

ADMINISTRATOR SCORES SLACKERS "GET RID OF THEM"

REFERS TO THEM AS BLOT ON PATRIOTISM OF COUNTY— SHOULD BE REMOVED.

"Lip Patriots, Sugar Sneaks and Yellow Backed Slackers," Terms Applied to Various Offenders—Compliments Local Food Administrator—Schoolcraft Leads State.

The announcement of the Chamber of Commerce bulletin board, Monday morning, that J. S. Kennedy, assistant food administrator of the Upper Peninsula would speak at the noonday luncheon, was responsible for a manner of attendance. The tables were practically filled and an atmosphere of pleased expectancy lent an additional flavor to the well cooked and tastefully served meal provided by the ladies of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Kennedy was introduced by George J. Nicholson who said that in the prosecution of the war, sacrifice was the order of the day. Every patriot gave what he had to give. Mr. Kennedy was giving his time, his energy and his ability. But his greatest sacrifice was in giving his son, who was now in active service in the Rainbow division in France.

Referring to the firm who had refused to pay their allotment of war relief funds in this county, Mr. Kennedy said: "When our boys return from the battlefronts of Europe, these men will have to answer for their sordidness and their slackness. No sordid or pitiful excuse will be accepted. When that army of cripples, maimed and blind walk down the streets of your town it will be up to each one of us to say what part in the struggle we had played."

He continued that some time ago he had met one of the members of this firm and had been impressed by the man's loud protestations of loyalty. He had said that our soldiers must "lick" the kaiser and if they did not do it, he would go over and do the job himself.

Reverting to the subject of conservation, the speaker related some new and interesting facts. In his district nearly \$5,000 had been contributed to the Red Cross by food violators. Dishonest dealers were not compelled to make these contributions, the only pressure exerted by the food administration was that of placing the offender on the unfair list until he showed an intention to reform backed by a substantial donation.

Commander Newberry is going to win because the people of Michigan demand a thorough-going American at this time. And when brains, experience and good judgment are coupled with sturdy Americanism, the combination is one which especially appeals to the business man, the farmer, the working man, and, above all, to the voters who have sons or brothers in the service.



TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY

BUILDING AT THE RIVERDALE ADDITION

New Section Devoted to Home Building—Healthful Site Centrally Located.

The new Riverdale Addition, recently platted by the Home Investment Co., located on the West side, is being rapidly built up. While there are no building restrictions, the houses are all comfortable and homelike. Twelve residences are completed and five more are in course of erection or shortly will be.

This addition is designed particularly for houses for the working classes. It is centrally located, convenient to factories, schools and stores. It is near Riverside park and furnishes natural attractions not exceeded anywhere in the city.

Lots in this addition are steadily advancing in price. According to O. R. Enge, salesman and publicity agent of the Home Investment Co., property purchased in this section will make a handsome return in a short time.

A purchaser who bought a lot last year for \$190 last week refused \$275 for his bargain. Owing to the lack of houses in Manistique, the efforts of this company to increase the number of home owners is meeting with a well merited success.

Newberry Will Win

He Will Receive More Votes Than the Combined Votes of the Candidates Against Him, Says Paul H. King.

"Truman H. Newberry will be nominated for United States senator in the Republican primary next Tuesday, August 27," said Paul H. King, executive chairman of the Newberry Senatorial Committee to the press of Michigan yesterday.

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"Our campaign has been one of publicity—frank, straightforward and clean-cut, and it is going to bring success."

"We are going to win and win big. Reports from every part of the state indicate that Commander Newberry will receive more votes than the combined votes of the candidates against him."

MANY NEW BOOKS AT LOCAL LIBRARY

Among Others, Some Deal With Topics on the Great War—Very Interesting

A number of attractive books, which are sure to be welcomed by the patrons of the Manistique Public Library, have recently been received. Annette Kellerman's "How to Swim," and Powell's "Successful Canning and Preserving," seem especially appropriate to the season as well as a little book by Miss Green on "Methods of Preparing Vegetables."

Among the books dealing with the war, the following are of interest: "The Junior Plattsburg Manual," "The Boys' Book on Submarines," "Shellproof Mack," "Gunner Depew," "No Man's Land," "Life in a Tank," "Front Lines," "Brown Brethren" and "The Odyssey of a Torpedoed Transport," by Titus; "Voice of the Big Firs," by Lohr; "The Smelting of the Rock," by Bend; "The Man from Bar 20," by Mulford; "The Upper Peninsula Trail," by Zane Grey, and "The Courage of Marge O'Doone," by Curwood.

Among the books of light summer fiction are Porter's "The Road to Understanding," Miller's "The Happiest Time in their Lives," Ruck's "His Official Fiancee," Lutz's "The Enchanted Barn," and Harris' "Making Her His Wife." There is a new Anne book, "Anne of the Island" for those who have been reading that series by Montgomery.

The firm of Halgren & Peterson having dissolved partnership, the junior member of the firm, Charles Peterson, will settle all accounts and collect all bills.

CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy entertained Captain and Mrs. Coffey, Miss Dorothy J. Middlebrook and Mr. Gordon Shipman at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of their sixth wedding anniversary.

BRIDGE CLUB ENTERTAINS

Miss Ellen Kelso delightfully entertained the bridge club Thursday at her home on Range street. Guests of the evening were Miss Nelle Smith, Mrs. Ralph Kendrick and Miss Rose Durocher. The prize, a brass finger bowl, was won by Miss Sara Currie.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to our many friends for the beautiful floral offerings and kindly assistance during the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother. A. A. LaBar and Family.

One Was Overlooked. Father says he doesn't recall that he kind to Animals Week brought him any unusual attention.—Toledo Blade.

BUSY TIMES MARKS CLOSING DAYS OF PRIMARY CAMPAIGN

CANDIDATES BUSY IN TOWN AND COUNTY—ALL CONFIDENT OF NOMINATION

Warm Weather Interests Slightly in Sheriff Race—Going Is Good But Crowded—Campaigning Becomes Heated But Not Personal—Election Day Will Settle All Arguments.

The closing days of the campaign are marked by an increase of activity all along the line. Candidates are making whirlwind campaigns that will be finished on the eve of election. We are constantly reminded that 385 days have passed and Edsell Ford still remains at home. Another candidate reminds us that his opponent has already been in office ten years. A candidate who fractured his arm in cranking his car, is still campaigning with his arm in a sling. A popular barber, who does most of his electioneering while passing the implement of his trade over the jugular of the voter, reports that all signs are favorable.

Some of the candidates appeal for support on the ground that they need the work and the pay while others profess themselves actuated by motives of patriotism alone. All are good Americans and promise to push to the limit the work of riding the country of slackers and other undesirable.

In fact, the voters of the county have a wide and varied selection to draw from and he will be a hard man to suit indeed who cannot pick his ideal for sheriff, prosecutor, treasurer and clerk. Possibly the outstanding feature of this campaign is the good natured attitude of the candidates towards each other and the field in general. It appears to be a sporting proposition with jibney and cigar expenses thrown in.

Many of the voters express sorrow that the election law will not permit them to vote for several or all of the candidates, who judging by their statements to the voters would be invaluable assets to the country during the present crisis. Several have admitted in this connection that they have promised their support to more than one of the candidates and will probably vote for the one who visits them last. This state of affairs reminds us of the statement made by one of the candidates of the spring election who said he was certain of election unless there were more liars in Manistique than voters.

AN APPEAL

Aug. 1, 1918. Dear American Women:—

Will each of you find and become a friend to one woman who is not a citizen of the United States. Do what you can to make her a citizen. If she does not speak and read the English language, make it possible for her to attend a night school. If there is no night school in your neighborhood, ask your school board to open a class for foreign women in your day school.

This may mean some self-sacrifice on your part, but you know patriotism contains an element of self-sacrifice. Most of all dear co-worker, be a friend to one foreign woman who needs you, and who through you, may realize her "dream of America." Will you try to get this letter to every woman in your group of friends. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHINE A. GOSS, E. P. C.

CALLS FOOD CARD SYSTEM BEST IN STATE

Assistant Food Administrator Kennedy Compliments County Clerk Forshar.

MARRIED AT ESCANABA.

The many friends of Miss Florence Johnson were pleasantly surprised this week by the announcement of her recent marriage at Escanaba to Mr. Walter Horton of this city. Mr. Horton is in the employ of the Berry Chemical Co. and the young couple are living temporarily at the Swarthmore home on Oak street.

NAVAL MAN DROWNED

Dr. J. L. Husband received the sad news this week that his nephew had been washed off the deck of a submarine chaser and that the body had not been recovered. The young man enlisted over a year ago and had been in active service only about three months.

GARDEN CLUB PICNIC IS SUCCESSFUL EVENT

Nearly 300 Children Entertained at Ossawinamakee Beach—Luncheon Served Under the Trees.

The second annual picnic of the Manistique Garden club was held at Indian lake yesterday. The crowd numbered about 300 and included in addition to the Manistique gardeners, delegations from Cooks, Maple Grove, Thompson, Olson and Manistique Heights. Autos loaded with children began leaving town shortly after 9 a. m. and in an hour the picnickers had possession of the grounds and were enjoying the occasion after the approved fashion of summer picnics. Swimming, swinging and frolics kept the gardeners amused until noon, when a generous luncheon was furnished. Ice cream was served for dessert and each of the children was furnished with a ticket which when presented at the stand, entitled the holder to a cone of the delectable confection. Long lines were formed and as the last of the children approached the stand, many anxious looks were directed at the tubs containing the cream and as the waiters dipped lower and lower, anxiety gave way to apprehension and several of the agriculturalists attempted to slip forward and secure more favorable positions. They were restrained for the most part, however, by the comments and objections of their companions and returned to their rightful places. The supply of cones was ample and after having dined long and well, the tillers of the soil sedately seated themselves and heard with interest Chaplain Gill's account of fighting gas and gas masks. Dr. Gill was introduced by Mrs. C. W. Dunton, president of the Women's club, under whose direction the garden movement is being conducted.

At the conclusion of the talk, the children, with the assistance of Mr. R. N. Kehler, Mr. Beckwith and County Agent Kinsting, gave the speaker three rousing cheers. The balance of the afternoon was taken up in games and sports under the direction of Mr. Kehler, assisted by Messrs. Kinsting, Beckwith, and Miss Jennie Williams, whose services were much in demand during the entire day. Among those who attended the picnic and appreciated the enjoyment of the children were A. S. Putnam, president of the school board and Mr. T. W. Clemo, superintendent of schools. Both of these gentlemen are interested in the Garden club movement and have assisted it in every way possible.

Members of the committees connected with the supervision of the Garden club movement, arranged the lunch and kept a watchful eye upon the children during the entire day. A few of the children became indisposed and were taken by Mrs. LeRoy to her cottage, the commodious porch of which was turned into rest rooms. First and second prizes were awarded to the winners of the blue and red pennants, respectively, lettered in white felt, were awarded to the clubs receiving the largest number of points. "Uncle Sam's Garden Army," which meets at Central school, Mrs. T. W. Clemo, leader, captured the first prize. Officers: Kiehl Clemo, president; Thoraiaf Olson, vice president; Ethel Crowe, secretary; Alvera Petersen, treasurer.

"Uncle Sam's Willing Workers," which meets at West side school, with Mrs. Marcus Bunday, leader, captured second prize. Officers: Gustave Marston, president; David Johnson, vice president; Edna Chenoweth, secretary; Dorothy Bowman, treasurer. An invitation had been extended by the Manistique Garden club to the rural clubs through County Agent Kinsting and Miss Williams, Home Demonstration agent. Manistique Heights won the first prize banner for the rural clubs.

FITCH CAMPAIGNING COUNTY.

James B. Fitch, candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Schoolcraft county, after a canvas of practically the entire county reports that he is highly gratified by the assurance of support received from the voters throughout the county. He has been actively engaged canvassing this county for the past month and in each township has found the outlook very bright, for having lived in Schoolcraft county for thirty-five years, he is well and favorably known by nearly every voter.

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Registration of Women

Of all the patriotic work done by the Women's Defense Committee since its organization a year ago, Aug. 20, the registration of women takes a prominent place.

The extent of the work connected with the registration of women from the beginning to the finish is keenly recognized by the women, who this week are engaged in filling and recording the cards. The indexed cards will to a great extent serve as a bureau of information and available to the community and the government both. Much credit for the accomplished success is due to Mrs. J. C. Wood, chairman on registration, who planned the work and conducted it to such a gratifying result that 1,900 women registered. Lots of patience and patriotism was manifested by Mrs. Wood in training the registrars and schools of instruction were held at her home, assisted by Mr. Wood, who from the very beginning was no less active in this movement and stood devoted to the cause by giving instruction and legal advice. In Delta county both Mr. and Mrs. Wood were instrumental in getting registration started by giving lessons in instruction. Only a true love for humanity and a true patriotic spirit were the motives of this action on their part. Deeds of this kind mean expense, sacrifice of time and efforts and should not go unwarranted and unnoticable in these times when morale of the nation and the making of victory for an everlasting peace largely depends on the sincerity of true and proven patriotism of its citizens.

The undersigned feels justified in making this statement on behalf of the Women's Council who greatly appreciate the value of the service of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wood who have proven their patriotism in this particular work. NETTIE S. THORBERG, Local Chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

POPULAR DIVINE AWAITS MILITARY CALL

Rev. Gill Appointed Army Chaplain—Home on Two Weeks' Furlough—Passed All Tests.

