fashions which comes this month there is one predominant feature that interests the majority as well as the minority. It is the new arrangement of the neckline. This style has been creeping on us unawares since January, but it seems to have sprung out of ambush and attacked the people as the warm weather burst over the land.

Those who were not observing fashion closely went about with their shirtwaist collars pulled out over the coat collars, or the wide collars of gulleps pulled out over the bare edge of a one-piece frock.

Then, suddenly, the whole process seemed to be wrong. The careless public observed that the fastidious crowd had abandoned white coat collars against the skin.

Another feature of the new neck arrangement which is well to absorb into the mind is that the blouse with the Italian decollete is the best to wear under all coats. It is wise to avoid superimposing one collar on another. This Italian neckline may be round, or straight across the shoulders, or brought to the base of the neck. The wearer must decide on that. Her features should determine the exact curve which is employed.

Low Neck for Day Usage.
Another interesting detail of fashion is the definite tendency toward a deep decollete for day usage. The neckline may be on the Italian model, or it may be on the American Colonial model, which brings the material high and tight against the back and side of the neck and then slips it down to a deep square or delta in front.

The introduction of the high collar seems to have come about through necessity rather than choice or inclination. True, there are smart women who insist that their one-piece frocks shall have these up-standing, flower-like collars that rise on the stem of the neck and open out wide to envelop the chin and the back of the head, but the majority of women have adopted high collars only with coat suits. They don't know any other kinds of collar to adjust with a jacket that is high in the neck and has rolling revers.

They find that the wash blouse, which has a high turn-over collar and is worn with a cravat of black or colored pleated ribbon, gives just the right silhouette to the neckline of an everyday coat suit. If this high collar cannot be adopted, then a low one may be worn with the suit, because of its colorless condition.

The lessened number of chiffon blouses shown this summer is indicative of the lessened number of tailored suits worn, so the workers claim. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Smart Fads.
So far, field flowers, very flat roses, jaegers, quills and shoe-polish ribbons seem to be the chosen hat trimmings. Every one is realizing that the bustle and draped back effects in dresses and suits are more or less a fad of the winter and will not be thoroughly practical for the summer clothes that must be tubbed.

A substitute must be found and it is predicted that it will resolve into the use of double and triple pleumps and tier effects at the hips. This will be quite in keeping with the narrower skirts.

Buckles are quite to the fore, perhaps an echo of military fashions. These buckles are usually small and of a color harmonizing with the garment.

Lingerie Yokes.
In making up tatted lingerie yokes sew them to a foundation of net, cutting the net the same shape as the yoke after it is sewed on it. This makes them wear much longer and is also a big help in laundering them properly.

shaped—the decollete that we associate with Dresden shepherdesses, Dolly Varden styles, Mozartian opera and Janice Meredith. This kind of neckline was accepted only for frocks; it should go without saying that it was not contemplated for coats.

But whatever the garment, its neckline was no more hidden and enveloped by a white collar. It is quite probable that this somewhat in fashion disturbed the minds of more women than even the incoming of the light skirt, for it necessitated thought and an entire change in the arrangement of the garments which have been carelessly worn in the same combination for several seasons. It made one go into numerous shops and regard one's self for numerous moments before mirrors in order to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the new fashion to one's neck and face.

High Collar on Coat Suits.
And another movement in the arrangement of the neck is disquieting. It is the introduction of the high collar at an hour when in the high fashion world designers decided to discard it, and the public was informed that it was no longer in first fashion. No sooner had this edict gone out and been accepted than a vast number of women—well-dressed women, too—appeared with high loose collar, that either enveloped the chin or rolled in a loose fold beneath it.

There are two or three practical things that every woman must somehow manage to master in this new fashion if she intends to look her best during the warm-weather season.

One of them is that a coat suit requires some kind of collar at the back and sides of the neckline, to prevent the rough material from resting against the skin.

Another feature of the new neck arrangement which is well to absorb into the mind is that the blouse with the Italian decollete is the best to wear under all coats. It is wise to avoid superimposing one collar on another. This Italian neckline may be round, or straight across the shoulders, or brought to the base of the neck. The wearer must decide on that. Her features should determine the exact curve which is employed.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

One way to avoid a fight is to stop and count ten. By that time the other fellow will probably have you licked.

