

THE COURIER-RECORD

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GIGANTIC WAR LABOR MACHINE IN OPERATION

LAY DOWN EXACT LAW TO EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN IN EVERY WAR PLANT EMPLOYING OVER 100.

Will Attempt to Supply Shortage Wherever Reported—Indirect Force to be Exerted—Local Plants Under Jurisdiction—Cannot Secure Labor Outside State Except by Special Permission.

The United States Employment Service, the nation wide government organization which proposes to regulate the employment of labor in all war industry plants and prevent the loss of shifting or changing labor, and, if necessary divert labor from non-essential to essential industries, is now a going concern and has the labor situation in a general sense, well in hand. The responsibility which the Federal government has assumed in supplying all plants employing over 100 hands and engaged upon war work with sufficient labor to keep them working at capacity until victory has been won. To this end it has organized a vast army of employment service men who shall attend to the detail of supplying the man for the job and getting him to it whether he be in Maine and the job in California. It is the most ambitious labor concentration effort made by any nation engaged in war against the unspeakable Hun. It is gigantic in design and tremendous in its power. The director general of the United States employment service is John B. Densmore.

The disclosure was made following Thursday's conference here of field agents of the service that today 1,000,000 war workmen are imperatively demanded by the various industries which are turning out government war material. Present supply is 1,000,000 men short of the demand. What will it be when the next draft goes into effect? Also, what will it become when an expected additional 2,000,000 men enter the United States army for foreign service within six months?

Centralized administration at Washington and decentralized operation, with the state as the unit, was the policy adopted by the United States employment service at the outset for the functioning of its machinery and the carrying out of the war-labor supply program.

In order that this policy may be still more closely followed, Director General Densmore has authorized a re-organization, including several changes, in the organization. These changes consist of the abolition of the system of thirteen employment districts, and the gradual elimination of the district superintendencies; the centering of responsibility for the general directors of employment for the states; the institution of uniform methods of office operation; and the reorganization of the administrative work of the director general's office at Washington into five divisions, each in charge of a director. All correspondence and other dealings with Washington by the federal directors and others will, however, be exclusively with the director general.

This reorganization is made necessary by the tremendous growth of the employment service and to enable it to meet the further demands which will be made upon it. It is intended to result in greater efficiency in the local offices and in clearances as well as in time saving. The changes involved were ordered by the director general after weeks of study of the internal organizations of the employment service by experts in public employment and employment management called in from all parts of the country by the director general.

This uniformity of office operation is a prominent feature of the re-organization and will be of advantage not only to the field force of the employment service but to the war employer in need of labor, since the procedure to be followed in obtaining the help of the employment service is standardized.

J. S. Edmondson, manager of the local plant of the Charcoal Iron Co. has obtained a special recruiting list from Chairman E. H. Jewell which enables this company to conduct its own labor recruiting within the limits of the state of Michigan. Other plants must look to the district agent.

REV. LANCOT LEAVES FOR ST. NORBERT'S, DEPERE, WIS.

The Rev. Lantot, who had been assistant rector at St. Francis de Sales church, during the summer season, left for St. Norbert's College, Depere, Wis., where he will act as instructor in French, English and Latin, he having served in that capacity for several years. The whole parish regrets his leaving as Father Schavers, the rector, who is sadly in need of assistance, the parish having grown to enormous proportion in recent years. Owing to his leaving, Sunday masses will be held at 8 and 10 respectively, as heretofore.

AUTO OVERTURNS; OCCUPANTS ESCAPE SERIOUS INJURY

While Returning from Newberry Car Overturns, Spilling Occupants in Ditch.

A car driven by Walter Petersen of this city and containing four passengers, was overturned on the County road about six miles this side of Blaney at 2 a. m. Wednesday. The car, traveling at about twenty miles per hour, became unmanageable, skidded off the road and turned turtle, imprisoning the occupants until a complete coating of mud, no injuries were sustained by any of the party. The car was righted next day and returned to town under its own power.

RESTRICTIONS ON FLOUR MODIFIED

No Limit Imposed as to Quantity—26 Per Cent Substitutes New Ruling—Economy Urged.

The moving of the new wheat crop which is now in full swing in most sections of the Union has resulted in the rescinding by the food administration the regulations fixing the amount of flour the purchaser may secure. It is thought that an intelligent application of the lessons learned in economy by the people of the country during the past few months will prevent a similar acute shortage next spring and summer.

The ratio of substitutes is one to four and the number of substitutes is reduced. Rye flour will now be classed with substitutes and can be purchased in any quantity. The value to the nation of the forced lessons in flour economy is inestimable. Many authorities are of the opinion that the American housewife will never again return to the use of bleached and patented flour to the extent of former times and the national health may be greatly improved as a consequence.