The many friends of Dr. Gill of the Episcopal church will be pleased to learn that he has passed the various tests at the training camp, has received his commission as lieutenant and is now awaiting instructions to report to Camp Meade, Md. From this camp he will be sent overseas with the regiment to which he will be assigned. Each regiment numbers 3,600 men and is attended by three chaplains, whose duties have to do wholly with the religious work of the regiment. They will not be in any way connected with the Y. M. C. A. whose duties at the front and at the camps has become wholly devoted to welfare and recreation work. The doctor states that many applicants were rejected and that the candidates were more or less in a state of uncertainty until the last moment. He will remain in Manistique about two weeks.

NIGHT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS BY RAIL

Two Trains Containing About 1,500 Men Pass Through City During the Night.

A troop train bearing 700 limited service men passed through this city at 1 p. m. Wednesday morning. Another train, whose seventeen coaches carried 700 soldiers from the Soo passed through at about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening. The men on the second train are ready for overseas service and it is rumored that those on the first were to release men of the National Guard and allow them to go across.

SOLDIER INJURED IN BATTLE

Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson of Riverside received letters from France Tuesday stating that their son, Harry had been seriously wounded in action by shrapnel and that his left side was partially paralyzed in consequence. The injury was received July 22, and as no later word has been received, the parents are anxiously endeavoring to get into touch with their son and find out his present condition.

AID SOCIETY MEETING

Mrs. Cockram will assist Mrs. Kempf in entertaining the Methodist Ladies Aid society at the Kempf home on Houghton avenue Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 28. Election of officers.

MRS. BUNDY, Secretary.

Charlie Havilcheck has been quite ill this week.

SELECTED MEN LEAVE FOR CAMP; NEW MEN REGISTER

QUOTA OF 39 MEN TO LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP DURING THE COMING WEEK

First 17 Names on List Exhausts Registrants of Class I of 1917—Remainder Consists of This Year's Draft—Entertainment Will Be Taken Care of by Co. I.

During the week beginning Aug. 26, a contingent of thirty-nine selected men will leave Manistique for Camp Custer. The first seventeen men on the list cleans up the registrants of last year, the remainder being made up of this year's recruits.

According to the custom established in Manistique, the boys will be the guests of the local state troops and will be given a banquet and dance the night before leaving. The following are the names of the men:

- Gunnar T. Careson, Howard Stauffer, Peter DeRoek, Michael Edwards, David Barbeau, Alexander Creighton, Edwin T. Peterson, Emer Lee Edwards, Edward S. Ducker, Ezra Warden, Mike Sheridan, Clyde Witter Edwards, Everett L. Nelson, John J. Doran, John A. K. Kenen, Charles Heider, Jr., Eliga Lewis, Orvil Woodluff, Merion Lee McBurney, Wilfred Slatery, Hugo Andersson, William L. Dorman, William G. Piecker, Daniel Schanz, Harold Beauford, Paul A. Freeman, Norman J. Beaudry, William Ottenhoff, William J. Eisenzoph, Joseph Lasich, Daniel G. Lewis, Delphis Desautel, Frank G. Demars, Orville Belville, Axel Gottfried Anderson, Hiram F. Braun, James Edward Woodruff, Rainey Demars.

Note—The last three names are before the District board at Escanaba and may receive other classification.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS

The People of Alsace-Lorraine Congratulate American Forces in France.

The following address delivered by the Alsatian people to the American soldiers in France on the occasion of the Fourth of July, will be of interest. This copy was mailed by Harry Ahlstrom to J. R. Fyfe of this city. Always friends and now brothers of France. You have brought us the strongest proof that the cause for which we are fighting is a just one, otherwise you would not have crossed the ocean to our aid. We thank you and we pledge you that the alliance you have already sealed by your blood on French soil shall be forever regarded as one of the noblest achievements of our history.

Today all France celebrates with you the anniversary of your bravely achieved independence. For forty years France suffered the sorrow and humiliation of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine—multiplying her sacrifices in an effort to save Europe from such horror and bloodshed as had come upon us in 1870, when these beautiful provinces were torn from her and annexed to Germany against the will of her inhabitants, who from that time on, were forbidden to speak their own language or possess their own flag.

Young men of these provinces fled from their homes by night, unable there after to return even to the bedside of dying parents lest they be shot down as traitors to Germany or spies for France. Today two generations of our men are scattered over the whole of the globe except Germany—many of them are citizens of America.

Since Germany reorganized and re-inforced her own armies, not a year has passed without some injury being offered to our interests or insult to our flag, to force France to an armed protest. But France, together with her allies, England and Russia, only increased her effort to preserve peace. Germany, with malice aforethought, interpreted all these sacrifices as signs of weakness—or made accusations that we were planning a war of revenge. The commercial resources of America enabled us and our allies to withstand although sorely pressed, until the growing indignation of your people against the atrocities and calumnies heaped upon you by Germany wore out the patience of your government, whose efforts to restore peace had not failed in friendliness to all the belligerents.

These past fourteen months have seen the landing in France of an American army. Today the whole world rings with the story of deeds of courage and military skill great as any the war has shown. us and our allies to withstand although sorely pressed, until the growing indignation of your people against the atrocities and calumnies heaped upon you by Germany wore out the patience of your government, whose efforts to restore peace had not failed in friendliness to all the belligerents.

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DAIRY

PLAN TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER

Quality Is Improved If Standard Methods and Care Are Practiced by Farmer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The butter made on the farms of the United States may be materially improved in quality in most cases, if standard methods are employed and greater care is exercised in carrying out the necessary details. The department gives the following outline of the essential steps to be taken in making good farm butter:

1. Produce clean milk and cream. Cool the cream immediately after it comes from the separator. Clean and sterilize all utensils.
2. Ripen or sour the cream at from 35 degrees to 75 degrees F. until mildly sour. Always use a thermometer in order to know that the right temperature is reached.
3. Cool the cream to churning temperature or below and hold at that temperature for at least two hours before churning.
4. Use a churning temperature—usually between 52 degrees and 66 degrees F.—that will require 30 or 40 minutes to obtain butter.
5. Clean and scald the churn, then half fill it with cold water and revolve until churn is thoroughly cooled, after which empty the water.
6. Pour the cream into the churn through a strainer.
7. Add butter color—from 20 to 35 drops to a gallon of cream—except late in the spring and early in the summer.
8. Put the cover on tight; revolve the churn several times; stop with bottom up and remove stopper to permit escape of gas; repeat until no more gas forms.
9. Continue churning until butter granules are formed the size of grains of wheat.
10. Draw off the buttermilk through the hole at the bottom of the churn, using a strainer to catch particles of butter. When the buttermilk has drained out, replace the cork.
11. Prepare twice as much wash water as there is buttermilk, and at about the same temperature. Use the thermometer; do not guess at temperatures. Put one-half the water into the churn with the butter.
12. Replace the cover and revolve the churn rapidly a few times, then draw off the water. Repeat the washing with the remainder of the water.
13. The butter should still be in granular form when the washing is completed.
14. Weigh the butter.
15. Place the butter on the worker and add salt at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter.
16. Work the butter until the salt is dissolved and evenly distributed. Do not overwork.
17. Pack in any convenient form for home use or make into one-pound



Drawing Off Buttermilk.

prints for market, wrapping the butter in white parchment paper and enclosing in a paraffined carton.

NEAT PACKAGES FOR BUTTER

One-Pound Print Is Most Desirable, as It Presents More Attractive Appearance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For home use butter is frequently packed in glazed earthenware crocks, which are very satisfactory and convenient receptacles for butter on the farm. If the glazing is imperfect, however, the crock absorbs butter and soon becomes insalubrious.

For market the rectangular one-pound print is the most desirable form. It presents a more attractive appearance than the crock or "country roll," is more convenient and easily handled, and can be inserted into a carton which not only protects the butter but also adds greatly to the appearance of the package. To make prints, the printer is pressed upon the butter on the table until it is completely filled, the surplus is then scraped off with the paddle and the print pressed out on parchment wrapping paper.

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

TECUMSEH FARMERS PREPARE OWN FEED

Simplify Problems and Save Money by Co-operative Scheme.

BUY ON QUANTITY BASIS

Also Obtain Standardized Mixture of Pure Grains, and a Wide Market in Southern Michigan.

From Office of Publications, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Manager C. H. Beebe of the Tecumseh Co-operative association, sat in his office and watched the feed prices soar—but not for long. The "stittin'" habit is not held in very high repute in Lenawee county, of which Tecumseh is a leading communal adoration. Finally, when the aforementioned prices had soared to an altitude record that would have caused the late lamented Baron Richtofen to effervesce at the mouth, the manager snorted and also rose. His snort was such a one as might have been emitted by his agricultural forbears when upon beholding the Redcoats marching up Lexington way in 1776, they dropped their hoes to grab their muskets.

It should be explained that Tecumseh is in a dairy district—and the new feed prices, quite naturally, brought consternation even to some of the most efficient of the milk producers. "This will never do," the manager was heard to remark—so forthwith was born the idea which in Tecumseh, at least, is tending to make the dairy feed problem somewhat less menacing. "Let's make up our own feed," the manager suggested or maybe it was the president or the secretary of the association, but the essential fact is that the suggestion was made, and acted upon.

It might be illuminating here to insert a word about the Tecumseh Co-operative association, of which Mr. Beebe is the manager. As its name discloses, it is a co-operative body with which about 400 Lenawee county farmers are affiliated, and from which they derive such manifold benefits as accrue to those who have discovered the secret of co-operative buying and selling.

Of course when such an organization says "Let's make up our own feed," or "saw our own wood," it is usually done. But let Manager Beebe tell about it: "Our dairymen," said the manager, "have of late been confronted by two problems. In the first place, the prices of dairy feeds have risen to a point where they must be looked upon with the awe due those who perch in high places. Secondly, our dairymen have never been absolutely sure even after they have paid these luxurious prices that they have secured a standard free from chaff and "fillers."

"It was only natural that we should try our hand at mixing and marketing a feed of our own, and that is what we are doing. In order to make sure that we weren't going wrong, we sent a committee to the college, and this committee, working with the dairy department of the college, decided upon a standard feed mixture averaging from 21 to 22 per cent protein—including such ingredients as bran, middlings, ground oats, gluten, cottonseed meal, oil meal, hominy and 1 per cent salt. "We are having these mixed for us in Chicago from the pure grain. Upon being received by us here, this feed is

WILL TRAIN FARMERETTES

M. A. C. Plans Courses in Dairying and Poultry for Young Women.

East Lansing, Mich.—College courses in agriculture, which by a sort of unwritten law have in the past been all women or less closed to the feminine sex, will be opened to women this fall by M. A. C. The first intimation of the proposed innovation was afforded a few days ago in the recently issued college catalogue, in which this statement is found: "Young women enrolling in the department of home economics will be permitted, if they so desire, to substitute poultry and dairying for certain of what has heretofore been required work."

"It has been amply demonstrated that both these pursuits can be followed with pleasure and profit by women. Women trained in these callings can be of much service to the nation in their effort to increase the production of food."

being distributed at cost to our members and to other co-operative associations in southern Michigan. In place of a high-priced product of uncertain quality our dairymen are now being provided with a standard product at a moderate price."

This price, according to quotations from Tecumseh, is \$55.50 a ton in bulk, with a charge of \$5 more if sacked. Commercial feeds of the same quality are selling from \$95 to \$70 a ton, which means that the Tecumseh farmers stand well in the way of saving from 10 to 20 per cent of their feed costs through their new venture.

The feed is intended to be used with such roughages as corn stover and mixed hay and silage; or if the dairymen has clover hay, alfalfa and silage, ground corn and oats could be mixed with the dairy feed at the rate of two-thirds dairy feed to one-third ground oats and corn. Without silage, a little additional meal can be used. The feed itself, of course, is intended by the association to be fed in the same proportions as such dairy feeds are always fed.

Meanwhile, while feed prices are still clinging to the high spots with the tenacity of a mountain goat, the dairymen of Tecumseh are not worrying so much as many of their neighbors.

REPORT "NO-TOP" TUBERS

Unfavorable Soil Conditions Produce "Freak" Potatoes.

East Lansing, Mich.—Reports of the production of "freak" potatoes have come to the Michigan Agricultural College at various times within the past few weeks from several parts of the state. These "freaks" produce little potatoes at the eyes instead of sprouts.

"There is some reason for believing that unfavorable soil conditions during the time tubers are formed are reflected in the crop produced by such potatoes," declares Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist at M. A. C.

"In the spring of 1917 many tubers grown during the drought of 1916 produced a few little tubers from the seed pieces, but no sprouts at all. Whole fields showed this phenomenon. No one has as yet determined the underlying cause of this behavior by the potato, but the lesson is clear—the seed stock should come from fields and hills that are above suspicion."

Quite a lot of "mosaic" is also being reported from some sections. The most effective remedy for this disease and for others, according to the college, is to set aside a quarter acre or so for the production of seed potatoes and to pull and remove from this plot during the growing season all plants that show signs of infection or other troubles. Potatoes from such a plot, provided they are of the right type and quality, are likely to make good seed because of their freedom from disease.

CONTROL OF LETTUCE ROT

Find Formaldehyde Checks Blight of Heads at Bay Port.

East Lansing, Mich.—A treatment for soft rot of lettuce, a disease which annually is the cause of much loss to Michigan's truck growers, has been hit upon by Ezra M. Levin of the experiment station of the college.

"This soft rot of lettuce, which is ascribed to an organism called Bacterium viridilividum, starts first at the tips of the leaves," declares Mr. Levin. "These areas shrivel and curl and are marked off from the healthy tissue by a definite line. With the inner leaves the rot progresses very deeply into the head, turning their tender leaves into a gummy slime. Eventually the whole head rots, making the growing of head lettuce in some seasons very precarious. Losses of 50 per cent in the field are not uncommon."