THE ART OF TEA MAKING.

The three components of tea are essential oil, theine and tannin. These give character to the beverage. The flavor of the tea depends chiefly upon the essential oil. The caffeine found in coffee is an alkaloid like theine and the fatigued one who finds refreshment and restored energy from a cupful of tea has been stimulated by this ingredient.

There are hundreds of blends of teas but those commonly known and most used are English Breakfast, Formosa, Oolong, Ceylon, Orange Pekoa, young Hyson and Souchong.

Properly brewed tea is an important essential. Tea should not be infused too long and should under no circumstances be boiled.

Ceylon tea is the tea best liked for food tea and when serving it hot the tea ball is desirable.

Green tea known by gun powder, Hyson and various other names, is much lighter in color, a drink of high fragrance, but a bit more harsh than black teas. The English know the value of fresh boiled water for the fragrant beverage.

In many places certain springs or wells have water which makes a most superior tea, the tea makers going many rods to carry this precious water to have the right tasting cup of tea.

Russians, we are apt to think, always require a slice of lemon in their tea while as a fact they serve jam with their national drink, dropping it into the tea which is drunk from tumblers.

In Morocco the leaves of thyme and verbena are added to the tea to lend it piquancy.

The Persian likes his sweetened almost to a sirup. The Burmese add garlic and other highly flavored seasonings to theirs.

Perhaps in America as in no other country cream in tea is the tea par excellence. We must bear in mind, however, that tannin in tea will act upon the delicate stomach lining and should be infused just long enough to extract the flavor. Any added steeping tends to increase the amount of tannin.

GOOD EATING.
Simple desserts are the rule these days. Dates which are rich in food value are little appreciated by the average household. Wash the dates, remove the pits and arrange in small dishes, sprinkle with a tablespoonful of broken nut meats, such as pecans, add a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream and you have a dessert which is both nutritious and dainty.

Tapoca and Date Soup.—Put a scant half teaspoonful of salt and a pint of boiling water in the upper part of a double boiler, stir in one-third of a cupful of minute tapoca and stir lightly until it thickens, then cover and cook until the tapoca is transparent. Pour boiling water over half a pound of dates, stir, then skin them, cut and dry in the oven. Cut in sections, removing the pits and stir into the tapoca with one-fourth cupful of sugar and the juice of a large lemon. Beat the whites of two eggs and fold into the mixture. Serve with sugar and cream.

Green Pea Soup.—To serve ten people boil two quarts of green peas in two quarts of water with an onion and three sprigs of parsley. Remove the onion and parsley and press the peas through a puree sieve, diluting meanwhile with the vegetable liquor saved from the cooked peas. Add a quart of chicken broth and stir until boiling, cook ten minutes, add two teaspoonfuls of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and a dash of pepper. Serve very hot.

Chop Suey.—Heat a half cupful of sweet fat in a kettle, add one pound of chicken cut into bits, remove chicken when brown and add a pound of loon pork also cut in bits, return the chicken to the kettle and add one cupful of chopped onion, the same of celery and a can of mushrooms, using the liquor in the can, one and one-half cupfuls of water and one cupful of blanched and finely chopped peanuts. Add salt and pepper to taste and boil one-half hour.

A juicy pie may still be palatable and save its juice by using an egg beaten with the sugar and a little flour well stirred into the fruit when putting it into the crust. Another method to save the juice in the pie is to insert a paper funnel in one of the small openings of the crust. The juice boils up but does not escape.

Nellie Maxwell

POULTRY

MEAT SUPPLY FROM POULTRY

Imperative That Productive Stock Be Rather Largely Increased During Current Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Meat can be produced from poultry more quickly than from any other source. One of the necessities imposed upon the United States by its entrance into the world war is to produce more meat than it has ever produced before. This is essential not only to meet its own greater needs because of being on a war basis, but also to save the countries with which it co-operates in the war from defeat through lack of food.

Meat is one of the most essential of food products. Of such meats as can be cured and kept in compact form, larger quantities than ever before must be sent to the armies overseas, and the proportion of these exports to the total production in the United States is likely to increase steadily and even rapidly, as larger armed forces from this country are sent to the fighting front in Europe.

