

CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR RECRUITING OF NURSES HERE

SECRETARY ELIZABETH PARKER VISITS THIS CITY
TUESDAY.

Michigan's Quota 1,500—Work Done Under Auspices of Women's Council of National Defense—Local School a Possibility—Campaign Begins July 29.

Miss Elizabeth L. Parker of Chicago, field secretary of the Central Division of the American Red Cross, was in this city Tuesday outlining the work connected with the recruiting of nurses for work connected with the war department. The government has called for 25,000 nurses to serve abroad and in base hospitals and it is to secure nurses to take the place of those that the present call is made. The campaign begins July 29 and will be conducted under the direction of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense of Schoolcraft county, Mrs. Nettie Thorning, chairman. The data secured by the Women's Registration committee will be used in recruiting the county's quota and if a sufficient number of recruits are obtained, a school may be established under the auspices of the local Red Cross, expenses of which will be borne by the National organization although in many cases a small tuition fee is paid by the applicant although this payment is in no sense obligatory.

The call is for women between the ages of 19 and 35.

Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses, now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high-school education.

Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve in any one of three ways:

1. As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools in civilian hospitals. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference and it is, of course, possible that not every one who enrolls will be accepted.
2. As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the war department with branch schools in selected military hospitals.
3. As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

RETURNS FROM CAMP STEEVER

Charles Fox and Stanley Crow who have just returned from the military school for boys at Camp Steever, Lake Geneva, Wis., speak most enthusiastically of the training which they received while the Charles was made sergeant of the machine gun squad and had the privilege of firing under the direction of a British army officer.

DEATH OF MRS. GREENE

Mrs. Colin Greene, who lives a little beyond Marblehead, died Tuesday of tuberculosis after an illness of over a year. She leaves a husband and four children, the oldest of which is 10 years of age and the youngest 2. The funeral was held today at 1 o'clock.

G. S. JOHNSON IS CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION —COUNTY PROSECUTOR

Gottfrid S. Johnson, the present prosecutor of Schoolcraft county, announces himself a candidate for re-election, subject to the action of the Republican primaries, Aug. 27. Mr. Johnson feels that the record he has made during his present term entitles him to the support of the voters at the polls. He has made the discharge of the duties of his office his chief concern during the past year and assures the public of a continuance of the same watchful care during the remainder of the present term and as much longer as he may be retained in office.

His record as a successful and painstaking official is supplemented by an intense desire to serve his country in every way that a patriot should. He calls attention to the prosecution of cases of disloyalty and to the efficient aid rendered the American Protective League.

He is a resident of this city and has been identified with matters of public interest and concern since attaining manhood. The support of his friends and an impartial public is respectfully solicited.

WILL PUBLISH LISTS OF BOND BUYERS

War Board Decides to Make Public Purchasers of Bonds of the Second and Third Issue.

E. H. Jewell, chairman of the War Preparedness Board of Schoolcraft county, announces that full lists have been prepared by the banks of the city and will appear in the local papers at an early date. The preparation of these lists has been a work of considerable magnitude and the board feels that the information contained should be of great value in fixing the subscriptions for the next drive. The lists will be published at an early date.

MRS. JOSEPH FORSHAR PASSES AWAY FRIDAY

Had Been Invalid for Over Year— Had Been Resident of Upper Peninsula for Many Years.

Mrs. Joseph Forshar of North Houghton street, passed away at an early hour Friday morning after an illness of several months. She had been an invalid for over a year and the end had been expected by the family for some time. Mrs. Forshar was 64 years of age and was a native of Stevens Point, Wis. After a residence of some years in Escanaba, she removed with her family to Thompson in 1884 and to Manistique a few years later, where she has since resided.

Besides her husband she is mourned by two children, County Clerk John Forshar and Mrs. George L. McCallum of the Soo. Mrs. McCallum has been with her mother since the latter's condition became serious and remained until the end. Mr. McCallum reached town Thursday and remained for the funeral which was held from the St. Francis de Sales church Monday. Mrs. Forshar was well known and leaves a host of friends.

DRAFT EVADERS ARRESTED

Acting upon advice from the American Protective League, Sheriff J. Carr Orr apprehended and placed under arrest last Thursday, Joseph Farrean, a Russian, and Joseph Savkovich. Both men are charged with being draft evaders. Farrean had his first registration card, but Savkovich had nothing to identify him and is suspected of having some military training.

MANISTIQUE TO BE DISTRIBUTING POINT

A. W. Hole of Manelona, Mich., was in town Saturday making arrangements to establish headquarters for Northern Michigan for the American Oil Corporation. Mr. Hole stated that after a careful survey of the entire Peninsula, he was convinced that Manistique offered the best facilities and opportunities for the oil business.

SUSPENDED FOR MISCONDUCT

Private Robare of the local company of state troops has been suspended from army and drill privileges by Captain Adkins as a result of a charge of conduct unbecoming to a soldier. The offense complained was committed at the Fair grounds July 4th. Upon reporting to Colonel Petermann, Captain Adkins was ordered to submit the case to Major Gero for investigation.

ORGANIZER LODGE AT GARDEN

Frank Asraon, organizer for the Woodmen of the World, will go to Garden to organize a new Woodmen lodge. A charter membership of about 25 was secured at a large number of meetings held at White Pine camp in this city. Mr. Asraon will go down there and install new officers.

R. P. H. M'PHAIL ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

We are glad to note that the genial veteran, R. P. H. M'Phail, is again able to be out, even if he does use crutches. Some weeks ago the doctor received a hurry-up call to one of the camps at Shingleton, mounting a gasoline "spede" he speeded swiftly up the track and was enjoying the scenery at the rate of about twenty miles an hour when a dog intercepted his progress. The machine was deranged and the doctor received serious injuries about the hip and knee. He was confined to the Munising hospital for some days before being removed to his home on Oak street.

HOMEMADE PASTE.

Teachers and others who use much paste will appreciate a recipe for making it at home. Stir into a cup of flour enough cold water to make it of a creamy consistency. Pour over this four cups of boiling water, stirring all the time, and cook five minutes. To this add one teaspoonful of powdered alum, pour into a bowl and beat till cold. Then add one teaspoonful of carbolic acid and one teaspoonful or more of oil of clove or wintergreen. Pour into glasses or jars and cover with paraffin. This will keep indefinitely.

WOMEN WANTED OVERSEAS

One thousand women are wanted by the Y. M. C. A. to go overseas to work among the Expeditionary forces. They must be willing to wash dishes and scrub, as well as stand long hours scrubbing chocolate and cigarett cases and biscuits to the soldiers.

FIREMAN TO THE COLORS

The Manistique Fire Department is again proving its patriotism by sending a man into the service. Conrad Thompson, one of its drivers, has the honor to be the sixth man and the third driver to join the colors from that department.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF FOR SELECTED MEN

NEXT CONTINGENT WILL EXHAUST CLASS I OF 1917 REGISTRATION.

Company I Entertains at Informal Banquet Wednesday Night—Large Crowd at Army Dance Until Late Hour—This Is Largest Contingent That Has Left Manistique.

Thirty-eight selected men left for Camp Custer on the 5 o'clock train yesterday afternoon. They were escorted by Co. I of the State troops and the Manistique band. A large number of automobiles and hundreds of citizens on foot assembled at the depot and cheered the boys on the way.

Wednesday night, the boys were the guests of Co. I. They were entertained at a banquet at the Star Cafe at 6:30, later they were escorted to the army where dancing began at 8:30 and continued until a late hour. The proceeds of the dance after the expenses were paid, went into a tobacco fund for the boys, who were enthusiastic over the manner in which they were entertained. Collier's orchestra furnished the music.

This is the largest contingent that has yet left Manistique and practically exhausts Class I of the 1917 registration. It is expected that the remaining men of this class will be sent to training camp some time this month. Physical examination of the men who registered in June of this year will be followed by rapid classification in order that they may be ready for the colors in August.

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And Still They Go

Today we have witnessed the departure of the largest contingent of selected men yet called from Schoolcraft county. From all parts of the Union they are converging upon the training camps by tens and hundreds of thousands. They are examined, clothed and taught a few of the rudiments of the soldier's trade and hurried to the seaboard. At the rate of 300,000 a month they are being rushed across the Atlantic and after another slight period of training we find them brigaded with the allies or holding important sectors against the enemy.

Lord Kitchener said that a year's training was necessary to make a soldier of a civilian. We are cutting that time in half and then some and our boys are standing the test. We are proud of them, but do we realize the strain that this lack of preparation imposes? They must acquire both the theory and practice of warfare in competition with the best trained troops the world has ever seen.

While we are sleeping peacefully and comfortably these boys are wading about in the mud and filth of the trenches. Perhaps the fire of the enemy is so fierce and so murderous that relief or supplies are unable to reach them. Failure to keep under cover or the neglect of some hastily given instruction may cost them their lives for war takes no account of ignorance. Their own stout hearts and sturdy arms are all that stand between them and destruction.

Your boy is there tonight—If not your boy, your neighbor's boy, and what will you do for him? President Wilson says pray for him, which is a very good idea. We all ought to do it for if we were in his place we would want others to pray for us besides doing quite a bit for ourselves.

But there are other things we can do beside praying for the American Expeditionary forces in France. We can conserve a little so they may be properly fed. We can buy our full share of bonds and Savings Stamps and we can get receipts to date for the Hour-a-Week payments, and above all we can let our hearts go out to those who are fighting and dying in the cause of liberty. We can forget grievances and grudges, we can overcome petty jealousies and desires and think only of the soldier and the cause. Democracy is on trial and God will not hold guiltless he who breaks the faith and betrays the honor of the nation for the sake of ease and riches. DO NOT SELL YOUR BIRTHRIGHT.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLCRAFT CO.

Local Women Will Help Swing State—Campaign Launched by Circulating Petitions.

Although the average loyal woman in these times of war, finds herself very busy responding to the various calls to service that conditions of war have brought upon her, she owes it to herself that she take time to consider the social and political problems of the day that are of vital interest to her sex.

Wide-awake to the fact that the ballot is the most powerful weapon available to be out, even if he does use crutches. Some weeks ago the doctor received a hurry-up call to one of the camps at Shingleton, mounting a gasoline "spede" he speeded swiftly up the track and was enjoying the scenery at the rate of about twenty miles an hour when a dog intercepted his progress. The machine was deranged and the doctor received serious injuries about the hip and knee. He was confined to the Munising hospital for some days before being removed to his home on Oak street.

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CHAS. BARTLETT PASSES AWAY AT ANN ARBOR

HE SUFFERED A PARALYTIC STROKE APRIL 10—CONDITION GOT STEADILY WORSE.

Had Been Taken to the State Hospital at Ann Arbor for Treatment—Body Will Be Brought Home Friday—Funeral Will Take Place at 2:30 Sunday Afternoon.

A telegram received Wednesday morning notified Mrs. Charles Bartlett that her husband had died at the State hospital at Ann Arbor that morning. He had been taken there for treatment by his brother-in-law, John Durno, over two weeks ago. The body will be brought home by Mr. Durno Friday and the funeral will take place at 2:30 Sunday afternoon and will be under the management of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Bartlett suffered a paralytic stroke on April 10, and his condition has since that time been very serious. He was taken to Ann Arbor in the hope that he might improve under treatment. He was born in England fifty years ago and has lived in Manistique over thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett had been married thirteen years. Besides a widow, he leaves three sisters and four brothers. Two of his sisters live in this city, Mrs. John Durno and Mrs. John Stevens. Mr. Bartlett was widely known and leaves many friends.

Mrs. Dan Norton of Escanaba arrived Wednesday for a visit with Mrs. John Coffey.

VOLUNTEERS WILL ATTEND U. OF M.

The adjutant general's office at Lansing issued order No. 1021 which provides for 721 volunteers who will receive, free of charge, courses of instruction at the University of Michigan. They will be instructed as auto mechanics, carpenters, general mechanic and gunsmiths. Applicants for this course are required to have at least a grammar school education or its equivalent and some aptitude for mechanical work. Only white men and men physically qualified for military service are to be inducted under this call.

ATTEND M. E. CONVENTION

Rev. T. H. Williamson returned Saturday from Negaunee, where he attended a convention of the Epworth League and also of ministers. There were about 400 delegates present. The bishop and many of the leading men of this district were present and Rev. Williamson reports that the meeting was a great success.

NEW GARDEN SUPERVISOR

George W. Beckwith of East Lansing arrived Sunday to take up his duties as garden supervisor and teacher of agriculture in this city. He comes highly recommended from the M. A. C. and from Manising where he taught last year and succeeds J. J. Krammin, who was recently drafted.

WEEKLY BAND CONCERTS DRAW LARGE CROWDS

The second of the series of weekly band concert, given by the Manistique Concert band, was held last night at the bandstand at Main and River streets. An attractive program was rendered and a large number of people listened to excellent music. These concerts are very popular and should be well attended.

WOODMEN'S PICNIC

The picnic held Sunday at Harrison Beach by the Woodmen Circle and the W. O. W. Band was largely attended. Plenty of music, bathing and good things to eat were the outstanding features of a day ideal for picnicking.

Why Women Bear Pain.

Women bear pain better than men, as is well known, but Dr. E. O'Neill Kline says that their tranquillity is often deceptive, being stoical submission rather than lack of feeling. He believes women are less often affected by shock than men; they endure surgical operations better and pass under anesthesia more rapidly, quietly and safely.

Now in the Dodo Class.

Of the beasts familiar to us in our youth two, at least, have become extinct. One was the "consecrated cross-eyed bear" we used to sing about in Sunday school; the other that creature of wonderful speed and endurance, the "equator" or "menagerie lion that ran around the earth."—Boston Transcript.

FAILS TO RECOVER BODY OF GIRL

It is Believed that Corpse is Wedged Between Sunken Logs—Discontinue Efforts.

After exhausting every means for the recovery of the body of Clara Flannich who was drowned some days ago in the Manistique river, the city officials have discontinued their efforts. Owing to the bottom of the stream being filled with sunken logs, the recovery of the body is considered doubtful. A bill for labor for searching for the body has been paid by the city amounting to \$55.

CHILD WELFARE WORK IN COUNTY

Work of Measuring and Weighing Infants to Be Carried to Every House in County.

Mrs. John Forshar, chairman of the Child Welfare committee in Manistique, with the assistance of Miss Jennie Williams, county agent and Miss Mary Wilson, a nurse, will carry out the recommendations of the government by weighing and measuring all children in Schoolcraft county, 5 years of age and under. This work is part of a general plan of the government in securing data concerning health and efficiency of the children of the nation. The recent opinion of the Supreme court of the United States that the Child Labor law was unconstitutional, gives the present movement added importance in the compilation of vital statistics.

Immediate benefits of paramount importance will be the discovery of organic and growing infirmities during the process of measuring and weighing the children. The expert weigher can tell at a glance when conditions presage the presence of disease and in many cases prompt treatment may result in permanent cures.

A PERILOUS CROSSING

Leo C. Harmon and wife had a narrow escape from injury or death last Saturday evening. In crossing the railroad track near the Wadwell Lumber Office in their closed car they failed to hear an approaching train that was being backed across the street. Not being able to stop his car in time, Mr. Harmon put on all the power and managed to get across. This is the most dangerous crossing in the city and pedestrians, and drives cannot be too careful.

VICTOR MITCHELL DROWNED IN RIVER

It is Believed He Was Seized With Cramps—Companions Unable to Lend Assistance.

The Manistique river claimed its third victim for the year when Victor Mitchell was drowned while swimming above the dam Tuesday evening. Mitchell swam across the river and on his way back, sank and did not come up again. His companions were unable to rescue him, although every effort was made. Mitchell was 15 years old and was employed at the Handle factory. He resided at the Barnes hotel. His father, who resides near Green Bay, was notified by long distance Tuesday. The nature of the river bottom at this point makes the work of recovering the body extremely difficult.

Graduate Nurses, Attention

Miss Elizabeth Parker, Red Cross Field Secretary for Michigan, has appointed a local committee for the purpose of registering all graduate nurses within the county.

Miss Jodie Tryon and Miss May Wilson of Manistique constitute such committee and every graduate nurse within the county is requested to communicate either in person or by mail with a member of the committee. This registration is intended to include all graduate nurses, whether married or unmarried and whether able to volunteer or not.

SAVE BEEF

On account of increasing demand for beef for our growing army, we ask householders not under any circumstances to buy more than one or one-fourth pounds of clear beef or one and one-half pounds, including the bones, per person per week.