"Remarkable control of the disease can be obtained by spraying diseased plants with formaldehyde, one pint to 30 gallons of water. In tests in 1916 at Bay Port the disease was checked by the treatment in fields which were about to be given up as a total loss. In 1917 spraying with formaldehyde also completely checked the trouble. In an adjoining field, the owner, seeing the success of the formaldehyde treatment, sprayed a portion of his field. In the sprayed portion the disease was checked, while in the unsprayed field the crop showed a high percentage of rotting."

Pest of Flea Beetles. The first step in the control of flea beetles is the destruction of their wild food plants, thus preventing their development in such large numbers.

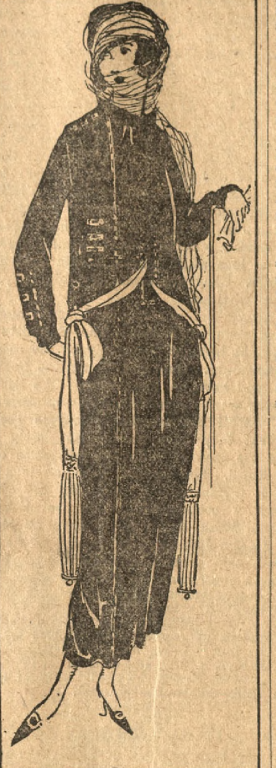
Caponize the Roosters. Spring-hatched males that are not to be preserved for breeding purposes may be caponized with profit.

Push Early Spring Pigs. Push early spring pigs from the start to get them on the highest market.

Best Gowns Are Still in Favor

New York.—It is impossible to avoid bitter discussion on the question of entertaining our soldiers and sailors. As this struggle progresses, writes a fashion correspondent, it may be that the entire social fabric will cease to rend itself apart with personal and national arguments for and against people, in and out of power, institutions for the good of the cause, and the various phases of money expenditure that have arisen in the last year.

Anyone who goes about in various sectors of society—and by that is meant the grouping of people for all purposes, not alone gayety—begins to



Frock by Paquin, showing a tunic with a military sash. It is a part of a navy blue serge frock, and it fastens on the right shoulder. Buttons and buttonholes are of old-blue silk. The sash is of apple-green silk, and the tassels are arranged as bags.

feel that the hats which is engendered on the battlefield has its reflection in the minds of those who are not in the struggle, except on the side-lines.

A Civil War veteran says that this pitching of women into the public arena, with its alleged bad effect on their tempers and temperaments, has nothing to do with the situation; that the Civil War engendered the same kind of personal animosities. Yet the Civil war—with all its tragedy, hate, death and sacrifice, which necessarily affected the personal lives of everyone in America more than this war has done—did not throw women together in groups of thousands.

Is it odd, therefore, in this rather malevolent turn which emotions have taken during a year of war, that the question of entertaining our soldiers should be thrown into the arena of argument?

Now we come to the question of

CARE OF ONE'S COMPLEXION

Cold Cream and Powder Regarded as Splendid to Combat Ravages of Sun and Wind.

A certain well-known woman who drives her car continually in the service of the government, declares, says a writer, that the secret of her clear, smooth complexion lay in the frequency and in the manner of her cold cream applications. It is safe to say that before sallying forth to breast the elements, and this applies to diving, swimming, boating and walking as well, one should plaster the face with cold cream and powder. An absolute paste may be put on in this manner and it will not show if it is done with care. Rub in with the finger tips a foundation of cold cream, then with a puff dust powder over this and with a soft cloth rub in the cosmetic lightly. If at the end of a few minutes the grease shows in places, repeat the rubbing treatment until a smooth finish has been made. This will withstand the most direct assault of sun or wind and if it is removed

fashions. It is not possible to separate clothes from this peculiar and emphatic situation which has arisen through the conviction that the fighters must be entertained, going and coming.

Whatever the government has asked women to do in the way of clothes they have done gladly, but that does not keep them from dressing well every day and night as they pass to and from one entertainment to another.

These gowns are far from expensive in the mass. Of course, the individual who has money continues to spend it in going to her own dressmaker and paying well for excellent cloth, good fitting and perfect finish; but the average woman, even though she have money, has begun to find out all kinds of places where smart-looking clothes may be bought for small prices. They are also turning out a good deal of work in their own sewing rooms, after the fashion of 25 years ago.

By the way, one of the striking phases of this war is that women boast of the cheapness of their clothes, and regale each other with the method of making old clothes into new, and the small shop where you can get something that looks like France for \$19.

Many of them have also quickly adopted the government's "inside-out" suggestion. It is not unusual to see a woman holding up the tunic or panel of her skirt in the middle of Main street, as she greets a friend, saying, "Here's my 'inside-out' gown; how goes it?" Women confidentially whisper to each other at committee meetings about the secret little Paris dressmaker who is used to the economical tricks of the French dressmakers in turning and twisting to save money—and these addresses are only exchanged as a great privilege.

All of which is exceedingly good for the nation as a mass. As for the high-priced dressmakers, they have their own clientele who will probably never leave them, so they do not worry. As they say, there are always enough women in the world who must have individual fittings, which require expert workers. So everyone is satisfied, economically and commercially.

New Clothes That Paris Sends.

Now, of one thing be very certain: that while the French do not entertain the French polo, they are most excited about the Anglo-Saxon idea.

The result is an influx of gowns to the country during the last few weeks, and these are sent over in order to allure those who are dancing and dining the fighters. The gowns are expensive, but they will be speedily copied by the inexpensive shops, and so "Arriet, who goes out to an entertainment with 'Arry, will have the chance to buy for eight dollars and a half a copy of the French gown that cost \$300. That is the happiness found in treading the sartorial path in America.

It is good to get these advance things from Paris. They foreshadow what is to be shown to American buyers.

If they are honest forerunners of our early autumn costume, then Paris has not created a revolution in the silhouette, as was persistently rumored during the month of June. The salient points of these new clothes are slenderness, shortness of skirts, an attempt to revive the minaret of Paul Poiret fame, an insistence upon sashes arranged in army fashion, a repetition of beige, mustard and tan colorings, and the introduction of broadcloth.

Floating panels, which have for six months dotted the entire surface of clothes in America, have been abolished, if we judge by these forerunners. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

after returning from the out of doors there is no danger of the skin receiving an overdose of cream. To remove this makeup use, instead of clear water, a solution of borax or alcohol. Either will cut the grease.

Fixing Over Slips.

When pillow slips begin to show wear rip them open at the end seam, lay them over so the heavy threads of the side come down the center of the slip. This throws the worn part at the sides where there is very little wear. Then holding the case in this manner seam up at the end. You will find pillow cases treated in this way last much longer and the last is very simple—only a matter of ripping one seam and sewing up another.

Matching Is Difficult.

Every now and again there is talk of the practicability of making certain clothes in only a small number of colors. The talk seldom materializes into any tangible plan. It is extremely irritating, for instance, to buy a suit of a certain color and then to be unable to match it in a blouse.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

He only will please long, who by tempering the acidity of Sature with the sugar of Civility, and allaying the heat of Wit with the frigidty of Humble Chat, can make the true Punch of Conversation.—Johnson.

CHEESE A MEAT SAVER.

Cheese is best uncooked, but when served in dishes that are to be cooked the heat should never be very high, as a intense heat toughens the proteins and makes it stringy and difficult of digestion. Since it is such a highly concentrated food it should be served with foods that supply roughage or bulk. Cheese as the finish to a dinner is always served with crackers because the hard cracker must be well masticated and thus the cheese is finely divided and made more digestible.

Cheese Pudding.—Take one cupful of stale bread crumbs, one cupful of grated cheese, two cupfuls of milk, two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of melted fat, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of mustard, salt and paprika to taste. Mix the ingredients as for custard, turn the mixture into a greased baking dish and set in a pan of hot water to bake in a slow oven. Bake until firm.

Scalloped Cabbage With Cheese.—Cook the cabbage with leaves separated, uncovered in a little salted water as possible. As soon as the cabbage is tender, drain and add cheese sauce; bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Cheese Sauce.—Make a white sauce using one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful of butter or fat, a half teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of paprika and four tablespoonfuls to a cupful of grated cheese.

Cottage Cheese Loaf.—Take a cupful each of cooked kidney beans, cottage cheese, ground peanuts, bread crumbs and boiled rice, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of fat, a cupful of tomato juice. Mix all the ingredients and form the mixture into a roll. Brush it with melted fat and bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes. Serve with a thick white sauce in which two tablespoonfuls of chopped red peppers have been added.

A cupful of cottage cheese added to a potato salad makes a much more nourishing and savory salad.

Let us be content to work To do the thing we can, and not presume To fret because it's little. —E. B. Browning.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

A new dish is always welcome, and she who originates a new and appetizing dish is deserving of much credit in these days of substitutions and economies.

Curry of Rabbit.—Select a fat young rabbit which, if fresh, will have no unpleasant odor. Skin and clean it and split down the back. Disjoint and cut into convenient-sized pieces for serving; wipe each with a damp cloth and parboil it in a little vinegar water if the gamey taste is at all objectionable. Season with salt and pepper, roll in barley or corn flour and brown in a little salt pork fat. In the fat left in the pan put one sliced onion and cook until slightly colored. Mix two teaspoonfuls of curry powder with one teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and brown this mixture in the fat. Add slowly one pint of water and a cupful of strained tomato, six chopped raisins, one cupful of chopped sour apple, a few dashes of cayenne and salt to taste. Turn this sauce over the rabbit and let it simmer until the flesh is tender. When ready to serve, add a cupful of hot milk and a quarter of a cupful of chopped olives. Have ready a cupful of cooked rice, turn the rabbit into a platter and pile the rice around the edge.

Malabar Rice.—Cook together one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion and two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat; when well cooked, add one cupful of well-washed and drained rice. Stir it often until a light brown. Mix a quart of strong beef stock and one pint of strained tomato. Season highly with salt and cayenne. Add these to the rice and let it cook very slowly on the back part of the stove or in the fireless cooker. Just before serving, add more seasoning, if needed, and pour over it two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; add two large cardamom seeds split, and turn into a hot dish.

MARKING CHICKS MADE EASY

Toe Punch Method Enables Poultryman to Distinguish Hens From the Young Pullets.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Toe punch or mark all the chickens before they are transferred to the brooder or brood coop, so that their age and breeding can be readily determined.

POULTRY

USES FOR DIFFERENT FOWLS

Poultry, Other Than Chickens, Have Important Place in Increasing Needed Food Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The hen, first and last, is the main dependence for increasing the supply of white meat and eggs, but she requires the aid of turkeys, guineas, geese, and ducks. Just as, on a dairy farm, the cow requires the aid of pigs, goats, and geese. The setting of the standard at 100 hens per farm is safe, but no such arbitrary standard can be set for the other kinds of poultry. The small farm, with grain fields of neighboring farms in proximity to the barn and dooryard, would, perhaps, be better without turkeys. The farm through which no streams run and which has no large pond would perhaps be better without ducks. But the drumscattered farm on which turkeys would be a disadvantage may be well supplied with steers and ponds so that ducks would be unusually profitable, and the farm that has no streams and ponds may have large range for turkeys. Each farm family will have to determine for itself what poultry can be profitably kept in addition to 100 hens, bearing in mind always that an adequate number should be kept of all the kinds for which free range can be found.

Turkeys, ranging farther afield, prey upon insect forms that escape the hens. From the time the young are old enough to begin foraging for themselves, perhaps early in June, until near frost, turkeys take the bulk of their food from field insects, devouring millions of grasshoppers and other injurious forms in meadow and pasture. In regions where wooded areas are still fairly extensive, must is an important item in the diet of the turkey. When the insect stores begin to fail, the most larvae are beginning to be filled. Feeding on acorns, chestnuts, beech nuts, and the like, turkeys will go a long way toward fattening themselves for the Thanksgiving or Christmas market and will not require much feeding of corn or other grain to finish them. Generally speaking, turkeys will require a larger feeding of grain than chickens to fit them for market, but, as they utilize forms of waste that hens and their broods would not reach, the keeping of a fair number of turkeys is good economy.

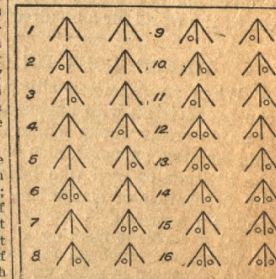
Guinea fowls utilize still other kinds of waste that would escape both hens and turkeys. Taking a wider range than chickens and yet not quite so wide as turkeys, keeping largely to thickets and weed patches, and committing fewer depredations against field and garden than either chickens or turkeys, requiring little feeding at any time, being prolific layers, during their season of eggs that are thought by many to have a richer and finer flavor even than hen eggs, the guinea fowl is an economic necessity on any farm where a serious effort is made to convert all waste into meat and eggs.

Geese hold still another sector in the line of the poultry army that makes war against waste. They touch flanks with the chickens in utilizing waste grain about stables and feeding pens. In a larger measure than chickens or any other kind of poultry, they are grazing stock, taking their living in large part from the ordinary grasses of the pastures.

The one kind of poultry of questionable economic status on farms is the pigeon. Almost exclusively a grain eater, the pigeon renders no notable service as a conservator of waste, except it might be shattered grain in the fields, and that in large measure would be taken up by other poultry and pigs. The pigeon has its economic place in the scheme of urban poultry production, but, except in isolated instances where conditions are peculiarly favorable, its production on general farms may not be desirable.

SIXTEEN DIFFERENT METHODS OF MARKING CHICKS—IF THIS PLAN IS FOLLOWED AGE OF FOWLS CAN EASILY BE TOLD.

mined after they are matured. Farmers frequently keep old hens on their farms and kill the younger hens and pullets, because they are unable to distinguish between them after the pullets have matured.