In order to have available for the forces overseas as large a proportion as possible of the output of cured and compact meats, it is desirable that there be a decided increase in both the home production and the home consumption of white meats such as poultry. To that end it is imperative that the productive stock on general farms and in the back yards of the nation be rather largely increased during the current year. It has always been and will always be true that the great bulk of this country's poultry is produced not on specialized poultry farms but in the dooryards and farm lots of the diversified farms. Establishments devoting their attention exclusively to the production of poultry have been and will continue to be of rather large importance, but they can hardly be looked to or any very great part of an emergency increase in production sufficient to constitute a noticeable factor in feeding the world at war. That demand upon the nation's potential production capacity can be met, however, by the farmers and home makers of the country without any sort of strain and with compensation in poultry profits more than commensurate with the outlay of money and effort.

KEEP BROODING COOP CLEAN
Give Chick's Good Overhauling Once a Week—Spray Thoroughly for Mites.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The brood coop should be cleaned at least once a week and kept free from mites. If mites are found in the coop, it should be thoroughly cleaned

and sprayed with kerosene oil or crude petroleum. From 1 to 2 inches of sand or dry dirt or a thin layer of straw or fine hay should be spread on the floor of the coop. Brood coops should be moved weekly to fresh ground, preferably where there is new grass. Shade is very essential in rearing chickens, especially during warm weather; therefore, the coops should be placed in the shade or straw ever possible. A cornfield makes fine range for young chickens, as they secure many bugs and worms and have fresh ground to run on most of the time, due to the cultivation of the ground, and have abundant shade at the same time.

KEROSENE FOR SCALY LEGS
In Short Time After Dipping Scales Will Peel Off—Avoid Wetting the Feathers.

Here is a simple remedy for scaly legs in fowls; as a rule, one application is sufficient. Take a small, deep can and fill it with kerosene. Dip the feet and legs in it up to the feathers, but do not wet the feathers, and hold them in it a second or two, but not longer. In a short time the scales will peel off and the legs will be in as good condition as though they had never been scaly.

PRODUCTIVE FLOCK OF HENS
Fowls Whose Best Laying Days Are Over and Poorly Developed Chickens Should Be Sold.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
If efforts were made to dispose of all hens when their best laying days were over, a large quantity of poultry meat would be placed on the market. All poorly developed chickens should be culled out and sold for meat, also. This would allow the poultry keeper to make the best use of his grain by feeding it to younger and more productive fowls.

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Nellie Maxwell

CITY NOTES

James Butrick left Saturday night for Chicago to accept the position as traveling salesman for the Belding Silk Company.

Earl Charlestown has accepted a position as salesman with Mose Blumrosen & Son.

Hugh Butler and his mother from Garnet were business callers in the city last week.

John Platt of Cooks is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

James Scott of Cooks is looking timber land this week, north of Trout Lake for A. M. Chesborough of Thompson.

Miss Etta Hutt who has been spending her vacation at her home in Hiawatha, left for Chicago Monday night where she will resume her studies in the hospital.

Miss Jennie Arneson expects to leave this week for the Soo where she will accept a position.

Mrs. George Duquette will move into her new home on Front street this week.

A farewell party was given for Miss Tracy Johnson Tuesday night. Miss Johnson left for Detroit Wednesday morning where she will accept a position.

Mrs. L. F. Crosby has opened a hat shop at 310 Deer street. Mrs. Crosby has a beautiful line of hats at a very reasonable price.

A. Ryan of Milwaukee arrived in the city Monday and will succeed E. J. Gorman, as manager of the Metropolitan store. Mr. Gorman goes with the next draft from here, and left the same evening for his home in Antigo, Wis., to spend a few days. Mr. Ryan, the new manager, was accompanied by J. G. Lewis, district manager for the Metropolitan stores Company, and will remain here a few days and install the new man.

Peter Krummich of Lakeside is reported seriously ill.

John F. Calliver, employed at one of the wood camps near Shingleton, was found dead in bed last Tuesday. The body was removed to this city to await the arrival of relatives.

Miss Laura Williams returned Tuesday from an extended visit in California.

Miss Florence Bronson was called to her home in Ithaca, Mich., Tuesday by a telegram announcing the critical illness of her father. During her absence, Miss Irene McClellan is acting as her substitute in the Lakeside kindergarten.