There is an increased supply of pork in the country, therefore we urge people to substitute fresh pork, bacon, hams and sausages to a certain extent for beef products.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WILL REGULATE UNSKILLED LABOR

BEGINNING AUG. 1, ALL LABOR IN WAR INDUSTRIES UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Ruling Will Affect Local Plants—This Measure Made Absolutely Necessary by Shortage of Labor—Restrictions Apply to Common Labor.

What is probably the most drastic action taken by the government since putting the national army draft into effect, is the establishment of the United States Employment Service, which beginning with Aug. 1, will have complete jurisdiction over the plants and industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other war materials. After this date all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a payroll of more than 100 men will be diverted to the United States Employment service. This is in accordance with the decision of the war labor policies board and approved by the president on June 17.

The above action was found necessary to overcome a perilous shortage of unskilled labor in war industries. This shortage was aggravated by an almost universal practice of labor stealing and poaching. While the restrictions against the private employment of labor apply only to common labor at the present time, these restrictions will, as soon as possible, be extended to include skilled labor. In the meantime, recruiting of skilled labor for war production will be subject to federal regulations now being prepared.

This drastic change in the nation's labor program has been found necessary in order to protect the employer and the employed, to conserve the labor supply of the communities and to cut down unnecessary and expensive labor turn-over (which, in some cases, is as high as 100 per cent a week), and to increase the production of essentials.

Under the operating methods adopted, the country has been divided into thirteen federal districts, each district in charge of a superintendent of the United States employment service. The states within each district are in turn in charge of a state director, who has full control of the service within his state.

In each community there is being formed a local community labor board, consisting of a representative of the United States employment service, a representative of employers and a representative of the employed. This board will have jurisdiction over recruiting and distributing labor in its locality. No appointments have yet been made in Manistique.

A survey of the labor requirements is being made, and in order that each community may be fully protected, rulings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the United States Employment Service without the approval of the state director; nor shall any labor be removed by the service from one state to another without the approval of the United States Employment Service at Washington. Every effort will be made to discourage any movements from community to community or state to state by any other service.

It must be understood that farm labor will be protected, for the industrial program distinctly includes special efforts to keep the farmer supplied with labor.

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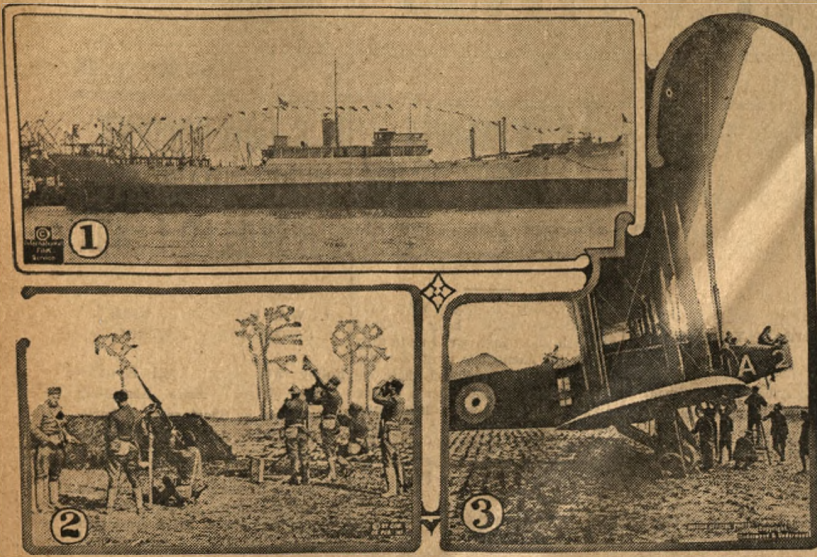
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1—Steel cargo ship Galesburg, 7,500 tons, launched at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. 2—Observers at American outpost station in France, protected by anti-aircraft gunners. 3—One of the great Handley-Page bombing machines of the British air force being prepared for a raid.

RECREATION BIG NEED OF YANKEES

Soldiers Over There Must Be Given Mental and Physical Diversion.

WAR IS MOST DEPRESSING

Standard Oil Official Who Has Been Serving as Y. M. C. A. Secretary Says Soldiers Must Be Saved From Going Insane.

New York.—"If the United States is to be spared the harrowing experience of having thousands of American soldiers returned home because of mental derangements, this country must provide for more physical and mental recreation for our boys overseas."

"That's the message which Herbert L. Pratt, vice president of the Standard Oil company, brings to the American people after spending seven weeks in France as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and who while there was given opportunity to see just what is meant by war."

"During the first 18 months of the war there were as many English and Canadian soldiers returned to England because of mental derangements as there were because of wounds," said Mr. Pratt.

"The United States must profit by the experiences of our allies and must plan now to enlarge our facilities overseas for taking care of our men when not actually fighting. The American soldier is naturally higher strung than any of the allied soldiers. He's always on his toes. He's ever alert. Always ready to go. He's a dynamo of energy. And when he isn't actually fighting he seeks an outlet for that energy and it is of vital importance that his energies be directed rightly."

War is Depressing.
"The war is most depressing. One who rubs against the realities of war

WITH HIS BROKEN WING



Lieut. Eddie Rickenbacker, the former automobile racer who is gaining fame as an American aviator, is seen here with the wing of his machine that he broke off during a recent fight in which he engaged with three Hun airmen.

is overwhelmed by its seriousness. One marvels at what the men have endured and what they are accomplishing. The war overshadows everything else. And that's all the more reason why everything that will result in cheering up our men should be done now. A great deal is being done but a lot more must be done.

"I wish I could describe just how the war affects one who comes in contact with it. He feels all pent up. His emotions seem all bundled together. And naturally he seeks relief. He welcomes the smile, the word of good cheer, hand shake, the word of good cheer. Good cheer! Ah, that's it. It's the 'cheer-up' message that is needed overseas."

"Don't think our boys are downhearted or that they are discouraged. Just the opposite is true. Their morale is excellent. Their spirits are high; their courage is just what it ought to be and they are absolutely confident. But they want that bit of cheer which makes them forget some of the cruelties of war. And we folks at home must see that they get it."

"General Pershing has commissioned the Y. M. C. A. to provide for the physical and mental recreation of the American soldiers and sailors overseas. The association has been given a great big job and in spite of most perplexing difficulties has been doing splendidly. But the great need today is for men, great, big, two-fisted, red-blooded men who are capable of tackling a great big man's job and getting away with it big."

Has a Hard Job.
"Serving as a Y. M. C. A. secretary in France is a hard job. The hours are long. The hardships are many. And the responsibilities are tremendous. It isn't merely a case of selling cigarettes or chocolate. That's merely incidental to the big work which is being done. The 'Red Triangle' man is the soldier's pal. And a good pal must always be there with a smile or a word of cheer or a warm handclasp or just whatever it is that is needed. This may sound easy but it's not. It's a hard job."

"The American people must wake up to this genuine need for big men to serve as Y. M. C. A. secretaries overseas. They must realize that this service is of the greatest importance to the American soldier and sailor. It's what so frequently makes a soldier on the verge of breakdown because of nervous strain, a soldier fit for service."

WOMAN RUNS A BIG CRANE
Foreman of Philadelphia Plant Says She Is Better Than 60 Per Cent of Men.

Philadelphia.—Miss Catherine Hahn, who operates a five-ton crane at the Tacoma ordnance plant, is said to be the only woman in the country operating a crane of that size. Her foreman declares that she manipulates the crane better than 60 per cent of the men he has seen employed at the same work.

Miss Hahn is five feet six inches tall, weighs 138 pounds and is twenty-five years old. She is robust looking but not extraordinary in point of muscular development.

"I just made up my mind when I came over here to help make guns," she said, "that I was going to do whatever I was told. I had been afraid to climb ladders and I never was a tomboy in my life, but I was determined I wouldn't let anybody scare me; and they haven't. I'm not as tired when I go home at night as I used to be after running a sewing machine."

Cows Ignore Daylight Plan.
Hinsdale, N. H.—Farmers here say their cows refuse to adjust themselves to the daylight saving plan. They were in the habit of coming to the bar at a certain time to be milked. Now the grangers have to tramp through the dew, perchance to the end of the pastures, and wake the bossies up.

WOMAN SAVES AUSTRIAN BY TALK FROM WINDOW

Berkeley Springs, W. Va.—Mrs. Annie Ambrose, a leader in war activities here, by a great patriotic speech dispersed a drunken mob that appeared before her house demanding that one of her boarders, a naturalized American of Austrian birth, fly an American flag from his window. Standing at a second-story window the woman so harangued the men that they departed.

WEDDING IS STRICTLY '13'

Fateful Number Figures Prominently in Affairs of Kansas City Couple.

Kansas City, Mo.—It was 13 months ago that William A. Gibson met pretty Anna B. Brown of this city.

"This is our luck day," he declared, as he looked at the date—the 13th. She agreed.

"Let's get married on the 13th," he said a few months later. She also agreed to this.

So on the 13th of the month they secured a marriage license. Then a happy thought struck them.

"Let's make it 13 all around," she said.

They were then married on the 13th floor of the Commerce building, in room 913, by Justice E. A. Seltzer.

NEW EXCUSE FOR SPEEDING

Novelty of Plea Secures for Atlanta Young Man Cut Price Fine.

Atlanta, Ga.—Young Clifford Ogden was before a police judge to answer for fast driving in an automobile and around the wrong side of a trolley car.

"I had as a passenger a man trying to catch up with a street car in which was his wife, from whom he is trying to get a divorce. He was seeking evidence and told me he just had to catch that trolley car."

The novel excuse caused the recorder to give young Ogden a cut price of only \$12 and costs.

HELPS DAD WIN THE WAR

Newton D. Baker III, eleven-year-old son of the secretary of war, is earning pin money by acting as messenger for his father in the war department. His father pays him for services rendered outside of school hours.

GAMBLERS PREY UPON WOMEN AS HUSBANDS FIGHT

American and Canadian Officers Visiting London Also Fleeced by Sharpers.

GIRLS ARE USED AS DECOYS

International Coterie Using Private Houses for Games Operates Undisturbed—Tragedy of an Aviator's Wife—Women Worse Than Men.

London.—There is a man living in retirement in one of those fine, up-standing old Jacobean manor houses, not fifty miles from London; a model country squire, popular with his tenants, a thoroughgoing sportsman, who rides to hounds most religiously and entertains on the most lavish scale. He can afford it. His annual income is somewhere in the \$100,000 line. Yet before the war this particular man hadn't a penny in his pocket.

The secret of his extraordinary success lay in quiet, sumptuously furnished back rooms in quiet, commonplace houses in those border streets that nestle in and around Mayfair, Chemin de fer, poker, faro, sometimes a roulette wheel, and the gilded idlers of old British aristocracy would be swarming round like flies about a candle. They seem to have an intuitive sense for such places, these folk. Where the average man would pass by without comment, they nudge one's elbow and whisper, "That's old so-and-so's place, if ever you feel inclined for a quiet flutter"—that notorious "quiet flutter" signifying anything from a five-pound note to \$500 or so.

Among this select coterie are men and women of doubtful nationality, who make best use of their business for extracting information of their more highly connected clientele. This was proved in the case of a recent raid, where the woman proprietor was discovered to be an agent in German pay. Thus they attain a double object.

Women Worse Than Men.
But there is also another class who frequent these places. Manufacturers from provincial munition districts, flushed with their new and easily won fortunes, and wishing to be in the social swim, run blindly into these well-laid traps. Perhaps their unpleasant experience gives them wisdom. They never repeat the performance. They belong to that eternal type which thinks it can beat the thief at his own game. They are gamblers for the same reason that druggists and diplomats are what they are. They can't help it.

The women are worse even than the men. At least 60 per cent more of the other sex favor the green table. They take their gambling seriously—dead seriously. To them, it is nothing of the sporting element of the affair; it is cutthroat business of pay and receive. Once a woman is seized with the gambling "bug" nothing on earth can hold her. It is the first step of the many great tragedies of life.

Tragedy of an Aviator's Wife.
Perhaps one of the most tragic instances of this nature was that of the wife of a commander in the British flying corps. Prior to the war he was a member of the stock exchange and they lived in a quiet village 30 miles from London. When he joined the colors they sold their home and the wife went to live in town—in a tiny flat in Knightsbridge. She was little more than a child, and a charmingly unsophisticated one at that, so fell easy victim to the gambler's wiles.

They got hold of her through the matronly hostess of the restaurant she frequented—even the smartest matron d'hotel and head waiters are sometimes, though unwittingly, the instruments of the confederates who go to the restaurants as part of their daily business to get at the lonely men and women with money who are to be discovered in every London hotel. One day a charming woman of distinguished appearance strolled over to her table with a polite request to share it with her. Consent was readily given, and they got into conversation.

The welcome stranger sympathized with her loneliness, and finished by inviting her to a dainty maisonette off Park lane. After dinner cards were produced. And the fleeing had begun. By the time her husband was able to get home on leave and rescue her the unhappy woman had been robbed of the best part of \$20,000.

Organized Like a Company.
That is only one of the brilliant methods employed. This international gang—its agents cover every city and large town in the world—even in the enemy countries—is organized like a company, on a profit-sharing basis. There are trusted agents at every port, fashion center and high-class health resort. It is the business of these agents to live in princely style, gradually worming their way into the confidence of the notables of the locality, giving full detailed reports of their movements and business transactions to a general headquarters.

When a moneyed man or woman sets out from one country to another the agent at the port of embarkation wires full particulars of his—or her—business, available capital and intended period of visit to his confederate at the other end. The victim is shadowed and approached on the train, aboard the ship, even in hotels. Their organization is the acme of thorough-

ness. If necessary they will follow a man or woman round the world. Quite the smartest of their independent missions was that established in a sleepy old world village that hugs the banks of a quiet reach of the River Thames. The delightful scenery and the picturesque surroundings attract the most exclusive clientele. A family of the most delightful people are always there to welcome a stranger at all hours—a family of three, father, mother and beautiful daughter. And the plan of campaign is the simplest and oldest in the world.

Girl is Used as Lure.
This particular stretch of water is extremely popular. Punts, canoes and motorboats go flashing up and down from early morning until well after dark. Half a mile up stream is situated the riverside annex of one of the most exclusive London clubs. Thitherward every afternoon and evening the beautiful daughter, attired in the most fetching costumes and in the latest of dainty canoes, goes paddling. The younger members of the club are also fond of the river. There is a feasting smile as they pass in mid-stream, and they very soon become acquainted.

At first the maiden appears inclined to be reserved. There are the proprieties to be observed. She is no fool. It is no use frightening your fish at the first bite. But toward the end of the filtration she relents somewhat. Her mother is giving a small dance—"Nothing formal, you know; just amongst ourselves"—that evening. "If Mr.—eh—If Mr. Jones will drop in they will be delighted to see him."

Mr. Jones goes. More often than not he takes a friend. They dance and are accorded the most hospitable reception. Mother is there, a charming, statuesque woman in flowing draperies. Father—they apologize profusely—is in a somewhat merry condition. That is obvious from the thickness of his accent and his halting gait. The visitors—in such delightful company—there are numerous pretty girls, unconscious snarves of the hand—pass the matter off with a smile and a jest.

But father is not quite so "mellow" as he would have them believe. At least there is nothing the least bit unsteady in that searching glance to which he treats them from beneath beetling brows. And the hand that pours out the drinks is hardly that of a drunkard.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NOW IN MARINES

Kansas City, Mo.—Benjamin Franklin has joined the marines, and the "immortal four" of the Kansas City marine recruiting office is now complete. The others are George Dewey, William Jennings Bryan and John Hopkins. Ben hailed from Dewey, Okla., where he has been "discovering" oil wells. He said he wanted to "discover" the way to Berlin.

At last they grow tired of dancing. A friendly hand of bridge is suggested as an alternative. Only small stakes are allowed at the start. But as hand follows hand and drink follows drink they increase in value. Between 11 p. m. and 3 a. m. the host and hostess may make anything from \$1,000 to \$2,000 out of the gamble—a gamble for them, but no gamble for the unlucky army subaltern or the impetuous college youth.

Once they have rid themselves of all their available loose cash they are courteously sent home, with a pressing invitation to return some other night for their revenge. They don't fail to accept the challenge. By the end of a week the whole of their capital may be in the box of their hosts.

