

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR JULY 4TH CELEBRATION PROMISE GREAT DAY

Monster Parade at 9 A. M.—Merchants to Have Floats.  
All Varieties of Sport Indulged at Fair Grounds  
in Afternoon—Horse and Motorcycle  
Racing—Also Baseball Game.

## ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM OF INTERESTING FEATURES

The greatest patriotic rally in the history of the county will be held at Manistique, July Fourth. The parade representing the various industries of the city, business, professional men and other citizens will form at the eastern end of the city bridge at 9:00 a. m. It will march through the principal streets of the town, being dismissed at the band stand in front of the Auditorium, at this place the Declaration of Independence will be read. Music by the band will be of frequent intervals during the morning.

Beginning at 1 o'clock at the fair grounds a program of sports and races will continue until late in the afternoon. Among many other entries of a unique and interesting character, will be the log chopping contest and the tug-of-war. Horse and motorcycle races, foot race and bicycle races will take place in the afternoon. Dinner and supper will be served at the fair grounds.

At 2:30 a patriotic address will be delivered at the fair grounds by John Louis Hill of Illinois, an orator of national wide reputation.

A baseball game, Manistique versus Garden will take place in the afternoon. All awards and prizes will be paid in W. S. S. stamps.

All events are free for all with the following exceptions. The log chopping contest will be open to but five men. The contestants will furnish their own axes. The boys' fifty yard dash will be open only to youths of 12 years and under.

Entries in the greased pole climbing contest should bring their own overalls. No entrance fees are required.

All contestants must register at the Chamber of Commerce not later than 12 m. Wednesday. All citizens who march in the parade are requested to carry flags while automobiles should be decorated with bunting and carry not less than four flags.

A salute will be fired from the cannon at the court house at sunrise.

The program in detail follows:  
Salute at Sunrise.  
Band concert all day.  
9:00 a. m.—Parade and pageant. Parade will form at East approach to bridge.

10:15 a. m.—Reading of the Declaration of Independence at Band Stand in front of Auditorium.

FTERNOON PROGRAM AT FAIR GROUNDS

1 p. m.—Band concert at Grand Stand.  
1:15 p. m.—Athletic sports.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Potato race	\$1.50	\$1.00	.50
Sack race	1.50	1.00	.50
Three legged race	2.00	1.50	1.00
Fifty yard dash			
Girls	1.50	1.00	.50
Boys under 12 years			
	1.50	1.00	.50

2:15 p. m.—Patriotic address by John L. Hill, orator and traveler, of Illinois. Mr. Hill has traveled through all the countries now at war. You cannot afford to miss the treat this opportunity offers.

3:15 p. m.—Motorcycle races.  
7 miles 12.00 8.00 5.00  
5 miles 12.00 8.00 5.00

3:30 p. m.—Athletic sports.  
Running broad jump \$1.50 \$1.00 .50  
H. p. step and jump 1.50 1.00 .50  
100 yard dash 2.00 1.25 .75

Greased pig, the pig is the prize.  
Bicycle race 3.00 2.00 1.00  
Tug of War.  
East and West Side \$10.00

Greased pole-hor-zontal 5.00 3.00 2.00  
Bring your overalls.  
Log chopping contest 5.00 3.00 2.00  
(Limited to five contestants.)  
Bring your axe.

4:00 p. m.—Baseball—Manistique vs. Garden, \$50.00 the winner.  
4:15 p. m.—Horse races, running, \$50.00 in prizes.  
8:00 p. m.—Big bonfire on Lake Front.

Mrs. George McCallum of the Soo is visiting friends in the city.

## PATRIOTIC ADDRESS AT AUDITORIUM

Mrs. Alice B. Locke gave an excellent patriotic address in the High School Auditorium last Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Locke is the head of the Women's benefit Association of Michigan and belongs to the Limited States Publicity Bureau, speaking on any phase of war work as called upon and also delivering graduating addresses. She plans to return here in September to speak on "Surfrage" and it is hoped that many will avail themselves of the privilege of hearing her as she is a most interesting speaker.

## WAR PUBLICATION FREE TO PUBLIC

The local branch of the American Protective League has secured from the Department of Public Information a list of bulletins and pamphlets dealing with pro-German and American war policies. These bulletins are intensely interesting and furnish probably the best available method of learning the aims and desires of the military classes of Germany. Methods of disseminating German propaganda in this and other countries is also exposed together with the treatment of the citizen of conquered territories; how prisoners of war treated by the Central powers and much other valuable information can be secured from these bulletins, applications for which may be made at the Chamber of Commerce.

Iver Danielson has returned from Detroit and will leave today with the contingent of selected men.

## PREPAREDNESS BOARDS SOLICIT MEN FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

The War boards of Michigan have been conducting campaigns to finance our government in the struggle with Germany, and to finance the many organizations doing war work. And in all these campaigns, every community in this state has gone "Over the Top" in a manner that has elicited the warmest praise.

But now comes a campaign that will be a still greater test of the loyalty and strength of Michigan's citizenry. It will be a campaign for men; a campaign for brains and hands that have grown up to strength under the protecting folds of our flag—the flag that now calls upon them to uphold it.

The Navy needs men—bright, energetic young fellows of clean minds and body—the best that Michigan can give—to man the guns of our body fleets, and do their bit building that bridge of ships that must be built and guarded, if men, munitions, and victory is to be brought to our fighters in France.

The War boards will endeavor to carry to the young men of Michigan the message from the sea; to impress upon them its importance; and to point out to them the wonderful opportunities that await them in this branch of service, that has marked a burning path of bravery and glorious sacrifice, across the pages of American history.

The War Boards of this state earnestly request every young man between the ages 18 and 35, including those who registered in the draft, to consider this message very seriously. The eyes of the nation are upon Michigan, because of the splendid response she has made so far, and it is hoped that the men of Michigan will answer gallantly when called upon to give themselves and their sons, as they did when called upon to lend their wealth.

For the information of young men who wish to enlist before the drive starts, it may be stated that the Navy pay is the highest; that only the man who enlists in the lowest rating—as you are asked to do—has the chance to get a commission, as officers are not selected from amongst civilians; that you are entitled to government insurance and family allotments; that you receive splendid training and the best of care in the world's greatest training stations; that every advantage is offered you here, that is offered in any other branch of the service, and a few things in addition.

Mrs. A. B. Iverson of Garden Avenue died Tuesday morning of pneumonia, after less than a week's illness. Mrs. Iverson, who is in charge of the woods operation of Charcoal Iron Co. at Rexton had been at the bedside of his wife since Friday last. She leaves a family of four children.

From the Gentle Longfellow.  
War is a terrible trade; but in the cause that is righteous, sweet is the smell of powder.—Longfellow.

## GREAT CROWD AT MILITARY DANCE FOR SELECTMEN

Co. 1 Entertained Guests at the Liberty Cafe—Dancing From 9:30 to 2, Was Thoroughly Enjoyed By All

## CITIZENS ASSEMBLE AT DEPOT

The contingent of selected men who leave for Camp Custer tonight were entertained by the local company of state troops. After supper at the Liberty cafe the recruits repaired to the armory.

Dancing began at nine and continued until 2 o'clock. Music by Colliers' orchestra was especially good. The hall was filled with dancers and spectators.

The tobacco fund will amount to about a dollar apiece for each of the boys. The quota will leave for the depot, escorted by the band and Co. 1 at 4:30 this afternoon. Citizens are urged to assemble at the depot to see the boys off.

## WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

In the past two weeks several fires have been started in Riverside Park, presumably by picnic parties. Fortunately these fires have done but little damage but they were dangerous and contrary to the park rules.

It was also discovered that one of the rustic benches had been stolen in the absence of the Park police.

When will the people of Manistique realize the fact that the park property is theirs—that it is valuable and that each and every citizen should not only refrain from mutilating trees and building fires themselves but also report anyone guilty of doing it. Would anyone go into his own yard and injure a tree or shrub or start fires in valuable timber belonging to him? It is no more logical to do these things on valuable property which is part his.

## MUST WRITE HOME

"Duty to one's country does not end on the parade ground, nor even on the battle field, but consists in doing everything in one's power to help win the war," says an order issued by General Pershing, a copy of which has been received by the War Department.

To write home frequently and regularly, to keep in constant touch with family and friends is one of the soldier's most important duties. Mothers and fathers will suffer if they do not hear often from sons fighting in France. In the present large companies it is not possible for officers to write letters for their men, and every man must do it for himself.

## ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY



To The Voters of Schoolcraft County.

In announcing my candidacy for the office of sheriff of Schoolcraft county, subject to the action of the Republican primaries, Aug. 27:

I was born in Diamondale, Mich., in Sept. 1873 of hardy Scotch parentage, therefore a true blue American. Any success I may have attained has been the result of hard and consistent work. Have never been elected to public office but if I am successful in my present campaign I promise to devote my time and energy to the fulfillment of the duties thereof. Thanking my many friends and well wishers, I remain, Respectfully,  
DAN I. CALL

## Independence Day Orator



JOHN LOUIS HILL OF ILLINOIS

## EMINENT SPEAKER AT AUDITORIUM TOMORROW NIGHT

Industry must be unhampered if the United States is to win the war. This is the timely warning which James O. Fagan, of Waverly, Mass., traveler and author, will sound in his address before the members of the Manistique (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce, June 28.

Mr. Fagan's attraction as a speaker is accentuated by a rare personality developed by a rugged, picturesque career. Beginning practical life as a telegraph operator, Mr. Fagan, at the age of 16, left his home in Scotland, to take his first job in Brazil. There he fell ill with yellow fever, but came out a victor in his closely contested bout with death. Next he bobbed up in South Africa, during one of the diamond rushes, and managed to scrape a reluctant existence, from nature at its wildest, and civilization at its crudest.

On his arrival in this country some years later, he obtained employment with an Eastern Railroad, and began gathering the material which he later embodied in his widely read articles on the labor situation. He worked thirty-three years for the railroad, during which time he acquired a deep sympathy for the working man, balanced by an unprejudiced regard for the employer's interests.

## BROWN LUMBER CO. WILL EMPLOY WOMEN

William Gillette, manager of the Brown Lumber Co. announces that beginning shortly, his concern will employ women in some of the departments. This arrangement is necessary owing to the scarcity of male help.

## UNITED IN MARRIAGE

Fred B. Ekstrom and Miss Anna Weber of Manistique township were married at St. Francis de Sales church, Tuesday morning.

Optimistic Thought.  
Reviewers are forever-telling authors they can't understand them. The author might often reply: "Is that my fault?"

## W. S. S. CAMPAIGN DRAWS TO A CLOSE \$75,000 ESTIMATE

Active Canvass Still Continues in Townships. Industrial Plants Make First Class Showing

## MANY COMMITTEES FINISH

The great War Savings stamp drive in Schoolcraft county ends this week. Hundreds of men and women have devoted a large part of the week to a heroic effort to put the county over the top. Over a hundred committee members reported at the Chamber of Commerce Monday morning and were assigned their territory. By dinner time the work at the factories and in the residence districts was well under way. Chairman J. C. Wood who is in charge of the drive made ten minute speeches to the employes of every industrial plant in the city. These meetings were called during working hours, the management standing the loss of time. At each place as Mr. Wood concluded his address, the committee in charge were ready with buttons and contract cards and the solicitations were pushed energetically. Surprisingly gratifying results were obtained at all the plants and by 6 o'clock a great majority of the workmen of the city were wearing the little pennant shaped buttons on which was inscribed "W. S. S. E. pledged for 1918."

The ladies committee was no less active and thousands of dollars worth of stamps were signed for during the first two days. Taggers were conspicuous at the street corners and in the retail establishments. The outlying districts of the city were canvassed with care and patience and the results from sections containing foreign elements exceeded expectations. Team work has characterized the entire drive and it is felt that the results in this county will compare favorably with work in other sections.

A great majority of the citizens when approached needed little or no urging. Some who had additional payments to make on bonds contracted generously for War Savings stamps. Hundred dollar sales were frequent and cash payments for the allotment was not unusual. An occasional refusal to subscribe was promptly investigated by the committees and generally resulted in a subscription.

At committee headquarters today, it was learned that about \$53,000 had been so far subscribed. Returns from the city are not yet complete and only two townships have been heard from. Various estimates place the probable returns of the drive at between \$75,000 and \$80,000. The quota for this county is \$141,000.

## SOO TEAM WINS CUP FROM MANISTIQUE

After a closely contested match last Saturday and Sunday, the Manistique Rifle and Gun Club surrendered the silver cup won two years ago at the Soo.

The shoot was attended by clubs from Escanaba and the Soo. The score was tied on the first day and in shooting the tie off, the Soo men make the slightly better score. A large crowd attended the match and much enthusiasm was evidenced. The cup has been the object of many hard won contests in the past and will not be allowed to rest permanently with its present possessors. Any club winning and retaining the cup three successive years obtains permanent title. Had the home team won this time the cup would have remained here.

## SHEEP FOR CLOVERLAND

Forty-five carload or 12,000 sheep reached Cloverland from Chicago on Tuesday and are now grazing on the fertile pastures of southern Marquette and north-eastern Dickinson counties. This is the first great influx of sheep as a result of the "More Sheep, More Wool" campaign which The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau has been conducting during the last six months.

# FREEDOM'S GREETING

O stars of Freedom's banner bright  
That clustered shine in field of blue.  
From faint, far depths of heaven's height  
Your constellated fires you drew!  
From starry ways of ages down  
You bring the light of old renown!  
Greece first your dawn-bright radiance knew  
When Freedom's star rose o'er the deep,  
And Athens' glory full orb'd grew  
When Parthenon crowned the Acropolis steep.  
The fame of Greece then brightly shone  
With splendor since through ages known.



But kindled by Prometheus' fire  
O'er other lands rose Freedom's stars.  
Unquenched by blood, they still aspire  
Where far beyond the old world bars  
They rose above the new world bright  
And blent as one their kindred light.

Long may these stars undimmed still shine  
In Freedom's glorious galaxy!  
Long may our land still be the shrine  
To all the world of Liberty,  
Whose statue stands at Freedom's gates  
And for the coming millions waits!

—H. T. Sudduth in New York World.

## MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Marshall—Ninety-four degrees in the shade were registered here Sunday.

Lapeer—Andrew, 36-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Weir, north and east of Lapeer, fell into the cistern and was drowned.

Bay City—Clarence Scram, reported severely wounded overseas, is the son of Mrs. Eliza Scram, this city. He is 20 years old and has been in service more than a year.

Bay City—George Wiedenau, of Midland, formerly employed at the Dow Chemical when he was run down by an automobile on the Munger road on a charge of sedition.

Flint—Former An Sable and Oceda residents will conduct a reunion, with games and races, followed by dancing in the evening, at Thread Lake park, Flint, June 22.

Houghton—Capt. Ira M. Hall, of Camp Custer, has come to take command of the Michigan College of Mines, which becomes a school for the special instruction of soldiers.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek—In connection with the departure of the Eighty-fifth division it is announced that last farewells will be barred at Camp Custer.

Bay City—John P. Tossel, 60 years old, a sheet metal contractor, was seriously injured when he was run down by an automobile on the Munger road about noon Sunday. He may not recover.

Standish—The body of a three-week-old babe was found in a pond near Standish at noon, Sunday, wrapped in the clothing of an older child. The body had been in the water several hours.

Lansing—This statement was issued by the United States food administration Sunday. The May shipments of cereal foodstuffs to the Allies from North America aggregate 709,273 tons, as against 838,034 tons for April.

Lansing—Ray Newton, aged 39, employed at a local factory, died a few minutes after coming in contact with a high voltage wire. Newton was returning to work and the wind blew a wire against his shoulder.

Lansing—E. T. Cameron, of Mt. Pleasant, has resigned as secretary of the teachers' retirement fund board. His successor, appointed by Superintendent of Public Instruction Fred L. Keeler, is George F. Roxburgh, of Reed City.

Lansing—Food Administrator G. A. Prescott has been asked by the Council of National Defense to suggest "the cities and localities in Michigan in which rural motor express can most likely be of benefit this season, if such lines are organized soon."

Saginaw—William H. Reins, a member of the city council, having refused to buy Liberty bonds and only under pressure contributed \$1 a month to the Red Cross war fund, is facing recall. Reins gets \$2,500 a year from the city and is reputed to be wealthy.

Lansing—Walter B. Cady, Washington county farmer, whose wheat was confiscated and sold by the food administration when Cady refused to sell it, has returned the administration's check for \$1,272 in payment for the grain. The case will be referred to Washington.

Pontiac—An audit of Oakland county road construction since May, 1913, to last April has been completed and turned over to the board. It commends the manner in which the accounts have been handled and blames the antiquated system of bookkeeping for a few errors.

Hancock—Mrs. Arthur Henriksen, of Hancock, searching Thursday afternoon along the banks of Portage lake for her missing 4-year-old son, found instead the body of the 3-year-old son of Otto Krellwitz, of Hancock, missing since June 1. The Hendrickson child is still missing.

Lansing—Adjutant-General John S. Belsey has received orders from Washington to induce for immediate service, 16 carpenters, 11 cooks, 23 railroad brakemen, 23 locomotive engineers, five wooden bridge carpenters, five telephone linemen, two railroad track foremen and 568 laborers.

Traverse City—Sleuths by the hundred will gum shoe socially in this city for three days starting July 16, when sheriffs, police chiefs and prosecuting attorneys of Michigan will meet for their annual convention. Sheriff David R. Campbell, vice-president of the organization, is in charge of the program.

Detroit—Fighting Island, in the Detroit river, opposite Wyandotte, has been purchased from the Palma estate by the Michigan Alkali Co. The island comprises about 2,500 acres, and it will be used as a dumping ground by the concern. The island is in Canadian waters, and after being reclaimed may be sold again.

Olivet—Olivet college, one of the oldest and best known educational institutions in the state, following its commencement, exercises Tuesday, will close its doors for the period of the war. This announcement was made June 12, following the return of trustees from a meeting in Detroit, at which the decision was reached. The prospect of a decreased enrollment next year, due to the war, particularly among male students, with no offsetting diminishment in operating expenses, are the reasons given for the decision.

Kalkaska—Word has been received here that Noble Carroll, son of Thomas Carroll, has fallen on the French battle fields. He was 19 and enlisted last spring.

Boysie City—Clare Pierce, 15 years old, is bound over to the circuit court on the charge of manslaughter. He accidentally shot and killed Bessie Pierce, 14 years old.

Grand Rapids—Rev. G. P. T. Sergeant of Grace Episcopal church was elected president of the Western Michigan Episcopal diocese council at the annual meeting here.

Port Huron—William E. Stratton, Detroit, architect, has submitted plans to a committee representing Port Huron medical society for proposed new hospital to cost \$200,000.

Pontiac—James H. Lynch, a member of the Democratic state central committee, has resigned because he does not approve of the committee's apparent determination to conduct a campaign in Michigan next fall.

Detroit—Notice has been received through war department channels by Fred J. Robinson, assistant manager of production, division of ordinance, of his appointment to the position of district chief of ordinance for Michigan.

Grand Rapids—F. W. Hinyan, president of the Michigan Potato Shippers' association, in a statement said that practically the entire potato crop of Michigan had been cleaned up. Nearly 9,000 cars had been shipped up to June 1.

Muskegon—Both the Crosby Transportation company and the Goodrich Transit company vessels, plying between Muskegon and Milwaukee and Chicago, are carrying capacity cargoes, the shipments both in and out breaking all past records.

Grand Rapids—The Michigan Railway company have advanced the turberian fare from Kalamazoo to the Grand Rapids from 97 cents to \$1.10, the rate from Grand Rapids to Allegan from 65 to 75 cents, and made other advance in proportion.

Lansing—The Lansing board of education following the lead of other cities, will drop German from the schools. The classes already started will be completed if any students express a desire to continue the study. Spanish will be substituted.