Miss Gladys Raymond returned Friday from Ewen where she was called by the serious illness of her sister.

Mrs. Claude Anderson whose husband recently died, contemplates spending the summer in lower Michigan and will leave with her children in the near future.

Senator James C. Wood spent Saturday in Gould City on legal business.

Glen A. Barry returned Saturday from a short business trip to Minneapolis.

William J. O'Reilly left Monday morning for his home in Marquette where he will spend a few days before leaving for Camp Custer.

Leo C. Harmon left Sunday for a business trip to Washington.

Mrs. Bruce Odell is visiting friends and relatives in Cadillac.

Victoria Tank arrived in the city Sunday evening and spent a few days the early part of the week visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Pexley and son, Vernon, left last week for Naubinway to visit her daughter.

Herbert Morrison arrived in the city from Camp Custer Saturday evening to visit his people.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gorsche, a baby boy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kendrick, a baby boy Saturday.

Julius Van Suyt of the Belgian settlement, paid this office a pleasant visit Monday. Julius is one of the best patriots we have seen.

George Brandel returned Tuesday from Minneapolis where he had spent the week-end. Mr. Brandel states the weather in the Twin cities was so pleasant that for a portion of Sunday afternoon he discarded his coat.

Gordon Bebeau who is included in the next draft quota, returned Monday from Detroit where he has been employed. Mr. Bebeau leaves for Camp Custer Saturday.

J. G. Lewis, district manager of the Metropolitan stores, is in the city this week.

The two sons of Mr. Williams of Cooks, Howard and Addie, have joined the engineer corps. They left Monday night for Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. Murphy of the Manistique Pulp and Paper Company is in the city this week.

CITY NOTES

Married at the Presbyterian Manse on May 22, by Rev. J. R. Mitchell D. D. Henry Mercere and Miss Adaline Helberg, both of this city.

Mrs. Leo C. Harmon who was reported quite ill last week, is rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Edmondson returned Friday from a short visit to Chicago.

Mrs. George Nicholson and son, George, are visiting at Fort Dodge, Ia., at the home of Mrs. Nicholson's parents.

Reverend Williamson of the Methodist church conducted services at Thompson Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Edmondson and Dr. and Mrs. Rutledge left Saturday for an auto trip to various upper peninsula points, returning Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Justin and Miss Florence Justin, home economics instructors from the University of Michigan extension service, left Saturday for their headquarters in Marquette after attending the Baby show in this city.

Mrs. John Shunk is in charge of the Hiawatha Hotel during the absence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. August Shunk.

Melvin McDell, the little son of Mrs. Randall McKinney was severely scalded Friday when his grandmother, Mrs. Fred Fitch, slipped and let a pan of boiling dish-water fall from her hands. It was feared that it would be necessary to resort to skin grafting.

Manistique Heights

Frank Metiever returned Saturday evening from Harbor Springs where he spent the week-end with relatives.

The Ladies Wednesday Circle met with Mrs. Harvey Marks this week. There was a large number present and sewed for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. A. C. Sart returned home Monday morning from Chicago where she spent the winter months.

Miss Laura Halsey of the city visited Miss Ora Smith Sunday.

Leslie Smith and a party from the city left early Sunday morning on a fishing trip returning Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and children of the city attended Bible study held at the home of Mrs. Smith Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Labelle and Mrs. Joseph Metiever attended low mass Sunday.

Mrs. James Cull of the city spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Ed. Labelle.

Work of Red Cross

The work rooms of the Red Cross Chapter, in the Consolidated building are open daily and a standing invitation is extended to every woman in Manistique who desires to help the cause. Under this heading, The Courier-Record will publish weekly a statement of the work done each day and the names of those present.

May 15, Swedish Lutheran, Mrs. L. C. Harmon, hostess; Mmes. A. Nelson, G. Nelson, Ekdahl, G. Ekstrom, A. Ekstrom, Anderson, Martin; Miss A. Gunnarson. Finished fifteen lined bed socks, one pajama suit, four hospital bed shirts.

May 15, Swedish Baptist Society, Mrs. G. Gustafson, hostess; Mmes: F. Johnson, Swanson, Hagland, S. F. Johnson, P. Peterson, C. Larson. Two dozen papkins, four hospital bed shirts.