Young and fashionably dressed women are invariably the decoys of the gambling fraternity.

The game is played in the most respectable house and among most respectable people. That is the chief difficulty of bringing these criminals to book.

Quite recently an American newspaper wrote to the editor of a London newspaper giving him particulars of one of these respectable entertainments. The address of the house was mentioned in the letter; also the time at which the game was commenced and the name of the proprietress of the place.

This woman, said the American, had made \$100,000 during the war. Many American officers had been decoyed to the place. One lost \$2,100, another \$1,500 and a Canadian \$500 just before leaving for the battle front. Women decoys were allowed to put their losses "on the slate" up to \$1,000 and take winnings in cash.

AIR RAIDS ONLY BORE LONDONERS

They Watch the Weather and Draw the Blinds But Refuse to Be Panic-Stricken.

MANY DON'T SEEK SHELTER

Buses and Subway Trains Operate as Usual and Club Men Sit Calmly Under Glass Roofs—Only the Foreign Element Frightened.

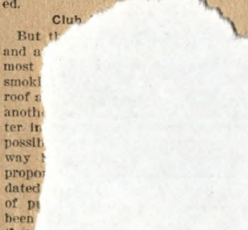
By FLOYD MACGRUFF.
London.—The thick London fog, often referred to in America, is one of the British capital's chief protections from air raids by the Huns. If it is a foggy or misty night the searchlight of Zeppelins cannot reach their long fingers of light to the earth and pick out the English coast or find their way to London. Airplanes, likewise are baffled. So a thick fog gives a sense of security and one buys a ticket to a theater with far more cheerfulness than on a moonlight night when the air is clear.

The weather has attained a new sphere as a topic of conversation. One Londoner may greet another with: "Well, it looks like a good night for a raid," if the evening is fair. More than a hundred bombings have taught the Londoner to expect a raid on such nights. He considers it lucky if none occurs.

"Blinds must be drawn at 9:30 p. m. today," runs a line in the daily papers. As summer approaches the hour is made later, to correspond with dusk. And the blinds are drawn. Hotel maids are instructed to attend to this promptly. Hotels also have placards warning guests that police will hold them responsible if a light shows from their windows.

Buses Operate as Usual.
All London does not take to cover when an air raid is on. During a recent raid when bombs were being dropped and bits of shrapnel fell full-safely, the auto busses, with their woman conductors, operated as usual. And there were passengers. Britishers do not regard the air raids with fear. People in the street get under cover, if it is handy, so as not to be hit by falling shrapnel. But they do not dash madly to shelter or push or jam their way into safety in the underground railway stations. The subway trains are operated as usual. Only the foreign element, largely employed in munition factories, has become frightened. Many of these have moved into safety zones.

As an instance of air-raid boredom an British officer on leave, was on his way to his hotel room when the warning to take cover was sounded. "What are you going to do?" he was asked. "Do?" he echoed. "Hell, I'm



going to bed!" During the same raid the musicians in a hotel which fronts the Thames and is well known in America played on as usual and the cafe crowd did not know there was a raid until the "all clear" was sounded.

Club Men Sit Calmly.
But the club men and a most smoky roof are possible in any possible way. A proper dated of p. been that

Spirit of the Trenches Prevails.
The spirit of the trenches, which makes men face death bravely, is the spirit of London during a Hun attack. Mothers are the most nervous, and many babies have been taken into the cold night air, during a raid, too thin to clad, each mother believing she was doing the best thing by going to a subway. And these babies have died from the exposure.

But there are many overbalancing cases of bravery. The bishop of London is authority for the story that one girl, aged seven and one-half years, who was alone during a Gothic raid, aroused her four younger brothers and sisters, brought them downstairs, placed them about a table and was reading a Bible when her mother, a widow employed as a tram conductor, returned in panic, fearing for her little ones.

Awning Saved His Life.
Tulsa, Okla.—Henry Skoog, an employee of a caulking company, while working in a fourth floor window of an office building lost his balance and fell out. A smarting crazy bone was the sum of his injuries. An awning had just been lowered beneath the window. He lit on it and rolled to the sidewalk, lighting on his feet. He had struck his arm in the descent on a flower pot in a lower window.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches 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. 50¢ All Drugists, or posted by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
BY CUTLER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.50
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00
Write for booklet and testimonials. Cutler's Blackleg Pills are made of the finest and most powerful ingredients. They are the only pills that will cure Blackleg, whether it be caused by the bite of a tick, a flea, or a mosquito. They will also cure all other cases of Blackleg, and will prevent its return. Write for booklet and testimonials. Cutler's Blackleg Pills, 10-dose pkg. \$1.50, 50-dose pkg. \$4.00. Write for booklet and testimonials. Cutler's Blackleg Pills, 10-dose pkg. \$1.50, 50-dose pkg. \$4.00.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Placed anywhere, **Delaney Fly Killer** attracts and kills all flies. Next day they are gone. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and other pests. **Delaney Fly Killer** is the only fly killer that kills all flies. Write for details. **Delaney Fly Killer**, 10-dose pkg. \$1.50, 50-dose pkg. \$4.00. Write for details. **Delaney Fly Killer**, 10-dose pkg. \$1.50, 50-dose pkg. \$4.00.

WANTED By the U. S. Government and Business Men, young people who are enthusiastic and ambitious to prepare for the splendid opportunities offered to commercial trained boys and girls. Attend an institution that specializes in this work and can assist you to a good paying position. For full information, write to the WINONA BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINONA, MINNESOTA.

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 Winona Barber College, 307 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cutsicura Stops Itching.
The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cutsicura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢—Adv.

Coal Flows Like Water.
In a great steel works at Pittsburgh powdered coal flows like water through 1,500 feet of four-inch pipe under a pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch, and flows so rapidly that four tons have been put through a 550-foot line in five minutes.

Church Mice Get Fat.
Even the devout New York mice are waxing fat on the war. That old saying about being "as poor as a church mouse" is surely passe these days, because there isn't any such animal in any of the houses of worship. They are all rich, fat and well fed.

The cause is that most of the churches are offering free "feed" every Sunday night to the boys in khaki. And these young men, always to be as careful as they may, always let a few crumbs fall from the wholesome sandwiches and tasty little cakes with their teeth.

That is where the transformation of a church mouse comes in. A woman reporter dropped into the level of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church the other evening expecting to attend prayer meeting, but got a glimpse of a mouse and from moment until she reached the door she forgot all about religion. However, got a good glimpse of mouse. Never, she declared, had she seen so large, so healthy, so prosperous a looking mouse in a church, which proves that the war has nothing even for the poor church

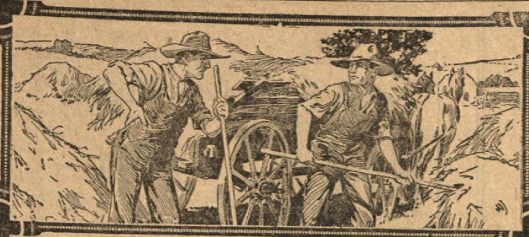
Combine The Grains

That's what is done in making Grape-Nuts food — barley and other grains are used with wheat.

This adds to food value and flavor, and the sum total requires less wheat.

The malted barley in Grape-Nuts also helps digest other foods.

For an economical, nourishing and delicious food, try Grape-Nuts



Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed

THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Flopping, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily housework all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ills, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A WISCONSIN CASE.
Mrs. Aug. Miller, Deer Park, New Richmond, Wis., says: "My kidneys were in bad shape. They acted irregularly and the pain and annoyance from bladder trouble was awful. I hadn't been able to get any relief from any of the medicines I had used and didn't know what to do. I read in Doan's Directory how Doan's Kidney Pills had cured different people and decided to try them. Doan's relieved me right away. My kidneys began acting better and the terrible pains eased up. After using four boxes I was entirely cured and I give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for saving my life."

Another Wisconsin Case.
Emery Nettekirk, retired farmer, State St., Maunton, Wis., says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills are good. My kidneys were weak and I had had pains through my loins. The kidney secretions were filled with brick dust-like sediment. I have been better in every way since I got Doan's Kidney Pills, and used them. The sharp pains across my loins have left me and my kidneys are perfectly normal." (Statement given August 1, 1917.)

LASTING RESULTS.
On November 20, 1917, Mr. Nettekirk said: "I am only too glad to say Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a complete and lasting cure. I am pleased to confirm the other statements I gave recommending them."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

Michigan News Tersely Told

Greenville—Pearl Peterson, 2 years old, ate heart tablets and died.

Battle Creek—George Herbert has been appointed theatrical director of Camp Custer.

Flint—Memorial tablets in the city hall will record the names of local soldiers who die.

Ann Arbor—Washtenaw County officers raided the Lakeview Hotel at Whitcomb Lake and confiscated considerable liquor.

Big Rapids—Phelps Ferris, son of former Governor Ferris, has been elected vice-president of the Mackinac Island State Park commission.

Albion—Persons who have ventured out into the huckleberry swamps around Albion say the crop is nearly a complete failure, due to the frost of June.

Port Huron—Henry Howard Bennett, son of A. D. Bennett, banker, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the ordnance department. He is stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Albion—The Albion Vigilance corps has issued a public statement that the use of the German language on the streets must cease, and that violators will be taken before the executive board and fines assessed for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Harbor Springs—A new bus has been put on between Harbor Springs and the Harbor Point gold grounds, the property of Henry W. Melching. It is a local product, having been made by the Higrade Motors company of Harbor Springs.

Albion—M. Schonfield, a Chicago traveling man, narrowly escaped death here when the roadster he was driving turned turtle when it struck some loose gravel west of the city. He fell over a 10-foot bank with the machine and was buried under it.

Ann Arbor—W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan and newly elected president of the American Library association, has prepared plans for a campaign for \$3,000,000 for war library work. The drive will be started in November, this year.

Owosso.—Death visited the home of F. C. Post here Thursday for the third time in nine months and the second time in three weeks, when his daughter Josephine, 15 years old, died. His son Vern died last October, and his son Ray three weeks ago, all of tuberculosis.

Flint—De Hull N. Travis, who recently gave up his law practice here to take up war work as associate director of Liberty theaters under the war department commission on training camp activities, has been made director of the new department of public information for the commission.

Flint—So as to help his neighbors with the harvest, Joseph Steinhoff, of New Lothrop, north of here, stowed his hay before it was thoroughly dry. Spontaneous combustion caused a blaze which destroyed the barn and contents, with a loss of \$5,000, while Steinhoff and his help were working on another farm.

Owosso.—Mrs. Charles McNamara, Jr., 20 years old, and Miss Eileen McNamara, 9-year-old daughter of Chas. McNamara, Sr., both of Shiawassee township, near Corunna, were drowned recently in the Shiawassee river while bathing. Mrs. McNamara tried to swim across the river with the child on her back and was evidently overcome. The bodies of both victims were recovered.

Battle Creek.—Damage totaling \$8,000 resulted from an explosion and fire at the Consumers' Power company's Elm street plant. Employees recharging a lightning arrester of 40,000 volts overcharged it and the oil contents ignited and exploded, firing the whole battery of arresters. It was necessary to have high tension power shut off at Albion, Otsego and Augusta before the firemen could work.

Flint.—Flint soldiers of units formerly in the Michigan National Guard, now on German soil, have come to grips with the enemy and acquitted themselves well, according to letters from Captain Thomas Colladay, E. company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and Sergeant Ivan Smith, who, with Lieutenant Vicksstrom and three others not named in the letters, were commended by General Haan for bravery.

Detroit.—While working on a scaffold, 40 feet above ground, Al Proctor and Daniel H. Brown, employees at the Solvay Process company's plant, River Rouge, were hurled from the platform by escaping steam and killed. The platform had been erected to make repairs to the pipe and the men were unaware that steam was to be turned into it, believing the fact they were at work was known to their superiors, it is stated.

Washington.—Forty-six thousand men from all states and the district of Columbia were called to the colors by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They are to be all white registrants. Movement into camp will be between August 5 and August 9. This is the first general call for August, during which month the military program provides for entrainment of 300,000 men. Special calls already issued account for 19,941 of this number. The Michigan quota of 1,000 men is ordered to camp at Fort Thomas, New York.

Petoskey.—Ronald, Gother, young Indian River farm lad, had one of his feet nearly severed from the leg when he fell in front of a moving machine.

Cadillac.—Wexford county will be represented by ten delegates at the Republican state convention September 26 in Grand Rapids. Missaukee county will have five.

Grand Ledge.—The Rev. Mr. Fred Errington, of the Congregational church, has been commissioned a first lieutenant and expects to go to Oregon as an army chaplain.

Albion.—Dr. Arthur H. Harrop of the faculty of Albion college will spend the rest of July and all of August addressing teachers' institutes in West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois.

Lansing.—Justice John W. Stone, of the Michigan supreme court, Lansing, celebrated his eightieth birthday Thursday. He was given a loving cup by his colleagues on the bench.

Owosso.—Lieut. Charles E. Lahmann, while in command of Co. M, former National Guard troops, of this city, was gassed and is in a hospital, according to word reaching his wife here.

Cheboygan.—For the first time in history Cheboygan has a real union station. The Michigan Central and the Detroit & Mackinac railroads will hereafter use the Michigan Central station.

Washington.—Announcement that Clarence M. Gruesbeck, of Shepherd, Mich., has been severely wounded in action in France, is contained in a recent casualty list made public by the war department.

Hart.—While riding with her brother, Peter Pinder, Miss Jennie Pinder attempted to alight from the automobile before it came to a stop and was thrown upon the stone road cast of town. Her skull was fractured. She died Friday.

Monroe.—According to a letter received recently by a local banker, the capital issues commission at Washington has signified its approval of the \$200,000 good roads bond issue voted recently by Monroe county. The unfinished roads will now speedily be completed.

Grand Rapids.—Henry Diehl, 77 years old, discharged from St. Mary's hospital last Sunday where he had been a patient for two months, was returned to that institution Friday with a bullet in his head. He had been afflicted with paralysis and was despondent.

Mt. Clemens.—The retail grocers of the city and county were called to meet at Mt. Clemens by County Food Administrator Widrig. The sugar situation came in for special attention and as a result of the meeting Macomb county will go on a card basis for all consumers, public and private.

Hastings.—Miss Bernice Wing, daughter of Joseph Wing of Irving township, is in a serious condition as the result of an automobile accident. A car in which she and her twin sister and brother, Charley Wing, were riding, plunged into a ditch, went up a bank through a fence and hit a tree. Her brother and sister were severely injured.

Ann Arbor.—Professor Herbert Sandler, head of the marine engineering department of the University of Michigan, absent on war work for the duration of the war, has been made naval architect and consulting engineer to the emergency fleet corporation, and also technical head of all the ship construction undertaken by that corporation.

Saginaw.—William C. Klumpp, for the past 15 years secretary and treasurer of the board of education, withdrew his name as a candidate to succeed himself at the annual meeting of the board of education. Klumpp has weathered several stormy sessions, a year ago retaining his place by one vote. His successor, Edward Oscar, was unanimously elected.

Dowagiac.—Mark McCray, Bell telephone lineman, touched a 1,100 volt wire here, and dropped 30 feet from a pole to his death. While working over the man with a pulmotor some one lifted a cover from the machine and sprayed caustic soda over half a dozen workers. City Engineer William Reynolds received the full force of the blast in his face and is in a serious condition.

Ann Arbor.—The regents of the University of Michigan Friday granted an 18-month leave of absence to Professors H. B. Merrick, and G. O. Carey and Instructor Hugh Brodie, of the surveys section of the engineering college, that they might become members of an engineering staff to survey the north end of the Grand canal in China. It is expected they will sail August 15.

Lansing.—The state board of agriculture has announced the appointment of Mrs. Ann Howard, of Olivet, as adviser of women at the Michigan Agricultural college and of Miss Mary E. Edmonds as dean of home economics. These two positions were originally filled by one person under the title of dean of women. Mrs. Howard and Miss Edmonds will take up the duties relinquished by Dr. Georgia L. White who goes to Cornell.

Ann Arbor.—The University of Michigan is asked to train 300 telephone electricians to be sent here immediately, in a telegram just received from the war department. Favorable action was taken on the request, the reply, however, stipulating that the university will not be ready to receive them for three weeks. If the government can wait that long, the latest request means that 1,000, instead of 700 new recruits will reach the campus the middle of August, the latter number having already been provided for.

ADVANCEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA FARM LAND PRICES

Stories of phenomenal advancement and prosperity in Western Canada have been told the reading public for some years past. The stories were told when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid land adjacent to railroads and projected lines, which could be had on the payment of a mere \$10 entry fee, and under cultivation and living conditions. As was prophesied then, the day has come when these are few. There are still available thousands of these; they are some distance now from the railroads. The land is as good as ever, but pioneering conditions will have changed. A great many are still taking advantage of this free offer from the government. The story was told when good lands near lines of railway could be bought for from \$8 to \$10 per acre and the prophecy made that these prices would double in a few years, for the intrinsic value was far more than that. That day has come more quickly than expected. The immense crops of grain that could be raised has brought about the change, and the demand for priced lands with maximum return has prompted the keen purchaser as well as the owner of higher priced land from which no greater return could be looked for. Prices of land in Western Canada are still advancing, and will continue to advance until, of course, the limit is reached—when returns will warrant no further increase. That day is not far distant. But, in the meantime, there are large tracts of land owned by land companies and private individuals that have not felt the advance that has been shown in other districts. The opportunity to purchase these should not be lost sight of, and if there are those amongst the readers of this article, which is authorized by the Canadian government, who wish cheap land, such lands as produce from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and will pay for themselves out of one year's crop, advantage should be taken of the present opportunity.

Coming to Alberta with his family thirteen years ago, his assets consisting of a small outfit and \$20 in cash, Mr. O. P. Malenberg has accumulated by farming and live stock raising assets to the value of more than \$300,000, and has a personal credit, worth on demand, \$100,000. He has not speculated in land, but bought only to farm. Near Blackie, Alberta, he operates 2,100 acres of wheat land. He has just purchased an additional 11,500 acres near Cardston, in Southern Alberta. His personal credit enabled him to finance this deal in Calgary in a little over three hours. The ranch just purchased is a fully equipped stock and grain ranch. At the present time it carries a thousand head of cattle and several hundred horses, and is fully equipped with buildings, machinery, corrals, sheep sheds, dipping vats, etc. That is a story from one district. Let us select one from a district some hundred or more miles from that.

Peter A. Klassen, who recently moved to Herbert, Sask., from Kansas, has purchased a section of prairie land in the Hillsboro district, about 24 miles northwest of Herbert, for which he paid \$12,000 cash. He is erecting temporary buildings to live in while putting the place in cultivation, and, this summer plans to erect good buildings on the farm and equip it for a home. Mr. Klassen recently sold his 80-acre farm in Kansas for \$15,000 and is investing the proceeds in Canada.

With the proceeds of the sale of his land in Kansas, this farmer purchased in Saskatchewan a piece eight times as large as he had previously been farming, and had a balance with which to purchase equipment, stock, etc., of \$3,000. Moreover as land in Saskatchewan

may be expected to yield twice as much grain per acre, he will be able to produce sixteen times as much as formerly.

The average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1916, according to the latest report of the Census and Statistics branch at Ottawa. The average value of land in the Prairie Provinces is as follows:

- Manitoba \$31.00
- Saskatchewan 26.00
- Alberta 26.70

It is the low prices at which land can be obtained in Western Canada which is rendering this country such an important factor in the production of foodstuffs at the present time. It is enabling men who have been farming small areas in older districts to take up and farm with the same capital areas not only many times as great, but which are also capable of producing considerably larger crops to the acre.—Advertisement.

Somewhere.
Mrs. Flatbush—So your husband is "somewhere in France?"
Mrs. Bensonhurst—So I believe.
Mrs. Flatbush—But don't you know where?
Mrs. Bensonhurst—No.
Mrs. Flatbush—Don't you feel somewhat concerned?
Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why, no. When he was here I knew he was somewhere in America, but half of the time I didn't know where.

Philadelphia factories are turning out 2,000,000 paper boxes daily.

Milwaukee has 5-cent street car fares.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases. This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest drug store. However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Deceptivity.
"You can't judge a man's usefulness by the size of his purse."
"No. And you can't judge a woman's industry by the size of her knitting bag."

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—Gentle strength—is guaranteed to remove these honestly spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—Gentle strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it every night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to 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.

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?—George Elliot.

Mansfield, Ohio, has opened a new hospital, costing \$150,000.

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. As it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind. *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Hot Weather Hits Us Hardest in Stomach

Keep a close watch on your stomach this summer. We need all our fighting strength. War work—change of diet—will make us all easier prey to stomach and bowel trouble than ever before. It is so easy to become overheated on a blazing hot day, especially after eating a hearty meal. And there will be no more heartburn, food repeating, sour stomach, gas pains, or that lumpy, bloated feeling you have so often experienced after eating. Then your appetite—you know how hard it is to satisfy in hot weather—eat one or two EATONIC Tablets a half hour before meals—and you will enjoy the results and feel better in every way. These are a few reasons why you should start using EATONIC today and fortify your stomach against the chance of trouble this summer. It costs only 50c for a big package. Your druggist whom you know and can trust, will promptly refund your money if you are not more than satisfied.

Tired Nervous Mothers Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Well Named. Didn't Notice It.
Old Lady—Can you tell me what is inside the sandbags, young man?
Special Constable—Sand, ma'am—hence the name.—London Punch.
"Doris, those people will be here in a minute. Put on your evening gown, quick!"
"Don't be funny, Charles; it is on."

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed. Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules are what you need. They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haerlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease. Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

Cuticura For Baby's Itchy Skin

All druggists. Soap 25c. Ointment 50c. and 10c. Tubes 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 3, Boston."

PARKER'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.

SONG WRITERS, POETS, COMPOSERS—Big opportunity. FREE LITERATURE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 30-1918.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

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

The Courier-Record
H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

WHO PAYS?

When King Xerxes led his millions of soldiers out of Persia to attack the little states of Greece, he became curious to know the exact number, so he had a square made that would hold a certain number of soldiers and for days sat upon his portable throne and counted the host. When the final figures were totaled, Xerxes burst into tears because in a hundred years not one of that vast horde would be alive. But after drying his eyes, this compassionate monarch drove his army on into Europe and those who weren't drowned and killed in battle, were driven in disorganized rout back across the Hellespont. The casualty list was 1,000,000 lives. But Xerxes didn't pay. Long before the last Persian soldier had thrown down his spear before the soldiers of Mardonius and called the Sansrit equivalent of "Kamarad," the royal slave driver was back in Babylon rearranging his harem and making good the expenses of the war by taxing and persecuting the Jews. His soldiers and his subjects were the ones who paid and they are the ones who always pay. They are paying today in Austria and Germany and they will continue to pay, and each year the payment will become more and more frightful, and at last when overborne by the might of the allies and forced to make restitution, they will pay again. For a generation they will groan under the burden of the most gigantic debt ever imposed upon a foolish and deluded people by a selfish and unscrupulous autocracy. And how about the Kaiser? Will he pay? Not so you can notice it. He will probably end his days as a constitutional monarch and will rank in history as the peer of Alexander, Caesar and Frederick. At the worst he may be retired to an estate and an army of people and a mint of money will be appropriated for his care and comfort. Napoleon cost the British government \$60,000 a year at St. Helena. But times have changed since then and the purchasing price of the dollar has vastly decreased. A quarter of a million, we should judge, would be the least possible sum that an overburdened people will be called upon to make up in marks and thalers in order that the last of the Hohenzollerns, the unsuccessful "partner of God," may end his days with a dignity compatible with his former exalted station. Responsible for the death of millions and the dishonor and misery of millions more, he does not pay.

EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?

Coupled with the recent change in the cabinet at Sova and following on the heels of the outrage against our missionary hospital and consulate at Tabriz, a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria right now would have a marked effect upon all Near Eastern problems connected with the war. The Bulgars, as a people are not keen upon this war, anyway; their ambitious ruler has led them into it and they would gladly get out. Their newspapers reflect their apprehension of what American participation in the fighting really means; and if this attitude could now be strengthened by an actual declaration from us, it is altogether likely that we would find a marked change in the expression of sentiment, official and other, in Bulgaria which would have its effect in Austria, where a like condition prevails.—Menominee Herald-Leader.

LISTS OF BOND BUYERS

The Courier-Record congratulates the banks of Manistique upon their patriotic determination to publish the lists of Liberty Bond purchasers of the second and third issue. The compilation of these lists represent an enormous amount of labor for which, in the nature of the case, there can be no remuneration. This action will go far in giving the banks a high place in the esteem of the public at large and will produce beneficial results when the next drive is made. Those who bought to capacity should have public credit for their patriotic attitude and those who went under their quota are not entitled to the protection of silence and the action of the banks puts the whole matter up to the public for judgment and there is no more impartial or emphatic tribunal.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATE

Through its excellent system of espionage, the American Protective League was able to notify Sheriff Orr last week of the probable arrival in Manistique of two men suspected of being draft evaders. Both these men are now in the county jail and will probably soon be in Fort Brady. One of these men is an enemy alien and has not registered. When questioned at the jail he told a pack of silly lies and contradicted himself repeatedly. He has probably been in this country a dozen years and during that time has not assumed a single responsibility of citizenship or in any way proved himself an asset to the country. Unmarried and a drifter he is fattening on the misfortunes of the country. Owing to the absence of the millions of real Americans at the front, this man is receiving wages far beyond anything he has known before. Being born and bred in an enemy country he has nothing but enmity for this nation and a desire to see it conquered at the hands of Germany. Still he is at large save for the technical charge of not having registered as an alien. True he may not work or dwell within restricted areas but there is no law or statute that prevents his wandering from place to place through the interior of the country and taking the cream of the labor market while the real Americans are fighting his battles as well as their own for a dollar a day and found.

Germany has set the example of enforcing civilian labor in the countries she has conquered and high pay and short hours are features that are not advertised. While not disposed to criticize the government we are free to say that we consider the anomalous condition of the alien enemy in America one of the weak points of the administration. Why these men are not rounded up and put to work in government industries at a wage that would cause favorable reminiscences of their former homes in Europe, we are unable to say, but the fact remains that this condition of affairs is causing widespread dissatisfaction and no less a man than Governor Sleeper describes the situation as being anomalous, unjust and irritating.

WHAT IT MEANS

According to military writers, many persons have a wrong understanding of the allies' attack from Chateau-Thierry to Soissons, in that they insist on regarding it as a major offensive, whereas it was planned and launched not as a major offensive, but as, primarily, a defensive stroke, with limited objectives.

The assumption that it is a major offensive is the one that the Germans choose to hold, for the obvious reason that they can, accordingly, represent it as largely a failure, as they did in that curious official statement printed in the newspapers yesterday morning. It was a statement pitiable in its whining over the split milk and ludicrous in its misstatements of generally understood facts.

The fairest conception of the Franco-German stroke, and the one held by the most competent critics of military affairs, regards it as merely a magnified nibbling operation, with the object of throwing the German plans in the air, and particularly, with ending the German threat on Paris by pulling the teeth of the latest German offensive. How effectively it has worked out is shown by the complete withdrawal of the German forces north of the Marne, with heavy losses. They were compelled to surrender all that the German armies paid a tremendous price to gain. The Germans are not even, it seems, to have the satisfaction of pinching off Rheims.

By attempting to read too much, allied public, in effect, limits the measure of its accomplishment, just as the Germans are seeking to do. If regarded in what is probably the proper light, it appears already as a complete success, which has achieved its objectives and gained all its purposes, and is the heaviest blow that has been delivered against the Germans in many months.

It is commented that while it shows that General Foch feels sufficiently easy as to reserves no longer to stand entirely on the defensive, it is not his purpose to undertake any general offensive, but will postpone that day until the allies' strength heavily outweighs that of the foe. Meanwhile there is also admonition not to draw too hasty conclusions from the success of the allies' measures. They are tremendously upsetting to the Germans' plans, but they do not prevent the Germans from undertaking heavy attacks in the next few weeks. The attainment of their objectives in the west is apparently now placed beyond their reach, but they are still a dangerous foe, one that can cause much trouble in the remaining months of fighting before the fall weather curtails operations.—Daily Mining Journal.

Pffropfhephenria.
Pffropfhephenria is a term used by psychopathologists to describe a form of mental weakness.

Patriotism and Publicity

Beginning with August 1, the names of all delinquents on the Hour-a-Week plan will be published weekly.
—By order Schoolcraft County War Relief Board.

Suppose the city hall or the courthouse in Manistique was to catch fire some day and for lack of help the fire department found itself powerless and there was danger that the town would be destroyed. Being public spirited you respond gladly when the mayor orders you to seize the hose and advance upon the burning building. With head down you plunge into the intense smoke and heat; you can scarcely breathe and at any moment you know the building may fall and bury you in the debris. There are hundreds of people standing about and they volunteer enthusiastically to couple the hose, man the pumps and otherwise give you all the assistance in their power. They have as much or more to lose than you in case the fire gets beyond control and you dash forward with their cheers ringing in your ears.

But what happens? After a few moments the force of the stream diminishes and becomes a mere trickle; as you stumble forward, dragging the hose you find it is too short, someone has failed to couple on the added lengths. You are handicapped in every way and it is only by almost superhuman efforts that you finally get the fire under control at all. When you dash out to see what the trouble is you find some of your friends working manfully at the job and doing wonders but another crowd has quit work entirely. Some of them are so busy talking about the noble fire fighters that they have no time to work while others are going through the pockets of your coat and appropriating articles of value.

It wouldn't take you long to tag those fellows, would it? They might spend the next ten years explaining and making excuses but you would always know them for exactly what they were—slackers and quitters. And that is just the way the boys at the front are going to size us up if we fail to back them up with our moral support and with our money. Work was never more plentiful and wages never so high. Farm product prices are making new records almost daily and in all branches of trade and industry the government is spending a fortune a minute. To finance the war we are given the best and surest investment ever offered and are paid handsomely for protecting our national honor and our worldly possessions.

But in the matter of war relief, the government very properly relies upon voluntary donations. It is a labor of love and a matter of pride. We are determined that our allies shall see that no soldier is better cared for or more highly thought of than the Yankee boy in France.

In Schoolcraft county we have reduced this to a working basis of one hour a week. If every wage earning and income producing person in the county will give the income from one hour's work each week we will have ample funds to meet our obligations and maintain an accumulating reserve in the bank. But lots of us are laying down on the job. Some of us have not paid since we signed up while others have paid only one or two months, and many of us have never signed or paid. These men are absolute slackers. They have the spirit of slaves and are American in names only and the patriotic members of the community are going to see to it that they are held up and branded as such.

Beginning with Aug. 1, the War Relief Board of Schoolcraft County will begin the publication in the local papers of lists of delinquents. Those lists will appear week after week for the duration of the war and the files of the papers will be open for inspection to the soldiers upon their return from France. Hundreds of copies of the local papers find their way to the training camps and to the Expeditionary forces abroad. Letters to this office have contained the statement that next to seeing home folks, the local papers give the most pleasure. These slacker lists will make fine reading when the boys come to the rest houses during a week in the trenches. It won't take them long to find out who at home are the real patriots and who are the slackers. And that knowledge will stick. The files of The Courier Record may be lost or yellowed with age but the roll of infamy and dishonor will not be forgotten in this generation or the next. The man who risks the health and the welfare of the army for the sake of a few cents a week is a traitor and holds himself cheaper than did he who betrayed the master.

Pay up and sign up or be prepared to withstand the force of the greatest drive against slackers, pacifists and pro-Germans yet inaugurated in the state of Michigan.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAPPENINGS

The Monday luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce showed the poorest attendance so far during the season. The advisability of discontinuing the meetings during the warm weather was discussed. Messrs. Putnam and Nicholson argued that in view of the poor attendance and lack of outside speakers, postponement until cooler weather might be preferable. Captain Coffey opposed this view and was of the opinion that efforts should be made to induce a larger attendance and provide interesting topics for discussion. The luncheons provided a necessary means of public expression and were of importance to the community. Edward Jewell, Dr. Husband and W. B. Thomas also spoke in favor of continuing the meetings. C. S. Johnson proposed that a picnic dinner be arranged for at Indian Lake in the near future. The luncheon adjourned at 1 p. m.

We thank the Jackson, Michigan, Chamber of Commerce for the compliment quoted below from their monthly bulletin "The Hub":
"But the limit for good roads cannot be reached without the wherewithal. It's dollars to doughnuts that with sufficient money available the Jackson County Road Commission would build as good roads as possessed by 'Cleveland' or any other section of the country."