Vast quantities of flour and wheat are being moved to the Atlantic seaboard en route for the armies and nations of our allies. In the meantime, under the direction of the national food administration arrangements are being worked out to determine the approximate amount of this important foodstuff necessary to carry us through the coming year and the storage of the millions of bushels will be pushed rapidly.

MANISTIQUE WINS LAURELS ON DIAMOND

Defeats All Comers—Labor Day Game Witnessed by Largest Crowd of Season.

The home team defeated the crack Garden team Sunday in the tenth inning by a score of 7 to 6. The game was called at 3 p. m. and interest never flagged until the close of the last inning.

The Labor Day game was played against the Pinstad All Stars team of Luce county. The visitors made an excellent showing, several league players being numbered among them. The game, however, belonged to Manistique and at the end of the ninth inning the score stood 6 to 2 in favor of the home team. Nearly 1,500 people witnessed this game and cheered the home team.

MANISTIQUE BAND CONCERT

Friday Evening, 7:30.
George E. Smart, Director.
March, Belle of Chicago.....Sousa
Overture, Radiant.....Kiefer
Waltz, Moonlight on the Nile...King
Quartette, Trombones, Come Where the Lilies Bloom.....Niche
Bolero, Kendall, Miller.
Medley, "Over There".....Cohan
Overture, Pastime.....Laurendeau
Intermezzo, Ruralistic.....Bagley
War Songs of the U. S. A.....Dolby
Star Spangled Banner

PLEASURE RIDING ON SUNDAYS IS THING OF PAST

INSTANTANEOUS COMPLIANCE IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Few Cars on Streets of Manistique—Observance to be Still More Strict on Following Sundays—Fuel Administrator Baker Reports Gratifying Co-operation on Part of Motor Car Owners.

The new fuel regulation which suggests rather than commands the suspension of all pleasure travel with gasoline burning vehicles for every Sunday until further notice, is being met with marvelous co-operation on the part of auto owners throughout the prescribed area.

The necessity for the economy of gasoline is made apparent by the statement that the shortage, due to either lack of distributing facilities or a diminishing of the supply itself, is becoming acute and threatens to interfere with important branches of the government operation. The saving effected will amount to many millions of gallons.

Fuel Administrator Baker states that Manistique will enter into a strict observance of the regulations next Sunday. Cars will be run for business purposes alone and it is confidently expected that the city will sustain its previous reputation for patriotic co-operation with the government in its efforts to promote efficiency in all branches of the service.

Reports indicate that the new regulations are being observed in neighboring cities. Escanaba is to be especially complimented upon her rigid observance of the order. During the entire day the streets were practically deserted, buggies and carts being pressed into service where possible and pedestrianism furnishing the rest of the transportation. Wealthy club members walked or rode bicycles to the golf links and the streets presented an aspect of quietness not seen for many years. The local fuel administrator is unable to say how long the ruling will remain in effect but it is thought that it will not be made permanent. Perhaps the hardship is felt most keenly by the factory and plant employees who own cars and have but one day in the week in which to make trips but so great is the patriotic enthusiasm of the public that no resentment is felt or complained.

SUNDAY MOTORISTS MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Owners Risk Public Criticism by Running Their Cars on Sunday.

Considerable interest was manifested in the goings and comings of motor cars last Sunday. Owners were watching other owners to see whether or not they would obey the government's request to save gasoline Sundays. A chilly and drizzling rain fell in the morning which made it easier to keep the garages closed and together there were but few cars visible. The sunshine of the afternoon proved too much for the consciences of several, however, and out came cars, each car inspiring others to come from their retirement. By evening, motor vehicles were out in sufficient force so fairly line the street near the band concert and the demands of patriotism seemed less pressing. A bystander observed what would happen if someone took a flashlight and went down the line taking the numbers of all those cars. What would happen? How many would have lingered a minute if they knew that any publicity would result.

TO GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS!

There will be a local exhibit of the Garden Clubs in each of three schools, Westside, Lakeside and Central, on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12 and 13. Look over the list and see how much of each to enter and see your leader of co-worker and get your entry number. The exhibits will be judged and the winners will show at the Fair. This gives all an opportunity to see how your vegetable compares with some of the rest and then too you will know better how to fix your exhibit at the Fair. Bring all you have.
G. W. DECKWITH,
Emergency Club Leader.

MEN WANTED AT M. A. C.

Call No. 1307 from the War Department asks for 540 volunteers to take mechanical courses at the University of Michigan Agricultural College in order to be fitted for positions in the army. The courses will consist of auto mechanics, carpentry and horse shoeing. Volunteer enlistments will be open at the County clerk's office until Sept. 6.