Grand Rapids—Private John S. Smith, of Grand Rapids, with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth infantry in France, is dead from appendicitis, according to word received by his brother, A. B. Smith, of Grand Rapids. Smith was 31 years old and enlisted at Bad Axe.

Monroe—Kenneth Hodgins, and Frank Hill, both 14 years old, of Ypsilanti, are in the detention home here. The lads left Ypsilanti in a canoe following the Huron river to Lake Erie, where the canoe capsized two miles from Monroe piers. They swam two miles to reach shore.

Flint—Cancellation of farm allowances from Camp Custer has made critical the shortage of farm labor in this county. The civic war bureau Saturday issued a further appeal to school boys, factory and store employees to plan to spend as much of their time as possible on farms, helping not only with sugar beet crop, but with other farm crops.

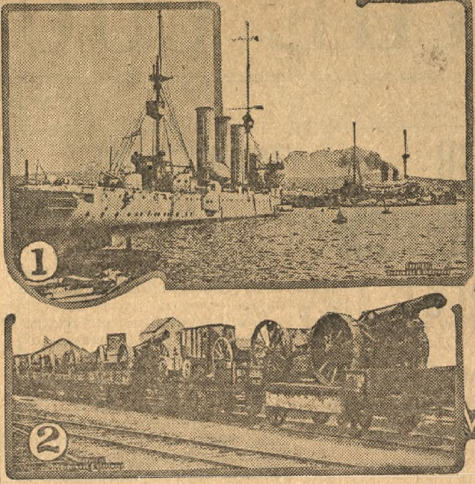
Marshall—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Church and son, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowland, had a close call while driving on Detroit Sunday. In crossing the track at Parma, a west-bound Michigan Central train struck their motor car and demolished the radiator, carrying it 100 feet down the track. The engine of the auto went dead just as it reached the crossing. All escaped injury.

Howard City—A 400-pound bear that escaped from a circus near Cadillac, terrorized the farm district one mile south of town Thursday night. Vern Thrall, a young boy, drove a herd of cows past the bear, driving it into a large dog. Postmaster Reynolds and local merchants have organized a bear hunt. Later reports indicated that the bear had been seen near the Porter Mills, 4 1/2 miles southwest of town.

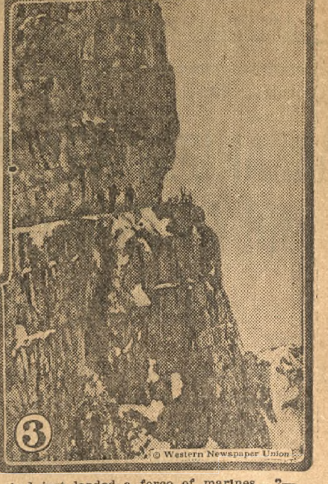
East Lansing—An effort to find employment in the country for Michigan women ambitious to become "farmerettes" will be made this season by the federal office of farm labor, located here. "We are not making any special appeal to women to enlist for work on the farms, except in the fruit orchards," Director A. B. Cook declared, "but if there are women who would nevertheless like to try their skill in agricultural pursuits we will endeavor to place them with willing employers."

Bay City—A large number of Bay City Odd Fellows went to Caro to participate in the annual exercises of the cantons of this district. The program was carried out in the Methodist church and was attended by uniform ranks from Bay City, Saginaw, Flint, Alma, Fair Grove, to the number of over 200. Frank Hall, of Flint, and staff, and Major McNally, of Saginaw, commanding officers, were in charge. About 75 Rebekahs were in attendance.

Lansing—James C. Wood, of Manistique, state senator for the past six years from the thirtieth district, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congress from the Eleventh district of Michigan. The Eleventh is the largest district in the state. The upper peninsula now want the seat and James C. Wood is their candidate. Senator Wood, in his announcement, declares for unremitting prosecution of the war, for national equal suffrage and for national prohibition.



1—Battleship in Vladivostok harbor from which the Japanese had just landed a force of marines. 2—Arrival at the front in France of a train with heavy American guns. 3—Italian soldiers on a road on the side of a mountain precipice where severe fighting has been going on.



## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Austria's Great Offensive in North Italy Proves to Be an Utter Failure.

### STOPPED WITH HUGE LOSSES

### Revolt Spreading Fast in the Dual Kingdom—Powerful German Attack on Reims Completely Repulsed—Draft Age Limited to Be Extended.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria's record of never winning when she goes into battle unaided by the Germans was magnificently sustained last week. Starting the long heralded offensive with nearly all the forces at his command, Field Marshal von Borevic made a desperate effort to force his way across the Piave and down into the Venetian plains, with Treviso, Bassano and then Verona as his objectives. His men were given postcard maps with the route and schedule marked, and were urged to do their utmost in order that they might get the plentiful food in the "promised land." Approximately a million Austrian soldiers assailed the Italian lines from Asiago to the Adriatic, but King Victor Emmanuel's splendid army was everywhere ready to meet them. At the western or mountain end the enemy made no progress at all, being mowed down in masses that fairly blocked the roads under cover of gas and smoke. The Asiago plateau, which is of great importance because of its easy approaches from the Austrian side, were beaten off by the British under Lord Cavan, and the enemy's attempts on Monte Grappa were no more successful. It was between these points, down the Brenta and Frenzella valleys, that the Austrians hoped to push the west point of a pincer. There they met that should flank Treviso and the entire line to the coast.

The high land at Montello was the scene of most sanguinary fighting and the enemy made some headway there for a day or two, but gained little save a shocking casualty list. Further east, at various points, the Austrians were able to force crossings of the Piave by means of bridges constructed under cover of gas and smoke shelling, but after getting across the troops found themselves in traps from which they could not escape with their lives, for the batteries of the allies on the higher ground had them at their mercy. Only near the extreme eastern end of the line, between the Zenson loop and the Adriatic, did Borevic's forces achieve anything that resembled success. There they pushed far enough south of the Piave to reach the Fossalta canal, and Vienna claimed this was crossed. Here the enemy was about ten miles from Venice, but the resistance of the Italians was so determined that no anxiety was felt for that city's safety. Before the week closed the enemy in that region had been driven back. Most of the pontoon bridges were swept away by the swollen Piave.

In a word, the great Austrian offensive, up to the close of the week, was an absolute failure and was admitted to be such by captured officers and by some of the Vienna newspapers. The Italian army, never in better condition than now, fought with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and was ably aided by the British and French contingents. Mention must be made, too, of the Americans, for an escadrille of American aviators, trained in Italy, went to the front and gave notable help in driving the Austrian aviators from the air.

Defeat in Italy may mean absolute disaster to the Austro-Hungarian empire, for its heterogeneous peoples already are beginning to rebel against the rule that has brought them to the verge of starvation, has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of their men, and has given them nothing but false promises of victory. In

many parts of the empire the distressed people are rising against the authorities, and in Vienna itself on Wednesday a great and hungry mob looted shops, stoned the residence of the premier and even attacked the Hofburg palace, in protest against the reduction of the bread ration. The food controller is helpless, admitting that the empire's wheat is exhausted and that the grain supplies from Roumania are small and of inferior quality. In Lemberg, Budapest and Prague also there were serious food riots, and all through the empire signs were plentiful that the people were ready to revolt if they were not given a speedy peace and bread.

It would appear that the time is about ripe for the long predicted uprising of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary—the Bohemians, the southern Slavs and the Poles. The Germans expect and fear this event, and of course would step in to suppress it by force of arms. But even if it were not wholly successful it would create a diversion in the midst of "Mittel Europa" that would do much to hasten the final victory of the allied nations over Germany.

Only one operation of moment took place on the western front last week. This was a powerful assault on the allied troops guarding Reims, delivered by the army of the crown prince. About 40,000 Germans took part in the attack, which was preceded by a terrific bombardment. The enemy charged from the village of Virny, southwest of Reims, and all around the loop to La Pompelle, the fortified stronghold on the east. The struggle was violent in the extreme, but the Germans were everywhere repulsed with very heavy losses. Only in the Silley wood southeast of the city did the enemy gain a foothold, and prompt counter-attacks by the French threw him back from that to his old positions. A great many German prisoners were taken. They said they had been ordered to take Reims at any cost. The fact that the attack was not renewed by the crown prince was taken to indicate the exhaustion of his troops.

Military experts in France believe another battle will be begun soon by the Germans, possibly on the road to Calais, or between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry across the Oise and Aisne to the Marne. If they select the latter sector the Americans will again be in the thick of the fighting. Those boys did not have a great deal to do last week, though they carried out some successful raids and repulsed every one made against their lines. From the south side of the Marne they sent several patrols across the river in boats, in each instance killing numbers of the enemy and bringing back prisoners. Moreover, not a single German patrol has ever been permitted to cross the Marne to the American side.

The war department in Washington was strongly urged last week to send a force of Americans to Italy, not only to help in the fighting but especially to demonstrate to the Italian armies that America is ready to aid their country to the limit, thus counteracting the extensive anti-American propaganda carried on of late in Italy. The diplomatic representatives of Italy here thought it would be a wise move, and Secretary Baker intimated Thursday that American soldiers would soon be fighting on the Piave front.

Appeals for an allied arm in Siberia are growing louder daily, and conditions in what once was Russia are becoming steadily more favorable for such action. The bolshevik power is waning, though the Leninists still control the arms and supplies in most of the centers of population. In western Siberia the Czech-Slovaks have joined forces with the counter-revolutionists; Tomesk and other towns have been occupied and a government set up. At Kiev a great revolt has broken out; 40,000 armed and organized peasants are participating and the movement has spread to the Poltava and Tchernigov districts. There is much street fighting, and the revolutionists have destroyed artillery stores.

Doctor Masaryk, the Bohemian leader, conferred with President Wilson concerning the plans for getting out of Siberia the 50,000 Czech-Slovaks

who wish to join the allies. Most of them are armed and organized. We may yet have the chance to see these sturdy fighters, formerly our foes by compulsion, passing in triumph through the United States on their way to join the other armies of freedom.

The senate committee on military affairs adopted an amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the president to raise a volunteer legion of Slavic residents of the United States for service in "any field of action." Mr. Wilson approved the amendment.

Word was received that the Turks on June 14 occupied and looted Tabriz, the second city of Persia, took possession of the American and British consulates there over the protests of the Spanish consul who was in charge of them, and sacked the American hospital, over which the Spanish flag was flying. If the report is verified, Turkey has committed an act of war against the United States, and a declaration of war by this country against the Porte may be the result. Many senators and representatives have favored such action for a long time and their position is strengthened by the recent occurrence. The formal inclusion of Bulgaria also among our enemies probably would follow immediately. Thus would come to an end the incongruous state of affairs which has permitted the Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats to remain in this country free to gather such information as they could and transmit it to their allies and our enemies. The well informed have given up the hope that Turkey might be induced to withdraw from the war, since she has been given part of the spoils of Russia.

The submarines operating in the west Atlantic have sunk several more neutral vessels, but there is reason to believe that one or two of them have been destroyed in encounters with armed steamers. A Venezuelan journalist who was driven from Caracas admits there are German U-boat bases in Venezuela. The raids off the American coast are declared by American naval headquarters in England to mean that the submarine campaign is a failure, the enemy's only chance of employing the limited number of his U-boats successfully being to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. It was stated that today sufficient tonnage is available to meet allied demands and it is constantly growing larger.

The British make the welcome announcement that 21 German destroyers and a large number of submarines and other craft are penned up in the Bruges canal locks as a result of the recent blocking operations at Zeebrugge. These vessels are constantly subjected to bombing by the naval aviators.

The department of justice uncovered last week a gigantic conspiracy between manufacturers and contractors' agents to solicit government war orders under agreements to pay commissions illegally to the agents. Hundreds of offices throughout the country were raided and papers seized. The department said the commission agents would be prosecuted, and that all contracts made by them or with their aid were subject to annulment by the government.

So insistent is becoming the demand for a more complete mobilization of America's man power that extension of the draft age limits probably will not be postponed until the winter session of congress. Provost Marshal General Crowder urges that the law be amended immediately to take in all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and Secretary of War Baker says he will recommend such an amendment if submitted by the senate or house. General Crowder told the military affairs committee that the legislation is needed at once if we intend to do anything this year. He not only wants more fighting men, but also he desires to extend the "work or fight" order so that there will be virtual conscription of labor for war industries. His plans would assure the registration of four or five million men qualified for military service.

## MILITARY POST THAT WAS NAMED FOR WASHINGTON

Carlisle, Pa. Claims to Have Had Within Its Limits a Station of Importance That Antedates the National Capital by Many Years—Made First Move for American Liberty.

CARLISLE, Pa., claims to have had within its limits the first place (Washingtonburg) in the United States to be named for George Washington and to have the oldest meeting house west of the Susquehanna, wherein the germ of American liberty was conceived.

Access to hidden records and facts long buried in state archives is rewriting history and a lately discovered "Uncompleted Paper" by the late Christian P. Humrich, Esq., discloses the fact that on the present site of the United States Indian school at Carlisle in pre-revolutionary times was an establishment of "recognized importance, and of great historical interest," known as Washingtonburg.

No record is found in state or county of its existence, but research shows that it was quite an important place and more than a suburb of Carlisle. It was a national and not a state establishment.



James Wilson.

Establishment, for "Col. Flower, Commissary-General of Military Stores," requests that he might have "Carpenters, Farriers, Gun Smiths, Tinnmen, Saddlers and Shoemakers" for work at this place.

Coal Used Industrially. Dr. Charles F. Himes of Dickinson college writes: "It was, too, an up-to-date, or rather, away-ahead-of-date, establishment, at least in regard to fuel employed, for anthracite coal from Wilkesbarre region was floated down the Susquehanna and hauled in wagons from Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg) to this point. This was the first use of such coal, on such a scale, and for industrial purposes." Evidence of the large force of workmen employed is found in a meet bill, dated February 7, 1781, for 350 head of beef cattle to supply the artificers and others at Washingtonburg, at the "Continental works near Carlisle."

The contention is that this military

post was the first place in the United States to be named for Washington and that its existence antedates by years Washington, D. C.

When General Washington was in Carlisle during the whisky rebellion he, with Alexander Hamilton, worshipped in the "Old Presbyterian Meeting House" on the public square in Carlisle, and it was in this identical meeting house, on July 12, 1774, a year before the Mecklenburg declaration, a public meeting of patriotic citizens gathered from the town and surrounding country, condemned the act of the British parliament and urged vigorous measures to correct the wrong. Col. John Montgomery was the presiding officer, James Wilson was present and was appointed one of the members of the committee to meet with other committees to take action. He was later a member of the Continental congress, a signer of the Declaration and a justice of the Supreme court. Wing's history states, "and when in the Continental congress he received instructions from his constituents in Cumberland county to advocate an entire separation from the mother country. This was probably the first utterance of that sentiment of the country."

Bancroft's Tribute to Wilson. Bancroft says of Wilson: "He was an ardent patriot, like many other eminent men of that day—not at first avowedly in favor of severance from the mother country, but he desired it when he received definite instruction from his constituents."

Bellman, writing of the potency of this meeting held in the "Old Meeting House" on July 12, 1774, says: "The influence, therefore, of the meeting, or of subsequent instructions to which it gave rise, seems to have determined the action of Pennsylvania in the great crisis which men even like John Dickinson were too timid or too cowardly to meet."

The vote of James Wilson determined the vote of Pennsylvania. Had Pennsylvania failed to accept the resolution we today would be under another flag.

Philadelphia may be considered "The birthplace of American liberty," but its conception in the "Old Presbyterian Meeting House," in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, made it possible to be born.

The Scotch-Irish part in the Revolutionary war and the events preceding it is becoming more apparent and important, and the actions taken in the Presbyterian meeting houses throughout Pennsylvania are vital to historic recital.

### Principle Must Be Adhered To.

One of the statesmen who fashioned this government upon its broad lines that have endured left us the guiding words that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we should hold fast to that in all our future; that vigilance which shall make us prepared in peace for possible war, prepared in war for promised peace, and watchful both in peace and war for the principles and the policies which have safeguarded the constitution and which will save, if anything will save, our republic till nations are no more.

Put His Americanism First. "You must remember," said he who first came to us as Marquis de la Fayette when he was asked by what title he preferred to be addressed when he was last on these shores, "that I am an American general."

He had renounced meanwhile one of the proudest patents of nobility in France that he might feel stronger within him the call of freedom. The reply is characteristic of his whole outlook of life.

# DAIRY FACTS

### SELECT BETTER DAIRY COWS

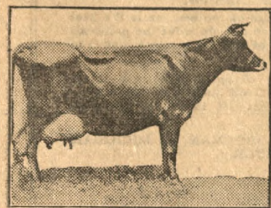
Raising of Best Heifer Calves Will Provide Means of Cutting Out Low Producers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The war has greatly increased the demand for dairy products, and it is important that they be produced economically. In order that the quantity of dairy products may be large and the production economical, more and better cows are needed. The raising of all the best heifer calves will provide cows enough to permit the culling out of all low producers.

Every owner of dairy cows should establish a definite standard, and all cows that do not measure up to the requirements should be disposed of for beef. Whether a dairy cow should be rejected or retained should depend ordinarily on production, as shown by the milk scales and the Babcock test.

Farmers who are too busy to test their own cows may now have this work done for them at nominal cost by joining a cow-testing association. Such an association ordinarily is an organization of about 25 dairy farmers who co-operatively employ a man to keep records of their cows. The tester



Jersey Cow With All the Markings of a Good Milk Producer.

spends one day each month with each member, tests and weighs the milk for butterfat, weighs the feed, both concentrates and roughage, and advises the farmer concerning the quantity and kind of feed to be given each cow in the herd. From the quantity of milk, the butterfat test and the cost of feed, he helps the farmer to determine which cow should be rejected. He also aids in the selection of calves, in improving the sanitation of the barn, milk house and dairy utensils, and in many other ways assists in lifting the dairy business to a higher level.

There are now 472 cow-testing associations in the United States, and last year monthly records were kept for 261,831 cows, or about 1 per cent of all the dairy cows in this country. The cows in these associations whose records have been tabulated averaged 247 pounds of butterfat, or about 50 per cent more than the average production of all the dairy cows in the United States. If all the dairy cows in the country could be brought up to the average of the cow-testing associations, production would be increased 50 per cent in quantity and the cost of production would be considerably reduced.

### TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING

Much Depends on Season of Year, but Is Usually From 52 to 60 Degrees in Summer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The desirable temperature at which to churn is that which makes the butter granules firm without being hard. This is usually obtained under normal conditions when the churning occupies 30 or 40 minutes. The necessary churning temperature depends upon the season of the year and certain other factors, but is usually from 52 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and from 58 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. If the cream is churned at 62 degrees Fahrenheit in winter, and the butter comes in 35 minutes, with the granules firm, it will be noticed, as summer approaches and the cows are turned out to pasture, that the cream churns more quickly and the butter is softer. This is an indication that a lower churning temperature should be used, and thus from season to season the churning temperature is regulated so that the butter granules may have the proper firmness.

When the temperature is either too low or too high, undesirable results are obtained. A low temperature prolongs the churning period unnecessarily, and may even make it impossible to churn butter. It causes the granules, especially when the cream is thin, to form in tiny pellets, like fine shot, many of which run out with the buttermilk. The working of the butter and the incorporation of the salt are accomplished only with great difficulty, and the body of the butter is liable to be brittle and lumpy. Adding hot water to cream to warm it, and using warmer water than three degrees warmer than the butter in order to soften it, are bad practices, since they injure the quality of the butter. If the proper churning temperature is used, the butter granules will be of the proper firmness.

In fact expert advice can be obtained from the dairy and animal husbandry men of the college on almost any question bearing upon the breeding and feeding of live stock, whether the animals be dairy or beef cattle, or sheep and swine.