In an article in "The Jackson County Pomona Grange Year Book," County Agent J. V. Sheep states a burning truth in the closing words of the following paragraph:
"The red-blooded American farmer is a fighter. Last year he grew food and fought to grow it. This year he will give of his very life to meet the demand for food. And it should be so. The young men of America, and of their allies, the very flower of these countries are giving their lives to make the world a safe place to live in. Our allies have been fighting our battles. Is it not our moral obligation to support them in their time of need? We may be faced with the necessity of producing certain food products at a sacrifice, but this is a time for ALL to sacrifice, and victory may not be expected until every loyal American has laid his sacrifice upon the altar of his country."

And don't you be fooled by short war talk. The war will be short or long just in proportion to the energy and sacrifice we personally put into it (and inconvenience is not necessarily sacrifice any more than talk is energy.)

SAVE BEEF

On account of increasing demand for beef for our growing army, we ask householders not under any circumstances to buy more than one and one-fourth pounds of clear beef or one and one-half pounds, including the bone, per person per week. There is an increased supply of pork in the country, therefore we urge people to substitute fresh pork, bacon, hams and sausages to a certain extent for beef products.

WOMEN WANTED OVERSEAS

One thousand women are wanted by the Y. M. C. A. to go overseas to work among the Expeditionary forces. They must be willing to wash dishes and scrub, as well as stand long hours selling chocolate and cigarettes and biscuits to the soldiers.

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

C. J. Merkel
The XKLUSIV Jeweler

Bass are Biting
For your week-end trip motor to
Dickinson's Resort
at Uno, Mich.
Special Sunday Dinner

VIEWES OF OUR READERS

EDITOR COURIER-RECORD

We hear on every hand that if the war is won, the farmer will have to win it. If he doesn't raise the grain to feed the allies, the Germans will win the war and our sacrifices of men and money will have been in vain. Realizing for the first time our real status in the social order, we are inclined to wonder whether or not the American people fully appreciate the difficulties that beset the saviors of the world. The government spends billions of the employes of the railroads, increasing their pay and shortening their hours. It approves or endures the action of the riveter who slunkers down to the shipyard after breakfast and in an hour or two drives enough rivets to net him \$35.

When documentary evidence is offered to prove that vast fortunes are being made in certain lines of industrial activity, congress smiles wisely and says: "Never mind, we'll practically take it all back again in surplus profit taxes." But to the farmer it preserves a dignified and somewhat ominous silence. Three or four times a year aggressive gentlemen from the towns scamper through the furrows and across the wood lot and corral the farmer with a Liberty bond subscription blank in one hand and a blue card in the other and sell him enough bonds to keep him in debt until he puts his hay and potatoes on the market. True, they have guaranteed him a price of \$2.20 for his wheat, probably under the mistaken idea that there is danger of that commodity going down to 60 cents.

It urges earnestly the necessity of planting every available inch of his farm with foodstuff for a hungry nation, but when he drives into town with his jag of onions, rutabagas and beets, ten thousand war gardens stare him in the face and he has to sell the perishable goods for what he can get and store the rest for winter.

Frost comes early and by the time his root house is repaired and his potatoes safely stored the temperature has fallen to a point where transportation is out of the question. His one best bet is then to hold his crop until spring, and he sits around his sheet iron stove all winter and reads about fancy prices for potatoes in the Chicago markets, but when spring comes for some unaccountable reason the price drops to 75 cents and the demand for potatoes is limited to a benign food administrator orders the consuming public to eat nothing but old potatoes but with common labor drawing \$3.50 to \$4 a day, who but the farmer should worry about last year's potato crop? If he complains he is accused of being a hoarder and a profiteer; he should have marketed his crop in January with the thermometer at 27 below and an eight mile haul to the depot with no refrigerator cars nearer than Detroit.

When lambing time comes, 40 per cent of the increase in price is soon as born and he must feed his flock \$26 clover hay from October until June. He gets a good price for his sheep but if he buys a bit of the same animal after the muckers have dressed and quartered it he can hardly keep from calling the police.


Altogether, the impression seems to prevail that the farmer is a splendid patriot but needs pretty constant watching. His natural predilections run strongly to profiteering and he would, unless carefully restrained hold up a hungry people and trade upon their necessities. And this condition will not be permitted by the watchful urban patriots who determine what the farmer shall receive for the goods he sells and also the price he must pay for the goods he buys from them. In conclusion, we are unable to see a future "where the farmer is not to the body politic what the dancing bear is to the circus."
FARMER.

A NEW YANKEE DOODLE

(Same old tune—only louder)
1. Old Kaiser Bill one summer day
"Was feeling kind of breezy;
Says he, 'I guess I'll lick the world;
I think it will be easy.'
Chorus:
Wallop him with peas and beans;
PASTE him with potatoes;
HAMMER him with sugar-beets, and
SOAK him with tomatoes."
2. And then this cheery Kaiser Bill
"Conceived another notion,
He built a thousand submarines
And thought he owned the ocean."
3. "No ship with food," said Kaiser Bill,
"May come across the water;
My submarines will send them down
To Davy Jones' Locker."
4. "Friend Bill," said Uncle Samuel,
"That's going pretty strong, sir,
And if you try stunt like that
You'll surely get 'in wrong, sir."
5. Then Uncle Sammy filled a ship
With flour and beans and lumber;
A submarine he drove her
And blew her all to thunder.

"All right," said Sam, "if you want war, you'll get your fill, sir; I'll call two million fighting sons, and make you take your pill, sir."
7. And now his boys are coming in,
From Maine and Minnesota;
From Florida and Michigan,
From Texas and Dakota.
8. They're practicing with aeroplanes,
With guns they're getting handy;
They'll teach the Kaiser not to fool
With Yankee Doodle Dandy.
Chorus:
Wallop him with peas and beans;
PASTE him with potatoes;
HAMMER him with sugar-beets, and
SOAK him with tomatoes."

Michigan's Gift to the Nation



Truman H. Newberry
"Tis true, Michigan never fell short in her duties to the country at large. A big state always coming through in a big way. But now there comes still another opportunity. This year we elect senators—representatives of ours—to protect our rights and those of the country at large.
We must send to the senate men who are real Americans and who will uphold American ideals to the uttermost.
We have such a man in Truman H. Newberry who has in the past and is now serving his country in a big way. His past experience wonderfully fits him for this important position.
He's a fighter from the word go. A man of iron will, energetic and not to be bullied or coerced. Firm in his convictions and positive in his determination. His stand for the right has long been the topic of men who know. He is the people's man and Michigan's gift to the nation.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY
for
United States Senator

Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee
A. A. Thompson, General Chairman
Paul H. King, Executive Chairman

First National Bank
(ESTABLISHED MAY 21, 1900)
Manistique, Michigan

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

Invites Business and Personal Accounts
Interest Bearing Certificates Issued
MONEY TO LOAN ON
GOOD SECURITY

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

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

COUNCIL PROCEEDING
Manistique, July 22, 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:
Aldermen Stream, Anderson, Lindstrom, Cookson and Erickson.
Absent: Aldermen Gage, Neveuau and McCauley.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
A Deed from The Consolidated Lumber Co. and The Home Investment Co. to the City of Manistique for alley between Cedar street and Maple avenue, south of Arbutus, was submitted for acceptance. The same was upon motion of Ald. Lindstrom, supported by Ald. Anderson, referred to the street committee for investigation.
The following bills being duly audited, were upon motion of Ald. Anderson, seconded by Ald. Erickson, allowed and ordered paid from the Board of Public Works:
Water and Sewer Fund..... \$ 678.38
General City Bills.....
Contingent Fund..... 62.95
Street..... 1,257.50
Fire..... 36.56
Park..... 42.00
Total..... \$2,077.39

The matter of light to be placed on the State road heretofore referred to the light committee, was reported in favorably by the committee with recommendation that a 200-candle power light be placed on said street. The report was upon motion of Ald. Lindstrom, seconded by Ald. Stream, accepted.
Motion of Ald. Stream, seconded by Ald. Erickson, that the street commissioner be ordered to notify The Manistique & Lake Superior Railroad Co. to repair sidewalk on the south side of Dear street between the Soo line and M. & L. S. railway tracks. Motion carried. Upon motion seconded and carried the council adjourned.
W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Mayor.
J. CHRISTENSEN, City Clerk.

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 completest 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.



Our Business Directory
LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

Ossawinamakee
L. Mallett, Prop.
MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

American House
S. Larsen, Prop.
Oak Street Manistique, Mich.

Keystone Hotel
C. Johnson, Prop.
Oak Street, Manistique, Michigan

BARNES HOTEL
Rates Reasonable
JOHN SMITH, Prop.

Olympia Cafe
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
OAK STREET

Miss Jane Moffat
Table Board a Specialty
234 LAKE STREET.

Manistique Light and
Power Company
Cedar Street

TO THE PUBLIC
If you don't know, ask us.
If we don't know, we'll find out.
Information Bureau
Chamber of Commerce

C. T. Allen
Representing
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
of the United States
MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

G. S. Johnson
Attorney at Law
Offices First National Bank Building

Dan I. Call
The Service Barber Shop
CEDAR STREET

J. Peterson & Son
Clothes, Shoes, Men's Furnishings
Custom Tailoring

Metropolitan Store
5 to 50 Cents
RONALD RYAN, Manager.

SWEET SHOP
George Graphos, Prop.
Candies and Ice Cream

Cookson-LeRoy
Hardware Co.
Hardware and Implements

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

One Acre Farms
IN CITY LIMITS
\$5 Down, \$5 per Month
R. H. TEEPLE

City Billiard Parlor
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
Francis Zimmerman

Swanson's Garage
Prompt Service
Telephone 61. River Street

Wm. Mueller
Licensed Baker

Thomas Brothers
Cigars Tobacco Light Lunches
321 Deer Street

F. Greenwood & Son
Florists
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNERALS

Brault's Studio
Artistic Photos

C. J. Merkel
The Xklusive Jeweler
CEDAR STREET

J. A. McPhail, V. S.
PHONE 220

PARK HOTEL
John Hallen, Prop.
ARBUTUS AVENUE

Manistique Wall
Paper Store
W. J. CHARTIER, Gen. Con.
Phone 326. 108 River Street

Ekstrom's Shoe Store
Perfect Fit Guaranteed
Ekstrom Block Cedar Street

E. N. Johnson, Florist
Plants and Cut Flowers
Corner of Maple and Walnut

H. Voisine & Son
Wagons and Farm
Implements

Manistique Power
Laundry
Joseph Pattinson, Prop.
We Solicit Your Patronage

Central Meat Market
Meats and Groceries
LEVINE BROS. River Street

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sylvester Smith and Henrietta Smith, husband and wife, of Thompson, Michigan to Grace Haynes of Manistique, Michigan dated the tenth day of November A. D. 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1916 in Liber 14 of Mortgages, on page 220, (which mortgage contained a provision that in case of non-payment of any principal or interest, or of the taxes upon said premises, or any portion of the principal interest or taxes at the time limited therefore, then, after a lapse of thirty days, the whole amount shall become due and payable, and an installment of principal and interest due November 1917, being still unpaid the mortgagee elects to declare the whole amount due), in which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of Four Hundred Seventy Five Dollars, and an attorney's fee of Twenty Five Dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in that behalf made and provided, on Monday the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Manistique in said county, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Schoolcraft is held, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so as aforesaid due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs together with said attorney's fee, to-wit:

GRACE HAYNES, Mortgagee.
VIRGIL I. HIXSON, Attorney for Mortgagee, Manistique, Michigan, July 18, -October 10.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Marquette,
Mich., May 27, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Matti Kangas whose post-office address is Hiawatha, Mich., did, on the 6th day of August, 1917, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 196, to purchase the N. E. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4, Section 4, Township 42 N., Range 16 W., Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1917, and acts amendatory thereof, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, by applicant at \$70.00, \$100.00 paid the timber estimated 35 M board feet at \$2.00 per M, and the land nothing; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 12th day of August, 1918, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Schoolcraft county, at his office in Manistique, Mich.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

Entrymen names as witnesses: George Bouschor and Louis Bouschor of Manistique, Mich., and Mike Korpi and Calvin Brady of Hiawatha, Mich.

JOHN L. HEFFEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Marquette,
Michigan, July 1, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fred Miller whose post-office address is Manistique, Mich., did on the 24th day of July 1917, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 04193, to purchase the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Section 7, Township 42 N., Range 16 W., Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1917, and acts amendatory thereof, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, by applicant at \$330.00 the timber estimated 125 cds. spruce at \$2.00 per M, and the land \$80.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 14th day of Sept. 1918, before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Schoolcraft county at his office in Manistique, Mich.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

Applicant names as witnesses: Michael White and William Salder of Manistique Mich., and James B. Fitch and Edward Fitzgerald of Thompson, Mich.

JOHN L. HEFFEMAN, Register.
July 11-Sept. 12.

Ab Gare spent several days in the city last week. The log drive which he had been conducting, has now come as far as Holbrook's bridge.

The stork was very busy last week, bringing a bouncing 11-pound daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson and another to Mr. and Mrs. Max Paetzke.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE BOYS

Truman H. Newberry is thoughtful of them now just as he was in Spanish-American War Days.

"I would go the limit for Truman Newberry. He is a real man."

It was Emanuel Oliver, in charge of an elevator at the Michigan Soldiers' Home, who was speaking. "I was with Newberry on the Yosemite in the Spanish-American war. He was lieutenant; I was mess steward and under his orders. The other boys and under the Yosemite feel the same way about it, too. They have reason to do so. When any of the boys were sick, Lieutenant Newberry would see to it that they had delicacies from the officers' mess. When they were broke, he provided them with money. When they were in trouble, they felt free to go to him and tell him about it, and he helped them out. After it was all over and we came back to the good old United States, some of the boys did not have funds with which to get home. It was Newberry who sent them on their homeward journey. You bet, Newberry."

It is no different now than it was in the Spanish-American War days. Truman H. Newberry is again in service as a commander in the Third Naval District. His two boys also enlisted and are serving; one in the army, the other in the navy. Once again he is looking after the boys, and with his own men in uniform, his interest in the men is keener than ever, if that were possible.

"His interest in and sympathy for the men of the navy is one of the finest things about this institution," says Lieutenant Joseph P. Wright, of the commissary department of Third Naval District Headquarters, at 259 Broadway, New York.

"There is almost constantly a line of young officers and blue-jackets to see the commander. The reasons for their calls show better than anything else in what degree of esteem and admiration he is held by those under him. One had calls to express his thanks for the opportunity, given him by Commander Newberry, of entering the officers' training school, and his determination to forge steadily ahead in the ranks of the fighting men. Another asks for advice on the books to study that he may progress in his chosen profession. He is confident that, though the commander is a busy man, he will always take time to lend a helping hand to any youngster anxious to get on. Perhaps a third will drop in to report the progress he is making in his studies to fit himself for higher rank. They all have some personal reason for feeling grateful, because the commander never fails to take an interest in what his men are doing.

"And the sight of Commander Newberry in action is an inspiring one. When one stops to consider that here is a man working with and taking orders from officers who looked to him when a secretary of the navy, he was the commanding officer of the entire naval fighting force, one marvels at the spirit that is actuating America in this war. Commander Newberry works long hours every day, Sundays, holidays and all. He's giving the best there is in him to his country."

ORDER CLOSING OR SUSPENDING THE OPEN SEASON FOR TAKING OR HUNTING PARTRIDGE IN THE COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT FOR A TERM OF ONE YEAR COMMENCING FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1918.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF INGHAM, SS.

WHEREAS: A petition having been filed in my office in the city of Lansing, signed by a majority of the members of the Board of Supervisor of the County of Schoolcraft asking that a time and place be fixed in said county, to hold a public hearing to determine the advisability of making an order to suspend, abridge or otherwise regulate the present open season now fixed by law for the taking or hunting of the following birds, to-wit: Partridge because of the threatened depletion or extermination of said birds, and Whereas: A proper notice of said hearing was duly published in accordance with law, and hearing thereon having been held in the city of Manistique in said county on the fourth day of June, 1918, at which time and place all persons appearing were heard both for and against the issuance of such an order.