Nellie Maxwell

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Beginning with the last week in September, the biggest Liberty loan drive in the history of this or any other war will begin. Within a period of three weeks the American people are required to absorb bonds to the amount of six billions of dollars and as a matter of pride and precedent we are determined to oversubscribe the fourth loan as we have the first, second and third.

Of all the methods of financing wars and they are many and varied, none are built upon sounder and more conservative lines than the assimilation of national bonds by the nation's citizens.

Every dollar of these bonds has the best security in the world. They are not in circulation and will not be redeemed until ten years hence. By this means the treasury officials avoid inflation of the currency which not only increases the upward tendency of prices but renders foreign exchange uncertain and unsatisfactory Fiat money, the recourse of imprudent and improvident nations furnish a method of privateering and speculation that make any of the present pécadillos of dishonest business look trifling by comparison.

Vast syndicates of financial interest beat down the stability of the currency; standards of value become confused and when system is restored and the government is ready to redeem its bonds at par—and it always pays 100 per cent on the dollar, these men, like usurers of old, have "clipped the shilling."

The idea that the government can issue money at will and make a piece of paper worth a dollar by printing the legend upon its face, is a fallacy long since exploded. Every dollar of credit must have behind it a real dollar of value and that is exactly what the Liberty bonds represents.

The second important feature in this method of national financing is that the coming generations may do their share in paying the debts of the war. Equally benefited with those of the present generation, their contribution to the cause of humanity will necessarily be confined to the liquidation of the debts.

Two generations have passed since the American Civil war and interest is still being paid on bonds of that period. It is just as fitting that our children and our children's children should relieve the war worn and weary who are taking the active part of the world's struggle against Prussian domination.

The third method of financing a war is by taxation. This "pay as you go" system saves the nation hundreds of millions in interest charges; it sweeps clean as it goes, leaving no deficit to be met later and relieves us of the cumbersome refunding process, which in times of peace produce reactions of deep political significance. But, it is manifestly absurd to consider taxation as a sole means of financing a war of such magnitude.

With the budget calling for 24,000,000,000 the people of the country are doing wonderfully well to pay one-third in taxes. The Liberty bond is the best system yet evolved and is destined to figure in the finances of the world for a hundred years to come.

WHERE DOES HE STAND?

When an American citizen with American proclivities; with business, personal and social interests wholly within the confines of this country, supports, aids or countenances the attitude of men who have laid open to the accusation of slackerism, one naturally looks for a reason.

At the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce luncheon the action of Goodwillie Brothers in refusing to contribute to war relief work in this county was discussed. A motion to support the war relief board in its endeavor to bring this firm to terms and to publish the list of slackers or delinquents, was adopted by a rising vote. This motion lacked the vote of one member alone of being unanimous. We are not drawing inferences but the action of this gentleman reminds us of Reed of Missouri when the armed merchantman bill was voted on in the senate.

A DOUBTFUL ASSET

Food Administrator Kennedy is no diplomat. He doesn't soft-soap or soft pedal. He calls a spade a spade and you can hear him two blocks away when he does it. He is an American citizen with well defined ideas of duty and patriotism. He lives up to these ideas himself and insists that everyone else shall as well.

His chief abomination is slackerism. He hates the man who refuses to do his part in winning the war and he hates still more vigorously the "lip patriot," who refuses to back his words with his money, or his deeds.

At the luncheon Monday, he discussed the refusal of the Goodwillies to ally themselves with the Hour-a-Week plan. He said that a firm or corporation, who enriched themselves with the resources of a country and refused to recognize the obligation to spend at least a portion of the proceeds in that section for Liberty bonds and war relief work, were "yellow backed slackers" and a disgrace to that community.

This is the way Mr. Kennedy thinks and what he thinks he says. Let us all do the same. Don't whisper. Don't pussy foot. Don't be too discreet. There are greater things in life than to secure the business and patronage of a firm who refuses its obligations and then asks what will we do about it.

Show them. Don't wait for strangers bound upon other business to come in and blaze the trail for you. Get out your hammer and go to work. You country and your cause have been insulted. The chairman of your War Relief Board has been faced to the humiliation of retracting through the columns of the press, statements in regard to the loyalty and patriotism of those people. The truth of these assertions have since been vindicated and we know that they were always true.

Will we trade upon the necessity of our soldiers on the field of battle? Shall a man because of his wealth or prestige be immune from obligations that are sacred to the rest of us?

There is not a man in the city poor enough or ill paid enough to be excused from the Hour-a-Week. There is not another firm or corporation in the county that seeks to be excused.

Gentlemen of the War Relief board: What are you going to do about it?

THE ESPIONAGE LAW

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

Warren H. Final for three years has been carrying about with him the seeds of treason and sedition. Ill balanced and fanatical he was nevertheless crafty and clever. Imbued with the tenets of a creed that places a premium on the worst kind of slackerism he ran true to form and industriously spread the propaganda of the Russelites. The young men of the community appear to have been the particular object of his proselyting. Numbers of them assembled nightly at his house and listened to the discussion of a religion that boldly proclaimed the sinfulness of all wars and absolved the Prussian from blame and responsibility on the ground of the fulfillment of Biblical prophecy. This war was to be followed by other and still greater wars, therefore it was immaterial whether or not the legions of democracy are victorious. All are steeped in the wickedness of error and therefore lost. Only after the frightfulness of war has reached the last stage where father and son and brother and brother are arrayed against each other in the shambles of the battlefield, will a merciful God step in and restore those of us who are left to a state of tranquility that will last a thousand years. And Final and his fellow Russelites intend to be among those who are left. Let others fight. They will bide at home and speed the evil day with sedition and discord. Hiding the evil that is in their hearts by a show of patience and martyrdom.

The government has traced much of the apathy and lack of patriotism to the activities of this movement. It has forbidden the circulation of a great part of its literature. Its leaders are awaiting the final fulfillment of the prophesy in a Federal prison, while Final is even now before a tribunal where he cannot defend himself by quotations from an aliterated Bible and mystic references to Armageddon. He has violated a section of the United States law and must pay the price.

SERIOUS COAL SITUATION

"Two things—and perhaps only two things—will save the United States from another hard coal shortage next winter. They are mild weather, as compared with last year, and the rigid conservation of coal. M. E. Edmonds, special correspondent of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, in the first of a series of articles in that newspaper on the fuel situation. Mr. Edmonds says that the labor shortage through voluntary enlistments and the draft have strained the output of the mines to the lowest possible minimum, beyond which there is nothing but a coal shortage. He says that with working conditions steadily improving, the morale of the workers averages high. Mr. Edmonds expresses the opinion that further calling of men from the mines for military duty must be stopped at once if a coal shortage is to be avoided.—Milwaukee Journal.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

Of the many investigations made by the local branch of the American Protective League, one conviction has resulted while there seems little doubt that the Final case will rank among the important convictions of the state. Much credit is due to those who have helped bring about these convictions. Chief Frank Guinan has been active in all these cases and in many more which at the present time may not be discussed. Chief of Police Peterson who is assistant chief of the league is also an indefatigable worker in the cause, Prosecutor Johnson working in conjunction with the league officials, did much to bring about the investigation by the department of justice. Sheriff Orr was also present and lent a helping hand during Final's arrest and brief stay at the jail. These men all deserve credit for the faithful and disinterested performance of duty.

We wish we might say as much for all of the members of the league. Many who hold important positions have apparently forgotten the obligation and important details connected with the county's organization have been neglected.

SOCIALIST EGOTISM

"The master class pretend to wage this war for democracy, but by persecuting us they have branded this pretension a lie." So speaks Eugene V. Dubs at the Chicago conference of Socialists. The statement illustrates the self-centeredness of the extreme Socialist. Granting, purely for the sake of argument, that his ideals are worthy, he takes the position that they can only come about through his agency. He has a patent right on the utopia of his dreams by which he and he only can usher it in. He has ceased to believe in the sincerity or the good intentions or the idealism of anyone but himself. It is quite useless to try to convince Socialists of the Dubs type that the motive force of this war is in the idealism of the American masses. The war against capitalism is such an obsession with them that it crowds everything else out of their minds. That capitalists may be used, are being used, to attain democratic ends is an idea which cannot obtain entrance to their minds. They are essentially, bigotedly, irreconcilably partisan.

Internationalism can only be brought about by the co-operation of nations. The Socialists aver that it can be brought about only by the co-operation of Socialists. Once get all nations Socialized and you will have no more wars. The Socialists of Germany were stronger than in any other country and yet all the evidence points to the conclusion that they have become completely captivated by the idea of ruling as patriars over a plebian world. You cannot have an idea commonwealth dominated by capitalists nor can you have such a commonwealth dominated by the proletariat. Much less can you have an idea society of nations dominated by the one or the other. Our democracy is admittedly imperfect. Internationalism is confessedly in its first pages. Time only and the assiduous cultivation of the spirit of co-operation will bring the realization of social and international ideas. It cannot be done by the superimposition of one class or interest upon another. The war is doing more for democracy than the Socialist party ever has done in all its history, but the extreme Socialist closes his mind against such an idea.—Milwaukee Journal.

IT WILL BE DONE

What has been accomplished in the past few months gives abundant confidence that when the war department says it is planned to have 3,200,000 men in France by June 30 next the plans will be carried out. The delivery of the nearly 2,000,000 troops necessary to attain this figure will be no more of an accomplishment than the delivery of the million that has been sent across in the past four months. Transport problems have been solved to the satisfaction of both army and navy. Protection of convoys is now an exact science. The steady growth of American shipping is removing tonnage difficulties. The submarine is foiled, and with additional measures for combatting it soon to be effective it promises to be roundly licked in the next year.

The physical problem of moving the men imposes no insuperable difficulties. If the men are ready, they can be transported. It is the purpose of the pending amendment to the draft law to make them ready. They will be obtained from the masses of men who will be drafted from those of the new ages included in the bill. Congress will doubtless act on the law so as to enable the carrying out of the plans for the September registration. The machinery for it is ready. It is a smooth working machinery, with the experience of a full year under the system to guide it. The classification of the registrants will go forward rapidly. Once the law is passed the supply of men to meet the war department's program will be assured. Their training will proceed more expeditiously than has similar work the past year. Here again experience will serve the war department in good stead.

Meanwhile, rapid progress will be made with our material program, which it should be remembered, has been little effective in France as yet. The weight of American resources should begin to be felt by the Germans early next summer. And it will be a considerable weight.—Mining Journal.

WHY SPARE TRAITORS?

Pro-German sabotage is more common than is generally supposed. Arson in its commonest form and the fact is concealed when the criminal escapes detection because those who suffer fear that their insurance policies will be cancelled or the rates will be raised if they state the facts. Manufacturers believe that publicity will encourage more secret enemies to make similar attempts. Thus we are terrorized at home.

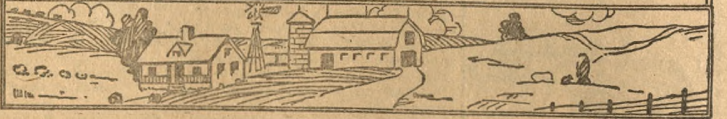
We have been too lenient with the enemies within our gates. The man who sets fire to a field of grain, an elevator, a munition plant, a shipyard, a lumber yard, or any other place where supplies for our army or navy are being produced, is either a traitor or a spy in the service of the foe. In times of war he should suffer death for such deeds. In France such men are executed without delay. Our soldiers are dying by thousands on the battlefield of France. Why should we let those who are trying to stab them in the back live in our midst? We should avail ourselves of the deterrent effect of the death penalty just as the Huns would certainly do if secret enemies within their gates tried to help their foes. Hundreds of Russians were executed by the supine Bolsheviks at the order of the kaiser to avenge the assassination of his ambassador at Moscow. That is the way this war is waged by him. Why spare his agents here?—Menominee Herald-Leader.



An Endorsement of Truman A. Newberry for United States Senator from Men Prominently Identified with the Agricultural Interests of Michigan

BELIEVING as we do that Michigan should elect this fall a United States Senator who is, and has been, interested in and conversant with public affairs; a man of sound judgment, and continuity of purpose; a man whose one hundred per cent patriotism cannot be questioned; and a man who has given sufficient study and thought to the matter of national and international policies to enable him to determine for himself where he stands and what he stands for; and believing that Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, conforms to this standard, we endorse his candidacy and agree to support him at the primaries and at the election.