EXTRA REGISTRATION

Registration Day Proclamation BY GOVERNOR SLEEPER

I hereby request that Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918, the date appointed by the president for such registration be observed as a holiday throughout this state, and urge upon all persons to lay aside their customary labors upon this date, and to celebrate the day with suitable exercises as may be provided in each locality, in order that the work the general government may be properly carried out without interferences or hindrance in this state.

And I hereby appoint the mayor of each city, the president of each village and the supervisor of each township as chairman of their respective communities to head committees and to prepare suitable exercises as may be deemed suitable for the observance of the day of registration.

Given under my hand at the Capitol in Lansing this second day of September, 1918.
ALBERT E. SLEEPER,
Governor.

ELABORATE PROGRAM FOR COUNTY FAIR

Floor Space Allotted to Many Interesting Features—Racing a Specialty.

Edward Kaye, secretary of the Schoolcraft County Fair Association, in an interview today, stated that the coming fair, Sept. 17 to 20 inclusive, would probably be the most successful in the history of the county. A large number of exhibits are in prospect and great interest is manifested by the farmers and others of the county.

SUNDAY BAND CONCERT

The Manistique Concert Band, under the direction of George Smart, rendered an attractive program Sunday evening before a large audience. Good music is a feature of these concerts.

COFFER DAM EXTENDED BELOW CITY BRIDGE

Work on Walls Make Progress—Steel for New Bridge Now Ready.

The Manistique river has been drained from the city bridge to a point where formerly the Bronson mill pond stood.

TEACHERS INSTRUCTED TO HELP WIN WAR

Supt. Cleo Issues Instructions Advising Compliance and Patriotism. In his statement of general instructions to the teachers of the Manistique Public Schools, Supt. T. Cleo lays patriotic stress upon the necessity of assisting the government in every way possible. In regard to war work, he says:

"Thrift Stamp Sales and Junior Red Cross work should be pushed as vigorously as possible. The principal is in general charge at each school and teachers should co-operate heartily. All reports will be made by the principal, covering the work of the whole school under her charge.

"Spreading of information and creation of sentiment is an important part of every teacher's work for the coming year. Each teacher should inform himself thoroughly of actual facts. Avoid pettiness. Be very careful not to help spread German propaganda or anything that will hinder the government or its officers. Discourage all carping criticism of local men entrusted with war work. Create sentiment for cheerful endurance of all inconvenience and hardship necessary to help win the war."

REGISTRATION DAY SEPT. 12; 18 TO 45 YEARS

MAMMOTH REGISTRATION WILL PLACE AT GOVERNMENT'S DISPOSAL 13,000,000 ADDITIONAL MEN.

Task Will Be Completed in One Day. Necessary That All Men of Desired Age Register—Class I. Men Excluded—New Levies Needed at Once—Volunteers to Assist in Handling the Work.

The greatest world feat in the registration of a nation's citizens will take place Thursday, Sept. 12 when every man in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 will be required to register for military service. 13,000,000 men are expected to be added to the available supply by this registration and the quota sent to the various training camps during the fall and winter months will be largely recruited from these classes.

The local draft board is making arrangements to take care of the registration in the city and are calling for eight or ten volunteers who will assist in handling the work. The registration will take place in the court room and a day of unprecedented activity is expected.

The following are appointed registrars and will attend to the registration in the townships of the county: Seney—Paul M. Stillman. Gemfask—D. F. Morrison. Mueller—Jno L. Blair. Doyle—A. W. Lundberg. Manistique—E. A. Stevens. Upper Stowater—Ralph Dodge. Lower Hiawatha—Harry Blandford. Thompson—S. J. Bouschor and Herb Hamill. Inwood—Milton Williams and Geo. Gray. City Court House.

The determination of administration to build up a huge American army in France at the earliest possible moment is responsible for the legislation that will provide an almost unlimited supply of men for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

WORK ON WALLS MAKE PROGRESS—STEEL FOR NEW BRIDGE NOW READY.

The Manistique river has been drained from the city bridge to a point where formerly the Bronson mill pond stood. Many articles were discovered in the river bed that reminded old timers of ancient history. The remains of a buggy that fell through the bridge twenty-eight years ago and gave the owner cause for legal action against the county, a rowboat, the disappearance of which gave rise to unjust suspicion against a well known citizen with propensities, was discovered in the channel in a remarkable state of preservation.

The debris is being removed by a large force of the Pulp & Paper Co.'s employees, and the work on the walls and flumes is being pushed rapidly. Steel for the new city bridge is already on the ground and laying will begin soon.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Anyone willing to act on the draft board as a registrar for Sept. 12, call up the Local Board, About 8 or 10 are needed.