May 16, Presbyterian, Alice Clarke, hostess; Mmes. Clarke, Kelson, Clemo, McKinney, Burton, McLeod, Burton, Orr, Monroe, Hixson. Five pajama suits, two bed shirts, two pair bed socks.

May 17, Roman Catholic and Episcopal, Mrs. Putnam, hostess; Mmes. Currie, V. Billings, J. Bebeau, Van Dyck, Poirier, Putnam, Robertson, Jane, Call, Bryce, P. Wilson, Fry, Griffin, Halsey; Misses Clark, Tracy, Neveaux, Cousineau. Five pajama suits, eight bed socks.

May 20, Methodist and Baptist, Mrs. Crowe, hostess; Mmes. Pattinson, Cockram Sr., Simmons, Kempt, Davidson, N. J. Thompson, Van Dyck, Hulshof, McLellan, Jennings, Burdette, Cockram, Munger, Leach, Ward, Seller, Cookson, Miller, Erickson, Kendall. Four hospital shirts, three pair bed socks.

May 21, Norwegian Danish, Mrs. August Olson, hostess; Mmes. S. A. Erickson, Oien, Olson, Larson, Anderson, Halsey, Dreydahl, Christensen, Johnson, Anderson. Four pajama suits, one helpless case, nine bed socks, six tray cloths.

Tuesday evening, surgical class, Mrs. Rutledge, hostess; Mmes. Quick, Waddell, Thomas Phennell, Moulton, Harmon, Baker, Ekstrom, Hixon, Kefauver, Johnson, Shinar, Monroe; Misses Tucker, Gunnarson, Carrington, Anderson, Ward, Coffey, McClellan, Gibe, Coburn, Keene, Helmka, McLeod, Johnston, Simmons. 2,525 gauze compresses.

CITY NOTES

The conditions of Mrs. Carl Thorberg who is in the Swedish Hospital at Minneapolis, is reported unchanged.

Reverend Andrew Gill conducted services at Gladstone Sunday.

Leon Winkelman left Saturday for the Great Lakes Training Station where he intends to enter the service.

Mrs. August Shunk was called to Ishpeming Saturday by a telegram stating that her younger sister was critically ill with spinal meningitis.

John Thompson, who has been for some time engineer at the furnace, has resigned his position and left this morning for his home in Attala, Ala.

E. J. Poirier, formerly electrician at the furnace, has accepted the position of master mechanic.

Mrs. Barton's class of little girls delightfully remembered the patients in the County Tuberculosis Sanatorium with flowers and fruit.

Ralph Olson left Saturday night for the Great Lakes Training Station where he intends to enlist.

Allan Burch left Saturday for Ludington where he has accepted a responsible position.

Honoring Mrs. Perkins of And Arbor, Mrs. Middlebrook entertained Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. James C. Wood and Mrs. A. S. Putnam at lunch last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Margaret Shipman of Escanaba spent Sunday with her son and daughter of this city.

Miss Lelia Pike entertained nine at a party at the Rex theatre Monday.

A. Roberts of Pennsylvania was called to the city by the serious illness of his mother and is visiting at the home of his brother, John Roberts.

A Studebaker owned by Charles Lundstrom narrowly escaped going into the creek Sunday when its driver, turning in front of Mr. Lundstrom's house, put his foot on the accelerator instead of the brake.

Of Special Interest

J. D. Thomas the rug man is stopping at the Park Hotel and will be glad to give estimates and prices. Ladies having material for rugs may telephone No. 325.