Or if you are considering purchasing some commercial feed you are doubtful about its exact feeding value, it is usually possible to obtain its "pedigree" from the chemistry experiment

# OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

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

THE COURIER-RECORD  
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

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

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

## MUCH AID OFFERED FARMERS BY STATE

### Can Secure Timely Assistance From Specialists If They But Know How to Go About It.

### M. A. C. IS HEADQUARTERS

#### Making Up of Rations, Testing of Soils and Combating of Plant Diseases Few of Things College Does.

By EARL R. TRANGMAR,  
Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Harvey Johnson was lord and master over a farm in Kent county—a well groomed place, with 300 broad, rolling acres of thoroughly fitted land. Every building and animal bespoke able management.

But even so, Johnson was not wholly content. His wheat, he observed, was yielding only 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, while one of his progressive neighbors with an almost identical type of soil was securing yields of 25 bushels or better. For some reason Johnson found he simply couldn't bring up his yields, even with liberal manuring and the planting of superior strains of grain.

"Must be something else lacking in the soil," he finally concluded. Johnson had fallen into the habit, when confronted with problems some-what beyond the reach of his own extensive farm knowledge, of taking up matters with the college. So now he gathered up a number of typical examples of his soil, placed them in bottles and forwarded them to the soils department of M. A. C. for examination.

"About all your land needs," the department wrote back in a few days, "is a good dose of lime." Johnson acted on the suggestion—that was two years ago. Last year the college received this message from him:

"My yields have jumped up five bushels to the acre."

Now it cannot be said that Johnson is by any means an average farmer. If he was, he would never have thought of submitting a soil sample to M. A. C. for in the course of much traveling about the state I have learned that most agriculturists, and this includes many a prosperous farmer, are but little familiar with the opportunities which exist for the securing of assistance from the college and the state.

In some quarters the idea still persists that about all the college does is produce graduates—whereas its work is threefold, for besides educating students it maintains as well an experiment station for the working out of agricultural problems and an extension service for aiding the farmer directly. It is with this service that dwellers in the country will find it most convenient to become acquainted.

How can the extension service be answered? A query of this kind might be answered in a typically Yankee fashion with another question. "How can a physician or a lawyer be used?" If you find yourself doubled up with a pain with which you are unfamiliar, you call in the family doctor. If you are a farmer and you stroll into your potato patch some morning to find your tuber plants in a bad way, it is possible to make use of the extension service of the college by calling in the plant pathologist (plant doctor) or by submitting to him a few diseased plants. In such a case all that would be necessary would be to wrap up a few of the plants in a box and mail them to the department of botany, in East Lansing.

Upon receiving the specimens the pathologists examine them, and in a day or two a letter will come back informing you that your crop is suffering from black leg, rhizoctonia, wilt, or any one of the many afflictions to which the potato is susceptible. If the pathologist cannot tell you how the sick plants can be saved, he at least can usually place you in possession of facts which will enable you to protect your potatoes in the future.

This is only one way in which the college and the extension service can be used. If you are a dairyman with a number of feeds on hand and you are undecided just what mixture of them would make the best balanced ration, an inquiry addressed to the dairy department of M. A. C. will probably secure you the information you desire.

In fact expert advice can be obtained from the dairy and animal husbandry men of the college on almost any question bearing upon the breeding and feeding of live stock, whether the animals be dairy or beef cattle, or sheep and swine.

Or if you are considering purchasing some commercial feed you are doubtful about its exact feeding value, it is usually possible to obtain its "pedigree" from the chemistry experiment

station by mailing to Prof. A. J. Pat ten the brand or trade name of the feed, with the name and address of manufacturer. The same can be done with fertilizers. This one department of the college through its work in this field, has probably saved the agriculturists of the state from more frauds than any other agency created for the protection of the farmer.

Occasionally if it is not feed and fertilizer problems that concern the countrymen so much as it is insect pests—maggots in the beans, grubs in the corn, or flies in the wheat. For dealing with insect enemies of agriculture the college maintains a corps of men who are members of the department of entomology. If the scale is becoming too populous in the orchard, or the web worm is taking too many liberties, a letter to the entomologists will bring a prescription which as a rule is sufficient to induce the unwelcome visitors to forage elsewhere.

In truth the services which the college has developed and placed at the disposal of the farmer are almost without end. If a poultryman desires to secure a demonstration of the practice of culling flocks, a demonstrator is obtainable; if a farmer wishes to learn a method of farm accounting that will enable him to put his business upon a more up-to-date basis, a letter to the office of farm management will bring results; if the farm is a little wetter in spots than is desirable pointers on drainage can be had from the department of farm mechanics, and if you will take the matter up with your county agricultural agent it is sometimes possible to induce the drainage expert of the college to call and put on a drainage demonstration for the entire community.

As a whole, the college might be likened to a bureau of specialists—men engaged by the state to be used for the benefit of the people of the state. It is a rule, however, that enterprises of what might be termed a public nature are successful only in so far as the members of the public co-operate. The best trained plant pathologist in the world may be retained by a state, but if the people do not make use of him his knowledge is likely to bear little fruit. It is patent that the farmers will be the gainers by what the state has done for them only in so far as they avail themselves of the services placed at their disposal.

Of necessity much of the extension work must be done by means of letters and bulletins. Of the latter the college has published a large number upon subjects of importance to every farmer. If the farmer makes no other use of the college, he ought at least to write in and ask to have his name placed upon the mailing list to receive all publications of value to him.

The modern farmer cannot afford to remain in darkness about state service. "Ask your county agricultural agent."

### RURAL MINISTERS WILL MEET

#### Clergymen to Tackle Problems of War Times and Rural Life.

East Lansing, Mich.—What is expected to be the year's most notable interdenominational gathering of country clergymen and laymen will be conducted at the Michigan agricultural college during the week of July 8 to 15. In this conference, to which every rural pastor in the state is being invited, matters of concern to the rural church will be taken up.

The assembly, it may be added, will not be without its novel features, for in addition to attending the usual number of conferences, discussions and lectures, the churchmen will be given a chance to enroll as "short-course students." Those who do will be instructed in the technical as well as in the spiritual phases of agriculture.

As in former years, the meetings will be addressed by leading church men of a number of denominations. Of these one of the biggest, probably, will be Dean E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin college, while Shaler Mathews of the University of Chicago, will be another.

While in attendance at the meetings, which a year ago brought 200 clergymen to East Lansing, the pastors will be housed and boarded in the dormitories and clubs of the college.

#### Urge Glass to Replace Tin.

The recommendation is being made to Michigan's producers of maple syrup that henceforth they put up their product in glass bottles instead of in tin containers. "The supply of tin must be conserved," Prof. F. H. Sanford has informed the maple men, "and persons who want containers in 1919 will do well to order glass."

#### Soil for Sweet Clover.

Sweet clover seems to have no particular choice of soil. It will grow on very wet or very dry soil. It is, however, a lime-loving plant and does best when lime is abundant.

#### High Efficiency of Separator.

The separator should be kept clean if the highest efficiency of the machine and the best product are to be obtained.

## Pay Little Heed to War Clothes

New York.—The radicals are at it again. They are agitating for the standardization of women's dress as a war measure of equal importance with the conservation of food. Rumors of frocks all alike, cut by the millions and placed on the market for the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, so that they may become sisters in their attire as well as under their skins, comments a fashion authority, reach us from time to time through the sections of the daily press devoted to women's affairs.

Sometimes the arguments are quite learned. The French revolution is freely quoted as being the event finally responsible for the standardization of men's dress. To be sure, one of the first things that Napoleon did, when he reached the position of being able to set the fashion, was to make men's clothes as gorgeous and as complex as they had been before the abolition of the Bourbons. But the effect did not last long. "Sans culottes" had taken too firm a hold on men's affections. They soon went back to that dignified but ugly garment, the long trousers, and they have remained faithful to them ever since.

Students of the history of costume cite this as an example, and tell us—some hopefully, some regretfully—that the present Armageddon will do the same for women. But then come other students, too, but students of the human nature back of the clothes, rather than of the clothes themselves—and they give an emphatic "No" to the whole proposition.

"The standardization of women's dress has come as far now as it ever will," is their contention.

#### Easy to Get Into.

Very busy women—and what other kind is there at present—may make insistent demands for clothes that are easy to get into. "Easily adjusted, modish," will sell more gowns this season than the catch phrase, "This is what they're wearing." Coats and suits and one-piece dresses will maintain their popularity; "shirtwaists" that launder like a man's shirt will refuse to be ousted. But there will always be more variety in women's dress than there is in men's, and women as a whole will continue to be more preoccupied with the question of whereabout they shall be clothed.

One reason for the continuance of variety in feminine attire, in spite of wars and rumors of wars, is the fact that women as a whole are rested by a change of occupation. So the business woman, on her return from her office, is quite willing to sit down to stocking darning, so that she may continue to wear the thread-bare hose in which her heart delights; she sits up late to run ribbons in her lingerie; she will wash out and iron her own underwear in order that she may make her serge suit or frock more becoming by softening it with frills at the throat. Did anyone ever hear of the man who washed his own collars? He will polish his own shoes—tradition says that he will perform this operation more willingly and oftener than any woman; he will brush his clothes—but there his sartorial measures of preparedness end. So he is naturally restricted to a form of garment which is easily kept in order.

#### Man's Insensibility to Temperature.

Another reason is the average man's absolute insensibility to changes in temperature—at least from the woman's point of view. He declares that there is a vast difference in warmth between his winter-weight blue serge and his summer weight, but no woman can see it. To her he is a mystery as he goes to his office on a boiling August morning, clad completely in wool, with a high-starched collar.

### MAKING LACE AS GUNS ROAR

#### Nancy, One of France's Historic Cities, Has Resumed Manufacture of Lorraine Embroideries.

Within sound of the roar of German cannon and under constant menace of attack, Nancy, one of the heroic cities of France, has taken up again the manufacture of Lorraine lace and embroidery, an industry that had almost disappeared in a half-century of peace. Mayor Simon of Nancy, in an interview in "Lectures Pour Tous," Paris, says of this industry:

"Several months ago we opened a workroom in the center of the city and called there our best workers and several renowned lace artists. It was a success from the start and the industry soon surpassed all of our hopes. We were not satisfied with our own designs, we could not engage in manufacturing, so a company was formed with a capital of 150,000 francs (\$30,000). The company has established a store and the embroideries and laces on sale there,

found his neck and thick leather shoes on his feet. Just as great a mystery is she to him in winter, with her georgette sleeves, thin stockings and paper-soled pumps. Probably it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

But there is an army of women who go clothed in cotton and linen from May to October; who will pay extravagant laundry bills if they live in the city; who will travel with an electric iron in their trunks when they visit the country; who will pay almost any price in time, money and convenience for the privilege of wearing thin clothes throughout the dog days.

There is a great army of them who still, in spite of war work, make their own summer frocks, by the aid of a tissue paper pattern. There is another even larger group who solve six months' dressmaking problems by buying gingham and muslin and hiring the services of a dressmaker "by the day."

Are all these women going to be bound down by standardization? Of course not.

#### Summer Fabrics Fascinating.

Besides the feminine falling of buying a thing, not because one needs it, but because it is cheap, to which the makers of summer fabrics have always catered, there is the eternal fascination of the materials themselves—their sympathetic surfaces, their freshness, their delicious color.

#### VERY PRETTY TABLE NOVELTY

#### Flower-Scattered Effect for Center-piece Gives Summery Appearance and Lasts Long.

Sounds rather extravagant for war time, doesn't it? However, you need not be excited, because they are not really real flowers, relates a writer. The effect is achieved by taking a yard or two of cotton with a very large flower motif in it, cutting out one of the motifs on its outline, then buttonholing the edge with crochet silk or cotton. When used as a doily, it will look just like "the real thing." To make the pretty centerpiece take one flower motif and attach four others to it, so that it has more or less the shape of a cross. This should be laid on the table with each end pointing to one corner of the table. Then the doilies will fit in nicely.

#### Short Coats.

Short coats are worn as a substitute for the Zouave jacket, which every woman cannot wear.

#### 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 haunting. They hide their gorgeousness under a bushel, as it were. Cloth of gold on evening and dressy afternoon clothes is seen repeatedly, but it is veiled with chiffon or with tulle, only being allowed to peep through and disclose the sumptuousness of its weaves.

#### Table for Sugar.

Two cupsful or one pint, equal one pound; eight ounces equal one cupful; two ounces equal one-fourth cupful; four ounces equal one-half cupful; one ounce equal one-eighth cupful of a quart. (As a gill is a measure not a weight, it is the same always.)

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

The oak tree's boughs once touched the grass. But every year they grew a little farther from the ground. And nearer to the blue.

### MORE COOLING DRINKS.

For drinks that are both nourishing and refreshingly cool, egg lemonade is probably the most popular. Make the lemonade in the usual way, add a beaten egg and serve, well leed, not forgetting a pinch of salt to remove the flat taste of the egg.

#### Koumis.

Koumis is another food drink which is most wholesome. It was originally made in Arabia from mare's milk, but is commonly made by using cow's milk. It is most easily digested; often a weak stomach will retain koumis. To make it beat a quart of milk to 70 degrees or lukewarm, add a third of a yeast cake dissolved in one and a half tablespoonsful of water, add two tablespoonsful of sugar; place in bottles after mixing well and tie down the corks. Let stand ten hours in a warm place for the yeast to grow and cause fermentation, then place on ice to check it.

#### Mint Cup.

Express the juice from five lemons, using a glass squeezer; add the leaves from a dozen stalks of mint, one and a half cupsful of sugar or honey and a half cupful of water; cover and let stand 30 minutes. Just before serving pour into a pitcher over a large piece of ice and add three bottles of chilled ginger ale. Put a sprig of mint in each glass when serving.

#### Pineapple Lemonade.

Make a syrup by boiling together one cupful of sugar and two cupsful of water for ten minutes; add the juice of three lemons and a can of grated pineapple; cool, strain and add a quart of ice water.

#### Raspberry shrub

makes a most delicious drink; add a tablespoonful of the shrub to a glass of ice water to serve it.

#### Fruit beverages

are cooling and slightly stimulating; as there is no limit to the variety of combinations one may always have something different.

#### Feed Tea.

To make tea that is palatable prepare the tea, scalding the pot and pouring fresh boiled water over the leaves, using a tablespoonful to a pint of water; strain over ice and chill. Serve as soon as cold enough with a bit of lemon, a cube of sugar and a sprig of mint.

#### GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYBODY.

When you want a new combination try the following:

#### Holland Salad.

Mix half a pound of bologna sausage cut very thin with a pint of cold boiled potatoes, also thinly sliced, one medium sized onion finely shredded, six sardines freed from skin and bones; then cut in bits two hard cooked eggs sliced. Pour over three parts of oil and one of vinegar, a teaspoonful of horseradish, and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup; salt and red pepper to taste. Serve on lettuce.

#### Dainty Croquettes.

Mix a cupful of beef's liver, finely chopped, with a half cupful of bacon, also finely chopped and cooked crisp and brown; add salt and pepper, form into balls, dip in egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

#### Fish Souffle.

Force cooked fish of any kind through a sieve—there should be a quarter of a cupful. Cook a fourth of a cupful of bread crumbs with a third of a cupful of milk five minutes, add the fish and half a tablespoonful of butter, salt and paprika to taste. Beat the white of a small egg and add to the mixture. Turn into a buttered mold and bake in hot water until firm. Serve with a white or any desired sauce. This amount makes a small dish sufficient for two, it can be doubled for a larger family.

#### Marmalade Pudding.

Mix a cupful of barley flour with the same amount of stale bread crumbs and a cupful of sweet chopped fine; add one beaten egg, a half teaspoonful of salt, and a cupful of marmalade. Turn into a buttered bowl, tie up in a cloth and steam three hours. Serve with a hard sauce. A thick slice of tomato covered with chopped onion and cucumber and served with French dressing is both a good and a pretty salad.

#### Hash may be made

into balls or cakes, rolled in crumbs and browned making a most tasty dish with little work.

Nellie Maxwell

# POULTRY FACTS

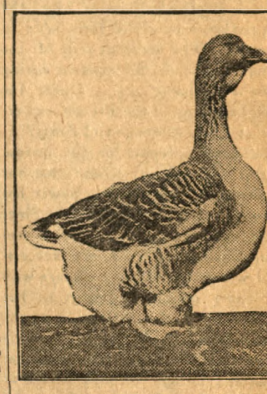


## STANDARD BREEDS OF GEESE

Fowls Should Be Selected for Size, Prolificacy and Vitality—Toulouse Is Largest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to obtain best results in raising geese they should be selected for size, prolificacy, and vitality. Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American standard of perfection, namely Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian. In addition to the stand-



Toulouse Gander.

ard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties, or the common goose, with wild geese. Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Embden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, and African are easily the most popular breeds of geese in this country; the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers; and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm, there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

The Toulouse, the largest of the standard breeds of geese, is a good layer, producing from 20 to 35 eggs a year. It is docile, grows rapidly, and makes a good market bird. However, its dark pinfeathers make it a slightly less attractive market goose than the Embden.

The Embden, a large white goose, slightly smaller and with somewhat longer legs than the Toulouse, is only a fair layer and is usually less prolific than the Toulouse. This breed has white pin feathers, is a rapid grower, and matures early.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pin feathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

There are two standard varieties of Chinese geese, the Brown and the White. Both varieties mature early and are said to be prolific layers and rapid growers, but shy and rather difficult to handle.

The wild goose is bred to some extent in captivity, and the young are sold to hunters to use as decoys. The wild gander is used to cross with other, the common or the standard geese, producing the so-called Mongrel goose. This Mongrel goose is highly prized as a market goose, but is sterile and cannot breed.

The Egyptian goose is a small, brightly colored goose, kept for ornamental purposes and rarely seen in this country. It resembles the wild goose in shape and weighs two pounds less in each class.

### INCREASE IN POULTRY URGED

#### Poor Policy for Novices to Begin on Large Scale—Quite Likely to Lead to Failure.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It should be borne in mind that an increase in poultry production is sought not for this year alone, but for the entire duration of the war. It is not urged that novices without experience engage in poultry keeping on a large scale. That is recognized as a poor policy at any time and is more likely to lead to failure and eventual decrease than to a steady and permanent increase in production. What is urged is that those who are already poultry growers to some extent and possess the information and ability necessary successfully to increase their stock and production should do so.

#### Beginning With Poultry.

If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping, it will be all right to purchase eggs and start with setting them. Otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

The Courier-Record

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

True To Tradition

Not since the time when Charles the Fifth of Spain wrested the supremacy in European affairs from his royal Hapsburg cousin, have the Austrians been really formidable in battle. The decadent state of the empire became really apparent during the Napoleonic era. Under the mighty blows of the French emperor at Lodi, Marengo and Austerlitz, the Austrian reputation for martial valor suffered an eclipse that the subsequent wars of that power has merely served to emphasize. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century she has never waged a successful war except when in alliance with stronger nations. Beaten to her knees by Frederick the Great, she deeded him a third of her fairest territory and then joins forces with that master thief and recoups herself at the expense of Poland and Denmark. In her coalitions and wars she has been the jackal of her allies, contented with the leavings at the peace table and only demanding when backed by the influence of a stronger power.

She has been the weak link of the chain whenever allied with other powers and has deserted her allies in the face of the most blinding promises when overtaken by reverses or threatened with disaster on the field of battle. Used by Germany as a catspaw in 1914, her geographical position has since been her ally's only asset. Out maneuvered and outfought in each succeeding Russian offensive, the presence of many German divisions were all that saved the ghost of the Holy Roman empire from being destroyed by the Russian bear in 1915 and 1916.

Her present flight in Italy is another chapter of the old story. Choosing her own time she launches an offensive which within forty-eight hours, under the force of the Italian counter attack, becomes a shambles and a rout. The arrival of the German divisions now speeding to the rescue may avert total disaster, but that the Central powers have met a reverse that will vastly impair their own morals and improve that of the allies goes without saying.