- N. P. HULL, Ex-Master State Grange and President, Grange Life Insurance Company, Lansing.
JASON WOODMAN, Grange Lecturer; Member State Board of Agriculture, Paw Paw.
JAMES N. McBRIDE, State Market Director, Burton.
T. F. MARSTON, Secretary North-Eastern Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City.
THOMAS READ, State Representative, Shelby.
CHARLES B. SCULLY, State Senator, Almont, and President of State Farmers' Clubs.
ALFRED ALLEN, Secretary State Fairs Commission, Mason.
H. E. POWELL, General Field Lecturer, State Grange, Ionia.
FRANK COWARD, Treasurer, State Grange, Bronson.
C. H. BRAMBLE, Overseer, Michigan State Grange, Tecumseh.
A. L. CHANDLER, Corvuna.
ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Member State Board of Agriculture, Grand Rapids.
THOMAS H. McNAUGHTON, Ex-State Senator, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Ada.
FRED L. DEAN, Sheridan.
C. F. HAINLINE, Vice-President, State Milk Producers' Association, Alton.
COMFORT A. TYLER, Coldwater.
HORATIO S. EARLE, Detroit, father of Good Roads.
COLON P. CAMPBELL, Ex-Speaker, House of Representatives, Grand Rapids.
C. HUNTSBERGER, Director, Michigan Expedition Association, Grand Rapids.
C. S. BARTLETT, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Pontiac.
HON. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Ann Arbor.
CHARLES SALEWSKI, Member Board of Control, State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, Ingham.
DAVID WALKINSHAW, Marshall.
JACOB F. HARTSIG, Warren.
C. H. JOBBE, Mt. Clemens.
CHARLES H. WHITFUM, Eaton Rapids.
J. GILMAN, Eaton Rapids.
FRED H. KINGSTING, Monroe.
A. T. BORDINE, Dundee.
H. E. RISING, Hastings.
ARTHUR L. CRIDLER, Hastings.
GEORGE E. WALKER, Richland.
ROLAND MORRILL, Farmers' Institute Lecturer, Benton Harbor.
ROBERT SHERWOOD, Benton Harbor.
SILAS MUNSSELL, Howell.
HORACE W. NORTON, Howell.
JOHN RAUCHOLTZ, Former Chairman Board of Supervisors, Saginaw.
JACOB DEGUSS, Manager, Prairie Farm and Member Executive Committee, Michigan Live Stock Association, Saginaw.
JOHN H. DODDS, President, Lapeer County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Lapeer.
GEORGE HARVEY, Lum, Lapeer County.
GRANT H. SMITH, Supervisor, Lexington.
ALVARADO HAYWOOD, Supervisor, Brown City.
ARTHUR M. SMITH, President, State Potato Growers' Association, Lake City.
JAMES ENGLISH, Former Superintendent-Blodgett Farms, Lucas.
R. C. REED, President, Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Howell.
JOHN R. WYLLIE, Shelby.
CHAS. S. BINGHAM, President, State Horticultural Society, Franklin.
ROBERT W. MALCOLM, President, Farmers' Monitor Insurance Company, Commerce.
EDWARD ROGERS, Clay Bank, Oceana Co.
ROBERT BARNEY, President, Grand Traverse Region Fair Association, Traverse City.
GEORGE W. ARNOLD, Master Grange, Williamsburg, Grand Traverse County.
WILLIAM D. WRIGHT, Petoskey.
EDWIN ROBBINS, President, Hilldale County Agricultural Society, Pittsford.
F. S. FOCOTE, Member Executive Committee; Saginaw Grange, and Editor Saginaw Valley Farmer, Saginaw.
E. J. SMITH, Cheboygan.
FRANK FORD, Cheboygan.
FRANK B. KENNEDY, Quincy.
JUDSON W. BROWN, Coldwater.
CARL LOWERY, Berlin Township, Ionia Co.
F. H. VANDENBOOM, Marquette.
W. S. EWING, Representative, State Legislature, Marquette.
JOHN HUNT, Verona, Huron County.
FRANK KINCH, Port Austin.
WILLIAM STEIN, Windsor Township, Huron County.
GUY W. SLACK, Director, Western Michigan Development Bureau, Cadillac.
E. M. SHEERBURN, Supervisor Antioch Township, Wexford County.
WILLIAM H. KLINE, Supervisor, Fruitport, Muskegon County.
MACDONALD RESIDE, Supervisor, Dalton Township, Muskegon County.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Constantine.
JOHN H. FRISBIE, Leonidas, St. Joseph Co.
ARLIE L. HOPKINS, State Representative, Bear Lake, Manistique County.
JOHN BRADFORD, State Good Roads Instructor, Arcadia, Manistique County.
CLAYTON J. THOMAS, Owasco.
AMOS PARMENTER, Durand.
ALBERT SEIBERT, St. Johns.
JOHN WILEY, Blissfield, Lenawee County.
THOMAS KNIGHT, St. Johns.
JEDDE E. BLAKE, Ex-Superintendent, Michigan State Prison Farms, Jackson.
WILLIAM A. REED, President Jackson County Agricultural Society, Hanover.
WILLIAM H. NASH, Manager Gladwin County Farmers' Shipping Association.
FRANK LEONARD, Ex-County Treasurer Gladwin Co.
JOHN T. RORICK, Seneca, Lenawee County.



VIEWS OF OUR READERS

Editor Courier-Record—I am just a plain every-day working man and I don't suppose the public has much time to listen to what a hard laboring man has to say, but I have not for some months past the public is more or less interested in what we workmen believe and feel and think. According to my understanding, and believe this here war is a goin' to be fought out to the finish for the sake of ideas and sentiment for which Old Glory, God Bless Her, has since '76 always stood for Daniel Webster said, "Give me liberty or give me death," and Pres. Wilson calls it makin' the world safe for democracy, but to save me I can't make out much difference in what they were both drivin' at. Anyway I don't see any harm in expressin' what I think, so, Mr. Editor please pardon my rough way as I don't belong to that there literary class like yourself but I'd just like to say that I come up the lunch on Wash Day last Monday and I should die enjoy my s-M and say you'd a ought to be there. Man alive didn't that feller come from Ironwood clean up Goodwillies clocks in some fashion. After passin' out some very nice compliments to Schoolcraft who would go down in the archives at Lansing and Washington as bein' away ahead of the game and was the pattern in the whole car and disturbed everybody and kind of: "Men I am not one of them kind of coat lapel button

was copying fast as possible. I bedecked badge hearin' patriots. I be couldn't help envy' Geo. Nicholson a France first last and all the time and if they can't lick the Huns I'll go over there and do it myself. I'll back those boys if it takes my last dollar and the coat off my back and the shoes off my feet." Thump, thump, THUMP. Then Mr. Kennedy said for us to imagine his chairpin, and surprise, and sorrow an disappointment, when he comes back to Manistique this last time and finds out that this big man who he met on the train who was so very, very patriotic was none other than one of Goodwillie Brothers of Chicago, Ill., who owns the Goodwillie plant in Manistique and who now refuses to stand on an even basis with everybody else and share the burden equally, little as it is for the boys in France and in whose place he said will return an army of crutch-cases, and some will not come back at all. And Mister Editor, towards the end, and last, they told it so pathetic-like that I went down in my jeans and bringin' out my old handkerchief blew my nose hard because I had a bad cold and I then and there made up my mind that when Schoolcraft County is ready to remove that "One up myark" us working men is agoin' to help remove it. And say, Mister Editor, the workin' men of my brain are slow and hazy, and uncertain, but I'm just been wonderin' if the League club down to Chicago whom I heard was a place for big men only, would not like to know about this matter, and when I say "big" I don't mean considerin' height and weight.

A WORKIN' MAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We are quite sure that our correspondent's suggestion is a good one and we are glad to assure him that we will follow it. Beginning with last week, the secretary of the Union League club at Chicago will receive a copy of The Courier-Record every week until the present controversy is settled to the satisfaction of our correspondent.

WHERE FLYING FIELDS OF U. S. AVIATION SERVICE ARE LOCATED

Twenty-Nine Tracts Scattered Over the Country Are Named, With Few Exceptions, for Airmen Who Lost Their Lives—Camp Borden, at Toronto, Canada, Is Also Used by United States.

The aviation section of the signal corps of the army now has twenty-nine flying fields. Most of them are regular service fields, where the graduates of the schools of military aeronautics, or "ground schools," receive their actual flying instruction, but some of them are reserved for advanced flying, experimental testing, and special training in bombing and artillery observation. Camp Borden, at Toronto, Canada, is also used by the United States in conjunction with the British air force.

With the exception of McCook Field, all the American fields have been named after American officers and men who lost their lives while on aeronautical duty, and three civilians who were pioneers in aeronautics—Langley, Chanute, and Wilbur Wright. Following is a list of the aviation fields with a brief statement of how they received their names:

Barron Field, Everman, Tex., named after Cadet R. J. Barron, who was drowned at Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., on August 22, 1917, when the machine he was flying fell into the water.

Bolling Field, Annapolis, near Washington, D. C., named in memory of the late Col. Raymond C. Bolling, signal corps, who was killed in action in France in March, 1918.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., named after Cadet S. J. Brooks. On November 13, 1917, he was killed while flying at Kelly Field, Tex. Brooks was one of the first to volunteer at the call for men for the American Flying Corps; he was in training for a commission as a military aviator.

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., named for First Lieutenant Loren H. Call, C. A. C. (appointed from civil life), who reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., October 19, 1912. In the winter of 1912-1913, he and Lieut. E. L. Ellington were sent to Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of the Signal Corps Aviation station at that place. From Palm Beach Lieutenant Call was ordered to Texas City, Tex., and it was there that he was killed in an airplane accident, July 8, 1913. His home was in Washington, D. C.

Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., named after Victor Carlstrom. Carlstrom was recommended for a commission in the S. O. R. C. aviation section, on January 10, 1917, and soon thereafter went to Newport News to assist in the training of army fliers, although not ordered to active duty. He was killed in an accident at Newport News on May 9, 1917.

Carruthers Field, Bonbrook, Tex., named after Cadet W. K. Carruthers, who was killed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., when he was struck by a revolving propeller, June 18, 1917.

Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Rex Chandler, C. A. C., who reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, Cal., March 15, 1913. On April 8, 1913, while making his first flight, the hydro-aeroplane in which he was a passenger fell into San Diego Bay and Lieutenant Chandler was caught under the machine and was drowned.

Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., named after Octave Chanute, one of the foremost pioneers in aeronautics in America.

Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla., named after Cadet S. H. Dorr of the aviation section. Dorr enlisted in the summer of 1917, and was sent to Toronto, Canada, for training. He met his death there in a flying collision on August 17 of the same year.

Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark., named after Lieut. Melchior M.E. Eberts. This officer was a graduate of the United States Military Academy. On August 11, 1916, he was attached to the aviation section, and March 3, 1917, received the rating of junior military aviator. He was ordered from

his station at San Diego, Cal., to Columbus, N. M., on May 3, 1917. Lieutenant Eberts was killed on the first flight he made after reaching Columbus.

Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant E. L. Ellington, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who transferred into the cavalry and was detailed to aeronautics duty, Signal Corps Aviation school, College Park, Md., November 14, 1912. In the winter of 1912-1913 he and Lieutenant Call were at Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of Signal Corps Aviation station, and in the spring of 1913 Lieutenant Ellington was ordered to Signal Corps Aviation school at San Diego, Cal., where he was killed in an airplane accident November 24 of the same year. His home was near Raleigh, N. C.

Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Frederick J. Gerstner, 10th cavalry, graduate of the United States Military Academy, reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, September 23, 1914. He was killed in an airplane accident on June 11, 1912, while making a flight at College Park, Md., as passenger in an airplane undergoing acceptance tests, the machine crashed to the ground and the pilot and Lieutenant Gerstner were both killed.

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant G. E. M. Kelly, 30th infantry, who, after a course of training at the Curtiss Aviation Camp, San Diego, Cal., was ordered to San Antonio. While attempting to land, in order to avoid running into a tent and thereby possibly injuring several others, he fell to the ground and was killed May 10, 1911.

Langley Field, Hampton, Va., named after Samuel Pierpont Langley, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. His early aerodynamic experiments, begun in 1887, formed a basis for practical pioneer aviation.

CALLED BACK TO SERVICE



More than 500 retired and resigned naval officers have been called to desert the fireside and business enterprises for the bridges of dreadnaughts. Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, who was retired in 1911, is now in active duty.

Military Aeronautics at the University of Illinois. He was commissioned a first lieutenant and was ordered to duty in Washington with the schools division. On October 23 he was promoted to captain, and on December 11 he was ordered to Texas, where he remained until his death.

Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Henry B. Post, 25th infantry; reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., May 20, 1913. On December 18, 1913, he made an altitude record for the army, attaining a height of 10,000 feet. On February 9, 1914, at San Diego, while attempting to make an American altitude record, he was killed, having flown up 12,140 feet.

Rich Field, Waco, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Perry C. Rich, Philadelphia Scouts; reported for aeronautical duty at Fort William McKinley, P. I., March, 1913, and was killed by a fall into Manila Bay, November 19, 1913.

Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Lewis G. Rockwell, 10th infantry; reported for aeronautics duty at College Park, Md., July 5, 1912, and was killed at that place September 28, 1912.

Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., named for Corporal Scott, who was killed at College Park, Md., on September 28, 1912, while flying as a passenger.

Selkirk Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., named in honor of First Lieutenant Thomas Selkirk, F. A. On September 17, 1908, he was killed while flying as a passenger with Orville Wright at Fort Meyer, Va.

Sothard Field, American, Ga., named after Henry Sothard, U. S. R., of Hartford and Boston. He was head of the Aircraft Engineering Division of the Army Air Service when he died, in August, 1917. He died in line of duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Camp Tallafiero, Fort Worth, Tex., named for First Lieutenant William B. Tallafiero, details for aeronautical duty from the Infantry March 18, 1913; held certificates as pilot, expert aviator, military aviator, and junior military aviator. On September 17, 1915, he made an American duration record for pilot alone, remaining in the air 9 hours 48 minutes. He was killed at San Diego on October 11, 1915.

Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala., named after Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, who was commissioned a captain in the S. R. C. A. S., May 3, 1917, and ordered to active duty at Mineola on May 23, 1917. He was killed in an accident at Mineola on August 2, 1917.

Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield (Dayton), Ohio. named after Wilbur Wright, and was made by the government to include the pasture where during those years of experimentation from 1904 to 1907, inclusive, Wilbur and Orville Wright made numerous flights.

Saleswoman "Ships" North as Stewardess. Boston.—Resourceful Mrs. Marie Cowan of Chicago is back in the United States and happy. She "makes" the big towns of South America for a Western corset manufacturing company. Passenger ships are few and far between on the South American run now. She waited around a Chilean port for 29 days and then, because her firm was yielding by wire, she shipped north as a "stewardess."

Molly Was Persistent. Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.—It took two sergeants and a first lieutenant to convince Molly King, motion picture actress, that women are not wanted to drive ambulances for Uncle Sam in France when she tried to enlist in the "Essacs" here.