THEREFORE I, John Baird, State Game, Fish and Forest Fire Commissioner of the Public Domain Commission of the State of Michigan, after due deliberation of the evidence submitted at such hearing thereon, do hereby order that the open season provided by Section 18 of Act 275, Public Acts of 1911 as amended on the following birds, to-wit: Partridge is hereby suspended or closed for a term of one year from first day of September 1918, during which time it shall be unlawful to pursue, hunt or kill or attempt to pursue, hunt or kill any such birds, under the penalties provided by Section 5 of Act 9 of the Public Acts of 1917.

Signed sealed and ordered published this ninth day of July, 1918.

JOHN BAIRD, State Game, Fish and Forest Fire Commissioner of the Public Domain Commission of the State of Michigan.

Approved by the Public Domain Commission this tenth day of July, 1918.

AUGUSTUS C. CARTON, Secretary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Voters of Schoolcraft County.
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft County subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27. Your support is respectfully solicited.
FRED R. GRIFFIN.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To the voters of Schoolcraft County.
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft County subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27. Your support is respectfully solicited.
DAN I. CALL.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To the voters of Schoolcraft County.
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft County subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27. Your support is respectfully solicited.
ALBERT GAGE.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To the voters of Schoolcraft County.
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft County subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27. Your support is respectfully solicited.
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.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To The Voters of Schoolcraft County:
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft County subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27. Your support is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE BOUSCHOR.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To the voters of Schoolcraft County:
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft County subject to the action of the Republican primaries August 27. Your support is respectfully solicited.
ROBERT G. CASEMORE.

PROBATE NOTICE

STATE OF MICHIGAN
THE PROBATE COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Simon LaVoie, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that four months from the 9 day of July A. D. 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the City of Manistique in said county, on or before the 9 day of November A. D. 1918, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the 11th day of November A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated July 9 A. D. 1918.
EDMUND ASHFORD, Judge of Probate.

First insertion July 11.
Last insert on August 1.

PROBATE NOTICE

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Schoolcraft.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Lefavo, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that four months from the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the City of Manistique in said county, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November A. D. 1918, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
EDMUND ASHFORD, Judge of Probate.
Dated July 23, A. D. 1918.

CONCRETE FOR R. R. BRIDGE.

Few of our citizens realize the tremendous amount of work now being carried on by the Manistique Pulp & Paper Co. Saturday at 10 a. m. they commenced pouring cement for that part of the railroad bridge which extends over the canal and the work was carried on continuously night and day till 6 a. m. Monday. The object was to have the cement without seams and therefore of greater strength. A locomotive was kept on the work constantly to bring up supplies. Some of the men are said to have worked two days and two nights without sleep.

Claude Wendland, son of Chief Wendland of the fire department, was severely hurt at the Brown Lumber Co. mill. He is on the road to recovery.

We sell Everything you need in the Drug Store Line from Hair Tonic to Bunion Plaster.
Illustration of a woman in a nurse's uniform holding a bottle of Hair Tonic.

And we sell you medicines, drug store things at a REASONABLE PRICE.
You can also depend upon the high quality of anything you buy from us.
Our customers know this; you will find it out when you come in and become a customer of ours.
Buy from us and KNOW it is right.
E. N. Orr & Co.

Cleanliness Pays
Our store is neat and bright. It is kept spotlessly clean. No goods are thoughtlessly exposed to dust and germs. Everything is properly protected.
Illustration of a man in a uniform standing behind a counter with various goods.
Does this mean anything to you?
Our service is prompt; our goods are the best; our prices are right.

Oliver Hart
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Phone 144

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

Hessel's Sales Stable
Reliable Horse Dealers
Can supply you with anything in our line at the best possible price.
Our Guarantee will Protect You
Special Orders Filled on 24 Hours' Notice



OVER THE TOP

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

© 1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPY

TWO ARTILLERYMEN "PUT ONE OVER" ON OLD PEPPER, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER.

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 "ooties." 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. Captain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post duty. Exciting work on observation post duty.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Cassell had a fancy for that particular blonde. The answer came back in the shape of a volley of curses. I changed the subject.

"After a while our talk veered round to the way the Boches had been exposing themselves on the road down on the chart as Target 17. What he said about those Boches would never have passed the reichstag, though I believe it would have gone through our censor easily enough.

"The bursting shells were making such a din that I packed up talking and took to watching the captain. He was fidgeting around on an old sandbag with the glass to his eye. Occasionally he would let out a grunt, and make some remark I couldn't hear on account of the noise, but I guessed what it was all right. Fritz was getting fresh again on that road.

"Cassell had been sending in the 'tap code' to me, but I was fed up and didn't bother with it. Then he sent O. S. and I was all attention for this was a call used between us which meant that something important was on. I was all ears in an instant. Then Cassell turned loose.

"You blankety blank dud, I have been trying to raise you for fifteen minutes. What's the matter, are you asleep? (Just as if anyone could have slept in that infernal racket!) Never mind framing a nasty answer. Just listen."

"Are you game for putting something over on the Boches and Old Pepper all in one?"

"I answered that I was game enough when it came to putting it over the Boches, but confessed that I had a weakening of the spine, even at the mention of Old Pepper's name.

"He came back with 'it's so absurd, by any simple that there is no chance of the old heathen rumbering it. Anyway, if we're caught, I'll take the blame.'"

"Under these conditions I told him to spit out his scheme. It was so daring and simple that it took my breath away. This is what he proposed:

"If the Boches should use that road again, to send by the tap system the target and range. I had previously told him about our captain talking out loud as if he were sending through orders. Well, if this happened, I was to send the dope to Cassell and he would transmit it to the battery commander as officially coming through the observation post. Then the battery would open up. Afterwards, during the investigation, Cassell would swear he received it direct. They would have to relieve him, because it was impossible for him to be in the battery dugout to know that the road was being used at that time by the Germans. And also it was impossible for him to give the target, range and degrees. You know a battery chart is not passed around among the men like a newspaper from Blighty. From him the investigation would go to the observation post, and the observing officer could truthfully swear that I had not sent the message by phone, and that no orders to fire had been issued by him. The investigators would then be up in the air, we would be safe, the Boches would receive a good bashing, and we would get our own back on Old Pepper. It was too good to be true. I gleefully fell in with the scheme, and told Cassell I was his meat.

"Then I waited with beating heart and watched the captain like a hawk.

"He was beginning to fidget again and was drumming on the sandbags with his feet. At last, turning to me, he said:

"Wilson, this army is a blankety blank washout. What's the use of having artillery if it is not allowed to fire? The government at home ought to be hanged with some of their red tape. It's through them that we have no shells."

"I answered, 'Yes, sir,' and started sending this opinion over the wire to Cassell, but the captain interrupted me with:

"Keep those infernal fingers still. We'll be better, getting the nerves?"

When I'm talking to you, pay attention."

"My heart sank. Supposing he had rumbled that tapping, then all would be up with our plan. I stopped drumming with my fingers and said:

"Beg your pardon, sir, just a habit with me."

"And a d—d silly one, too," he answered, turning to his glasses again, and I knew I was safe. He had not tumbled to the meaning of that tapping.

"All at once, without turning round, he exclaimed:

"Well, of all the nerve I've ever run across, this takes the cake. Those d—d Boches are using that road again. Blind my eyes, this time it is a whole brigade of them, transports and all. What a pretty target for our '45's! The beggars know that we won't fire. A d—d shame, I call it. Oh, just for a chance to turn D 238 loose on them!"

"I was trembling with excitement. From repeated stolen glances at the captain's range chart, that road with its range was burned into my mind.

"Over the wire I tapped, 'D 238 battery, Target 17, Range 6000, 3 degrees 30 minutes, left, salvo, fire!' Cassell O. K'd my message, and with the receiver pressed against my ear, I waited and listened. In a couple of minutes very faintly over the wire came the voice of our battery commander issuing the order: 'D 238 battery, Salvo! Fire!'

"Then a roar through the receiver as the four guns belched forth, and the shells were on their way.

"The captain jumped as if he were shot, and let out a great big expressive d—n, and eagerly turned his glasses in the direction of the German road.

"I also strained my eyes watching that target. Four black clouds of dust rose up right in the middle of the German column. Four direct hits—another record for D 238.

"The shells kept on whistling overhead, and I had counted twenty-four of them when the firing suddenly ceased. When the smoke and dust clouds lifted the destruction on that road was awful. Overturned limbers and guns, wagons smashed up, troops fleeing in all directions. The road and roadside were spotted all over with little field gray dots, the toll of our guns.

"The captain, in his excitement, had slipped off the sandbag, and was on his knees in the mud, the glass still at his eye. He was muttering to himself and slapping his thigh with his disgruntled hand. At every slap a big round juicy cuss word would escape from his lips followed by:

"Good! Fine! Marvelous! Pretty Work! Direct hits all!"

"Then he turned to me and shouted:

"Wilson, what do you think of it? Did you ever see the like of it in your life? D—d fine work, I call it."

"Pretty soon a look of wonder stole over his face and he exclaimed:

"But who in h—l gave them the order to fire. Range and everything correct, too. I know I didn't. Wilson, did I give you any order for the battery to open up? Of course I didn't, did I?"

"I answered very emphatically, 'No, sir, you gave no command. Nothing went through this post. I am absolutely certain on that point, sir.'"

"Of course nothing went through," he replied. Then his face fell, and he muttered out loud:

"But, by Jove, wait till Old Pepper gets wind of this. There'll be fur flying."

Just then Bombardier Cassell cut in on the wire:

"General's compliments to Captain A—. He directs that officer and signaller report at the double to brigade headquarters as soon as relieved. Relief now on the way."

"In an undertone to me, 'Keep a brass front, Wilson, and for God's sake, stick,' I answered with, 'Rely on me, mate,' but I was trembling all over.

"I gave the general's message to the captives, started packing up,

"The relief arrived, and as we left the post the captain said:

"Now for the fireworks, and I know they'll be good and plenty. They were."

"When we arrived at the gun pits the battery commander, the sergeant major and Cassell were waiting for us. We fell in line and the funeral march to brigade headquarters started.

"Arriving at headquarters the battery commander was the first to be interviewed. This was behind closed doors. From the roaring and explosions of Old Pepper it sounded as if raw meat was being thrown to the lions. Cassell, later, described it as sounding like a bombing raid. In about two minutes the officer reappeared. The sweat was pouring from his forehead, and his face was the color of a beet. He was speechless. As he passed the captain he jerked his thumb in the direction of the lion's den and went out. Then the captain went in, and the lions were once again fed. The captain stayed about twenty minutes and came out. I couldn't see his face, but the droop in his shoulders was enough. He looked like a wet hen.

"The door of the general's room opened and Old Pepper stood in the doorway. With a roar he shouted:

"Which one of you is Cassell? D—d me, get your heels together when I speak! Come in here!"

"Cassell started to say, 'Yes sir.'"

"But Old Pepper roared, 'Shut up!'"

"Cassell came out in five minutes. He said nothing, but as he passed me he put his tongue into his cheek and winked, then, turning to the closed door, he stuck his thumb to his nose and left.

"Then the sergeant major's turn came. He didn't come out our way. Judging by the roaring, Old Pepper must have eaten him.

"When the door opened and the general beckoned to me, my knees started to play 'Home, Sweet Home' against each other.

"My interview was very short.

"Old Pepper glared at me when I entered, and then let loose.

"Of course you don't know anything about it. You're just like the rest, ought to have a nursing bottle around your neck and a nipple in your teeth. Soldiers—by gad, you turn my stomach to look at you. Win this war, when England sends out such samples as I have in my brigade! Not likely! Now, sir, tell me what you don't know about this affair. Speak up, out with it. Don't be gaping at me like a fish. Spit it out!"

"I stammered, 'Sir, I know absolutely nothing.'"

"That's easy to see,' he roared; 'that stupid face tells me that. Shut up. Get out; but I think you are a d—d liar just the same. Back to your battery.'"

"I saluted and made my exit.

"That night a captain sent for us. With fear and trembling we went to his dugout. He was alone. After saluting we stood at attention in front of him and waited. His say was short.

"Don't you two ever get it into your heads that Morse is a dead language. I've known it for years. The two of you had better get rid of that nervous habit of tapping transmitters; it's dangerous. That's all."

"We saluted, and were just going out the door of the dugout when the captain called up back and said:

"Smoke Goldfakes? Yes? Well, there are two tins of them on my table. Go back to the battery, and keep your tongues between your teeth. Understand that?"

"We understood.

"For five weeks afterwards our battery did nothing but extra fatigues. We were satisfied and so were the men. It was worth it to put one over on Old Pepper, to say nothing of the injury caused to Fritz' feelings."

When Wilson had finished his story I looked up and the dugout was jammed. An artillery captain and two officers had also entered and stayed for the finish. Wilson spat out an enormous cloud of tobacco, looked up, saw the captain, and got as red as a carnation. The captain smiled and left. Wilson whispered to me:

"Bill me me, Yank, I see where I click for crucifixion. That captain is the same one that chucked us Goldfakes in his dugout and here I have been 'chucking me weight about in his hearing.'"

Wilson never clicked his crucifixion.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allied lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch took the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Belleau wood and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front. Culchy, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under attack, and it appeared that Ludendorff would be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if not back to the Aisne.

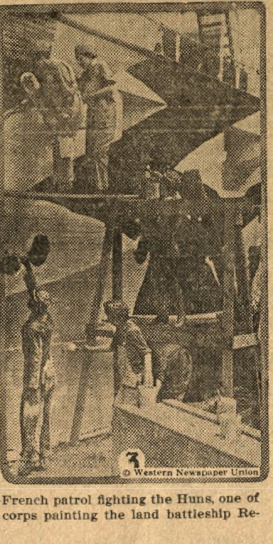
As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to loosen the Huns' grip on the defensive line about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the Germans in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly 20 points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force their way on to Epernay and Châlons. The onrush of the first day bent back the entire line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification America learned of the splendid part played by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sus-



1—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. 2—French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3—Members of the Women's Camouflage corps painting the land battleship Requin in Union square, New York.



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tain a powerful assault on Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, farther to the east, at the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in co-operation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Aznan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaulgonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dormans, northward toward Reims, a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to co-operate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but it may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head. It is said the Czecho-Slovaks have agreed to co-operate with Horvath. These troops have driven the Bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of them was reported to be approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenin is enraged because those forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade revision, which has just gone into effect. The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

Hayti has declared war on Germany being the twenty-second nation to take this action.

customary gallantry and determination, and the Italians on that front were not behind them in this. If more stress is laid on the bravery of the Americans, it is only because the others have proved themselves times without number in the last four years.

All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked. Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Châlons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several times last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British armies were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

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DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

PIGS TALK ON PIGS.

"It's a hot day," said Porky Pig. "It's a very hot day," said Pinky Pig.

"We all know that," said Brother Bacon.

"It's no news to us," said Miss Ham. "One would think to hear all you pigs squealing and grunting about the heat that it was a great piece of news and that you had been so excited by discovering it that you wanted to give it to the barnyard right away."

"Miss Ham is right," said Pinky Pig's mother. "Don't you suppose every creature in the barnyard knows it's hot?"

"Of course they know it," said Master Pink Pig.

"Ah, that may be," grunted Sammy Sausage, "but there are many things it's nice and interesting to hear that we know already."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Miss Ham.

"Just what I say," replied Sammy Sausage.

"Now don't be rude, Sammy," said Miss Ham. "Show respect to your elders. Tell me what you mean?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Sammy Sausage; "I will tell you."

All the pigs gathered around Sammy to hear what he had to say. They were all near by, anyway, otherwise they wouldn't have walked or gone any distance to hear anything. They were tired and they were hot and they were lazy.

"Now, take myself," said Sammy, squealing cheerfully. "I always find it interesting and nice to hear what a fine pig I am. To be sure I know it. I know I'm fine, and that everything I do is right. I know I have a splendid appetite, and am a great addition to the barnyard. I know all this, and yet I like to be told it."

"Well, if you know all that, we don't," said Brother Bacon. "We don't know that you're so fine and splendid

and such an addition to the barnyard. But still, I see your point, Sammy. I can understand that it is nice to hear things said that are interesting even if we know them already.

"Now, take myself for example. If anyone came up to me and said: 'Brother Bacon, you're a fine pig. You're one of the finest pigs in these parts. You're a great addition to the barnyard.' I'd know it was all true. It would be no news to me. Still it would be interesting and nice to hear."

"You're wrong," Brother Bacon, you're wrong," said Pinky Pig. "I agree with you about it being nice to hear the truth, but I'm not at all sure that you're such an addition to the barnyard. In fact, I don't think you are. But I see what you mean, and the point that you make."