The March of Events

Recent dispatches in the press indicate that the Federal Food Administration has determined to insist upon the use of sugar cards throughout the country. This course is due partly to an increasing and world wide scarcity of sugar but principally to the failure of the public to practice conservation along the lines advised by the administration. To those of us who have been loudly proclaiming the unselfish character of American patriotism, it is rather mortifying to find that the national appetite for cake frosting, ice cream and candy threaten to deprive our soldier and our allies' soldiers of the necessary amount of this highly concentrated food.

There is one satisfaction, however, that we cannot refrain from mentioning and that is that the worthy citizen who refused to save a little sugar for the boys at the front because everyone else in the United States was not similarly restricted, will soon have no further cause to complain on that score and we hope to see his protests changed to loyal sentiments along this line. In the meantime we congratulate the many who, with clearer vision saw the ultimate duty and sought to perform it.

Do It Now

There is a saying in England that he who wastes a shilling stabs a soldier in the back. If that is true, he who saves a shilling helps save a soldier. President Wilson says those who help save for the war help to save soldiers. Take the president's word for it. If every person in the country really felt he could save lives by buying War stamps, he would rush out and buy some today.

If our good Americans at the front hesitated as long about going over the top as some Americans do about buying War stamps, they would be court-martialed for cowardice. If all the Americans who have played financial cowards by not buying War stamps, when able to do so, were shot at dawn, there would be an awful killing bee. Get back of the soldiers on the fighting line, but don't get too far back. Get close enough at least to take on a load of War stamps in your country's service. The soldiers on the battle line have to contend with danger and death; with rain and storms; with heat and cold; with vermin and sleepless nights. Yet there are some people at home who call themselves good Americans who have nothing more to do than to contend with a good war investment—War stamps. Consider yourself mighty lucky to have a chance to take on the best investment in the world, rather than hold a few German bullets in your chest.

The government wants these War stamp pledges now. The soldiers on the front lines cannot defer fighting until tomorrow. Neither should the stamp buyer salve his conscience with good intentions and no action. Buy those stamps and Do It Now.

The Lost Illusion

President Wilson made no mistake when in his diplomatic utterances he drew a distinction between the German government and people, giving the latter the benefit of the doubt. It did no harm, it invited the German masses to serve the real interests of their country by turning toward democracy, and, in any event, it was good diplomatic policy to seek to undermine the war lords at home. But more it has been shown that it is vain to attempt to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and, with a clearer understanding of the real situation reached, there have of late been fewer attempts to acquit the German masses of the crimes of their masters. It is now pretty generally perceived, as many contended from the outset, that not only the militarists, but the German people as a whole, are filled with dreams of world-domain and that they, as well as the kaiser and his junkers, are the world's enemies.

And so we find Secretary Lansing in a recent address wasting no more time upon a lost illusion and pointedly referring to "the monstrous ideas which have for a generation been poured into the receptive minds of a stolid, stubborn people (the Germans) unhabituanted to think for themselves and who have, through these ideas become fairly saturated with belief in their invincible power, in their racial superiority and in God's selection of them, or rather of their rulers, to be his partners in governing the world." Having thus recognized the destructive ambition of the German masses themselves and their tenacity of purpose, Secretary Lansing does well to add that the war must be pushed "until the arrogant and brutal Prussians are humbled; until the kaiser and his military chieftains despair of their ambitions; until the German people realize that their insolent lords are not touched by Divine fire and do not have at their command the powers of heaven." —Mining Journal

Make Beautiful Lives.

What beautiful books our lives would be if all the bindings—as, for instance—conversation, expressions, tones of voice and motives, were genuine, and what beautiful and helpful lesser editions we could turn out in the way of children from such homes. It may be well in this era of unrest, doubt and change to remember that the estimate people place upon our characters today and tomorrow is the last great binding of the volume we will hand down to posterity.—Exchange.

"Carry On"

During the first year of America's entrance into the great war, our people obtained but little more than a theoretical knowledge of that science. We discussed armies in terms of millions and bond issues and tax budgets in terms of billions but the impression created was much less than the reading of a single battle in France where our soldiers came to grips with the enemy.

It has taken us a year to get ready but from now on the casualty lists and the official war office reports will indicate our increased participation in the struggle. With nearly a million men at the front and an important sector in the hands of our soldiers; with aeroplane construction increasing daily; shipbuilding records being broken every month and submarine destroyers building at the rate of one per day, the enormous weight of American strength and resources will soon force a decision on the Western front. The German may struggle on and contest every foot of ground to the Rhine and beyond; he may prolong the struggle well into the future, but his cause is lost beyond redemption. No alliance that he could make and no assistance he could receive will save him from defeat on the Western front. The last phase of the great German offensive is no more than the ineffectual struggle of one already securely bound. The pride and arrogance of the Prussian governing class may lead it to continue a helpless struggle until the exigencies of public need and distress can no longer be ignored.

The impairment of allied morale has been largely due to mischievous German-propaganda but when the demand for peace shakes or shatters the governments of the Central powers, it will be based on such acute and wide spread distress that Junker lies and deceptions will be as powerless to stem the tide as the Hindenberg line will be to hold off the vast offensive that shall indicate the beginning of the end.

The State of Austria

Austria, if half the reports are true, is in a fine turmoil, political and economic. The world has learned, through sad experience, to discount greatly such reports as regards both Austria and her more stalwart partner, but there is no reason to doubt that conditions in Austria are worse than they have ever been before, and are rapidly getting still worse.

On the political side, it is admitted that the government cannot command a majority in parliament, and so in under the necessity of governing without a parliament, while the irreconcilable demands of the peoples that make up the patchwork empire are daily growing more strident. On the economic and social side, conditions appear to be drastically bad. Rations are being further reduced, for a people already, in many regions, close to the border line of absolute want. Russia has proved a disappointment as a food reservoir, and where relief for the situation is to come from is difficult to see. Austrian prisoners are reported underfed, and while, again, these stories must be discounted, the small results of the Austrian offensive, even with due allowance for the magnificent nature of the Italian defense, may partly be explained by the somewhat attenuated strength of the Austrian soldier, and the discouragement that he must feel through his realization of conditions at home.

We must take nothing for granted about Austria. We must, to be safe, assume that it will be able to fight the war out to the bitter end, and not let the pro-pect of its collapse abate one iota our preparations for winning the war in the field. But still it is patent that if one of the great combatants, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, cracks through internal pressure of political disturbance and hunger, it will be Austria. As for the entente, it will never suffer defeat through collapse of civilian morale. It can only be defeated through decisive victory over its armies in the field. But the German high command must dream bad dreams of night of disaster through collapse at home—collapse that, if it comes at all, will come first in Austria.—Milwaukee Journal.

That Fourth Meal

Entirely superfluous and without a shadow of justification is the way Food Administrator Prescott characterizes the luncheons, teas and collations, served by organizations and societies at social functions and gatherings. Three meals per diem is considered the correct method of maintaining life during our destructive war with the enemy, and to serve or cause to be served additional food is regarded most as bad as giving comfort and aid to the enemy. We recall that not so many months ago, the local food administration was accused in some quarters of having a too vivid an imagination when he advocated the course that the state administration now insists upon.

Getting in Training

One of the war necessities this year has been for able-bodied town men to volunteer for farm work in their counties or communities during the harvests or other periods when emergency supplies of farm help are needed. For months the United States Department of Agriculture has been urging this program in every part of the United States.

This plan was put into effect in every town and city in Kansas, in order that sufficient harvest hands might be secured for the war-winning wheat crop. It was suggested that the town men, being unaccustomed to hard physical work, would not be of real assistance in the harvest until they had been on the farm long enough to "get the kinks out of their muscles."

"That's a good point," somebody at the Kansas City Athletic Club said. "Let's start a training-class movement, and get the kinks out of every town volunteer's muscles before he gets to the farm. Then he can go right to work—bing! as soon as he lands in the field!"

So the Kansas City Athletic Club organized a "Loyal Physical Fitness Class," for the purpose of hardening city men for work in the harvest fields. Under the direction of professional instructors this early morning outdoor class was attended regularly by many business and professional men of the city for some weeks prior to the wheat harvest. Flabby muscles became firm. Fat was sweated away. Office men got themselves fit. This physical-training plan was taken up by many towns and cities of Kansas. Not only were town men asked to volunteer for work on the farms but many made special application for these positions.



Mallory Hats

are as good as their manufacturers represent them to be, and as they guarantee every hat and stand back of that guaranty, you can know before you buy 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 moderate prices.

J. Petersen & Son
122 CEDAR ST.

VIEWS OF OUR READERS

Editor Courier-Record—I am informed by the soliciting committee and the newspapers that Schoolcraft is to have a great celebration on Fourth of July. The expenses are moderate, about \$800.00 which amount is to be defrayed by subscriptions from patriotic citizens. I also see by the local papers that the county is to make a desperate effort to raise its quota of Thrift stamps during the present week; that renewed activity in demanded of the local Red Cross and that we may look for a still larger Liberty loan in the fall. Taxes are to be increased to provide for the continued prosecution of a war of inconceivable magnitude. It is a question in my mind if we are justified in incurring a dollar of useless expense during these times of stress and hardship. The money would do our soldier boys more good than it can possibly do us.

ECONOMY.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Our correspondent is right when he asserts that these are days of economy. The useless and unnecessary items of expense must be cut down or eliminated, but there is a divergence of opinion as to what unnecessary things really are. A patriotic celebration on the nation's birthday should be considered neither useless nor wasteful. To keep alive the spirit of loyalty and patriotism is a moral duty today than ever before in the history of the nation and we do recollect hearing of a better method than music, marching and flags. We are spending a very respectable sum yearly in the manufacture of flags and none would suggest economy in that direction. Especially valuable are those celebrations in teaching lessons of active loyalty of the youth of the country. Neither in any other way can the alien or newly enfranchised citizen become so deeply impressed or quickly identified with the spirit of our institution as by witnessing martial and patriotic exercises. A clearer conception of the matter would probably have put our correspondent above the \$2.00 class of contributors to the fund.

The Thrift Stamp

Samuel Gompers says: "There are still many to whom this world cataclysm has so little meaning that they are still pursuing luxuries and self-indulgence." Are you one of these people, or do you save to the utmost of your ability and with savings buy War Savings Stamps?

Pro-Germans probably think the War Savings Campaign a foolish one.

Secretary Baker says 800,000 of our boys have gone to the front. Help bring them back quickly by saving to the utmost of your ability and buying War Savings Stamps.

Your patriotic duty is in proportion to the money you earn. The more you get the more you can, and should, invest in War Savings Stamps.

Many of our poorer citizens are undergoing real sacrifices that they may be able to show their patriotism by buying War Savings Stamps. If the man of wealth thinks that War Savings Stamps and their meaning are not for him he is mistaken. It is true he can buy only \$1,000 of them, but he is more able than most folks to accept the philosophy of the stamps. That philosophy is, Save! Save! Save! Julius Rosenwald says: "That man financially able to indulge himself in luxuries during war time has the least excuse for doing so."

War Savings Stamps are within the reach of everyone who conscientiously wants to save.

If the men in our Army and Navy can do without luxuries we at home certainly can.

We expect, as a matter of course, that our soldiers and sailors will do as they are ordered. We often-times do not think it necessary to do what our Government asks us to do. Why should we not be just as prompt in our response? Our men are ordered, to expose themselves to the guns of the Huns. We are asked only to save and to loan our savings to the Government. Can we refuse this request?

Remember that the soldier's chance of life depends upon the support given him by the folks back home. Help! Save and buy War Savings Stamps.

How much of your income do you fritter away and how much do you invest in W. S. S.? Remember that

Ten Reasons Why Michigan Should Send TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY to the United States Senate



- First—Because of his marked ability. As a business man, as a member of Roosevelt's Cabinet and as a Commander in the Navy he has shown himself capable and efficient.
Second—Because of his broad experience in national affairs. As Secretary of the Navy he came into close touch with Congress and legislative action, knows how laws are made and is thoroughly familiar with legislative processes.
Third—Because he is a worker, "a man who does things."
Fourth—Because of his splendid record—Able seaman on the "Yankee" in the Naval Reserves—Lieutenant on the "Yosemite" in the Spanish-American war—Secretary of the Navy and now a Commander, he has always "made good."
Fifth—Because he is a Michigan man. Michigan born and bred and a part of its business and industrial life, he is in close touch with the affairs of our great state. He knows Michigan conditions and needs.
Sixth—Because of his integrity and high character. Truman H. Newberry stands always for a "square deal."
Seventh—Because he is genial, approachable and sympathetic. Much of his time is taken up with doing things to help, personally, the boys in the Navy and he delights to be of service to them.
Eighth—Because of his good judgment and balance. He is dependable and reliable.
Ninth—Because of his 100% Americanism. Not only in the service himself, but his two sons as well, he is doing all he can at his post of duty to help to win the war. He is the "Win-the-War" candidate.
Tenth—Because of his knowledge of the war, he is the best man we have in Michigan to help solve the problems arising and to arise out of this, the greatest conflict in history.

Ability—Experience—Industry—A Splendid Record—Integrity—Home Ties—Helpfulness—Good Judgment—Knowledge of War Conditions and Problems—all these are found in Truman H. Newberry.

HE IS THE BEST QUALIFIED MAN IN MICHIGAN FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee
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Saturdays 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.
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many of the men at the front give their lives.

Prof. T. N. Carver, of Harvard University says: "Anyone who, in these days of impending doom, buys anything which he does not need for his health, strength or efficiency is hiring someone to do something which is unnecessary. He is hiring some one to stay out of the essential industries. He is competing with the Government for materials and man power which it needs to win the war and preserve the liberties of mankind."

Someone has said: "If one of our boys hesitated as long in going over the top as some people do in buying Liberty bonds or War Savings Stamps, he would be court-martialed and shot for cowardice. And if the same punishment were meted out to noncombatants for financial cowardice an awful lot of people would be shot at dawn."

We are not going to lose the war, but did you ever stop to think what would happen to us if we did lose it? The speed with which we win it depends upon the way you and I save and give the Government our financial support. Buy W. S. S. for a quick victory.

Your part in the war is to produce as much as possible, consume

Fine Watch Repairing
By a Factory Expert
All work guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

C. J. Merkel
The XKLUSIV Jeweler

as little as necessary, and loan your savings to the Government. Are you facing your task as cheerfully as our fighting men face theirs? If you despise what the Germans do let your savings help fight them. He is a poor sort of a patriot who can not find some way to economize in order that he may buy War Savings Stamps, and in so doing give the Government more money, labor and materials with which to fight the war.

# FREEDOM'S GREETING

O stars of Freedom's banner bright  
That cluster shine in field of blue.  
From faint, far depths of heaven's height  
Your constellated fires you drew!  
From starry ways of ages down  
You bring the light of old renown!

Greece first your dawn-bright radiance knew  
When Freedom's star rose o'er the deep,  
And Athens' glory full orb'd grew  
When Parthenon crowned the Acropolis steep.

The fame of Greece then brightly shone  
With splendor since through ages known.  
But kindled by Prometheus' fire  
O'er other lands rose Freedom's stars.

Unquenched by blood, they still aspire  
Where far beyond the old world bars  
They rose above the new world light  
And blent as one their kindred light.

Long may these stars undimmed still shine  
In Freedom's glorious galaxy!  
Long may our land still be the shrine  
To all the world of Liberty,  
Whose statue stands at Freedom's gates  
And for the coming millions waits!

—H. T. Saddath in New York World.



## MICHIGAN BREVITIES

**Marshall**—Ninety-four degrees in the shade were registered here Sunday.

**Lapeer**—Andrew, 20-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Weir, north and east of Lapeer, fell into the cistern and was drowned.

**Bay City**—Clarence Scram, reported severely wounded overseas, is the son of Mrs. Eliza Scram, this city. He is 20 years old and has been in service more than a year.

**Bay City**—George Wiedeman, of Midland, formerly employed at the Dow Chemical company's plant, was held to the United States grand jury on a charge of sedition.

**Flint**—Former Au Sable and Oscoda residents will conduct a reunion, with games and races, followed by dancing in the evening, at Thread Lake park, Flint, June 22.

**Houghton**—Capt. Ira M. Hall, of Camp Custer, has come to take command of the Michigan College of Mines, which becomes a school for the special instruction of soldiers.

**Camp Custer, Battle Creek**—In connection with the departure of the Eighty-fifth division it is announced that last farewells will be barred at Camp Custer.

**Bay City**—John P. Tossel, 60 years old, a sheet metal contractor, was seriously injured when he was run down by an automobile on the Munger road about noon Sunday. He may not recover.

**Standish**—The body of a three-week-old babe was found in a pond near Standish at noon, Sunday, wrapped in the clothing of an older child. The body had been in the water several hours.

**Lansing**—This statement was issued by the United States food administration Sunday: The May shipments of cereal foodstuffs to the Allies from North America aggregate 700,278 tons, as against 836,034 tons for April.

**Lansing**—Ray Newton, aged 39, employed at a local factory, died a few minutes after coming in contact with a high voltage wire. Newton was returning to work and the wind blew a wire against his shoulder.

**Lansing**—E. T. Cameron, of Mt. Pleasant, has resigned as secretary of the teachers' retirement fund board. His successor, appointed by Superintendent of Public Instruction Fred L. Keeler, is George F. Roxburgh, of Reed City.

**Lansing**—Food Administrator G. A. Prescott has been asked by the Council of National Defense to suggest "the cities and localities in Michigan in which rural motor express can most likely be of benefit this season, if such lines are organized soon."

**Saginaw**—William H. Reins, a member of the city council, having refused to buy Liberty bonds and only under pressure contributed \$1 a month to the Red Cross war fund, is facing recall. Reins gets \$2,500 a year from the city and is reputed to be wealthy.

**Lansing**—Walter B. Cady, Washenaw county farmer, whose wheat was confiscated and sold by the food administration when Cady refused to sell it, has returned the administration's check for \$1,272 in payment for the grain. The case will be referred to Washington.

**Pontiac**—An audit of Oakland county road construction since May, 1913, to last April has been completed and turned over to the board. It commends the manner in which the accounts have been handled and blames the antiquated system of bookkeeping for a few errors.

**Hancock**—Mrs. Arthur Hendrickson, of Hancock, searching Thursday afternoon along the banks of Portage lake for her missing 4-year-old son, found instead the body of the 9-year-old son of Otto Krellwitz, of Hancock, missing since June 1. The Hendrickson child is still missing.

**Lansing**—Adjutant-General John S. Bersey has received orders from Washington to induce for immediate service, 16 carpenters, 11 cooks, 23 railroad brakemen, 22 locomotive engineers, five telephone linemen, two railroad track foremen and 568 laborers.

**Traverse City**—Slueths by the hundred will gum shoe socially in this city for three days starting July 16, when sheriffs, police chiefs and prosecuting attorneys of Michigan will meet for their annual convention. Sheriff David R. Campbell, vice-president of the organization, is in charge of the program.

**Detroit**—Fighting Island, in the Detroit river, opposite Wyandotte, has been purchased from the Palms estate by the Michigan Alkali Co. The island comprises about 2,500 acres, and it will be used as a dumping ground by the concern. The island is in Canadian waters, and after being reclaimed may be sold again.

**Olivet**—Olivet college, one of the oldest and best known educational institutions in the state, following its commencement, exercises Tuesday, will close its doors for the period of the war. This announcement was made June 12, following the return of trustees from a meeting in Detroit, at which the decision was reached. The prospect of a decreased enrollment next year, due to the war, particularly among male students, with no offsetting diminishment in operating expenses, are the reasons given for the decision.

**Kalkaska**—Word has been received here that Noble Carroll, son of Thomas Carroll, has fallen on the French battle fields. He was 19 and enlisted last spring.