RED CROSS PACKING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Surgical dressing, 13,950	
Gauze compress 8x4 in., 9,000	
" " 4x4 in., 1,950	
" " 4x4 in., 900	
" " 2x2 in., 1,150	
" " 9x9 in., 60	
" " 9x9 in., 32	
Gauze rolls 6yds x4 1/2 in., 110	
T bandages, 140	
Folded gauze strips 6x3 in., 254	
Triangular muslin bandages, 90	
No. 99 Scutellus bandage, 25	
Abdominal bandage of muslin, 68	
Head bandage, 35	
Newspaper back pads, 30	
No. 5 B. L., 2,797	
Cotton pads 8x12 in., 30	
" " 12x24 in., 20	
Oakum pads 8x12 in., 70	
" " 12x12 in., 30	
Hospital supplies, 2,797	
Hospital linen, 5	
Spreads, bed, 307	
Towels, 48	
Desk towels, 420	
Table napkins 14 in square, 398	
Tray cloths 15x22 in., 147	
Hot water bag covers, 10	
Operating Room Linen, 281	
Prs. legging, operating, 10	
Patients clothing, 335	
Pajama (winter), 268	
Convalescent bath robes, 96	
Nightingales, 447	
Bed socks lined, 5	
Miscellaneous Supplies, 10	
Helpless case shirts, 10	
Prs. cotton underwear suits, 10	
Undershirts, 10	
Underdrawers, 10	
Knitted Articles, 416	
Sweaters, 635	
Prs. socks, 148	
Muffs, 139	
Helmets, 309	
Wristslets, 10	
Trench caps, 10	
Total number articles, 18,404	

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Two girls. Wages from \$6 to \$9 a week. Star Cafe.

WANTED—A position as stenographer or bookkeeping by a high school graduate. Address Courier-Record office.

WANTED—17 or 18 year old boy to learn butcher trade. Apply John Shuster's meat market, phone 71.

FOR SALE—Ford car for sale, fine condition. 220 Maple street.

WANTED—Two girls wanted, inquire at Star Cafe.

WANTED—Teams to haul stone on county road. Call Court House.

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

CLAIMS AUDITED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY, MAY 1ST, 1918