"Now, for example, if someone came up to me and said:

"Why, Pinky Pig, you're the finest pig that ever I laid my eyes upon.' I would consider it very interesting and it would be true and no news to me."

"Put myself in your place," said Master Pink Pig, "and have that talk addressed to me, and it would be quite true, quite."

"You're wrong," said Porky Pig, "the only one to whom such a thing could be said, so it would be interesting and true, would be to myself, Grandfather Porky Pig."

"Oh, no," said Miss Ham, "it would be to me, the Miss Ham of the barnyard."

"It's much more superior to be a Mrs. Pig," said Pinky Pig's mother. "Now I am an addition to the barnyard."

"Dear me, dear me," said Miss Ham, "I started by saying it was nice and interesting to hear things we knew already and each one of us, in pig fashion, have started off to praise ourselves. We are the nicest of pigs. Each one is as greedy as possible. Yes, we're all nice pigs, but I'm the nicest of the lot."

"I'm the nicest of the lot," squealed each pig in turn, and everyone forgot it was hot until finally Porky Pig grunted and said:

"We started in to argue about our own good points."

"So much more interesting," said Miss Ham, "and so much more piggy and natural and sociable, too!"

And all the pigs agreed that talking about pigs was very, very interesting!



"It's a Very Hot Day," Said Pinky Pig.

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The DAIRY



UTENSILS FOR FARM BUTTER

Shotgun Can Is Much Preferred to Crocks and Other Styles of Vessels Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The following equipment is needed for butter making on the farm: 1. Milk Pails—They should be of the type commonly known as covered-top, should be heavily tinned, and have all seams flushed with solder so that they can be cleaned easily.



Working the Butter.

cold water cannot be run through the tank several times daily, or where ice is used, it is advisable to use an insulated tank. 5. Churn—The barrel type of churn is simple, inexpensive, easy to operate, and easily cleaned.

TAKING CARE OF SEPARATOR

Machine Should Be Cleaned Thoroughly Immediately After Each Time It Is Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Like all other milk utensils, the separator should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after each time it is used. Merely flushing the bowl with warm water after use and taking it apart for washing but once a day is a filthy practice and must be condemned.

OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

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

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

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

NEED MORE WHEAT AND RYE IN 1919

These Crops Should Be Given Precedence, M. A. C. Man Declares.

ROSEN AND RED ROCK HELP

Pedigreed Varieties of Rye and Wheat Originally Developed by College Giving Highest Yields.

By PROF. J. F. COX, Department of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—For many Michigan wheat and rye growers the past season was a discouraging one. Some were inclined to forget the successful yields which good methods bring forth during average Michigan seasons and not infrequently announce their intention to grow spring grains in place of these much needed fall-planted grains.

1. The past discouraging season was an abnormal one, the most severe recorded by the weather bureau. It is not likely that another will come for many years. 2. The great majority of those who planted Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat and other hardy strains at a sufficient early date, on well prepared seed beds, secured good yields during even the past season.

3. A half-century of wheat and rye growing has proved Michigan's fitness for these crops. Thirty years ago our acreage was nearly double what it is today. At present prices wheat and rye are again profitable. 4. Bread grains are needed to win the war. Our boys are abroad and because they are drilled to come back doubly hard after each reverse, Drill Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye in the same spirit.

Good farmers like great generals lay their campaigns after a careful survey of the field, nature of the ground and of the weather, and of the number and strength of their enemies. They profit by the experience of others under like conditions. While conditions vary on every field it is nevertheless possible to arrange a composite plan of handling the rye and wheat crops which will mean success in Michigan in spite of weather conditions and insect diseases.

Wheat Campaign Plans. Variety.—Red Rock is best. In the great majority of cases where it has been compared with other varieties on the farms in Michigan, Red Rock has proved to be the most resistant to winter injury and the highest yielding. As a milling wheat it is of the highest quality grown in Michigan.

Soil preparation.—Early plowing, thorough packing and frequent harrowing to secure a firm-worked seed bed mean half the battle of wheat growing. Fertilizer.—The use of 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre applied at the time of drilling gives a marked increase. A good dressing of manure, disked or harrowed in after plowing and preparing the seed bed, and applied as a light top dressing in late fall or early winter, goes a long way toward preventing winter killing and greatly increases the fall crop. On acid soils lime should be used not only for its effect on the wheat but particularly because it means good clover with the wheat.

Mulching.—A light top dressing with straw manure or straw in late fall or early winter is advisable where winter killing is likely.

Seed Treatment.—Thorough cleaning with a fanning mill removes light, scabby kernels and most weed seeds. Formaldehyde treatment insures freedom from smut. Treatment is as follows: Use formalin or formaldehyde solution at the rate of one pint for 25 bushels and other amounts in proportion. Put the fresh formalin, just as it comes from the drugstore into a pint or quart hand sprayer, pour a long way toward preventing winter killing and greatly increases the fall crop. On acid soils lime should be used not only for its effect on the wheat but particularly because it means good clover with the wheat.

infected sacks after a thorough airing. It should not be held in storage for many days.

Planting Time.—Late planting is disastrous in Michigan. A great majority of failures during the past season was due largely to late planting in the fall. It is important that both wheat and rye be planted early to secure a good top before winter sets in. In southern and central Michigan wheat should be planted before September 20. In north central and northern Michigan previous to September 10.

Where Hessian fly outbreak has been noted, a few days later than these dates will help control the fly.

Spring Clover Seedlings.—Seed with June clover or red and alsike clover mixture as soon as winter breaks. Early spring seedlings give best results on all except light soils which are inclined to blow. On these, April or May seedings give better results.

Joint Worms.—Avoid planting wheat where extensive joint worm damage has been noted this season. Plant oats or barley next year instead.

Rosen rye has changed our ideas in regard to the place of rye on Michigan farms. Owing to its high yield this variety has brought rye into areas where it was not before grown. There is now an ample supply of this variety to plant the entire state, with a surplus to answer outside demands. These are coming not only from adjoining states but from Washington, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina. In all these states recent trials with the Rosen have given marked results. On the soils not adapted to wheat or where the joint worm has been noted, a great extension of the rye acreage is warranted.

"Coming Through" With Rye.

Variety.—The cross-pollinated rye should be eradicated. The variety known as "Rosen" is superior. Rye is like corn in that varieties in adjoining fields may mix through cross-pollination. Care must be taken not to plant Rosen rye near common rye. Unlike corn, wheat and barley, which are self-fertilized and will mix by crossing, rye is open-pollinated and cross fertilizes to a great extent.

Soil Preparation.—Early plowing, thorough packing and frequent harrowing is the formula to secure a firm, well-worked seed bed. Clean corn land or bean land needs disking only. Rye responds to proper treatment but will do better on a poorly prepared seed bed than wheat.

Fertilizer.—Acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds, and manure disked in after plowing or as a top dressing in late fall or early winter are best. There is a prevailing idea that rye does not need as much fertilizer as other crops, but try it and see how well this so-called "poor land crop" responds to good feeding.

Seed Treatment.—Fan thoroughly and discard seed badly infected with ergot.

Time of Planting.—Early September plantings are recommended, though rye can be planted later than wheat with assurance of success.

During a recent trip by the writer through St. Joseph, Branch and Calhoun counties, Rosen rye was visible in all these districts. The remarkable rapidity of the spread of this rye proves its great worth. It was distributed from the plots of Prof. Breckner F. A. Sprague of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1910 through the agency of the Michigan Crop Improvement association and county agents throughout the state, and has become a standard crop in many counties.

KEEN DEMAND FOR RAMS

"Buy Early" Is Tip Being Given to Michigan Flockmasters.

East Lansing, Mich.—In the light of the exceptionally heavy demands made this season for Michigan rams, the word "buy early" is being passed to sheep and farm flock owners within the state.

"It is advisable now," according to Verne A. Freeman of the M. A. C. extension staff, "to look up and buy or contract for a ram to use this fall. It is necessary to look into this matter early, because of the unusual demand which of late has developed for Michigan sires. Western flock managers, who as a rule have seemed more keenly aware of the value of a good ram in breeding up a flock, are already purchasing and carrying out of the state many of the rams we will need.

"Under the circumstances, the man who waits until the last minute this season is liable to be out of luck, and of pocket. The early buyers will also have the advantage of being able to secure the best animals.

"The first opportunity should be grasped to select and purchase strong, vigorous and purebred rams for service this fall. If you have all the good young ewes you can carry next year and plan to sell all your lambs, select rams of size, early maturing and thickly fleshed over the ribs, loin and legs. If you wish to save your ewe lambs, look to the density, length and covering of the fleece, as well as to the depth, breadth and smoothness of the body."

WELL-PAID WOMEN BUY NEW CLOTHES

New York.—A wounded Anzac had come to America to lecture. He bore some honorable scars on his body, which were symbolized by stripes on his arm. A woman touched the stripes and asked what were his worst wounds. He described one, which was a clean hole made by a bullet. In his informal Anzac manner, he asked if she would like to see it. She would. So would everyone else at the luncheon. So he showed her the bullet hole below the collar bone.

"How very disappointing!" she exclaimed. "I expected a great gash."

The Anzac buttoned his collar thoughtfully, and turning to the table said: "Now, I ask you, what are we going to do, with women if they begin to expect so much of men in this war?"

And what will they do with them? Men have begun to expect so much of themselves, that the situation is the most vitally interesting thing on this planet, next to the war, observes a distinguished fashion writer.

Women are gaining so much more by this war than they ever demanded, that many are puzzled and some are near-hysterical.

Once we were a contented race; then we became an unquiet sex; then we became a restless force; and then we became a militant power.

Those with the keenest visions saw ahead of them a long struggle. They



Black satin, tulle and lace. There is a long tunic, which starts with a pointed bodice built of the satin and swings free over a tight petticoat of black Chantilly lace. There is a shawl of black tulle, which stands well away from the shoulders and reaches to the elbows.

outlined the propaganda of self-education for women; they lectured to men and of men concerning what we should have in the way of industry and commercial opportunity. Whenever men said that we were not sufficiently educated to take over the commercial burdens of the world, we retorted that we would never be educated if we did not begin to study.

Women Spend More Money. Of one thing the prophets are sure; that women, making money, will spend more. Not having to ask for it, they will cease to be reticent about it.

COLORS FOR THE RAINY DAYS

Red, Golden Brown, Purple, Bright Shades of Blue and Green Are Cheerful.

"If we give but a few minutes to the selection of our clothes for rainy days, we can add with our dress much of the warmth and cheerfulness that is 'coming in nature,' asserts a student of attire. 'Bright-colored dresses are appropriate, and give a pleasant note to otherwise gloomy surroundings. 'If one must go outside of the home in rainy weather, high shoes with rubbers, a short dark skirt which does not soil easily with rain and mud, a raincoat, a rain hat, and dark gloves should be worn. However, a bright-colored tie or blouse will give a warm note to the costume when the rubbers are removed.

"Red is a color of warmth, and looks well on rainy days. Golden-brown, purple and bright shades of blue and green are cheerful colors. Dull grays, blues and greens should be worn only on bright days. Light

materials should be saved for warm, sunny weather or evening wear."

New Idea in Curtains. The soft graceful hangings at the doors and windows of a pretty room were the subject of comment by some visitors, so the hostess revealed the secret. "It hangs as softly as velvet, yet it's lighter in weight," commented an interested observer. "What is it—a new art fabric?" "Lather," laughed the hostess. "It's just a good grade of flannel, dyed with ordinary commercial dyes. I used orange dye with a little deep pink, experimenting until I got this peach and apricot combination. It wasn't at all hard to do, and how I feel that I have a sunset at every window, even on the darkest day."

Wide Girdles. Very effective and useful are wide girdles with sash bow and ends made of finely flowering ribbon when worn on simple white dresses. The coloring in the ribbon of such girdles is chosen usually to match the colors in the hat trimming.

It is useless to tell women that they must not buy clothes. The reformers mean well, but they are planting seed on barren soil. There must be some pleasure in this world, or we would all go mad with the pain and anxiety of it and if you ask three million women to work for their living, you must give them the chance to deck themselves out in a bit of gay plumage and go out and eat and laugh; otherwise, they will become useless for all service, patriotic or industrial.

Demand for Evening Clothes. Let me tell you an odd thing about this development of women's work, which has been brought about not only through their service in paying positions, but in war relief work.

It is the growing demand for evening clothes by women who have heretofore never indulged in them. We are only following in the footsteps of human nature as it has asserted itself in France and England during the last eighteen months. Paris has shown an extraordinary interest in this development, and the London thinkers and merchants have found it to be an engaging by-product of the war.

Evening dress has always been a thing for the luxurious. It has been indulged in by those whose lives were more or less given to leisure. Millions of women have not considered it necessary to change their somber street clothes into low or half-low, fragile ones for the evening meal or evening gayeries. The street suit, with a few changes, has served during the waking hours. The shirtwaist and sport skirt have filled in the rest of the service needed.

But this condition no longer exists in Europe, and it has changed in America in the twinkling of an eye. Why? Women have more money; they have more opportunities; industry, charity, war relief, hospital service and committee work have brought women from the depths of social obscurity into hourly contact with those who lead fashion and the luxurious lives.

All of this has lifted the art of dress instead of degrading it. It enlivens life; it brightens the prospect of our sacrifices; it is a light to our endurance. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

preparate our blessings, while the novelty for the time being of going without and using our own ingenuity, is a source of pleasure.

The camp cook who can produce a good meal with the background of a hunk of bacon, a frying pan and a sack of meal, is worth further acquaintance. He builds his fire, making a stove of stones, on which he places his frying pan; then with a little salt pork or bacon soon sizzling in it he lays in his freshly caught fish all rolled in seasoned meal, and a crisp, delicious bit satisfies the appetite of a hungry camper.

Fish, fresh from the running brook, broiled before a fire while held by two sticks, will give the uninitiated the taste of a savory dish which civilization never can produce.

The delicious mushrooms growing in such abundance in the woods and fields will make a full meal when well prepared. One must have enough knowledge to distinguish the good from the poisonous varieties. There is an endless variety of good foods which may be prepared in the woods.

A fowl or wild game of any kind, dressed and covered with a paste of barley flour and water to keep in the juices and flavors, may be broiled in hot ashes and roasted to toothsome deliciousness. Remove the paste, and any ashes clinging to it will come off with it. The seasoning, of course, must all be done before it goes into the ashes.

If one is not able to go for an outing, unhampered with weight and ready to enjoy even the discomforts of simple foods prepared in the open, he would better stay at home, for such are not agreeable companions. The broadest, most helpful people are they who never lose the childlike enjoyment of simple pleasures.

Nellie Maxwell

The KITCHEN CABINET

When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work and to live and be happy.—Stevenson.

MEALS FOR THE DAY.

In these days of conservation of wheat, the breakfast helps one meal to pass with little com-

ment or a great deal of planning. We have any number of breakfast foods that will supply a fair meal with top milk. A good dish of well-cooked oatmeal with top milk or thin cream will be all the children will care for. The older members of the family will probably like muffins or griddle cakes with a cupful of coffee. Most delicious, fluffy corn flour cakes can be made by using one beaten egg, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of sour milk; the richer the better, and a half-teaspoonful of soda; stir in enough corn flour to make it of the consistency liked for cakes. The thinner they will cook and turn well the more delicate is the texture of the cake. Serve these with maple syrup or corn syrup and the family will ask for them again and again.

Fried cornmeal mush is another good and substantial breakfast "which will stay by" until another meal. Bits of meat, chopped dried fruit like dates and figs or nuts, are all good to add to it and increase the food value of the dish.

Vegetables, because of their bulk, are most necessary when corn forms a large part of the food of the entire family after it is out of the milk stage. Vegetables are rich in mineral salts and vegetable acids as well as the wonderful and little known, growth determinants. "An onion a day keeps the doctor away." If the women who are an ounce overweight would cut out one meal a day or eat very lightly at luncheon and not gorge at dinner, they would feel better, be happier and able to accomplish more work and at the same time be doing something to help win the war by conserving food. Children should not be stunted, as they need food for growth; but the average man or woman might easily cut down the food from one-quarter to a half and gain in physical as well as mental power by so doing.

It is not well to serve cornmeal at noon or night if it has been served in any form at breakfast, unless the family is especially fond of it.

COOKING IN CAMP. For the housewife dependent upon her modern equipment to aid in making housework a pleasure, the simple outfit of the real camper would find her helpless.