**Boysie City**—Clare Pierce, 15 years old, is bound over to the circuit court on the charge of manslaughter. He accidentally shot and killed Bessie Pierce, 14 years old.

**Grand Rapids**—Rev. G. P. T. Sergeant of Grace Episcopal church was elected president of the Western Michigan Episcopal diocese council at the annual meeting here.

**Port Huron**—William E. Stratton, Detroit, architect, has submitted plans to committee representing Port Huron medical society for proposed new hospital to cost \$200,000.

**Pontiac**—James H. Lynch, a member of the Democratic state central committee, has resigned because he does not approve of the committee's apparent determination to conduct a campaign in Michigan next fall.

**Detroit**—Notice has been received through war department channels by Fred J. Robinson, assistant manager of production, division of ordnance, of his appointment to the position of district chief of ordnance for Michigan.

**Grand Rapids**—F. W. Hinyan, president of the Michigan Potato Shippers' association, in a statement said that practically the entire potato crop of Michigan had been cleaned up. Nearly 9,000 cars had been shipped up to June 1.

**Muskegon**—Both the Crosby Transportation company and the Goodrich Transit company vessels, plying between Muskegon and Milwaukee and Chicago, are carrying capacity cargoes, the shipments both in and out breaking all past records.

**Grand Rapids**—The Michigan Rail-way company has advanced the interurban fare from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids from 97 cents to \$1, the rate from Grand Rapids to Allegan from 65 to 75 cents, and made other advance in proportion.

**Lansing**—The Lansing board of education following the lead of other cities, will drop German from the schools. The classes already started will be completed if any students express a desire to continue the study. Spanish will be substituted.

**Grand Rapids**—Private John B. Smith, of Grand Rapids, with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth infantry in France, is dead from appendicitis, according to word received by his brother, A. B. Smith, of Grand Rapids. Smith was 31 years old and enlisted at Bad Axe.

**Monroe**—Kenneth Hodgins, and Frank Hill, both 14 years old, of Ypsilanti, are in the detention home here. The lads left Ypsilanti in a canoe following the Huron river to Lake Erie, where the canoe capsized two miles from Monroe piers. They swam two miles to reach shore.

**Flint**—Cancellation of farm furloughs from Camp Custer has made critical the shortage of farm labor in this county. The civic war bureau Saturday issued a further appeal to school boys, factory and store employees to plan to spend as much of their time as possible on farms, helping not only with sugar beet crop, but with other farm crops.

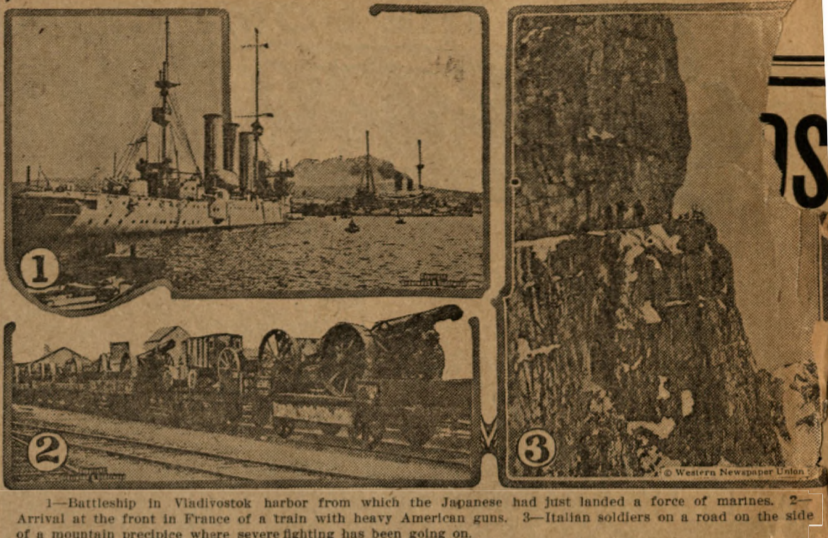
**Marshall**—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Church and son, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowland, had a close call while motoring to Detroit Sunday. In crossing the track at Parma, a west-bound Michigan Central train struck their motor car and demolished the radiator, carrying it 100 feet down the track. The engine of the auto went dead just as it reached the crossing. All escaped injury.

**Howard City**—A 400-pound bear that escaped from a circus near Cadillac, terrorized the farm district one mile south of town Thursday night. Vern Thrall, a young boy, drove a herd of cows past the bear, thinking it was a large dog. Postmaster Reynolds and local merchants have organized a bear hunt. Later reports indicated that the bear had been seen near the Porter Mills, 4 1/2 miles southwest of town.

**East Lansing**—An effort to find employment in the country for Michigan women ambitious to become "farmerettes" will be made this season by the federal office of farm labor, located here. "We are not making any special appeal to women to enlist for work on the farms, except in the fruit orchards," Director A. B. Cook declared, "but if there are women who would nevertheless like to try their skill in agricultural pursuits we will endeavor to place them with willing employers."

**Bay City**—A large number of Bay City Odd Fellows went to Caro to participate in the annual exercises of the cantons of this district. The program was carried out in the Methodist church and was attended by uniform ranks from Bay City, Saginaw, Flint, Alma, Fair Grove, to the number of over 200. Frank Hall, of Flint, and staff, and Major McNally, of Saginaw, commanding officers, were in charge. About 75 Rebekehans were in attendance.

**Lansing**—James C. Wood, of Manistique, state senator for the past five years from the thirtieth district, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congress from the Eleventh district of Michigan. The Eleventh is the largest district in the state. The upper peninsula now want the seat and James C. Wood is their candidate. Senator Wood, in his announcement, declares for unremitting prosecution of the war, for national equal suffrage and for national prohibition.



## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**Austria's Great Offensive in North Italy Proves to be an Utter Failure.**

**STOPPED WITH HUGE LOSSES**

**Revolt Spreading Fast in the Dual Kingdom—Powerful German Attack on Reims Completely Repulsed—Draft Age Limited to Be Extended.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria's record of never winning when she goes into battle unaided by the Germans was magnificently sustained last week. Starting the long heralded offensive with nearly all the forces at his command, Field Marshal von Borevic made a desperate effort to force his way across the Piave and down into the Venetian plains, with Treviso, Bassano and then Verona as his objectives. His men were given postcard maps with the route and schedule marked, and were urged to do their utmost in order that they might get the plentiful food in the "promised land." Approximately a million Austrian soldiers assailed the Italian lines from Asiago to the Adriatic, but King Victor Emmanuel's splendid army was everywhere ready to meet them. At the western or mountain end the enemy made no progress at all, being moved down in masses that fairly blocked the roads and passes. All attacks on the Asiago plateau, which is of great importance because of its easy approaches from the Austrian side, were beaten off by the British under Lord Cavan, and the enemy's attempts on Monte Grappa were no more successful. It was between these points, down the Brenta and Frenzela valleys, that the Austrians hoped to push the west point of a pincer's movement that should flank Treviso and the entire line to the coast.

The high land at Montello was the scene of most sanguinary fighting and the enemy made some headway there for a day or two, but gained little save a shocking casualty list. Further east, at various points, the Austrians were able to force crossings of the Piave by means of bridges constructed under cover of gas and smoke shelling, but after getting across the troops found themselves in traps from which they could not escape with their lives, for the batteries of the allies on the higher ground had them at their mercy. Only near the extreme eastern end of the line, between the Zenson loop and the Adriatic, did Borevic's forces achieve anything that resembled success. There they pushed far enough south of the Piave to reach the Fossalta canal, and Vienna claimed this was crossed. Here the enemy was about ten miles from Venice, but the resistance of the Italians was so determined that no anxiety was felt for that city's safety. Before the week closed the enemy in that region had been driven back. Most of the pontoon bridges were swept away by the swollen Piave.

many parts of the empire the distressed people are rising against the authorities, and in Vienna itself on Wednesday a great and hungry mob looted shops, stoned the residence of the premier and even attacked the Hofburg palace, in protest against the reduction of the bread ration. The food controller is helpless, admitting that the empire's wheat is exhausted and that the grain supplies from Rumania are small and of inferior quality. In Lemberg, Budapest and Prague also there were serious food riots, and all through the empire signs were plentiful that the people were ready to revolt if they were not given a speedy peace and bread. It would appear that the time is about ripe for the long predicted uprising of the oppressed nationalities of Austro-Hungary—the Bohemians, the southern Slavs and the Poles. The Germans expect and fear this event, and of course would step in to suppress it by force of arms. But even if it were not wholly successful it would create a diversion in the midst of "Mittel Europa" that would do much to hasten the final victory of the allied nations over Germany.

Only one operation of moment took place on the western front last week. This was a powerful assault on the allied troops guarding Reims, delivered by the army of the crown prince. About 40,000 Germans took part in the attack, which was preceded by a terrific bombardment. The enemy charged from the village of Vrigny, southwest of Reims, and all around the loop to La Pompelle, the fortified stronghold on the east. The struggle was violent in the extreme, but the Germans were everywhere repulsed with very heavy losses. Only in the Sillery wood southeast of the city did the enemy gain a foothold, and prompt counterattacks by the French threw him back from that to his old positions. A great many German prisoners were taken. They said they had been ordered to take Reims at any cost. The fact that the attack was not renewed by the crown prince was taken to indicate the exhaustion of his troops.

Military experts in France believe another battle will be begun soon by the Germans, possibly on the road to Calais, or between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry across the Oise and Aisne to the Marne. If they select the latter sector the Americans will again be in the thick of the fighting. Those boys did not have a great deal to do last week, though they carried out some successful raids and repulsed every one made against their lines. From the south side of the Marne they sent several patrols across the river in boats, in each instance killing numbers of the enemy and bringing back prisoners. Moreover, not a single German patrol has ever been permitted to cross the Marne to the American side.

The war department in Washington was strongly urged last week to send a force of Americans to Italy, not only to help in the fighting, but especially to demonstrate to the Italian armies that America is ready to aid their country to the limit, thus counteracting the extensive anti-American propaganda carried on of late in Italy. The diplomatic representatives of Italy here thought it would be a wise move, and Secretary Baker intimated Thursday that American soldiers would soon be fighting on the Piave front.

Appeals for an allied army in Siberia are growing louder daily, and conditions in what once was Russia are becoming steadily more favorable for such action. The bolshevik power is waning, though the Leninists still control the arms and supplies in most of the centers of population. In western Siberia the Czech-Slovaks have joined forces with the counter revolutionists; Tomesk and other towns have been occupied and a government set up. At Kiev a great revolt has broken out; 40,000 armed and organized peasants are participating and the movement has spread to the Poltava and Chernigov districts. There is much street fighting, and the revolutionists have destroyed artillery stores.

Doctor Masaryk, the Bohemian leader, conferred with President Wilson concerning the plans for getting out of Siberia the 50,000 Czech-Slovaks

who wish to join the allies. Most of them are armed and organized, and may yet have the chance to see the sturdy fighters, formerly our fiercest opponents, passing in triumph through the United States on their way to join the other armies of freedom.

The senate committee on military affairs adopted an amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the president to raise a volunteer legion of Slavic residents of the United States for service in "any field of action." Mr. Wilson approved the amendment.

Word was received that the Turks on June 14 occupied and looted Tabriz, the second city of Persia, took possession of the American and British consulates there over the protests of the Spanish consul who was in charge of them, and sacked the American hospital, over which the Spanish flag was flying. If the report is verified, Turkey has committed an act of war against the United States, and declaration of war by this country against the Porte may be the result. Many senators and representatives have favored such action for a long time and their position is strengthened by the recent occurrence. The formal inclusion of Bulgaria also among our enemies probably would follow immediately. Thus would come to an end the incongruous state of affairs which has permitted the Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats to remain in this country free to gather such information as they could and transmit it to their allies and our enemies. The well informed have given up the hope that Turkey might be induced to withdraw from the war, since she has been given part of the spoils of Russia.

The submarines operating in the west Atlantic have sunk several more neutral vessels, but there is reason to believe that one or two of them have been destroyed in encounters with armed steamers. A Venezuelan journalist who was driven from Caracas admits there are German U-boat bases in Venezuela. The raids off the American coast are declared by American naval headquarters in England to mean that the submarine campaign is a failure, the enemy's only chance of employing the limited number of his U-boats successfully being to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. It was stated that today sufficient tonnage is available to meet allied demands and it is constantly growing larger.

The British make the welcome announcement that 21 German destroyers and a large number of submarines and other craft are penned up in the Bruges canal locks as a result of the recent blocking operations at Zeebrugge. These vessels are constantly subjected to bombing by the naval aviators.

So insistent is becoming the demand for a more complete mobilization of America's man power that extension of the draft age limits probably will not be postponed until the winter session of congress. Provost Marshal General Crowder urges that the law be amended immediately to take in all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and Secretary of War Baker says he will recommend such an amendment if submitted by the senate or house. General Crowder told the military affairs committee that the legislation is needed at once if we intend to do anything this year. He not only wants more of men, but also he desires to extend "work or fight" order so that will be virtual conscription of men for war industries. His plans assure the registration of four million men qualified for military service.

## MILITARY POST THAT WAS NAMED FOR WASHINGTON

**Carlisle, Pa., Claims to Have Had Within Its Limits a Station of Importance That Antedates the National Capital by Many Years—Made First Move for American Liberty.**

CARLISLE, Pa., claims to have had within its limits the first place (Washingtonburg) in the United States to be named for George Washington and to have the oldest meeting house west of the Susquehanna, wherein the germ of American liberty was conceived.

Access to hidden records and facts long buried in state archives is rewriting history and a lately discovered "Uncompleted Paper" by the late Christian P. Hunnicke, Esq., discloses the fact that on the present site of the United States Indian school at Carlisle in pre-revolutionary times was an establishment of "recognized importance, and of great historical interest," known as Washingtonburg.

No record is found in state or county of its existence, but research shows that it was quite an important place and more than a suburb of Carlisle. It was a national and not a state establishment.



James Wilson.

Establishment, for "Col. Flower, Commissary-General of Military Stores," requests that he might have "Carpenters, Farriers, Gun Smiths, Timmen, Saddlers and Shoemakers" for work at this place.

**Coal Used Industrially.**  
Dr. Charles F. Hines of Dickinson college writes: "It was, too, an up-to-date, or rather, away-ahead-of-date, establishment, at least in regard to fuel employed, for anthracite coal from Wilkesbarre region was floated down the Susquehanna and hauled in wagons from Harris Ferry (Harrisburg) to this point. This was the first use of such coal, on such a scale, and for industrial purposes." Evidence of the large force of workmen employed is found in a meat bill, dated February 7, 1781, for 150 head of beef cattle to supply the artificers and others at Washingtonburg, at the "Continental works near Carlisle."

The contention is that this military

post was the first place in the United States to be named for Washington and that its existence antedates by years Washington, D. C.

When General Washington was in Carlisle during the whisky rebellion he, with Alexander Hamilton, worshipped in the "Old Presbyterian Meeting House" on the public square in Carlisle, and it was in this identical meeting house, on July 12, 1774, a year before the Mecklenburg declaration, a public meeting of patriotic citizens gathered from the town and surrounding country, condemned the act of the British parliament and urged vigorous measures to correct the wrong. Col. John Montgomery was the presiding officer. James Wilson was present and was appointed one of the members of the committee to meet with other committees to talk action. He was later a member of the Continental congress, a signer of the Declaration and a justice of the Supreme court. Wing's history states, "and when in the Continental congress he received instructions from his constituents in Cumberland county to advocate an entire separation from the mother country. This was probably the first utterance of that sentiment of the country."

**Bancroft's Tribute to Wilson.**  
Bancroft says of Wilson: "He was an ardent patriot, like many other eminent men of that day—not at first avowedly in favor of severance from the mother country, but he desired it when he received definite instruction from his constituents."

Bellman, writing of the potency of this meeting held in the "Old Meeting House" on July 12, 1774, says: "The influence, therefore, of the meeting, or of subsequent instructions to which it gave rise, seems to have determined the action of Pennsylvania in that great crisis which men even like John Dickinson were too timid or too cowardly to meet."

The vote of James Wilson determined the vote of Pennsylvania. Had Pennsylvania failed to accept the resolution we today would be under another flag.

Philadelphia may be considered "The birthplace of American liberty," but its conception in the "Old Presbyterian Meeting House," in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, made it possible to be born.

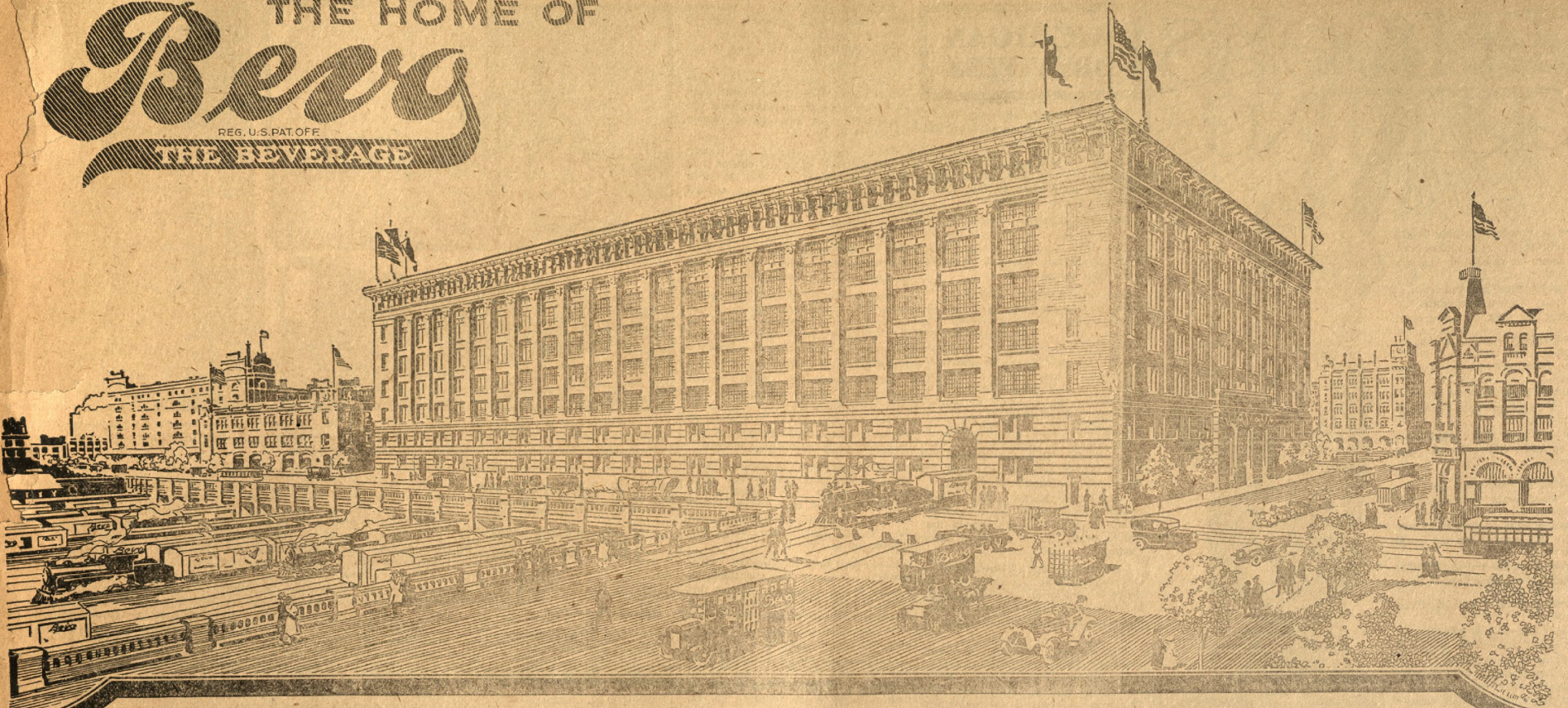
The Scotch-Irish part in the Revolutionary war and the events preceding it is becoming more apparent and important, and the actions taken in the Presbyterian meeting houses throughout Pennsylvania are vital to historic record.