NO. OF CLAIM	CLAIMANT AND NATURE OF CLAIM	AMT	ALL'D
1449	Frank Davis, Bounties	\$197.50	\$197.50
1450	Nels S. Johnson, Bounty	.50	.50
1451	Oscar Olson, Bounty	.50	.50
1452	Louis Schuster, Bounty	1.00	1.00
1453	Norman E. Reid, Bounty	1.00	1.00
1454	Frank Beckman, Bounty	1.00	1.00
1455	Carl Fred Reichhoff, Bounty	1.00	1.00
1456	John King, Bounty	1.00	1.00
1457	Jack Durno, Bounty	.50	.50
1458	Ray Sheppard, Bounty	1.00	1.00
1459	Western Union Tel., Telegram	3.90	3.90
1460	Elliott Fisher Co., Supplies	3.22	9.24
1461	Zion Office Supply Co., Supplies	28.89	28.89
1462	Ihling Bros. Eberhard, Supplies	112.54	112.54
1463	State Savings Bank, Assigning Bounty	48.00	48.00
1464	Doubleday Bros. & Co., Supplies	57.59	57.59
1465	Gregory Sales & Service Co., Supplies	61.45	61.45
1466	Marshall Beyer & Thom, Supplies	3.32	3.32
1467	Gero Publishing Co., Printing	224.35	224.35
1468	Tribune Publishing Co., Printing	204.50	204.35
1469	Mike Heinz, Bounty	1.50	1.50
1470	Gero & Carroll, Supplies	23.99	23.99
1471	Mueller Township, Contagious Disease	117.10	117.10
1472	Western Union Tel., Telegram	1.93	1.93
1473	Barton Bros., Plumbing	2.40	2.40
1474	E. O. Brault, Photos	10.00	10.00
1475	Ed. Ashford, Inspection of Jail	3.00	3.00
1476	H. J. Neville, Inspection of Jail	3.00	3.00
1477	Alex Davidson, Inspection of Jail	3.00	3.00
1478	A. Bouman, Contagious Case	28.60	*1.95
1479	L. Mallett, Meals Jurors	129.20	129.20
1480	J. H. Schultz, Election Supplies	8.96	8.96
1481	G.S. Johnson, Expenses	12.46	12.46
1482	Manistique Transfer Co., Bus for Jury	5.00	5.00
1483	Herald Press, Printing	3.50	3.50
1484	J. E. McCarthy, Expenses	51.28	51.28
1485	R. G. Dodge, Collecting Dog Tax	5.00	**
1486	F. N. Cookson, Salary and Expenses	206.28	206.28
1487	City of Manistique, Water Rent, Contagious Cases	192.80	192.80
1488	Dr. A. Nelson, Medical Services	75.00	75.00
1489	Dr. W. R. Wright, Medical Services	10.00	10.00
1490	S. W. Saunders, Medical Services	10.00	10.00
1491	Dr. D. W. Ross, Medical Services	5.00	5.00
1492	Dr. S. H. Rutledge, Medical Services	10.00	10.00
1493	S. H. Rutledge, Witness 2 Cases	20.00	20.00
1494	Matt Schneider, Coal for Court House	26.01	26.01
1495	City Fuel Co., Coal for Court House	79.48	79.48
1496	National Sales & Service Co., Supplies	4.00	4.00
1497	Fred S. Drake, Law Books	10.00	10.00
1498	Neville & Neveaux, Medical Supplies	2.10	2.10
1499	First National Bank, Insurance	123.20	123.20
1500	Burroughs Machine Co., Repairs	5.00	5.00
1501	Worrel Manufacturing Co., Supplies	9.00	9.00
1502	National Sales & Service Co., Supplies	3.50	3.50
1503	Callaghan & Co., Books	9.00	9.00
1504	Howard Fox, Small Pox Case	5.00	5.00
1505	Vern Coffey, Ferrick Case	21.60	21.60
1506	John Robare, Deputy Sheriff	11.00	11.00
1507	J. N. Forshar, Postage and Express	59.22	59.22
1508	W. A. McKinney, Justice Fees	3.00	3.00
1509	Ed. LaPorte, Deputy Sheriff	56.50	56.50
1510	Doyle Township, Contagious Disease	37.65	37.65
1511	James E. Dean, Deputy Sheriff	7.00	7.00
1512	W. P. Kefauver, Corner	19.40	19.40
1513	Fred J. Bonshor, Assigning, Bounty	4.00	4.00
1514	Manistique Bank, Assigning, Bounty	383.00	383.00
1515	State Savings Bank, Assigning, Bounty	.50	.50
1516	M. Klagstad, Deputy Sheriff	99.21	99.21
1517	Jno. Peterson, Deputy Sheriff	28.00	28.00
1518	Jno. Peterson, Deputy Sheriff	4.25	4.25
1519	Harold Brues, Stationary	7.90	27.00
1520	W. T. S. Cornell, Commissioner of Schools	12.12	12.12
1521	Alex Davidson, County Truant Officer	46.00	46.00
1522	Gunnarson & Kefauver, Supplies	5.50	5.50
1523	F. M. Orr, Sheriff	329.96	329.96
1524	F. M. Orr, Sheriff	512.95	512.95
1525	C. G. Fidd, Typewriter Repairs	12.00	12.00
1526	C. G. Fidd, Typewriter Repairs	12.25	12.25
1527	Doubleday Bros. & Co., Supplies	7.12	7.12
1528	Gregory, Mayor & Thom, Supplies	3.80	3.80
1529	G. S. Johnson, Prosecuting Attorney	31.25	31.25
1530	Callaghan & Co., Books	5.00	5.00
1531	First National Bank, Assigning, Bounty	294.00	294.00
1532	County Treasurer, Ferrick Case	439.36	439.36
1533	County Treasurer, Bounty	194.50	194.50
1534	Manistique Telephone Co., Telephone	231.80	231.80
1535	John Larson, Bounty	1.50	1.50
1536	Sherrill Orr, Sheriff	363.35	363.35
1537	Morley Bryce, Deputy Sheriff	28.50	28.50
1538	Robert Rubin, Under Sheriff	8.75	8.75
1539	W. L. Middlebrook, Supplies	15.85	15.85
1540	Cookson LeRoy, Hardware	33.85	33.85
1541	M. Blumrosen, Blankets	105.96	105.96
1542	W. J. Saunders, Examination of Mary Marsh	5.00	5.00
1543	H. H. Rutledge, Examination of Mary Marsh	5.00	5.00
1544	Manistique Laundry, Laundry	3.58	3.58
1545	W. G. Stephens, 1 day Probate Court	4.00	4.00
1546	E. J. LaPorte, Deputy Sheriff	6.00	6.00
1547	W. L. Middlebrook, Supervisor	16.12	16.12
1548	M. J. Ward, Supervisor	12.12	12.12
1549	H. H. Albin, Supervisor	12.12	12.12
1550	B. A. Craver, Supervisor	12.12	12.12
1551	J. W. Scott, Supervisor	16.12	16.12
1552	Frank Gierke, Supervisor	16.84	16.84
1553	Milton Williams, Supervisor	17.20	17.20
1554	C. R. Miller, Supervisor	16.36	16.36
1555	M. J. Ward, Supervisor	12.24	12.24
1556	Joseph Chenard, Supervisor	21.92	21.92
1557	Angus McDougall, Supervisor	12.24	12.24
1558	P. M. Stillman, Supervisor	29.00	29.00
1559	Carl H. A. Schultz, Supervisor	27.92	27.92
1560	State Savings Bank, Insurance	23.00	23.00
	**Refer to Hiawatha Township.	818.44	818.44
	***Laid on the table.		
	****Refer to Mueller Township.		