Short but Not Merry. An ethnologist says the natives of New Guinea are the shortest-lived people in the world because they eat beetles; drink seawater. Not every short life is a merry one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CAMERA IS REAL EYE OF ARMY

Photographer Must Encounter Battle Perils Practically Without Fighting Chance.

IMPORTANT PLACE IN WAR

Hundreds of Snapshots Taken From Air Are Cunningly Fitted Together to Make Complete Photograph of Any Given Section.

London.—To call the British aviator the eyes of the army is a common metaphor. Even at the beginning of the war they did much observation for the artillery besides playing the leading part in general reconnaissance. But their present value in all matters of observation greatly exceeds anything that was expected at the beginning. Without aircraft in important numbers, and without aircraft, whatever their numbers, which can hold their own against the enemy, an army is practically blind; and without their cameras aviators would not be the all-seeing eyes that they are. For, as the aviator is the eye of the land forces, so the camera is the eye of the aviator. It at least provides that part of his vision which is most penetrating and accurate.

A series of photographs from the air is a wonderful piece of work. Hundreds of snapshots go to make it, and these are so cunningly fitted together that a complete photograph is obtained. So the work goes on, section by section, and by degrees is procured a picture, which cannot lie, of the whole of the enemy's defenses from flank to flank of his lines. As his dispositions are constantly changing, or at least being elaborated in important respects, there is no rest for the aerial photographers and no end to their work.

Every day on which there is a reasonable visibility until the end of the war they must fly into the face of danger to discover new secrets with their cameras. The danger is of a particularly unpleasant kind, because throughout the operation they are within effective range of Archibald, the anti-aircraft gun—which is the flying man's most inveterate if not his most deadly enemy. To take a series of photographs of an enemy position needs a special coolness and nerve.

A Trip With the "Eye." This is a typical quiet morning in a day of the photographers of the air. A machine is run out from the sheds, and pilot and observer mount to their places. It is not a fast airplane, as speed is now counted, but each man is armed with a machine gun, and attack from the air will be met with stout and efficient resistance. Attack from the ground cannot be answered. It can only be evaded by maneuver. Through a hole in the fuselage or body of the machine a camera points earthward, capable of reproducing a considerable area on each plate exposed. The device by which it is ingenious, and it is almost "fool proof."

In half an hour or so the machine has crossed the lines at a height of little more than 4,000 feet. Far above are small, fast scouts, ready to attack any aerial enemy that may attempt to interfere with the work below. From the first, anti-aircraft guns are uncomfortably attentive, but the bursts can be evaded by climbing, diving, swerving movements.

It is when the actual objective of photographic attack has been reached that the real difficulties and dangers come. Further dodging and diving are no longer practicable, since an accurate pictorial record can only be obtained by steady flying. The airplane must be as level as possible when a snapshot is taken. Yet the enemy knows the purpose of the invader and chooses this moment to make his utmost effort to destroy him. The Archibalds are thicker than ever. The range has been wisely judged; the bursts are well aimed.

Under Difficulties. In the midst of them the two must do their work as steadily and quietly as if the air were still. Up and down, passes all first tests.

For weeks the British instructor has been with him constantly and he has passed successfully the major tests. He can fly straight, the instructor sitting beside him has made sure, and he can work the controls without fear or "nerves." He knows how to stall, to glide and to climb, and he has learned a good deal, too, about the important art of landing.

On one memorable occasion the instructor has shouted to him above the roaring of the engine: "Shall we loop?" and they did. But hitherto, of course, the instructor has been the real pilot, explaining maneuvers, encouraging the young man to secure an accurate touch, and to become, as he must if he is to be successful, so perfect a master of the machine that he can make it fly of itself.

The fact that it is his first flight is known at the airfield and many eyes are watching to see him "take off."

Gives Final Instructions. With a tremendous sputtering the engine starts. The instructor, standing on the step of the fuselage, holds to his cap against the hurricane raised by the propellers and shouts his final directions. He points to the instruments, shows what the engine revolutions should be, feels the controls, and bids the new "soloist" good cheer.

WAR ON CHILDREN. Little Jennie's mother, living up in a French village near the front, finally had to send her to the American Red Cross asylum at Toul because she was too little to put on her own gas mask.

LIEUT. PAT O'BRIEN DID IT

Famous Ace Clears Up Mystery That Puzzled College Authorities For Years.

Berkeley, Cal.—A college prank which proved a mystery to the University of California for several years was cleared up here recently when Lieut. Pat O'Brien, the American "ace" who fell 8,000 feet into Germany and then escaped from a Hun prison camp, confessed to an audience of 10,000 in the Hearst Greek theater that he was "guilty."

On St. Patrick's day several years ago the university woke up to find its beautiful gold letter "C" on Charter Hill, overlooking the campus, shining forth in brilliant green. Investigations and probes failed to disclose whose hand had redecored the big "C" and the school officials never knew until Lieutenant O'Brien made his "confession."

FROCK MADE OF FLOUR SACKS

Wisconsin Woman Designs One That Sets Pace Among Fashion Followers.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Flour sack dresses are again coming into their own as a result of the war. Time was when grandma's every-day summer white dress was made of flour sacks, but "times had changed since grandma was a girl." Then the price of dress goods began to soar again. Mrs. Anna Schuler has made a white summer dress out of 12 flour sacks and it's decidedly attractive; so much so, in fact, that it has set a pace among followers of local Dame Fashion and the demand for the new style dresses is now general.

WOMAN WINDOW WASHER PATRIOTIC AND PLUCKY

Seattle, Wash.—"Shucks," said Mrs. Bessie McGilvery, who does the most hazardous window washing in Seattle, as she recently leaned over the sill of a 35-story window, "why not? I get a man's pay—\$80 a month—and release a man for the trenches."

That is the way she views her gamble for life with only a two-inch leather strap between her and death.

GETS POTASH FROM DUST.

Pittsburgh.—James D. Rhodes, a Pittsburgh manufacturer, says he has discovered a process by which he can extract potash from the dust from cement during manufacture in the kilns. Federal Judge Charles E. Orr heard Rhodes to enter into an agreement with an Ohio cement company to experiment with a view of aiding the government to obtain potash for munitions and fertilizers.

FINISHING TOUCHES ARE GIVEN IN AN AIRDROME IN QUIET COUNTRY SPOT.

What the fledgling flyer's feelings are only those who have flown alone know. He is dropping the pilot and embarking on the great adventure. On a first flight alone the pupil's performance is carefully watched for any faults. Usually he is given a definite piece of maneuvering to carry out. A pupil is never sent into the air merely to fly about for a fixed time. Afterwards he will have more "dum" with his instructor and much of the old teachings will be repeated and emphasized. At this point perhaps the real understanding between instructor and pupil becomes manifest. Understanding and sympathy are important factors in aerial instruction.

KIDNAPED, LOST 32 YEARS

Connecticut Woman Traces Family, Finding Brother in United States Army.

Trenton, N. J.—Thirty-two years after she was kidnaped while playing near her home at Mount Kisco, N. Y., Mrs. Ida Dinges Haywood of Long Hill, Conn., learned of her identity and communicated with her brother, Lieut. George Dinges, U. S. A., stationed at Tullytown, Pa., near Trenton. She is the wife of A. A. Haywood.

Ida May Dinges was two years old when stolen. She was subsequently adopted by a family named Heberd. It was not until the death of her foster parents that she learned who she was. She traced many Dinges families in various parts of the country and finally found her brother through the war department.

Lieutenant Dinges said he plans to have the bodies of the foster parents exhumed, in order to examine legal documents which were buried with them, and which he thinks may disclose circumstances relating to the kidnaping.

WHIPPING POST DOES TRICK

Loafers Disappear When One Is Erected on Scene of Favorite Hang Out.

Birmingham, Ala.—An old-time whipping post with accommodations for two has been erected at Five Points in this city. The post stands out prominently before a background of trees and has written across the top: "For Loafers." Five Points has for years been the favorite hang-out place of scores of the city's idle rich. Following the work or fight order and the subsequent erection of the whipping post the usual gang of loafers puffing cigarettes with idle hands rammed into the pockets, has totally disappeared.

FIRST MUSEUM.

The first museum was part of the Palace of Alexandria, where learned men were maintained at the public cost, just as eminent public servants were in the Prytaneeum at Athens. Its foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus about 280 B. C.

WIT and HUMOR



That Toul Weather. There are places in the world where the weather has been better the last few weeks than in the American sector northwest of Toul, but the prevailing dampness never even tarnishes the American sense of humor.

The colonel of a regiment, making a night tour of the trenches, was challenged by a sentry who had been standing at his post for two hours in a driving rain.

"Who's there?" said the sentry. "Friend!" replied his colonel. "Welcome to our mist," said the sentry. And the most serious thing the colonel did was to laugh.—From Stars and Stripes, France.

MEAN ADVANTAGE OF HIM.



Lord Algy—Why did you accede to your lord's demands? **Lord Arthur—**He threatened to strike and quit just when I was half dressed, you know.

UNDOUBTEDLY TRUE.

A new horror of war is indicated in the following bit from an English publication.

First Tommy (in front line trench)—Hark, Bill! I can hear Fritz advancing. Hear it—squish-squash all the time.

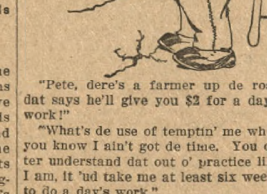
Second Tommy (after listening for a second)—You're wrong, Jim. That's only the Americans chewing their gum.

A PATRIOT.

Little Dorothy's uncles are both at the war, and she has a great admiration for soldiers. The other day in a crowded street car she was sitting on her mother's lap when a wounded soldier entered. Dorothy immediately slipped to the floor.

"Here, soldier," she offered, "you can sit on mamma's lap."—Harper's Magazine.

WITH THE HOBOES.



Patriotic. "He's certainly patriotic." "That so? In what way?" "He's spending as little money as possible on himself." "Economizing, eh?" "Yes. He's even brought himself to the point where he'll wear the neckties his wife's relatives gave him instead of buying new ones."

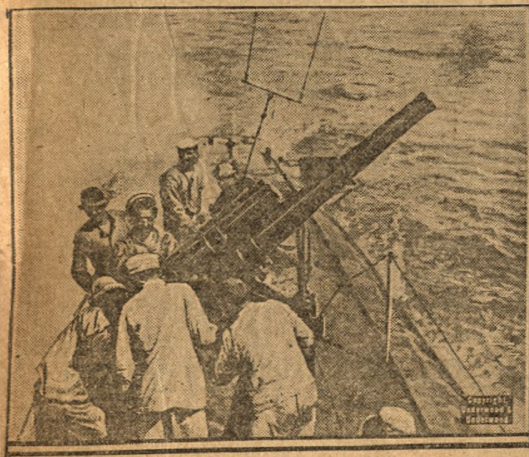
THE REASON.

Lady—Why did you leave your last place? **Man—**Because the lady's husband kissed me. **Lady—**And didn't you like it? **Man—**Oh, I didn't mind, but the mistress didn't like it.

NOT SO MEAN.

"Did the bride's father give her away?" "No; on the contrary, he told the bridegroom she would make a very economical wife."

ITALY'S NEW GUN FOR SUBMARINES



This new type of gun mounted on the deck of an up-to-date Italian submarine is proving that it surpasses anything that German U-boats have thus far developed.



Packers' Profits - Large or Small

Packers' profits look big— when the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned \$140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small— When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over four and a half billion dollars—or only about three cents on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:



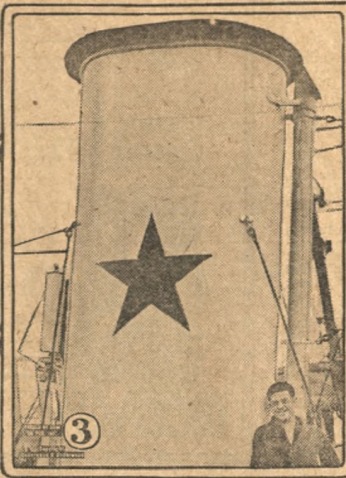
If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper?

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration, since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



1—Old Glory implanted on German soil for the first time, at a review of American troops in Alsace. 2—Wounded Arab soldiers of the army of Hedjaz being removed after a battle with the Turks. 3—Funnel of American torpedo boat bearing the star that is awarded each of these vessels that has met and destroyed a submarine.



2—Wounded Arab soldiers of the army of Hedjaz being removed after a battle with the Turks. 3—Funnel of American torpedo boat bearing the star that is awarded each of these vessels that has met and destroyed a submarine.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Allies Continue Their Advance in Picardy Steadily but More Slowly.

ROYE AND NOYON IN DANGER

First American Field Army is Formed—Situation in Austria and Russia Improved—Man-Power Bill Introduced in the Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Moving more slowly but steadily and with determination, the allies last week pushed the Germans further back in Picardy. General von Boehm, the Hun "rearguard specialist," having been placed in command on the Somme front, put up an increasingly strong resistance to protect his withdrawal, and the fighting became rather localized. The fiercest struggle was toward the south end of the battle line, where the French were forcing their way toward Noyon. Overcoming tremendous resistance, they drove the Germans from most of the massif or heights of Lassigny early in the week, and also moved forward in the Oise valley. Then they gained a secure footing on the Thiescourt plateau and thus dominated most of the country northeast of them for miles. This movement and the unceasing pressure of the British from the northwest imperiled the enemy's position in Roye, although he clung with desperation to that city and to Chaulnes further north. Along much of the line he was holding he had the advantage of the old trenches and wire entanglements built by him prior to July, 1916.