**Principle Must Be Adhered To.**  
One of the statesmen who fashioned this government upon its broad lines that have endured left us the guiding words that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we should hold fast to that in all our future; that vigilance which shall make us prepared in peace for possible war, prepared in war for promised peace, and watchful both in peace and war for the principles and the policies which have safeguarded the constitution and which will save, if anything will save, our republic till nations are no more.

**Put His Americanism First.**  
"You must remember," said he who first came to us as Marquis de la Fayette when he was asked by what title he preferred to be addressed when he was last on these shores, "that I am an American general."

He had renounced meanwhile one of the proudest patents of nobility in France that he might feel stronger within him the call of freedom. The reply is characteristic of his whole outlook of life.

THE HOME OF  
**Bevo**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
MAY 15 1913



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Writer, Orator

Who Has Traveled Through the Countries at War will be the Speaker

**Parade, Racing, Games and Contests**

**Big Bonfire at Night on the Lake Front**

See Complete Program on Front Page of Paper

**CELEBRATE THE FOURTH IN MANISTIQUE**





# OVER THE TOP

## AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

### ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

### EMPEY JOINS THE "SUICIDE CLUB," AS THE BOMBING SQUAD IS CALLED.

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." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the firing step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Empey goes "over the top" for the first time and has a desperate fight.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### Bombing.

The boys in the section welcomed me back, but there were many strange faces. Several of our men had gone West in that charge, and were lying "somewhere in France" with a little wooden cross at their heads. We were in rest billets. The next day our captain asked for volunteers for bombers' school. I gave my name and was accepted. I had joined the Suicide club, and my troubles commenced. Thirty-two men of the battalion, including myself, were sent to L—, where we went through a course in bombing. Here we were instructed in the uses, methods of throwing and manufacture of various kinds of hand grenades, from the old "jam tin," now obsolete, to the present Mills bomb, the standard of the British army.

It all depends where you are as to what you are called. In France they call you a "bomber" and give you medals, while in neutral countries they call you an anarchist and give you "life."

From the very start the Germans were well equipped with effective bombs and trained bomb throwers, but the English army was little prepared in this important department of fighting as in many others. At bombing school an old sergeant of the Grenadier guards, whom I had the good fortune to meet, told me of the discouragements this branch of the service suffered before they could meet the Germans on an equal footing. (Packets and small army people in the U. S. please read with care.) The first English expeditionary forces had no bombs at all, but had clicked a lot of casualties from those thrown by the Boches. One bright morning someone higher up had an idea and issued an order detaching two men from each platoon to go to bombing school to learn the duties of a bomber and how to manufacture bombs. Noncommissioned officers were generally selected for this course. After about two weeks at school they returned to their units in rest billets or in the fire trench, as the case might be, and gave busy teaching their platoons how to make "jam tins."

Previously an order had been issued for all ranks to save empty jam tins for the manufacture of bombs. A professor of bombing would sit on the fire step in the front trench with the remainder of his section crowding around to see him work.

On his left would be a pile of empty and rusty jam tins, while beside him on the fire step would be a miscellaneous assortment of material used in the manufacture of the "jam tins."

Tommy would stoop down, get an empty "jam tin," take a handful of clayed mud from the parapet, and line the inside of the tin with this substance. Then he would reach over, pick up his detonator and explode it, and insert them in the tin, fuse protruding. On the fire step would be a pile of fragments of shell, strappal balls, bits of iron, nails, etc.—anything that was hard enough to send over to Fritz; he would scoop up a handful of this junk and put it in the bomb. Perhaps one of the platoon would ask him what he did this for, and he would explain that when the bomb exploded these bits would fly about and kill or wound any German hit by same; the questioner would immediately pull a button off his tunic and hand it to the bomb maker with, "Well, blame me, send this over as a souvenir," or another Tommy would volunteer an old rusty and broken jackknife; both would be accepted and inserted.

Then the professor would take another handful of mud and fill the tin, after which he would punch a hole in the lid of the tin and put it over the top of the bomb, the fuse sticking out. Then perhaps he would tightly wrap wire around the outside of the tin, and the bomb was ready to send over to Fritz with Tommy's compliments.

A piece of wood about four inches wide had been issued. This was to be strapped on the left forearm by means of two leather straps and was like the end of a match box; it was called a "jam tin" because it was a tip like the

bomb. To ignite the fuse, you had to rub it on the "striker," just the same as striking a match. The fuse was timed to five seconds or longer. Some of the fuses issued in those days would burn down in a second or two, while others would "stizz" for a week before exploding. Back in Dillighty the munition workers weren't quite up to snuff, the way they are now. If the fuse took a notion to burn too quickly they generally buried the bomb maker next day. So making bombs could not be called a "cushy" or safe job.

After making several bombs the professor instructs the platoon in throwing them. He takes a "jam tin" from the fire step, trembling a little, because it is nervous work, especially when new at it, lights the fuse on his striker. The fuse begins to "stizz" and sputter and a spiral of smoke, like that from a smoldering cigar, rises from it. The platoon splits in two and ducks around the traverse nearest to them. They don't like the looks and sound of the burning fuse. When that fuse begins to smoke and "stizz" you want to say good-bye to it as soon as possible, so Tommy with all his might chucks it over the top and crouches against the parapet, waiting for the explosion.

Lots of times in bombing the "jam tin" would be picked up by the Germans, before it exploded, and thrown back at Tommy with dire results. After a lot of men went West in this manner an order was issued, reading something like this:

"To all ranks in the British army: After igniting the fuse and before the bomb explodes, you are to say 'Good-bye to you, my dear little jam tin.'"



Throwing Hand Grenades.

throwing the jam-tin bomb, count slowly one! two! three!"

This in order to give the fuse time enough to burn down, so that the bomb would explode before the Germans could throw it back.

Tommy read the order—he reads them all, but after he ignited the fuse and it began to smoke—orders were forgotten, and away she went in record time and back she came to the further discomfort of the thrower.

Then another order was issued to count, "one hundred! two hundred! three hundred!" But Tommy didn't care if the order read to count up to a thousand by quarters, he was going to get rid of that "jam tin," because from experience he had learned not to trust it.

When the powers that be realized that they could not change Tommy they decided to change the type of bomb and did so—substituting the "hair brush," the "cricket ball," and later the Mills bomb.

The standard bomb used in the British army is the "Mills." It is about the shape and size of a large lemon. Although not actually a lemon, Fritz insists that it is; perhaps he judges it by the havoc caused by its explosion. The Mills bomb is made of steel, the outside of which is corrugated into 48 small squares, which, upon the explosion of the bomb, scatter in a wide area, wounding or killing any Fritz who is unfortunate enough to be hit by one of the flying fragments.

Although a very destructive and efficient bomb the "Mills" has the con-

science of the thrower, in that he knows it will not explode until released from his grip.

It is a mechanical device, with a lever, fitted into a slot at the top, which extends half way around the circumference and is held in place at the bottom by a fixing pin. In this pin there is a small metal ring, for the purpose of extracting the pin when ready to throw.

You do not throw a bomb the way a baseball is thrown, because, when in a narrow trench, your hand is liable to strike against the parapet, traverse or parapet, and then down goes the bomb, and, in a couple of seconds or so, up goes Tommy.

In throwing, the bomb and lever are grasped in the right hand, the left foot is advanced, knee stiff, about one and a half its length to the front, while the right leg, knee bent, is carried slightly to the right. The left arm is extended at an angle of 45 degrees, pointing in the direction the bomb is to be thrown. This position is similar to that of shot putting, only that the right arm is extended downward. Then you hurl the bomb from you with an overhead bowling motion, the same as in cricket, throwing it fairly high in the air, this in order to give the fuse a chance to burn down so that when the bomb lands, it immediately explodes and gives the Germans no time to scamper out of its range or to return it.

As the bomb leaves your hand, the lever, by means of a spring, is projected into the air and falls harmlessly to the ground a few feet in front of the bomber.

When the lever flies off it releases a strong spring, which forces the firing pin into a percussion cap. This ignites the fuse, which burns down and sets off the detonator, charged with fulminate of mercury, which explodes the main charge of ammonal.

The average British soldier is not an expert at throwing; it is a new game to him, therefore the Canadians and Americans, who have played baseball from the kindergarten up, take naturally to bomb throwing and excel in this act. A six-foot English bomber will stand in awe of silence when he sees a little five-foot Canadian outdistance his throw by several yards. I have read a few war stories of bombing, where baseball pitchers curved their bombs when throwing them, but a pitcher who can do this would make "Christy" Mathewson look like a piker, and is losing valuable time playing in the European War bush league, when he would be able to set the "big league" on fire.

We had a cushy time while at this school. In fact, to us it was a regular vacation, and we were very sorry when one morning the adjutant ordered us to report at headquarters for transportation and rations to return to our units up the line.

Arriving at our section, the boys once again tendered us the glad tidings, but looked askance at us out of the corners of their eyes. They could not conceive, as they expressed it, how a man could be such a blinking idiot as to join the Suicide club. I was beginning to feel sorry that I had become a member of said club, and my life to me appeared doubly precious.

Now that I was a sure-enough bomber I was praying for peace and hoping that my services as such would not be required.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### My First Official Bath.

Right behind our rest billet was a large creek about ten feet deep and twenty feet across, and it was a habit of the company to avail themselves of an opportunity to take a swim and at the same time thoroughly wash themselves and their underwear when on their own. We were having a spell of hot weather, and these baths to us were a luxury. The Tommies would splash around in the water and then come out and sit in the sun and have what they termed a "solar hunt." At first we tried to drown the "cooties," but they also seemed to enjoy the bath.

One Sunday morning the whole section was in the creek and we were having a gay time, when the sergeant major appeared on the scene. He came to the edge of the creek and ordered: "Come out of it. Get your equipment on, 'drill order,' and fall in for bath parade. Look lively, my hearties. You have only got fifteen minutes." A howl of indignation from the creek greeted this order, but out we came. Discipline is discipline. We lined up in front of our billet with rifles and bayonets (why you need rifles and bayonets to take a bath gets me), a full quota of ammunition, and our tin hats. Each man had a piece of soap and a towel. After an eight-kilo march along a dusty road, with an occasional shell whistling overhead, we arrived at a little squat frame building upon the bank of a creek. Rallied over the door of this building was a large sign which read "Divisional Baths." In a wooden shed in the rear we could hear a wheezy old engine pumping water.

The joys of the bath are depicted by Empey in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Great Writers Lazy.

Shelley had an indolent vein. He was very fond of the water, and many of his finest poems were composed as he idled at his ease in a boat. He made the best of his short life, however, and that cannot be said for Coleridge, who seemed to be afflicted with that lack of will to work which some people call laziness. He had one of the greatest minds, but he left even his finest poems mere fragments.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF HUN'S SUBMARINE

Fabric of International Economic Life Is Threatened.

### DEPENDING ON LAND POWER

Germany's Aims Must Be Thwarted, Forcing Her to the Sea and Observance of Its Rules of Freedom.

By FRANK J. GOODNOW.  
(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

The nineteenth century witnessed what was probably the greatest achievement of the human intellect. This was the bringing about of the economic unity of the world. Since the opening of the present century it may be said that no country which has marked development has been self-sufficient. The products of the tropics have become articles of necessity to the inhabitants of the temperate zone. The minerals which nature has stored in such profusion in particular districts are regarded as held in trust for the world at large. Failure in the crop of certain staples like cotton, which can be grown only under peculiar conditions, is felt in distant lands. Drought in the Australian antipodes makes it difficult for Europe to clothe herself in wool.

This economic world unity has been the result of a slow development. Many things have contributed to its growth. Without, however, the recognition of the freedom of the seas it would have been impossible. The transportation of many products is conditioned by the cheapness of freight rates, incident to water routes. These routes are available for general use only if the sea is free to all who desire to use it, un molested from attack. Their interruption as a result of the naval operations of the present war has been followed by scarcity in many countries.

The freedom of the sea became an established fact only in comparatively recent times. A perusal of the quaint phraseology of some marine insurance policies, often still retained beyond the times to which it is applicable, reveals the dangers incident to ocean travel not so many years ago. Pirates, potentates and princes all combined ocean travel extra hazardous. The claims of potentates and princes to monopolize the ocean were recognized as incapable of justification only a few hundred years back. Pirates still plied their nefarious trade within the memory of living men. Indeed, pirates are still to be found in the rivers and estuaries of southern China, and merchant ships in that part of the world are compelled to arm themselves even now against piratical attack, as was universally the case the world over not much more than one hundred years ago.

### No Peculiar Rights to Sea.

The freedom of the sea against piratical attack was secured by the united efforts of all seafaring nations who treated the pirate as an outlaw to whom no consideration or quarter was to be given. Long before this result was reached it was determined by common agreement that no one country should claim any particular rights in the sea such as Spain and Portugal had still to be found in the rivers and estuaries of southern China, and merchant ships in that part of the world are compelled to arm themselves even now against piratical attack, as was universally the case the world over not much more than one hundred years ago.

The significance of the submarine which has first been used in the war now raging consists in the fact that its use imperils the economic unity of the world to which attention has been called. The submarine threatens the freedom of the seas through the direction of world transportation only set made possible. The submarine threatens the freedom of the seas because no adequate method of defense against it has as yet been discovered. If it is used as it has been in the past few years by a nation whose chief concern is land rather than sea power, retaliation and reprisal are impossible. Two can play at the game of sea monopoly when surface shipping and seafaring nations are concerned. But where the submarine is used by a power whose interests are continental rather than oceanic the game which is played is quite a one-sided one. All the powder which is attacked can do is to endeavor to destroy as many submarines as possible, and recent experience would go to show that such a policy is not effective. A power which makes use of submarines for the destruction of merchant shipping of course invites reprisals, but if that power has no shipping such reprisals are impossible.

### Owed Existence to Britain.

This is the situation at the present time. The submarine is the weapon of the German empire whose sea coast is both small and completely under the control of Great Britain so far as concerns its use as a base for sea power. Germany had, it is true, a great merchant marine before the outbreak of the war. But she knew very well that

that merchant marine owed its very existence to the forbearance of Great Britain and that at the first breath of war it would melt away.

Germany, therefore, determined to pin her faith on railways which should pass through lands under her control. This is the secret of the Berlin-Bagdad railway. This is the reason why Turkey was brought under her dominion and Serbia was sacrificed. To this belief in her continental destiny is due the desire to exercise her influence over Austria. The fulfillment of her plan involved the control of Constantinople, since only at Constantinople can the water separating Europe from Asia Minor be crossed. Serbia had to be subjected to her dominion because the only practicable path for a railway to Constantinople was through the Morava valley which lay in Serbian territory. If Germany can control this route she need not consider her unfavorable position as regards the sea. She will have a commercial highway unassailable by any power. She will also have a vast territory capable of economic development. She can finally make the present sea routes so dangerous by attack from submarine bases, either in the north or in the neighborhood of Constantinople, that they will have to be abandoned. The freedom of the seas will have been destroyed, the economic unity of the world seriously impaired, and the work of centuries rendered of little or no avail.

### Must Destroy Land Power.

The submarine is significant to us then not because through its use several hundred American lives have been lost or because a few American ships have been destroyed, but because the whole fabric of international economic life is threatened. The only way in which to save that life—and that it is worth saving none will deny—is to destroy Germany's land power, or cause her to realize that the world will not permit any nation so to conduct herself as to imperil ideals which after so many years of toil and trouble on the part of the civilized world have received all but universal recognition. That we as Americans are interested in these questions is thus quite evident. At first blush the interest which we have in securing to Serbia an outlet on the Adriatic, or in the rehabilitation of the Balkan states does not perhaps appear. Nor is the reason evident, perhaps, at first why we should insist upon the emancipation of the Slavs submerged in the Austro-Hungarian empire. A strong Serbia and a weak Austria, however, are absolutely necessary if Germany is still disposed to use the submarine in the manner in which it has been used. For only under these conditions will the land route upon which she has staked so much become impossible. Only when such a land route has been abandoned will Germany be forced to return to the sea. When she does she will find it necessary to observe the rules which have been elaborated to protect the freedom of the sea. Only when she does so can we hope for a further development in the direction of the economic unity of the world which means so much for human progress.

### BOY'S LETTERS TO MOTHER

Missives Written From Trench or Encampment Have Much More Than Ordinary Meaning.

The soldier boy should understand that he must do a good deal of the letter-writing himself. He should not depend upon the mother or sister to do it all. A letter from home is a grand influence but a letter home makes the writer truer, stronger and nobler. Remember every word the boy writes has a mission in it, and that mission embraces himself as well as the loved ones at home. A boy can make for himself a fine character by simply writing to his mother. He cannot hold converse with her even by mail without becoming a better boy. He is not in near as much danger from army follies and sins after writing a letter to his mother. Any boy who writes frequently to his home will make a better soldier and come out of the war a truer man. The army is a school and letter writing is a recitation that shows a boy's intellectual and spiritual progress, and it will do so—stir him to do his best. A letter to mother is a loving thought of her and these loving thoughts make the boy a brave, truer soldier.—Ohio State Journal.

### The Japanese Week.

In old Japan the week was entirely unknown, and it was not until the present era that the ichiroku, or holidays, one of the "ones" and "sixes" of each month (i. e., on the first, sixth, eleventh, etc.), were introduced. But that was speedily abandoned for the week system. Sunday is an official holiday, with names adapted from the Occidental names, as follows: Ninkayobi (Sunday), Getsuyobi (Monday), Kayobi (Tuesday), Suiyobi (Wednesday), Mokuyobi (Thursday), Kinyobi (Friday), Doyobi (Saturday). Sunday is in vulgar parlance also called Dontaka, which is a corruption of the Dutch Zondag, and Saturday is called Handow—that is, "half-Sunday."

### Martyr and Coward.

A witty judge declared recently that "a patriot was a man who refused to button his wife's blouse. A martyr," he went on, "is one who attempts and fails, while a hero tries and succeeds." "Then what is a coward?" asked a curious bystander. "Oh, a coward," replied the judge, "is a man who remains single so that he won't have to try."

### Seldom Sincere.

People who are continually belittling themselves and their achievements are very seldom sincere. The girl who is in reality overmodest about herself is not inclined to talk about it. Remember when you lament your inability to do anything worth while, you are advertising to the discerning listener your wish to be contradicted.—Girls' Companion.



### DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

#### ONION'S SPEECH.

"The vegetables were talking in the cellar," said Daddy, "and I must confess that they were boasting a great deal. But still one can forgive a vegetable for boasting very often, for if we lived so near the ground—or in the ground as they do—we'd probably like to pretend we were higher up!"

"I should think we would," agreed Nick. "I'm glad I'm not a vegetable," said Nancy, "though I do like to eat them!"

"The onion had asked if it could make a speech," said Daddy, "and the other vegetables agreed. So the onion moved a little in its box and worked its way to the side so the barrel of potatoes and the box of apples could hear, as well as the other vegetables alongside."

"They call me the onion," it began, "and I am an onion, but I am not to be despised. I came from the Land of the Pyramids originally. My ancient home was in Egypt, far, far across the water, in a wonderful, ancient part of the world that is full of history and interest and beauty."

"Hear! Hear!" said all the other vegetables. "I myself have never seen that far land," continued the onion, "but my family came from there at first, way back where the family tree first starts from."

"How can you have a family tree when you're an onion and not even a branch?" asked a very plain little potato. "People," said the onion haughtily, "have family trees, and they aren't branches, nor are they leaves. Family trees mean ancestors, noble grandfathers and aristocratic grandmothers, high-up great aunts, and snobbish great uncles. A family tree is something everyone and everything can't have. Now you, poor potato, haven't a family tree at all."