J. N. FORSHAR, Clerk. W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Chairman.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The following resolution was offered by J. W. Scott supported by H. H. Albin who moved its adoption. Carried by a unanimous aye vote.

Whereas, bids have been received by the Board of Supervisors from the banks of the city of Manistique, offering interest upon county money upon deposit, and

Whereas, the State Savings Bank of Manistique has submitted the highest bid therefore, which bid has been accepted by this board,

Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, that the State Savings Bank of Manistique, a banking corporation of Manistique, Michigan, be and it hereby is designated as the depository for all moneys of the County of Schoolcraft, a municipal corporation, and the Treasurer of said County is hereby directed to deposit in such bank all funds of the said County of Schoolcraft, and

Be It Further Resolved, that said State Savings Bank of Manistique, before such moneys shall be deposited with it, execute and deliver to the Board of Supervisors a good and sufficient bond in the sum of 15,000 dollars, with a reliable surety company as surety thereon, which said bond shall run to the said County of Schoolcraft, Michigan, condition for the safe keeping and repayment of such moneys or any part thereof on demand and for the payment of the said interest agreed to be paid, which said bond shall be approved by the chairman and the clerk of this Board, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a contract be executed by said State Savings Bank with the Board of Supervisors and through its chairman and clerk providing for the payment by said bank of said interest and the crediting of the same to the county in the manner and at the time provided in such bid, and which contract shall also contain agreements as to the furnishing of the bond or bonds of the County Treasurer and for the safe keeping of all public funds received by such bank by virtue of this resolution, and for the giving of good and ample security for the safe keeping and reimbursement of such funds whenever called for, and that said funds so held by such bank shall be subject to be drawn on account current by and through the proper officer of the County.

And be It Further Resolved, that the Auditing Committee of said County, audit County Treasurer's books and if found correct all money shall be turned over to the State Savings Bank June 1, 1918, if proper bond has been filed and accepted.

The following resolution was offered by Carl H. A. Schultz supported by Paul M. Stillman, who moved its adoption and carried by a unanimous aye vote.

Whereas, The Township of Mueller is without bridge fund, and

Whereas, The bridge across Bear Creek on the Blaney-Germfask road is in an unsafe condition and should be rebuilt, and

Whereas, This Road will be eventually taken over as part of the County trunk line system, therefore be it Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors in regular meeting authorize the Board of County Road Commissioners to construct a new concrete bridge according to State specifications.

The amount to be spent by County not to exceed 1,500 Dollars.

C. H. A. Schultz, P. M. Stillman.

It was moved by Carl H. A. Schultz and supported by Paul M. Stillman, That the County Road Commissioners be instructed to spend \$1,000.00 on the Hiawatha-Shingleton Road said sum of money to be taken from the County Road fund. Carried by unanimous vote.

It was moved by Angus McDougall supported by Paul M. Stillman, That \$1,000.00 be expended on the Germfask-Seney Road, under the supervision of the Highway Commissioner of Germfask Township. Said money to be taken from the general fund of the County. Carried by a unanimous aye vote.

It was moved by Carl H. A. Schultz and supported by Angus McDougall, That bill No. 1560 of the State Savings Bank for Insurance on County buildings be allowed. Carried.

It was moved by Carl H. A. Schultz and supported by Carl H. A. Schultz, That the bills of the several supervisors be allowed as read. Carried.

It was moved by J. W. Scott and supported by D. J. Ward, That the Board adjourn without day.

J. N. FORSHAR, Clerk. W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Chairman.



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