Whether Von Boehm would elect to try to make a prolonged stand there, or fall back on the much stronger Peronne-Noyon line was not revealed, but observers believed he would choose the latter course, and the fact that he was withdrawing his troops north of Albert strengthened this view. He evacuated the towns of Beaumont, Hamel, Serre, Puisieux au Mont and Bueuoy, taking up positions on heights more easily defended. Along the Somme, on both banks, the British, with the able assistance of some American troops have been advancing slowly, taking Bray and Etinheim.

In the advance on Roye and Noyon from the southwest the French have been fighting over extremely difficult ground with numerous ravines that furnish cover for the innumerable machine guns the Germans have been using. But the French kept bringing up their artillery and cleaning out these nests, and long before the end of the week they had taken Ribecourt, on the Oise, and had Noyon under continual fire, rendering it almost untenable.

On the Solissons-Reims front the fighting was mostly confined to repeated but futile attacks on the Americans at Pismes, Fismette and the neighboring region. Artillery of both sides was very active along the Vesle river.

Although the Picardy offensive was slowed up somewhat, army officers see no indication of a letting down on the part of Marshal Foch. On the contrary, they predict that another great drive will come soon, either in Flanders or between the Oise and Solissons, and expect movements of far greater scope in the near future. The German high command seems to have accepted defeat and to be trying to get out of its difficulties as best it may.

The effect of this on the morale of the soldiers is quite evident in the prisoners taken, and its effect in Germany is reflected in the press, which admits failure on the west front, as elsewhere.

Early in the week it was announced that the First American field army, of five corps, had been constituted with General Pershing as commander. It is understood that this army will by itself hold the eastern part of the line, to Alsace, and some officers believe an all-American drive east of Verdun may come soon.

Geneva dispatches said the Austria-Swiss frontier was closed for some days and all trains were full of Austrian troops going to the Italian front, which was taken to mean another coming offensive there. However, the Italians were ready for it and daily improved their positions, especially in the mountains.

In Albania the Austrians evacuated all points held by them south of the Semeri river.

An amazing development is the seizure of Baku, center of the Caspian sea oil district, by a British force which made its way up through Mesopotamia and Persia.

The perilous condition of the central powers resulted in a "kaiser conference" at German main headquarters which was attended by the rulers of Germany and Austria and their chief advisers and by representatives of the Turks, Bulgarians and Russian bolsheviks. The internal situation in Austria-Hungary especially is growing worse—or rather better—daily; an explosion there almost any day would not greatly surprise anyone. Bulgaria shows signs of breaking away from its confederates, and as for Turkey, the general public knows nothing of what is going on there or what is expected.

The situation in Russia, including Siberia, also is improving, for the forces opposed to the bolsheviks and the Germans are growing stronger and amalgamating. The possibility of establishing an eastern front that will seriously worry the Huns is being considered, especially since the "supreme government of the northern territory," embracing half a dozen districts, has declared itself opposed to the Germans and ready to fight them. Possession of the port of Archangel and the Murman coast gives the allies an inlet for troops to help this movement. That Germany recognizes the menace is evident from the facts that she is sending more soldiers from the west front to Russia, and has ordered Finland to prepare to make war on the people of Murmansk and the allies there. Dispatches from Helsinki declared the Germans intend to occupy Petrograd, though what they would gain by possession of that hunger-stricken city is not apparent. Lenin and Trotsky and their soviet government were reported to have fled from Moscow to Kronstadt, the great fortress near Petrograd, and to have placed the execution of power in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Lenin, Trotsky and Zinovieff. Lenin also issued a manifesto urging the pitiless annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries.

Moscow being admittedly in the control of the counter-revolutionaries, the German embassy also fled from that city to Pskov, which greatly perturbed the German press.

The diplomats of all the allied powers, now living on warships at Archangel, have demanded of Trotsky an explanation of his threat that Russia would declare war "against Anglo-French imperialism."

The first American regiment sent to Siberia, the Twenty-seventh regular infantry from Manila, landed at Vladivostok Thursday, and other Yankees are on the way.

The Czech-Slovaks in eastern Siberia now have the assistance of British and French forces which landed at Vladivostok and joined them in the Ussuri river valley. Those in western Siberia were last reported as engaged in a desperate battle with a large bolshevik army.

A long step forward in the moral support of these fighting Czechs and of their fellow nationals who are in rebellion against Austria-Hungary was the formal recognition by Great Britain of the Czech-Slovaks as an allied nation and of their armies as an allied force regularly waging warfare against the central powers. It is hoped and believed America and other allied nations will follow the example of Great Britain.

Last week's dispatches told of furious and bloody riots against the Germans in several Russian cities, caused by the attempts of the Huns to seize foodstuffs.

The activities of German U-boats off the Atlantic coast have grown so annoying that the cabinet is said to have devoted a long meeting to discussing

them and the ways of combating them. The submarines, in addition to sinking a number of steamers and attacking others, in some cases only a few miles from the harbor of New York, also destroyed a considerable number of fishing vessels off New England. Several fights with these U-boats were reported and it was believed that at least one of them was sunk. What was believed to be a gas attack on the coast guard station and lighthouse on Smith's Island, South Carolina, in which several men were overcome, has not yet been explained though the theory that the poison gas came from a submarine was discarded. Presumably the fact that our naval vessels are pretty busy on convoy duty accounts for the comparative immunity of these U-boats along the Atlantic coast.

The steady decline of the German submarine campaign is emphasized by the official reports on sinkings and shipbuilding for July. The allied and neutral shipping sunk during the month amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 534,839 tons sunk in July, 1917. During the month the allied nations constructed a tonnage in excess of 280,000 tons that destroyed by enemy operations.

The administration's man-power bill extending the draft age to eighteen and forty-five years was reported to the senate Thursday and that body prepared to take it up and act on it speedily. Chairman Chamberlain in reporting the measure said General March told the military affairs committee that he believed 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines whenever they pleased and that if the ages are fixed as asked, the voluntary enlistment system automatically ends. He also said all the men called for active service under the amended act would be in France by next June. The new American war program, it was revealed, calls for 80 divisions, or about 3,000,000 men, in France and 18 more divisions in training in America, by June 30, 1919.

Mr. Chamberlain told the senate that President Wilson's program called for concentration of American forces on the western front, including Italy, and that the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the western front.

The bill as reported contains a work or fight provision to which organized labor, through Samuel Gompers, has filed emphatic objection.

The immediate need for more fighting men induced the president to issue on Wednesday a proclamation calling for the registration on August 24, of all young men who shall have become twenty-one years of age between June 5 last and that day. This extra enrollment, it is believed, will include about 150,000 men, one-half of whom are fit for military duty.

Chairman Kitchin and other members of the house ways and means committee being wedded to the idea that the best way to raise more revenue to increase the excess profits tax is by next June, the new Adoo was compelled to go before the committee with a mass of figures to sustain his contention that the war profits tax method is the best and only fair one. In reply to Kitchin's assertion that a war profits tax was "only camouflage to let out the big fellows" the secretary produced figures to show that in a great majority of cases the war profits tax would fall more heavily on the large concerns than would the excess profits tax, which, if fixed at 80 per cent as the committee proposed, he said would touch not more than one of the large corporations. He favors the continuance of the existing excess profits tax, with corrections but without increase. He also urged heavier levies on unearned incomes than on earned incomes, and the imposition of a tax upon servants as luxuries.

The secretary impressed on the committee the necessity of passing the new revenue bill before September 28, the date set for launching the fourth Liberty loan campaign, saying that further delay would jeopardize the ability of the treasury to sell sufficient treasury certificates to finance it in the intervals between the Liberty loans. In Washington most of the delay in passing the measure is expected to develop in the senate.

No Kick Then. The motor car dealer met an under-taker one afternoon to whom he had recently sold a second-hand car.

"Well, Lane," said the dealer, "how about that car I sold you? Everything going satisfactorily?" "Well," replied the undertaker, "it did give me a little trouble at first. I used it for a mourning vehicle, you know, to carry the mourners and friends, and they don't like to be shook up in their grief. But now I'm using it as a hearse, and I haven't had any complaints so far."—Harper's Magazine.

By Absent Treatment. Miss Skrecher was giving a concert all by herself and had succeeded in punctuating the roof in several places. The man with a heavy shock of hair had started for the door, reeling as he went. A friend met him at the door.

"What's the matter, old top?" asked his friend, in a stage whisper. "Oh, I'll be all right as soon as I get out of hearing distance. Just an attack of high-C sickness."

United States has 268,000 Civil war veterans on pension rolls.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. Do not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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

Watch Your Stomach In Hot Weather

A Cool, Sweet, Strong Stomach Your Best Safeguard Against Summer Sickness

"Keep your stomach in good working order during the hot summer months and you will have little to fear in the way of sickness," the advice many physicians give as hot weather approaches.

Good, sound, common sense advice, too. For very frequently, and especially in hot weather, these common stomach disorders which so many people seem to regard as of minor importance, do open the way for serious illness.

So keep your stomach sweet, cool and comfortable all summer long. The extra war work—change of diet—poisons that come with hot weather—all hit us in the stomach. The strongest stomach will need help this summer as never before.

The one easy way if you have the right remedy is to rid the stomach of too much acid. Because it's superacidity that interferes with digestion and assimilation, and this causes about all those stomach miseries you are so familiar with—heartburn, food-repat-

ing, indigestion, sour, gassy stomach and that miserable, bloated, puffed-up condition after eating.

Now here is good news. An easy, sure relief has been found to get rid of the harmful acidity and gases in the stomach. It is called EATONIC, a good fasting compound that you eat just like candy. A tablet or two of EATONIC after meals will work wonders. You can have no idea of what sure, quick comfort EATONIC brings until you do try it. Use EATONIC after your meals, enjoy a good appetite and get full strength from the food you eat. At the same time protect yourself from summer stomach and bowel miseries.

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist today. He will tell you that people who have used EATONIC say that they never dreamed that anything could give such quick and wonderful results. It costs only 50c a box and it falls in any way, your druggist, who you know and trust, will return your money.

Help Save the Harvest

When Our Own Harvest Requirements Are Completed United States Help Badly Needed Harvest Hands Wanted

Military demands from a limited population have made such a scarcity of farm help in Canada that the appeal of the Canadian Government to the United States Government for

Help to Harvest the Canadian Grain Crop of 1918

Meets with a request for all available assistance to GO FORWARD AS SOON AS OUR OWN CROP IS SECURED

The Allied Armies must be fed and therefore it is necessary to save every bit of the crop of the Continent—American and Canadian.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a Warm Welcome, Good Wages, Good Board and Find Comfortable Homes

A card entitling the holder to a rate of one cent per mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return will be given to all harvest applicants.

Every facility will be afforded for admission into Canada and return to the United States.

Information as to wages, railway rates and routes may be had from the UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, LA CROSSE, MADISON, OSHKOSH, RACINE, SUPERIOR

Casus Belli. "Yes," through his bruised lips confessed the little boy whose hair sprang uncaringly and whose freckles were as the sands on the seashore. "I've been fighting. Skinny Smith bet me a thousand dollars that his brother who is in the army would kill more Huns than my soldier brother would. I bet him a million dollars his old brother wouldn't do any such thing. Then he bet me a billion he would, too. I didn't know any bigger number than that, and so, o' course, I had to whip him."—Kansas City Star.

Very Much So. "How are the German troops doing?" "I notice by the news reports they are still in the running."

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spain Lameness, aly pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spain Lameness, aly pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ASTHMADOR

AVERTS-RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA

Begin Treatment NOW All Druggists Guaranteed

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 33-1918.

There Was But One. "Oh, my dear," said the new bride mother to her husband, "I wish you could see the new baby across the way. It's perfectly lovely! Such a delicate, sweet little creature as it is! It's a perfect little cherub, with the loveliest eyes, the sweetest little mouth, and the cunningest little nose. It looks as if it had just dropped from heaven, and every tiny feature had been fashioned by the angels."

"Is it as nice as our baby?" quickly asked her husband.

"Mercy, no! Not half!" was the emphatic reply that came from the vicinity of the dainty-ruffled crib.—Denver Post.

When the Rear Is the Front. "What do you hear from your boy at the front?" "He writes that he is still at the rear."

War Prices. "He—I feel like thirty cents. She—How things have gone up since the war."

A cynic is a person who says hateful things because he is unable to attract attention any other way.

Chicago city morals committee indorses low-necked dresses for women

He Couldn't Spell It. In the spelling list for a class in a certain Indianapolis school the words "sing" and "singled." The class was asked to write sentences using these words to show that they knew the correct meaning of each. One little fellow, Robert, wrote: "The Italians are a singing nation." "The allies will soon be singing the beard of the kaiser."

With sideward glances he watched his teacher mark his paper and timidly asked: "Is it all right?" "Yes," she said, "but the kaiser has no beard; he has a mustache."

"I know, I know, but I wanted 100 on my paper, and I couldn't spell mustache."—Indianapolis News.

Fleury Red Pimples. A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Tribute to a Foe. "You tell me Casey the contractor was decorated for bravery," said Mr. Rafferty. "He was," replied Mr. Dolan. "He's wearin' a fine black eye I gave him."

YOUR OPPORTUNITY Did you ever think of doing your country a great duty by getting an education that will make you a leader among your citizens by preparing to fight the battles on the battle fields of business. Attend a school where you can specialize and become thorough in all the branches of a commercial education. For full information write the WINONA BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINONA, MINN.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Nook, clean, economical, convenient. Comp. Linn all season. Made of metal, not paper, or of any other material that will rot or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealer, or 6 sent by express, prepaid, for \$1.50.