We need to get away from all the conveniences that make life enjoyable to really appreciate our blessings, while the novelty for the time being of going without and using our own ingenuity, is a source of pleasure.

The camp cook who can produce a good meal with the background of a hunk of bacon, a frying pan and a sack of meal, is worth further acquaintance. He builds his fire, making a stove of stones, on which he places his frying pan; then with a little salt pork or bacon soon sizzling in it he lays in his freshly caught fish all rolled in seasoned meal, and a crisp, delicious bit satisfies the appetite of a hungry camper.

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Nellie Maxwell

FARM POULTRY



UTILITY OF VARIOUS BREEDS

Wyandotte Is Early Maturing, and Being Well Meated Is Not Difficult to Fatten.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The common classification of breeds according to their places in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes, laying breeds, meat breeds and general-purpose breeds—that is, breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg



Splendid White Wyandotte.

producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general-purpose class.

The breeds mentioned as of the laying class, with the exception of the Minorca, are relatively small, very energetic and lively, mature early, and are easily kept in good laying condition. The Minorca is of larger size and modified somewhat in the other particulars mentioned, yet has more the character of the laying class than of any other.

In the meat breeds, there is not the same uniformity of type that is found in the laying breeds. The three mentioned differ decidedly. The Brahma is most popular because it is at the same time the largest and the most rugged in constitution. The Dorking excels in quality of meat, but is generally considered somewhat lacking in hardiness. The Cornish is rather hard-meat, but, being very short-feathered, has its special place as a large meat-producing fowl in Southern sections where the more heavily feathered Brahma does not stand the summer well.

Among the popular breeds of the general-purpose class there are also differences in type, adapting breeds to different uses. The Plymouth Rock is generally regarded as the type meeting the widest range of requirements in the general-purpose class.

The Wyandotte is a little smaller and earlier maturing, but still very well meated and easy to fatten.

The Rhode Island Red has nearly the same standards of weight as the Wyandotte, but is a more active bird, not putting on fat so readily. Consequently it approaches the laying type and is popular with those who want eggs and meat but want eggs most.

The Orpington is at the other extreme in the general-purpose class being a heavier, meatier fowl than the Plymouth Rock.

Such a list of breeds affords so wide a range of choice that poultry keepers can always select a standard breed better adapted to their locality and their purpose than any nonstandard stock they can procure and having the further advantage of producing true to type.

DRY LITTER FOR SCRATCHING

Damp Material Is Practically Useless—Clean It Out and Renew It at Frequent Intervals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Straw and similar material gathers moisture and when the litter becomes damp enough to be limp it is practically useless for fowls to scratch in for their grain feed. Scratching litter in the poultry house is essential, but it should be cleaned out and renewed frequently.

Beet Pullets to Keep. Keep the pullets which mature quickly and start laying first. Those which start laying when less than 200 days old, or nearest that age, are the best layers if they have had the best care.

Necessary for Large Flocks. It is pretty generally admitted that the incubator and brooder are necessities where large flocks of poultry are kept.

CITY NOTES

A letter received from Rogue Chartier tells of his safe arrival "Over There."

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dishneau left last week for Chicago, where Mrs. Dishneau will live while her husband is in training at the Great Lakes station.

OAK ST. BARGAIN

Corner lot 66x121 4 rooms up with running water 4 rooms down and bath electricity and hot water heat, beautiful home is selling below market value.

Home Investment Co.

CITY NOTES

Daniel McLeod and R. B. Stack of the Stack Lumber Co., were in the city last week on business.

The Misses Frieda and Marion Roben are visiting their sister, Mrs. Winkelman at St. Ignace.

Louis Mueller, who leaves with the contingent Friday, is spending the next few days in Chicago where he will join the boys on their way to Camp Custer. Louis leaves many relatives who wish him the best of luck.

Miss Rhoda Wickwire is visiting friends in the Snow Hill section.

The many friends of Dr. C. F. Watts and family of Toledo, O., will be glad to learn that they are again occupying their cottage at the Ossie beach at Indian lake.

Louis Kefauver, of the Coast Artillery, expects to leave for France at an early date.

Carl Gunnarson and family have become summer cottagers at Indian lake.

Julius Dredvahl writes his people from New York that he expects to leave for France in the near future.

Miss Martha Creighton of Detroit is spending her vacation at home.

Miss Mary McLellan, principal of the West side school, is visiting at Detroit and points south.

H. J. Neidle made a trip this week to Detroit on business connected with the sanatorium.

E. N. Johnson has new potatoes on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce. Few men in this section understand the raising of flowers and vegetables as well as Mr. Johnson, and his greenhouses are a pleasure to inspect.

Cashier Larson of the State Savings Bank recently received a letter from his brother, Emanuel, who is serving in the navy with rank of junior deck officer and expects to be sent overseas shortly.

Charles Chapman of Waupaca, Wis., is visiting his sons, William and Julius Chapman of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson are erecting a handsome residence on Terrace Heights.

Mrs. C. Lau and daughter, Gretchen, left Friday for a three week visit in Milwaukee, their former home.

Miss Rose Pauquette returned to the Soo Saturday after spending her vacation with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Charles Fisk has returned from Minneapolis where she has been visiting her sister for the past few weeks.

Mrs. A. S. Fatman and Mrs. Andrew Gill left Tuesday for Racine, Wis., to attend a school for church work held under the auspices of the Episcopalian church.

Letters have been received telling of the safe arrival of Eric Danielson in France.

Miss Rose Durocher, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ralph Kenrick, for some time, left Saturday for her home in Marquette, but expects to return to this city in the near future.

Miss Gladys Pregitzer of Mount Pleasant, Mich., arrived last week for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Teeple. She has just returned from a camping party on an island near Detroit and expects to teach in Fort Sheridan, Wyo., during the coming year.

Miss Marian Danielson left this week for Ida Grove, Idaho, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Dagny Danielson, for an indefinite period. While there, she will probably go into typing as a nurse.

Mrs. John Munn and daughter, Marjorie, are spending a few weeks visiting relatives in Detroit.

John Jewell is assisting in Mueller's bakery.

Miss Emma Metherell has returned from Ishpeming, where she spent her vacation.

Miss Ellen Kelo and Mr. Arthur Gemmeson returned to Escanaba Thursday, where Miss Kelo visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Gemmeson.

Miss Gladys Currie delightfully entertained the Bridge club last Thursday evening. Miss Marian Thomas won the prize, a crocheted doily and Mrs. Benjamin Gero, Jr. was awarded a consolation prize.

Miss Anna Saubert and Miss Hazel King returned Friday from a week's visit with Miss King's sister in Menominee.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Larsen and family who have resided in this city for the past year have moved to Minneapolis.

Miss Agnes Peterson is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Peterson of Oak Street.

Mrs. William Jones and baby, Robert, of Toledo, arrived Saturday and will spend some time with Mrs. Claude Nims at the Klagstad cottage on Harrison beach.

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Henry Marin writes that he is now in New York and expects to go across in the near future.

Miss Clara Sellers and brothers are tenting at Harrison beach.

Miss Eileen Ellis, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Smith of the Barnes Hotel, has returned to her home.

R. W. Goodwillie spent several days at the Soo on business during the past week.

Mrs. George Chartier and children, Beatrice and Francis, are visiting relatives in Fayette.

FOR SALE—Water Pump, in good condition, suitable for farm or other use. Apply Joseph Hart, 119 S. Houghton avenue. 7-25-3

FOR SALE—Six weeks old pig at Lake View. W. L. Orr, Prop.

Adv. Mrs. M. Long and children left Tuesday for Edmonds camp, where they will make their home. Mr. Long has been working in the store there for some months.

Garden club meetings were held last week at Manistique Heights and Maple Grove. J. Kebler and Miss Jennie Debreth in charge.

A man may get tired of ordinary tobacco—but never of Real Gravelly Chewing Plug, with its pure, clean taste and lasting quality.



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

Gravelly lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug P. B. Gravelly Tobacco Company Danville, Virginia

INTERESTING TRIP TO PITTSBURG, PA.

J. S. Edmundson and Party Cover 1,500 Miles via Auto—Interesting Trip.

A unique and interesting motor trip was concluded last Thursday night when J. S. Edmundson and party arrived on the cat ferry from Frankfort. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Edmundson, Dr. and Mrs. Rutledge and Samuel H. Rutledge, Jr. The Rutledges had left Manistique, June 18, Mrs. Rutledge and son to visit friends and relatives in Indiana while the doctor went on through to eastern Ontario where he spent a fortnight with relatives. The Edmundsons left with their car, July 9, via cat ferry to Frankfort and by pre-arrangement, were to meet Mrs. Rutledge at Detroit and the doctor at Buffalo. Arriving at Frankfort, Mr. Edmundson was overtaken by a telegram which made it necessary to go to Boyne City. This was a run of nearly two hundred miles and made them a day late in Detroit. The run to Detroit was made through Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Lansing. Mrs. Rutledge had arrived a day earlier, had spent the time in sight-seeing, while Samuel, who is a young man of strenuous proclivities, spent part of the day selling papers for the first time in several days and then took passage for Buffalo, N. Y., on the D. & C. line steamer City of Detroit. Arriving at Buffalo, they located Dr. Rutledge who claimed that he learned by heart nearly every section of the city. Reunited at last, the party started early the next day and motored to Niagara Falls, returning to Buffalo the same night. Stopping overnight at Buffalo, they started for Erie, and the next morning turned the prow of the Hudson Six towards Pittsburgh, arriving without misadventure late the same day. This remarkable run was followed by a strenuous day inspecting the wonders of the Smoky city and visiting relatives of the Edmundsons.

First Anniversary OF THE State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE July 7, 1918

Progress has been permeating this new Bank from its inception as shown by its steady growth

RESOURCES

July 7, 1917 .. \$ 42,907.08 Jan. 7, 1918 .. 166,748.07 July 7, 1918 .. 212,556.01

The officers and directors of this Bank feel justly proud of the record you have helped to make for this bank and wishes to express their appreciation for the liberal support and extend an invitation to all to visit our banking rooms, where we shall be pleased to show you about and explain any feature of our banking service.

State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE

We are Growing Grow with Us

GOLDBERG'S SALE STABLE

Will be closed for week on account of being away to secure horses---You will find us ready for business with fresh car of horses in ten days.

Bargains in Horses

GARDEN CLUB HOLDS MEETING

Gratifying Results Being Accomplished by Local Club—Excellent Prospects for Present Season.

Mr. Kebler of Marquette, Upper Peninsula leader of Boys and Girls' clubs for the M. A. C., called a special meeting of the women connected with the Manistique Garden Club last week at the High school building. The meeting was well attended and illuminating talks on the value of garden work among children from an educational, physical and patriotic point of view. A general discussion was entered into and many vexing problems were met. The workers were instructed how to score the children in their work according to the M. A. C. plan under which the club is working this year, and among other things the necessity of teaching the father and mother to permit their children to have their own plot of ground instead of simply urging them to work on the family garden was discussed.



Candidate Re-election PROSECUTING ATTORNEY August Primaries

Mrs. Dunton explained the financial status of the organization and stated that while she had willingly assumed the burden of financing the garden club movement, and Miss McLellan was a most efficient chairman, neither money nor plans would accomplish results unless each individual co-worker did the task assigned to her. She stated that last year the work was necessarily experimental but this year practical results must be forthcoming if the movement is to be continued, and thanked the women for their active co-operation thus far. The new garden supervisor, G. W. Beckwith, arrived in the city this week to assume active supervision of the work. He will visit all of the gardens in the near future and advise and assist in every possible manner. As Mr. Beckwith is a married man with a family, it is thought he will be permitted to continue the work to its finish this year. During the two years the Garden club has been in existence it has been seriously handicapped owing to the fact that the former two supervisors, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kramm, were drafted into the service of the United States during crucial periods in the garden work. Next week a list of premiums offered by the Schoolcraft County Fair to Garden club members only, will be printed and instructions as how to arrange vegetables for exhibit.

CITY NOTES EVOLUTION OF GERO THEATRE

Originally Equipped for the Legitimate Drama—Building Has Been Remodeled—Now One of the Best Picture Houses in U. P.

Movie fans from other cities are enthusiastic in their praise of the Gero Motion Picture theater. Capable of caring comfortably for a large audience, the floor space and lighting system is arranged for the convenience of the public. The building was purchased by Benjamin Gero, Sr., about twelve years ago. It was then a mere shell with level floors and cross girders inside the building. Mr. Gero's first work was to raise the floor in order to improve the view from the rear of the house. The building was strengthened by structural iron and the unseemly girders removed. Dressing and property rooms were added, and for a number of years the Gero Theater was one of the best in the Upper Michigan circuit. With the development of the photoplay, however, Mr. Gero decided to still further remodel the theater and embark in that branch of the drama.

The lobby was still more improved the outside of the building illuminated by electric lights. An emergency power plant was installed of sufficient power to supply the needs of the entire building in case of accident to the city current. He also secured two of the best picture machines with electrical equipment to operate same and has lately installed a large generator set to improve the picture, while the recent installation of the new pipe organ places the musical features of this theater on a par with any in this section of the country.

Mr. Gero has done much to educate the people of Manistique to appreciate the photoplay. Always subscribing for the best service obtainable, he has consistently endeavored to make this most interesting an interesting form of amusement popular with the theater-going public. Prices are moderate and willing workers work constantly for the comfort and pleasure of the patrons.

Remove Varnish. When doing over an old piece of furniture all old varnish may be quickly removed by washing with a solution of one part water glass (silicate of soda) and seven parts water. Use mixture generously, as it is cheap, and you will soon find the wood looking fresh and clean as new. When dry, stain and wax.

Road's Thick Ice Foundation. At one point of a road recently constructed in Alaska, there is a solid ice foundation. At the surface there is a two-foot layer of moss and tundra, but previous mining operations at this point proved that there is a forty-foot bed of clear ice and six feet of gravel between the surface layer and bed rock.

Paper First Used In Asia. Paper as we know that article today, was brought from Asia to Europe by the Arabians. In China paper had been manufactured from an ancient period, from silk. When Sinus had been conquered by the Arabians they employed cotton in the place of silk in paper making.

Animal Languages in Captivity. The female duckbill lays two to three eggs about three-quarters of an inch long, enclosed in strong, flexible, white shells. The young are suckled by the mother. Duckbills have been kept in the zoological gardens at Melbourne, but attempts to carry them alive to Europe and America have met with failure.

Her Hubby Also Had Pen Name. "Rudley Jones? Why, that's my husband's pen name," said the lady of the house. "Ain't it funny," mused the cook. "My husband has one too! Up in the pen they call him 'Glycerin George.'"—Judge.

Cattle and Sheep Like Tree. In Australia cattle and sheep are fond of grazing on the foliage of the weeping she-oak or beef-wood, Casuarina quinquefolia, and some farmers grow it for that purpose. It thrives in California on poor sandy soil and is a decidedly ornamental tree.

Will Do Better Next Time. "I don't know," said the centurion. To the reporter, "what has kept me alive and in good health so long, but by gum if ever I have my life to live over again, I'll bet I find out some good ways to shorten it."—Kansas City Star.

Our Churches METHODIST-EPISCOPAL Sunday, July 28. Manistique. Morning service, 10. Sunday School, 11:15. Evening Service, 7:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Thompson. Sunday School, 10:30 a. m. Service, 3 p. m. COME TO CHURCH SUNDAY T. H. Williamson, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. J. R. Mitchell, D. D., Minister. 9:45 a. m., S. S., Mr. C. L. Milton, supt. 10:45 a. m., "The Mangled Sunshine and Snows of Life." No other services during the day.

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Ralph Meivon, who was one of the four boys to go to Houghton for training recently, writes home that he expects to finish his course July 25, but is uncertain as to whether or not he can come home before he is sent to one of the cantonments. The training the boys receive at Houghton teaches them the principles of digging trenches under the enemy's lines and setting high explosives.

Miss Benita Gayer has accepted a position in the Putnam Drug Store.

Misses Kathleen O'Gorman and Irene Doyle spent several days visiting friends in the Soo during the past week. They left Monday for Johnsonwood to attend the wedding of Miss O'Gorman's brother, Otto.

A number of Manistique people took advantage of the fine weather Sunday to attend the Manistique vs. Garden club game. It was highly contested, the final score being 5 to 4 in favor of Garden. Manistique was ahead until the final inning.