"But the potato didn't seem to mind in the least. However, the onion went on talking. 'Now my young friend, the radish, came first from China—an interesting history have the Radish family. The Horse Chestnut family

came from Asia, and the Mulberry trees from Persia. The Cucumbers came from the East Indies, and the Spinach family came first from Arabia."

"How very fine," said the potato in a very sarcastic tone of voice. "You're right," said the onion, not noticing the sarcastic voice; "it's very fine to have a family tree. It's something, as I said before, that everyone can't have. You never came from afar, Mr. Potato. And neither did the oats, corn, pumpkins and other plain creatures. The way the radish is going, she faces the other way."

"What does it mean?" asked the potato. "You weren't paying attention," said the onion. "It means a family tree and noble grandparents."

"Pooh!" exclaimed the potato. "If one isn't good themselves it makes no difference where they came from or what their grandparents were. It's what a vegetable is itself. Suppose I were a bad potato, which I'm not, I'm thankful to say, would it make any difference because my great-great-grandfather had come from some interesting land across the sea? Not in the least. I'm a good, useful vegetable and can be cooked in many ways. That's what counts in this world. To amount to something yourself. Be a real vegetable! Do you want you can nourish the world! Don't boast!"

"The onion felt very badly. It had been so proud of its fine history, and often it was unhappy because it was so unkindly talked about. "I try to be good," said the onion. "I season things and I make many good dishes. I do the best I can." "Of course you do, little onion," said the potato. "But next time you make a speech, tell us all to do our best and not boast about what others have done or have been."

"And the onion always made speeches after that which were not about family trees, and when it was finally cooked every one said: 'What a nice onion must have been put in this soup!'"

### Seldom Sincere.

People who are continually belittling themselves and their achievements are very seldom sincere. The girl who is in reality overmodest about herself is not inclined to talk about it. Remember when you lament your inability to do anything worth while, you are advertising to the discerning listener your wish to be contradicted.—Girls' Companion.

## SCRAPS OF HUMOR



### TEMPERATURE AND TEMPER.

Here is a good old story that somebody has taken the trouble to dress up in khaki—or hospital blue! Sister Anne was going the round of the ward in the big hospital for wounded soldiers, examining the medical charts over each bed and taking temperatures.

Reaching the side of one hero, in whose mouth she had left the thermometer a minute ago, she was horrified to find, withdrawing it, that it registered 120, although only an hour ago the patient was normal. Swiftly she summoned the house doctor, but he, on arriving, was seriously perturbed, as there was nothing in the patient's condition to account for the sudden rise.

"Look here," he said to the soldier, "have you dropped this thermometer or been fooling with it?" "No, sir. Only been stirring my tea with it!"

### Upset Her Balance.

Like a rose petal on a zephyr she blew into the hostess's. "I'm looking for something nice for a young man," she said shyly to the gallant behind the counter. "Why don't you look in the mirror?" asked the hostess, and she was so flustered that he managed to get an order for four dozen raincoats that she didn't want, before she knew what she was doing.

### MORE COMING.



"The fools are not all dead." "That isn't the worst of it; they aren't all born yet."

### Christening the Baby.

Brown has a lovely baby girl. The stork left her with a flutter; Brown named her "Oleomargarine." For he hadn't any but her.

### More Imposition.

"Mrs. Diggs is going to read an important paper before her literary club." "Ah! In that case, Professor Diggs will have to drop his scientific investigations for a while." "He won't be compelled to hear her read it, will he?" "No, but he'll probably have to write it."

### Explained at Last.

Mr. Flatbush—Why in the world does a woman always get off a street car the wrong way. Mrs. Flatbush—She doesn't. "Ah! In that case, Professor Diggs will have to drop his scientific investigations for a while." "He won't be compelled to hear her read it, will he?" "No, but he'll probably have to write it."

### A Cute Thought.

Eva—Was that policeman ever a little baby, mother? Mother—Yes, dear. Eva—I don't believe I've ever seen a baby policeman.

### Its Nature.

"Was your wife in a bad temper when she questioned you last night?" "Well, her questioning was somewhat in the nature of a cross-examination."

### Why Not?

"Twas in her darkest hours, When the maid was in despair, Her lover sent her flowers, And the flowers sent the air."

### Point Blank.

Jack—And when I proposed at the dance she asked for time to think it over. What do you suppose she did that? Bess—Well, a girl naturally hates to think of disagreeable things while enjoying herself.

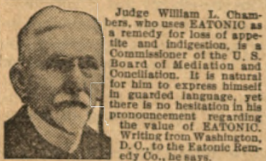
### A Final Opinion.

"What did you think of the technique of the prima donna last night, Mrs. Concup?" "Why, it was all old style. It even was buttoned down the back."



### JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eaton's Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are prone to dyspepsia, indigestion, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the acid out of the body—and the Boat Goes With It. It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

### Itching Rashes Soothed With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Land Hunger Satisfied—Deep, black corn land, 25, 50 or 120 acre farms, with or without crop, all growing days. Agricultural Dept. calls it Wonderful. Property owners' attention. Especially satisfied. Seaside This Trust Co., Seaside, Va.

Anybody Can. I wonder how they can afford an auto.

"Have they an auto?" "They have an auto."

"Well, anybody can afford an auto that can get possession of an auto."

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

### HUMORS OF RENT COLLECTOR

Seeming Proof That Stern Gatherer of Landlord's Tribes May Be Human, After All.

A Bostonian, owning houses in a neighboring city, received the following stately letter from the collector of rents. We publish it to show that a collector may be inexorable, yet have a vein of humor in his iron constitution. The letter was written in January:

"The soil-pipe, water pipes and other apparatus in the cellar of the old homestead are in their usual hibernal state—frozen stiff; so Lemuel reports, and adds that he offered to contribute to Bill a ton of coal for the furnace to generate a little warmth and partially overcome the deadly, gravelike chill of that subterranean space; and Bill tells me that Lemuel is a cheerful liar, and made no such offer, so I tell both what the other says, and leave them to fight it out, impressing on them, however, that the rent must be forthcoming just the same."

### An Ovation.

"Never got such an ovation in my life."

"How so, girlie?"

"You know when a young man lifts his hat to a lady every young man who happens to be with him does the same."

"Of course."

"Well, Ferdie bowed to me from the middle of his marching club and three hundred young men lifted their hats."

### Put Into Practice

Conservation means the use of foods requiring less sugar, less fuel, and the minimum of wheat.

### Grape-Nuts

requires NO SUGAR, NO FUEL, less milk or cream than other cereals, and is part BARLEY. It's a concentrated, nourishing, economical and delicious food. TRY IT!

## ASK NO QUARTER IN FIGHTS WITH HUN U-BOATS

### Lion-Hearted British Crews Give Good Account of Themselves in Sea Warfare.

### MANY DEEDS OF HEROISM

### Led by Clever Skippers, Sailors Battle Against Almost Hopeless Odds, Winning Victory Frequently by Scantiest of Margins.

London.—Sometimes it is illuminating to look deeper into shipping reports than the statement, for instance, that "in three weeks six, four and eleven British ships of more than 1,000 tons have been sunk." Doing so, one finds that in one month—mid-March to mid-April—64 vessels were attacked by U-boats and escaped.

From the logs of a few tramp ships in the custody of the admiralty which have come safely to port with their cargoes in recent days some typical tales may be told.

A tramp proceeding at a leisurely six knots, entered the danger zone. All precautions were taken, extra lookouts were posted and the gun crew—for she was defensively armed—were standing round their "piece."

The day had just dawned and there was every promise of a fine day. Another three miles away to port, with the red of the morning sun glinting on her gray back, a German submarine was sighted.

As she was seen the U-boat opened fire and shells dropped all round the steamship, which shifted her helm and put the U-boat dead astern, firing at her all the time. The steamship's gun crew were very cool and planted their shells all round the submarine; and the U-boat did not like it a bit. Then the steamship put up a smoke screen and the U-boat dived in a panic, apparently expecting instant dissolution.

### Second U-Boat Appears.

She had hardly disappeared when another U-boat, about 300 feet long, and mounting guns fore and aft of the conning tower, broke surface. The smoke screen was no longer serviceable, for the wind was blowing the wrong way; so the steamship lit fly at her second antagonist, who replied with vigor, shrapnel sprinkling the tramp's decks. For half an hour the fight went on. Then one of the steamship's shells fell close to the U-boat, which dived and vanished under the water just as a patrol boat appeared on the scene and loosed off a couple of devastating rounds. It was a fine performance to beat off two pirate ships in such a short space of time, and master and crew's received commendation from my lords of the admiralty.

In another case it was a duel both of gunnery and seamanship. Proceeding steadfastly on her course, a British steamship heard gunfire in the distance, but could see nothing of the enemy. The propeller thrust her ahead.

The white cliffs of Albion were lifting on the horizon when, just as twilight was falling, a U-boat appeared a point or two on the starboard bow to the northward. Instantly all hands were ordered to their stations. Helm was put full over, and the U-boat brought astern, fire being opened on the enemy, while a firebox was lighted. It was difficult to distinguish the enemy—a large boat, apparently mounting two guns—which maneuvered backward and forward across the steamship's course in an endeavor to bring both her guns into action at the same time.

### Skipper Gets Fritz in Tangle.

But the British skipper was a better seaman than the German, and he skillfully thwarted the enemy's scheme, and got Fritz in no end of a tangle. Now and again the U-boat scored a hit. The steamship's wireless perials were carried away, her mainmast was holed, the exhaust steampipe was perforated and the starboard lifeboat and dinghy damaged. But that did not bother the steamship or her crew.

The latter were grinning at the gunners, who were having an exasperating time of it. Just imagine a crew of expert gunners with a fine gun, and a burning desire to strafe a submarine, finding that their gun platform has collapsed, and that with a "sub" as a target they have to fire more or less by guesswork.

But as the navy men always do, these gunners buckled to. The gun kicked abominably, and the sighter had his eyes blacked out and his face cut, but despite this the shooting was too close and too hot for the U-boat, which kept at a respectful distance. The boss'n and "Sparks," the wireless man, took the risk of the U-boat's fire and repaired the aerials, and the steamer plugged ahead for harbor. But it was some hours later before the pirate drew off, baffled by the indomitable pluck of the British sailor.

### Crew Below Decks Also Heroes.

And just a word here for the "black equad." Both watches of engineers and stokers were below throughout the action, and though a shell came through the bunkers and filled the stokehold with coal and ashes, they "carried on" with amazing pluck.

Here is another fine bit of work. A big ship in ballast, standing out of the water like a cathedral, was nav-

igating to a certain port to pick up an urgent cargo when the skipper, who had been on the bridge for many hours, saw the track of a torpedo approaching his ship.

"Hard a-port," he called to the quartermaster at the wheel, and "Full astern" was rung down to the engine room, where Bob, "the third," was on duty by himself. The ship spun around on her heel, as it were, and the torpedo passed her by. Then the engine room bell clanged for full ahead, and down the voice-pipe into Bob's ear came the insistent call for speed and more speed.

By this time the chief engineer and his staff were on the foot-plate, and the ship, which ordinarily did eleven knots at her top gait, began to cut up the water at a rate which would have astonished her builders. From the wireless the S O S call was sent out dutifully by herself. The ship spun around on her heel, as it were, and the U-boat was out of range and fire was held until the pirate got closer, when he was driven back again.

### Fight Continues for Three Hours.

When the fight had continued for four hours a shell from the steamer fell amidships on the submarine's star-

board side, but this did not prevent him from continuing the engagement. The German kept trying to creep out on the steamer's port side, but the master checkmated him each time and continued to keep him dead astern.

When the sun began to set the German tried to maneuver so that the steamer's gunners would have to fire into the eye of the sun. But the master prevented him from getting the benefit of such a position until the sun was obscured by clouds.

Throughout the engagement, which lasted six hours, the German managed to score only one hit. This shell broke the steamer's deck surface plating, punched a hole through the boot-swaits and carpenter's room without touching two men who were there, finally exploding in the second cook's room, which it wrecked. Apart from this the steamer suffered no damage. The last shell fired by the steamer appeared to explode in the U-boat's bow, whereupon the enemy turned away and abandoned the action.

The master's opinion of his crew is expressed in the following words: "Specially Praises Engineer's Staff."

"They all behaved splendidly and carried out their various duties coolly and with a will to save the ship. The careful and deliberate shooting undoubtedly contributed to our successful escape, while the chief engineer and his staff, working in ignorance down below, deserve special praise for getting thirteen and an eighth knots out of an undocked ship, whose usual speed is about eleven knots."

## CANADIAN LOADING TRENCH MORTAR



Here is a Canadian on the west front loading a trench mortar with the big projectile that will carry death to the Huns not far away.

## TO REFIT ARMIES FOR INDUSTRY

### British Cabinet Already Has Plan of Work for Soldiers After War.

### GERMANY ALSO PREPARING

### Colonization on Farms, Carefully Worked Out by an Expert, Liable to Be Upset by Revolt of the Proletariat.

London.—The British government is now at work considering how the great task of demobilizing the army and the resettlement of the soldiers into civil occupations at the conclusion of the war is to be accomplished. The plan drawn up by the minister of labor is receiving careful attention, and it is understood considerable progress has been made.

Germany also is giving this subject her attention and the series of articles by Herr Utsch in the Deutsche Landeswirtschafliche Presse considers the proposed settlement on the land of soldiers returning from the war.

Herr Utsch begins by pointing out that it is a national duty to provide the disabled or injured soldier not only with an adequate pension but with suitable employment which will enable him to support himself and his family in sufficient comfort. In providing such employment, he says, the regard must be paid to the wishes and the capacity of the individual, and no better means for effecting this can be found than home colonization, for in no other domain are the possibilities so great, since vast tracts of waste land still exist in Germany waiting to be opened up and the returning soldier cherishes no dearer wish than to have a home of his own.

### Sees Added Wealth.

At the same time, says Herr Utsch, the interests of the country will be served, since every fresh small colony increases the national wealth and makes it more independent of foreign countries in the production of food. He sees a further advantage in attracting labor to rural districts.

The writer divides the nature of the employment of the settlers as follows: Settlements for men employed in industries or factories.

Holdings for agricultural laborers. Holdings for independent artisans. Small holdings with land attached up to 60 acres or more.

Considering the first class named they necessarily will be only possible in the vicinity of towns or large industrial centers.

The question of the settlement of those coming under class two will be vi-

tal for agriculture after the war. These holdings, he says, should be large enough to enable the settler to grow sufficient cereals and potatoes for himself and family and to keep one or two cows.

AS for the independent artisans in class three, it would be for the interests of every community to do its utmost to attract labor to the land in its immediate vicinity.

Under class four, which would be providing for peasant holdings, the district authorities and the provincial settlement companies would have it to deal with. These settlers would be those who could command adequate agricultural knowledge, those who before the war were tenant farmers, farm agents, or belonged to the more efficient class of farm laborers.

Herr Utsch believes that during the first period after the war it will be necessary to proceed mainly with the establishment of individual settlements near existing villages, for the settler will find it easier to make a living and with the assistance of the communes, buildings will be cheaper. It will not be necessary to undertake road making and drainage operations on a large scale. This character of settlement, he believes, would induce soldiers to settle near their old homes, where, as they are known, assistance will be more readily given to them.

### Funds From War Profits.

As to the capital that will be necessary to establish such communal settlements, the writer suggests that about 10 per cent of all war profits which after the payment of taxes exceed 20,000 marks ought to be lent on mortgages on the settlements at the rate of 3 to 3 1/2 per cent.

Another article dealing with conditions in Germany after the war, but on entirely different lines from the pen of C. D. Stelling, considers the extent in which revolutionary ideas permeate the German army and what may be the outcome. The writer says:

"The fuel of revolt is being heaped up to await the torch that will set it aflame. Competent observers foretell that revolution will inevitably follow the conclusion of the war. The drugged and brutalized proletariat is waking from its trance. With organization and leadership the torpid German people will at last turn against the false gods it has been worshipping and dash them to the ground."

### Two-Headed Calf Lives.

Eau Claire, Wis.—A two-headed calf born on the farm of Matt Leet, who lives a short distance from this city, is still alive. Both heads have perfectly formed mouths, two eyes and two noses, but there are only two ears, one on the outer side of each head.

## WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

### See-Keeping in New Zealand.

At the late annual meeting of the Waikato Beekeepers' association at Hamilton, an assistant director of the horticultural division of the department of agriculture stated that there were 4,391 apiaries registered in New Zealand, representing 50,723 colonies of bees. One beekeeper last year returned 30 tons of honey, which he sold at \$487 per ton, while some was sold as high as \$750 per ton, thus making it a very prosperous industry.

### Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus ointment with soft tissue paper. For free samples address, Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

### Some Hike!

"Astronomers tell us," said the man of statistics, "that an express train moving a hundred miles a second would consume several million years in reaching a certain star."

The other man sat silent, wrapped in thought.

"Did you hear me?" asked the man of statistics.

"Oh, yes, I heard you," responded the other quietly. "It was just thinking what a predicament a chap would be in if he should miss the last train and have to walk."

## FRECKLES

### Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these bothersome spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

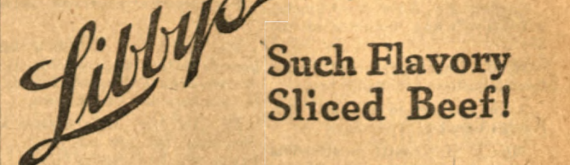
Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

### Color of Alcohol.

Alcohol, when pure, is greenish in color, while water is distinctly blue in shade.

Compromising with sin only retards virtue.

## Such Flavory Sliced Beef!



THE tenderness of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef, will delight you—but you will find the greatest difference in the flavor!

Have Libby's Sliced Beef with creamed sauce today. See how much more tender, more delicate it is than any other you have ever tried.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

### Making Soap From Table Refuse.

To conserve the fats contained in the table refuse and dishwater of the soldiers' mess, the British military authorities installed grease traps, according to the Popular Science Monthly.

The fat collected in these traps averages more than one ounce for each man daily. The traps consist of a tin-lined wooden box, divided into two compartments by a partition which does not reach the bottom by about four inches. The dishwater and the table refuse are poured through a strainer into the vat. As the water cools the fat forms a crust on top and is skimmed off.

### Six Days in Cellar.

An unusual adventure befell Lieut. S. Smith McLean, Australians. When the men of his patrol were falling all around him he dashed into a house to attack the garrison. As he mounted the stairs he was hit by an enemy bomb and knocked out, losing his revolver. One of his men managed to get him into a cellar, and for six days he remained there with nothing to eat but iron rations. Three nights he attempted to recross the enemy front line, but was unable to do so. He was eventually rescued by British troops.

### Over 400,000 Women Teachers.

More than 400,000 women are employed as teachers in the elementary schools of the United States.

## GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haaren Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gailstones, gravel, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the joints, or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haaren Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, Rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gailstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haaren Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

## Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GODDARD, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISZELLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

### In Such Cases

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

### Searchlights in War.

Searchlights are playing a very important part in the present warfare. In one instance "the Germans on the heights of the Italian front were blinded by the rays of many lights while the Italian engineers were building bridges below, working in the dark."

A man may know a dollar at sight and still not know its value.

One of our ambitions is some day to have fine black soil in our garden.

### When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

### Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Flies everywhere, Daley Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Kills all species. Made in U.S.A. Sold by druggists, or direct from Daley Fly Killer Co., 150 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

### PARKE'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

### 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, 307 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

### Every Woman Wants

## Partine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches and stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Partine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

CITY NOTES

Chester A. Currie spent Sunday with his wife and daughter at the Soo.

W. B. Thomas returned Friday from a business trip to the Soo.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Graphos, Thursday.

Mrs. F. H. Hewitt is attending the graduating exercises of her daughter from the University of Michigan this week.