GRATED EYELIDS, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Inventor. J. D. Books, Inc., Ill. Patent Attorneys. Best results.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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

LETTERS FROM SOME OF OUR BOYS

This office is in receipt of the following letter from Clyde McPhee, formerly chief clerk at the Furnace, who enlisted last fall in the Quartermaster's division at Jacksonville, Fla. He is now in Paris dividing his time between sightseeing and learning the French language:

A. P. O., 702, July 22, 1918. Dear Squire:— Just a few lines to let you know everything is fine and dandy with me and although I have written very much, I still think of Manistique and the many kindnesses shown me while I was there.

France is a very wonderful country and the way they have their land cultivated would make the average American farm take a back seat. Coming through from the sea coast, one sees very pretty country, all cultivated and each farm walled in. The French seem to run strong to stone walls and hedges. I haven't seen a fence here yet. In most places that I've been one would hardly think that the country had been at war for four years. Everything is peaceful but there seems to be an awful lack of men. The farms are all run by women or old men. All the young fellows are in uniform and you see only unfit in civilian clothes.

We had a wonderful trip across the Atlantic and never had a bit of excitement. It only took us eight and a half days to cross but before we could see land, it got mighty tiresome. But the weather was good and none of our outfit got sick. One night it was pretty rough and some of the fellows got a little dizzy but that was as close as any got to being sea-sick. And the way Uncle Sam takes care of his men under very trying conditions is surprising. We have had very good meals ever since we left the states and have fared

pretty well all the while. One can't imagine the mammoth size of this undertaking until one gets over here and sees it for himself. At present am stationed in Paris and am having lots of interesting times trying to learn this French lingo. It seems impossible for me to pronounce these French words. However, there is lots of English spoken, so things might be a whole lot worse. Have seen many historic things since I've been here, among them being the Eiffel tower, Notre Dame Cathedral, Napoleon's tomb, the Bastille, etc. This city is certainly of great historic interest and I haven't seen one-tenth of the sights yet.

The French receive the Americans well and seem to respect them greatly, but they all seem to think that the Americans all have an unlimited supply of francs. However, they treat us well and now that the news of the big Franco-American drive is coming in, they seem to think more of the Americans than ever. The boys surely have shown up well in this last big drive and things look a lot more encouraging for a speedy close of the war. We will all be glad when it is over and get back to the good old U. S. again, (for with all due respect to France, it can't compare to America) but none of us would be willing to leave until it is settled in our favor. The French think it is going to crack this fall, and although I hope so, I am not as optimistic as they are.

Well Squire, give my regards to all my old friends and tell them everything is fine with me. With the best of wishes for yourself, I will close. Sincerely, MAC.

Serge. E. C. McPhee, 777375 Q. M. C.—A. P. O. 702, A. E. F. Let me hear from you and send me The Courier-Record once in a while.

Fred Griffin has finished his campaign in the county and is awaiting the results of the primaries with confidence.

When a man gets to wanting real tobacco comfort and lasting quality he can go straight to Real Gravely Chewing Plug every time. Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10c a pouch—and worth it. Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug. P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company Danville, Virginia

What Kind of a Man Do You Want in the United States Senate? Do YOU Want a Man of BRAINS EXPERIENCE GOOD JUDGMENT ACTION? Do YOU Want a man who will stand for the PROTECTION of the American farmer—the American workman—the American business man? Do YOU Want a man with a splendid record—who stood for PREPAREDNESS and who stands today for the most unqualified AMERICANISM? Then Vote for TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY At the Republican Primary Next Tuesday

Report of the Condition of MANISTIQUE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION At the Close of Business, June 30, 1918. RESOURCES: Mortgage Loans, \$3,500.00; Books and Supplies, 150.00; Furniture and Fixtures, 52.00; Cash on Hand, 400.11. LIABILITIES: Dues Paid in Advance, \$2,985.00; Bills Payable, 850.00; Reserve Fund, 10.00; Undivided Profits, 257.11. Total: \$4,102.11.

AN APPEAL TO VOTERS To the Loyal Voters of Schoolcraft County: A suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Michigan will be presented to you at the polls on Nov. 5. Suffrage this year is a war measure—it is a vital subject. Our men are abroad and are fighting for you and equality and are deprived of their votes. Who will represent them here—disloyal citizens or their mothers—wives and sweethearts. Germany has denied the right to vote to its women—will our beloved Michigan follow her example? Women are called upon to bear their full share of the burdens of the war and are doing it most loyally. So voters of Michigan will you not let them represent their loyal sons who are at the front and vote "yes" when the opportunity is given you on Nov. 5. AMERICAN WOMEN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 per Week buys a fine front street garden lot or one of People's little farms. R. H. TEEPLE Adv. Uncle Eben. "I has noticed," said Uncle Eben, "dat de man dat sho' nuff does big things ain't got very much time fob talkin' big."

CITY NOTES Free baby clinic at the Court house Friday afternoon. As soon as the baby registration cards are ready for filing, a complete report will be made of the work done, and conditions found. William H. Rowe has recently finished his canvass and considers the chances of his election first class. Miss Jeannette Higgins received a telegram at 8 p. m. Saturday, announcing the death of her uncle and left on the 9 o'clock train to attend his funeral in Burlington, Ia. She is expected back the latter part of this week. A son, Clara Leon Milton, was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Milton Sunday morning. Mrs. Mina Brooks is reported very ill this week. Mrs. George Beckwith of East Lansing, arrived in this city Friday evening. Mrs. Dan Guinan of Duluth is visiting at the Tracy home on Lake-st. Heard at the Garden Club picnic: Two small boys in earnest conversation: "Are you German, Swede or pro-German?" Mr. and Mrs. George Genevise and son, Stephen, motored to Escanaba Saturday. Mrs. Genevise and boy had been visiting at the Kelo home for some time. Mrs. Richard White of Iron River, who underwent an operation at the Rutledge hospital last week, is reported as steadily improving. Dr. Pat Moran has returned to his home in Iron River, after a week's visit with friends in this city. Mrs. Frederick K. Fowler of Walla Walla, Wash., arrived in this city Tuesday morning and is visiting at the home of Mrs. E. W. Miller. Mrs. Fowler's husband was pastor of the Baptist church here twenty-seven years ago and died recently. Mr. and Mrs. John Curran left this week for Washington, where they will make their future home. \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 per Week buys a fine front street garden lot or one of People's little farms. R. H. TEEPLE Adv. Dennis Murphy left Wednesday for his home in Corning, N. Y., after spending a five-week vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Cherry street. Mrs. Victoria Tank has returned to the Soo after spending her vacation with relatives in this city. Mrs. Tank is employed there in the Ledger. Peter Christenson and sons of Masonville arrived in the city this week and are making their home at the Park hotel. Mrs. William Chartier visited relatives at Isabella during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shinar and son, of Detroit, are visiting relatives in this city. Mrs. Melvin Orr and daughter, Katherine, who have been visiting at the Jewell home for some time, left Saturday for their home in Royal Oak. Melvin Orr will remain here until time for school to open. Sidney Stephens has been very ill as the result of a severe attack of the mumps. Word has been received that Elmer Parker has arrived safely overseas. Dr. J. R. Mitchell is spending the week at Marquette. Miss Gertrude Helma returned Monday from a vacation trip to various southern Michigan points. Lieut. John Erikson of the United States navy is spending his leave of absence with his parents at Thompson. Mrs. John McCarthy left Wednesday to spend a few days with her mother in Escanaba. The County Road Commissioners Cookson, McCarthy, Roberts and Stauffer left Thursday for the Soo to inspect the tarvia road which is in process of construction there. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ekstrom and son, Carl and Mr. and Mrs. Barton and daughter, left Tuesday for a motor trip to Green Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Sexton and children left Tuesday for Atascadero, Cal., where they will make their home in the hope that the different climate will prove beneficial to Mr. Sexton's health. He will be associated with V. X. Lyons, who has been engaged in electrical work there for some time. Mrs. George Fox and daughters, returned to their home Tuesday after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Fox. Mrs. Charles Adkins was called to Milwaukee Saturday by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. George Young, but writes that she is now improving steadily.

THE CLAN GATHER AT HUGHES An auto party consisting of over twenty persons, motored to Hughes' resort Saturday and spent an enjoyable Sunday boating, fishing and bathing. The party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Rutledge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William Gillette, Dr. and Mrs. Husband, Mr. and Mrs. Duntun, Mr. and Mrs. Edmundson, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Nicholson and Mr. and Mrs. Harmon. Sweet Are the Uses of Perversity. Abstractedly, I disapprove of fishing; hunting I think barbarous; the who wantonly treads on a worm is no friend of mine; and yet I fish. I do not merely carry rod and reel; I use them. I suppose it is like smoking; that seems to me a feeble-minded habit and yet I smoke. Working, too, seems sometimes as foolish, and yet I work. Some pessimists have convinced themselves that living is a waste of time, and yet, so far as I have observed, they continue to live. Sweet are the uses of perversity.—Robert M. Gay, in the Atlantic.

Why You Should Buy War Savings Stamps Officials of the Treasury Department at Washington state that from results now reported, they fear Michigan will be one of thirteen states to fail to make its quota in War Savings Stamps. If on Dec. 31, 1918, this proves to be true, it will be a disgrace to our State. Michigan boys are in the thick of the fighting "Over There" right at this moment, giving their all, if need be, to wrest Victory from the Hun. Our own Eighty-fifth Division has left Camp Custer for the battle line, carrying with them our hopes and our prayers. Are we going to leave them in the lurch? Are we going to lie down and "quit cold"? Is Michigan going to desert her sons in the face of a foreign foe? Let each one of us answer for himself—"Am I doing all I can?" Are you buying all the War Savings Stamps you can? Are you really making a sacrifice to do so? Are you pushing the sale of War Savings Stamps to the best of your ability? Will you do all you can to help Michigan back up her boys by taking her full quota of \$70,000,000 in War Savings Stamps? The State Savings Bank of Manistique Michigan "WATCH US GROW"

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.

GOLDBERG'S SALE STABLE In New Quarters You will find us now one-half block west of Postoffice in Dr. Seller's old barn. Another carload of horses received. Fresh carload of horses this week. Farm mares at a bargain. Bargains in Horses

Dr. William A. Lemire Candidate for the Republican Nomination for SENATOR Thirtieth Senatorial District, at the Primary Election TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918 Your Vote and Support Will Be Appreciated LOST—A child's gold bracelet with the initials R. L. Finder please return to Courier-Record. \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 per Week buys a fine front street garden lot or one of People's little farms. K. H. TEEPLE Adv. Mrs. Joe Weingartner has returned from Washington and California, where she has been visiting for some time. V. I. Hixson is conducting a dignified but effective canvass. His friends claim an easy victory for him at the polls Tuesday.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS CITY OF MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

During the school year ending July 31st, 1918, there were maintained schools at the Central, Lakeside, Westside and Riverside buildings. One thousand two hundred and seven (1,207) pupils were taught by thirty-eight (38) teachers. The following subjects were studied: Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, orthography, physiology, history, geography, civil government, algebra, geometry, physical geography, biology, chemistry, physics, English, German, Latin, domestic science and art, commercial English, type-writing, music and drawing, manual training and physical training.

RECEIPTS Balance on hand July 10th, 1918: General Fund \$ 4,848.69 Library Fund 1,234.10 Building Fund 48,147.83 \$54,230.62 Primary School Interest 11,325.60 Library money 59.95 Tuition, non resident 710.00 Taxes 50,298.09 Outstanding checks 22,087.29 Other sources 1,702.49 \$140,413.55

EXPENDITURES To the following named teachers: Misses Cleo Higgins, Pike, Keene, Tucker, McLellan, Bradshaw Coburn, Carrington, McCullough, Ward, Moore, Carlson, Merrill, Helmita, Danielson, Bronson, Shilson, Jachor, Roos, Owen, Wanless, Fredeen, King, Lester Stout, Geib, Raymond, Millard, Orr, DeBoer, and Messrs. Cleo, Milton, Barry, McNaughton, Brown, Krammin, Roberts, Carlyon, Anderson \$ 30,916.86 To the following named employees: Miss Middlebrook, Miss Wright, Mrs. Reilly, Messrs. Attwood, Anderson, Casson, Handy, Gay, Abrahamson, Holman, Smith, Fox, Oliver, Bundy, Davidson 6,281.09 Buildings 59,623.04 Library books 168.93 School bonds 2,500.00 Furniture and Equipment 12,665.24 Fuel 8,742.43 Insurance 1,120.42 Heating Plant (old building) 5,426.00 All other purposes 11,629.11 Balance on hand 1,341.43 \$140,413.55

For the ensuing year, the Board of Education estimates the following sum to be necessary: Teachers' salaries \$38,875.00 Janitor's and assistants 6,500.00 Librarian 900.00 Librarian's assistant 400.00 Secretary 1,050.00 Truant officer 400.00 Substitute teachers 400.00 Fuel 8,000.00 Improvements to buildings and grounds 1,000.00 Water 200.00 Insurance 1,120.00 Commencement and social functions 100.00 Office expense; stationery, postage, etc. 300.00 Light 300.00 Power (electric, for manual training) 175.00 Telephone rents 192.00 FOR SUPPLIES Domestic science 500.00 Music and drawing 150.00 Laboratory 450.00 Kindergarten 100.00 Supplementary reading and material 200.00 Commercial dept. (typewriters, paper etc.) 500.00 Freight and drayage 50.00 Sanitary supplies 300.00 Agriculture (equipment and supplies) 1,000.00 Manual training (equipment and supplies) 1,000.00 Furniture and equipment 500.00 Physical training 300.00 Incidentals 1,000.00 Building fund (bonds and interest) 10,000.00 \$75,992.00

After deducting the primary interest fund and allowing for deficit, it will be necessary to raise by taxation the sum of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000.00) dollars. ALICE G. REILLY, Secretary. August 2nd, 1918.