Miss Ruth Ward, who enlisted as a Red Cross nurse several months ago and has since been stationed at Camp Custer has arrived safely in France according to a cablegram received by her parents in this city.

John Quick received the following telegram Wednesday from his son, John, who has been stationed at Camp Custer for some time, "Have been transferred permanently to divisional headquarters. Leave for overseas this afternoon." Mr. Quick was recently put in the intelligence department by orders from Washington.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester Currie at the Soo Wednesday.

Sister Synclota and three others of the sisters of the Catholic school left Tuesday to spend their vacation at the mother home in Manitowac. The other sisters expect to leave within a few weeks.

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense will handle the suffrage petitions and literature in this county.

Miss Mary Reinwand of Isabella arrived Thursday to visit at the home of George Chartier on Cedar street.

The Presbyterian Ladies Aid ended its very successful year with a program and tea at the home of its president, Mrs. V. I. Hixon Wednesday afternoon. Over fifty ladies were present and a most delightful time was enjoyed by all.

Several cars were derailed near the station this week when a brake beam fell.

A fine magazine rack has been placed in the Manistique Public Library which reflects great credit to the Manistiquin department of the local schools.

Miss Ethel Lundstrom, who has been most successful in her work in the Thompson schools during the past year will spend the summer in Marquette attending the Normal. Miss Lundstrom has accepted a position in the local schools for the coming year.

Word has been received announcing the safe arrival of Roque Chartier in France.

A number of this year's graduates of the Manistique high school left Saturday to attend the summer session of the Northern State Normal at Marquette. Among the number are the Misses Cora Casemore, Nan Durno, Gertrude Overton, Lella Shampine and Ellen Nelson.

Mrs. Helen Febernitz left Wednesday for a short visit to Isabella.

According to word received in the city Mike Osterberg, who recently enlisted in Grand Rapids, has arrived safely in France.

Mrs. William Baker left Friday to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barlow of Fayette.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Orr and daughters left Saturday for a motor trip to Milwaukee and expect to return within a week with a new model Cole.

H. E. Graffan, representing the Remington Typewriter Company was a business caller Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bloom and children left Friday for Munising where they will make their home in the future and Mr. Bloom will be engaged in the plumbing business.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Peterson motored to Chicago last Thursday and expect to return in about a week.

Miss Ruth Carlson left Friday for her home in Menominee.

Mrs. John McCarthy left Thursday for a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. Harvey Shipman of Escanaba.

Mortimer Roberts left Monday for Camp Vail, Little Falls, N. J. after a short visit with his parents in this city. Mr. Roberts has enlisted in the signal corps.

Miss Beulah Bratsche leaves Thursday morning with Mrs. John Grimsley for a two week's visit with relatives in lower Michigan.

Mrs. John Grimsley will spend the summer with her mother in Elk Rapids, her husband having been called to the colors.

Tantalum's Great Value. Tantalum, owing to its hardness, makes good material for writing pens, which are less expensive than iridium-tipped gold nibs. Pens from this metal, treated with a special hardening process, prove superior to all others, and are not corroded by any inks.

CITY NOTES

For Electrical work call Culver 201-S.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Milton have gone to attend the commencement at Ann Arbor and to visit friends in the southern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grey are mourning the loss of their son, Frank, who died Sunday night.

Miss Clara Anderson has returned from Ypsilanti where she graduated last week.

Miss Elsie Orr, daughter of Erastus Orr graduated last week from the U. of M.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Walsh of Flint are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Helmaka.

WANTED—A roomer apply or address Courier-Record office. It—Mrs. Carl Thorborg, who has been seriously ill at the Augustana Hospital in Chicago for some weeks, returned Sunday to her home in this city.

Mrs. John Crittenden entertained several of her friends very delightfully Tuesday afternoon. Those present were Meses. Kirchner, Mix, Merkle, Woodburn, Hargreaves and Eydell.

Manistique has made history during the past few days, first we have a lecture on woman suffrage and immediately afterward two of our manufacturers, the Brown Lumber Company and the Manistique Co-operative engaged women to help in their plants. Truly woman is coming into her own in Manistique at last.

Notices were posted this week for the annual school election which will be held July 8.

Mrs. Charles Passenheim left Friday for Camp Custer to see her brother before he leaves for "Over There." She returned Tuesday evening.

Jake Stellwagen, a former resident and well known business man of Manistique is visiting in the city.

Mrs. E. N. Johnson and daughter Florence have returned from Marquette. Miss Johnson is one of this year's graduates of the Normal there.

Miss Clara Sellers returned Thursday just finished her freshmen year and day from Kalamazoo where she has spent her vacation with her parents in this city.

OUR CHURCHES

Presbyterian Church

9:45 a. m., S. S., Mrs. Monroe, assistant superintendent, 10:30 a. m., "The Lord's Supper," 6:30 p. m., The Y. P. S. C. E. meeting.

7:30 p. m., preaching. All are invited.

M. E. Church

Rev. T. H. Williamson, Pastor. 10:00, Morning services. 11:15, Sunday School. 6:30 p. m., Epworth League. 7:30, Evening service, Rex Theatre.

Thursday prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.

Thompson—Sunday School 2:00 p. m.

Service 3:00 p. m.

Always special Anthem by a first class choir, the services are bright, and our welcome is most cordial. See you at the Rex, Sunday night.

WORLD'S LARGEST BEVO PLANT

The completion of the new \$8,000,000 Bevo plant in St. Louis is a notable war-time industrial achievement. The construction of this plant, the largest and most perfectly equipped of its kind in the world, was made necessary by the extraordinary demand for the highly meritorious non alcoholic beverage perfected under the personal supervision of August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, who succeeded his father, the late Adolphus Busch, as head of the many great Anheuser-Busch industrial institutions.

After years of scientific experiments and original research, Bevo was created for two purposes: as an aid to the promotion of Mr. Busch's plans for a real, sane temperance program in America, based upon education and intelligent moral development; and to supply the public with the highest quality of non-alcoholic beverage that science and manufacturing skill could produce. Bevo has been a positive aid to the Government in carrying out its military temperance program, for it has become the favorite beverage of the army and navy, and is used extensively on battleships and in cantonments with the approval of the heads of the navy and war departments.

For a Rainy Day. What is laid by for a rainy day is useful—no less if the sun continues to shine.—Albany Journal.

Real Gravely Chewing Plug gives a pure, clean tobacco taste—a lasting tobacco satisfaction that the chewer of ordinary tobacco doesn't get.



Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company Danville, Virginia

LIVELY SESSION AT LUNCHEON

The Business Men's Luncheon was well attended despite the fact that the itinerary of Capt. John B. Brusseau, who was to deliver an address on war conditions abroad, did not permit him to be here at this date. Nevertheless, the luncheon was marked with a spirit and deep-seated interest. President Edmondson opened the session. He referred to the changing of the luncheons from their present location in the Odd Fellow's hall to the new Chamber of Commerce quarters. After considerable discussion as to the advisability of this move, considering the fact that they would have to purchase tables, chairs, knives, forks, etc., it was nevertheless decided to be for the better. Motion was made and carried to appropriate \$350 for the purpose and make the change.

The band question was then brought up. After viewing the situation from different angles, Mr. Yalomstein made a motion that the city give \$500 and the business men raise an additional \$400 for their maintenance.

Leo C. Harmon then gave an interesting 20-minute talk. He related his experiences at Washington, stating that the capital city today was not only the capital of the United States, but of the whole world, not only from a financial standpoint, but every other as well. He then related his interview with Secretary Redfield on the aeroplane situation, he said in part:

"The administration has been severely criticised in not speeding up that branch of service. Although three months have been lost in the handling of the Liberty motor, it was due to the fact that Germany boasted that they would use in their 1918 model a motor that would be the fastest in the world. The United States government then proceeded to make the Liberty motor, instead of a 400 horsepower a 485 horsepower, this necessitating the delay, and the fact is, that it is today the fastest, and in every way superior motor in the world. The British have displaced their motors to put in Liberty motors, it can attain a rapid speed.

This is recognized as the greatest accomplishment of the allies in this war. The government is also building five other smaller motors. We are today producing 3000 planes per week. There are 122,000 men in aviation training at the present time, and 12,000 trained American aviators overseas.

NEW MANAGER AT REX

Mrs. Bernice Bratschi has been manager of the Rex theatre for the past two weeks. Mr. E. H. Hoyt leaving at that time for Ironwood. Under the new management every courtesy will be extended to the motion picture public and the films will maintain their former high standard in addition to which many wonderful pictures have been booked for the near future.

Annual Election

The annual Election of the Public schools of the City of Manistique, will be held in the High School building, Monday July 8, 1918, at which time two trustees will be elected to serve for the term of three years each.

Polls will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the afternoon

ALICE G. REILLY, Secretary Dated this 22 day of June 1918. 31.

Use of Oxalic Acid.

In using oxalic acid to remove any ink stain always follow with a few drops of javelle water, which counteracts and neutralizes the oxalic acid. Then rinse with boiling water to remove both of these chemicals, so that the fiber will remain unharmed.

When Sharpening Pencils.

When sharpening a lead pencil, first stick the knifeblade through a slip of paper. This paper acts as a guard on the knife, and prevents the lead dust from soiling the fingers.

Manistique Heights

E. S. Needham of Negaunee is spending a week visiting his family.

Clarence Anderson and May Parker of Escanaba were united in marriage at Marquette by Rev. Blum of the Presbyterian church, June 4 on the twenty-eighth wedding anniversary of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Needham of Manistique.

Little Olive Olsen is suffering with an attack of the mumps.

Miss Maud Witters left Tuesday for her home on the East road to spend her vacation.

Ed. Needham attended the school meeting held at the Graham school house Monday.

Doris Needham left Tuesday morning for Marquette on a visit with her aunt, Mrs. William Garbet, her father accompanied her on his way back to Negaunee where he is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Byers and children of Hiawatha visited Monday at the Chenord home.

Joseph Chenord and E. S. Needham were out selling W. S. S. Sunday, they were very successful.

Miss Laura Halsey and Mrs. Deemer of the city visited Oro Smith Sunday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lyle Fish and little daughter left Friday for Corning, N. Y. for a visit with relatives.

The following motored to McMillan and spent the day with Earl Smith and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Lavern Smith and Leslie Smith and mother. They returned the same evening and report a very pleasant trip.

Clarence Needham of Escanaba spent Thursday at his home before leaving the following day for Houghton where he was called to take a two month's course in the Michigan College of Mines.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith and children, who have been visiting at the Smith home the past week left for their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barnhart left Monday morning for Marquette to attend summer school at the Normal.

Little David Ritter of Kenosha, Wis., is visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. P. Hopkins.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To the voters of Schoolcraft county:

In announcing my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft county, subject to the action of the Republican primaries, August 27, I wish to state that I am a native of this section and having resided here all my life feel that my record is too well known to need repeating at this time. If elected to this office I can assure my supporters that my best efforts will be devoted to the faithful performance of the duties thereof. Soliciting your support, Respectfully,

GEORGE BOUSCHOR.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To the voters of Schoolcraft county:

I hereby announce by candidacy for nomination for sheriff of Schoolcraft county subject to the decision of the voters at the republican primaries to be held August 27, and if nominated and elected I promise to fulfill all the duties of the office to the best of my ability leaving the decision of my ability to the voters. ROBERT G. CASEMORE.

Use of Oxalic Acid.

In using oxalic acid to remove any ink stain always follow with a few drops of javelle water, which counteracts and neutralizes the oxalic acid. Then rinse with boiling water to remove both of these chemicals, so that the fiber will remain unharmed.

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.

June 19, Swedish Lutheran and Baptist societies, Mrs. L. C. Harmon, hostess; Meses. Gunnarson, Ekstrom, Victorson, Marin, Sandstrom, Johnson, Carlson and Miss Anna Gunnarson: Seven suits pajamas and four hospital shirts.

June 20, Presbyterian societies, Mrs. Clarke, hostess; Meses. Nicholson, Orr, Gillette McLeod, Hixson, Blumrosen, Odell, Beckett, Edmundson, Grimsley, Grunstedt, Monroe, Ekstrom, Rowell, Husband and Wilson: Three pajama suits and one convalescent robe.

June 21, Roman Catholic and Episcopal Societies, Meses. W. L. Middlebrook and Putnam, hostesses, Meses. Lashnicle, Neveaux, Barrow, Miles, Brault, Parselle, Gill, Marks, Orr, Miller, Bebeau, Wm. Bebeau, Hartwick; Meses Helen Havliccheck, Ruth Havliccheck, Katherine Havliccheck, Cusino, Demars: One hospital bed shirt and six pajama suits.

June 24, Mrs. Crowe, hostess, Meses. Thompson, Simmons; Cowman, MacLaurin, Pattinson, Barden, Ward, Sheets, Norden, Byard, Thompson, Davidson, Bundy, Cochran, Kemps, Carney, Leach, Williamson, Winn, Sexton and Miss Shepherd: Five pajama suits and one hospital shirt.

June 25, Surgical dressing; Meses. Crowe, Harmon Johnson, Husband, Hitt, Thomas, Quick, Tucker, McLellan, Carrington, Currie, Furey, Barton, McNeil, Edmundson, Fennel, Hixson, Meses Helmaka and Simmons: 1,850 compresses.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Senator for the Thirtieth State Senatorial district. These are days when every patriotic citizen should be ready and willing to give the very best of himself to his country, not for honor nor for self-aggrandizement, but to the end that every department of government, both state and national, shall be strengthened and made as efficient as it is possible to make it. It is not in a spirit of self-laudation that I offer myself as a candidate, but it is because I believe I am prepared by training and by experience to serve this district in this capacity.

I place my candidacy and the result of the primary election in the hands of the patriotic Republican electorate of the district and I have the faith to believe that this includes 100 per cent of the Republicans of the district. The time is long past when there is any question in the mind of any person as to whether America should be in the war. We are in the war, and every intelligent person knows by this time that it is a war for freedom of the individual, the freedom of independent government, and the sacred God-given rights of humanity. While I have always been a life-long Republican and have always been proud of our party's achievement, I am especially proud at this time because of the fact that during these critical days Republican leaders in Congress and Republicans in the rank have buried their partisanship in their loyalty to our great government and in support of the great principle upon which our government is founded, and to the end that free government shall not perish from the earth. I am further especially proud of the great record Michigan has made and of the record which the counties represented in the Thirtieth Senatorial District have made in sending boys to the battlefields of France. I believe that no sacrifice is too great for state or individual to show the boys who are represented by red stars on our service flag that we are with them before those stars turn to gold.

Our state government has a grave responsibility to perform in safeguarding every possible interest of the boys who have gone to the front and of their relatives who are left behind, and if I am nominated and elected to the office of senator I pledge myself to the great work of supporting our state government and in helping it to fully meet this responsibility. This is a very large district and it will be an impossibility for me to personally meet each individual voter, but as the campaign progresses I shall endeavor to meet as many as possible, but I wish this announcement to stand as an earnest solicitation of your support and of your vote just as much as though it were made in person.

H. J. RUSHTON.

Optimistic Thought.

A man may joyfully revolt from an unjust ruler.

Save Your Country!

BY PLANTING TEN MILLION GARDENS IN 1918

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

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

PLANT A GARDEN HOWEVER SMALL

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

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

State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE

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

UNITE ON NEWBERRY

His Friends Believe He is the Man to Harmonize All Elements in the Republican Party.

Paul H. King, executive chairman of the Newberry Senatorial Committee, asked for an expression, has issued a statement for the press of Michigan as follows: "I have been asked for a statement as to the position of our Committee, and am very glad, indeed, to make one, although as a matter of fact it had not occurred to me that one was necessary.

"The fact that a few of our good friends in the Democratic party have met together and decided upon a candidate for United States Senator has not in any way disturbed the friends of Commander Newberry, who are so earnestly and successfully advocating his nomination.

"This action has certainly aroused the spirit of the Republican party in the state. Many republicans do not hesitate to express themselves as believing that the party in Michigan is able to select its candidate for Senator without outside suggestion. Moreover, the attention of everyone has now been called to the necessity of the selection at this time for this high office of the ablest man available.

"It is unquestionably the patriotic duty of every citizen to lend his effort to help bring about the selection of such a man. That is why, I believe, the men of Michigan, irrespective of party in many instances, are rallying to the support of Truman H. Newberry. They know that he has the ability, the broad experience and the vision of the future and that his integrity is beyond question. He is not only in the service himself, but his sons also, and in fact his entire family. He is doing everything possible to help win the war. He is devoting his entire time and attention to his duties in the Third Naval District. His friends believe that he is just the man to unite all elements in the Republican party, and that as Senator he would acceptably serve the people of the whole state.

"We shall go steadily forward with our efforts in his behalf until the day of the primaries. We have literally thousands of assurances of support, and we are confident of his nomination and election."

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To the voters of Schoolcraft county:

J. B. Fitch of Thompson township announces his candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft county, subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27.

In placing my name before the voters of the county I wish merely to state that I thank my many friends for their support in the past and will appreciate any support they may be able to give me in the future.

J. B. FITCH.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To the voters of Schoolcraft county:

I hereby announce my candidacy for Sheriff of Schoolcraft county, subject to the action of the Republican primaries, August 27. WILLIAM H. ROWE.

Council Proceeding

Manistique, June 24 1918. A regular meeting of the City Council was held in the Council Chambers of the City of Manistique on above date, Mayor Middlebrook presiding and the following Aldermen present:

Ald. Stream, Anderson, Lundstrom, Cookson, Neveaux and Erickson. Absent—Ald. Gage and McCauley. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

John N. Schuster applied for permit to build an addition to his meat market on Deer street same to be built of brick plans and specifications submitted with application the same was upon motion of Ald. Cookson supported by Ald. Stream, granted.

Petition of Joseph Van Dyck to construct sidewalk adjoining Lots 19-21-22-23 and 24 in Block No. 2 Henry McCanna addition on the east side of N. 3rd. street, was presented and read. Motion of Ald. Cookson seconded by Ald. Neveaux that the petition be granted and that it is ordered that Lot No. 20 in Block 2 Henry McCanna addition on the east side of No. 3rd street be included and to be built of cement, motion carried.

Petition of John N. Schuster and others to increase the rebate on cement sidewalks from 6 cents per square foot to 10 cents was presented and read, no action taken.

A communication from the Tribune Publishing Co., was read and placed on file.

Found masters was appointed as follows: East side, Napoleon Gauthier at the Bouscher Livery Barn, West side, Axel Larson in the Axel Larson Livery Barn.

The following property owners was upon motion of Ald. Neveaux seconded by Ald. Erickson ordered to rebuild and repair sidewalks adjoining their respective properties and the street commissioners ordered to give notice to said property owners forthwith.

To rebuild of cement: William McNiese, Charles Sample, Henry DeJardines, Brown Lumber Company, Emil Anderson, Fred Johnson, Jas. Norton Estate to repair, William Tidd, Wm. Hughes and Manistique Realty Co.

The following accounts being duly audited were upon motion of Ald. Cookson referred to the light committee. Allowed and ordered paid.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. From the Board of Public Works: Water and Sewer Fund \$ 625.27, General city bills 63.16, Contingent Fund, 904.07, Street Fund, 18.64, Fire Fund, 3.63, Police Fund, 42.00, Park Fund, 42.00.

Total \$ 1656.76

The matter of an electric light on the stare road was upon motion of Ald. Lundstrom seconded by Ald. Cookson referred to the light committee.

Upon motion seconded and carried the council adjourned.

W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Mayor.

J. CHRISTENSEN, City Clerk.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Voters of Schoolcraft County

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination for the office of sheriff of Schoolcraft county, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican primaries to be held August 27, 1918.

ALBERT GAGE.

Notice

Water rent for July quarter now due. Please pay before August 1 and avoid 5 per cent increase after that date.

JAMES CHRISTENSEN, City Clerk.