WILL KNIT FOR THOMPSON BOYS

Red Cross Workers of That Section to Do Christmas Knitting.

The members of the Thompson branch of the Red Cross which has made an excellent showing in knitted goods for the soldiers, have decided to knit some articles for each of the local boys at training camps and overseas, as a Christmas present. In performing this commendable action, the Thompson ladies are following a popular custom throughout the country.

SELECTED MAN RECEIVES PRESENT FROM FRIENDS

The many friends of Ian Winn, who left this city Tuesday for Camp Custer, assembled at his home Monday night in order to celebrate his departure. Mr. Winn who recently resigned his position as mail carrier in order to answer his country's call is exceedingly popular in the city. He was an active member of the Methodist church and his friends testified their appreciation of his sterling qualities by the presentation of a military wrist watch. The evening was spent in speaking and singing. A delightful repast was served and the party broke up at a late hour.

3 MANISTIQUE BOYS LEAVE FOR CAMP DODGE, IA.

They Are First Local Men to Be Sent to Iowa Training Camp.

Harold Lench, John Akron and George H. Jazlich left last Friday for Camp Dodge, Ia. These are the first Manistique men to be sent to this camp and Secretary Forsnar of the local draft board states that no information on the subject was included in the telegram received from the war department. The date for the departure of the next contingent of selected men has not yet been received by the board.

LOCAL BANKER MASTER OF PISCATORIAL ART

Edward Kaye Tows Muskalunge Ashore at Indian Lake—Fish Too Large for Boat.

The particular friends of Edward Kaye, may upon the exercise of caution and diplomacy, almost any day view the photo of a giant muskallunge that until a few mornings ago had never known the weight of a restraining hand or the acquaintance of the deceptive "mechanical bait." Mr. Kaye, arising early on the morning in question, was attracted by the sun cloudiness of the weather and, securing his line and reel, pursued his spouse to accompany him in the rowboat in quest of a fish that had so far been elusive in the best and most up-to-date methods of elusiveness. Armed with feather and spoon, the lady trailed the line twenty feet behind the boat and under the animus of animated conversation, had almost forgotten the subject of the trip when an enormous tug on the line and the spinning of the reel announced that a catch had been made. After a vain effort to land the fish, the lady surrendered the pole to her husband and took his place at the oars.

WORK OR FIGHT ORDER ENFORCED

Chief Frank Guinan of the American Protective League States That Investigations Will Be Made.

That many men subject to the "Work or Fight" order are citizens of Schoolcraft county, is a generally accepted fact by the officials of the local draft board and the American Protective League. This order became effective Aug. 1, but specific instructions to the various county units has only lately been received.

MISS LILLIAN CARROLL TO TEACH AT IRON MOUNTAIN

Miss Lillian Carroll, daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. Carroll, left for Iron Mountain Mich., Sunday.

She will teach in the public schools in that city. She had been offered an appointment to serve in the War Risk Insurance department at Washington, but did not accept. She expects to do first grade work at Iron Mountain, Mich.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN SEPT. 28; QUOTA \$182,000

NEW LOAN TO BE CONDUCTED ALONG FORMER LINES; WILL BE \$20,000 MORE THAN PREVIOUS LOAN.

Chairman Jewell of the War Board States That More of Loan Will be Taken Up by Men of Means in City. Expected that Sum Will Be Easily Reached. Drive to Continue Three Weeks.

The Fourth and greatest of the Liberty loan drives will begin in this county on Sept. 28 and will continue for three weeks. The War Preparedness board, consisting of Major Gero, Leo C. Harmon and Edward H. Jewell, will adopt probably the same methods that have been so successful in former drives and endeavor to reach every prospective purchaser in the county. Committees of citizens will canvass the city and county and the Women's club is expected to take a prominent part.

Owing to the large amount of the loan, Chairman Jewell stated that it would be necessary to apportion a somewhat larger amount to the wealthier men in the county in order not to overload these of smaller means.

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. Eighteen days later by a practically unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty Loan Bond bill.

On May 2 the First Liberty Loan was announced, on May 14 the details were made public, and on the 15th the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for \$2,000,000,000, the bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest and running for 15-30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. Four and a half million subscribers in every section of the country, representing every condition, race, and class of citizens, subscribed for more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of bonds.

The outstanding features of the First Liberty Loan were the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted, the patriotism of the newspapers, banks, corporations, organizations and people generally in working for its success, and the heavy over-subscription of more than 50 per cent there was no interruption to the business of the country occasioned by the unprecedented demand upon its money resources.

The Second Liberty Loan campaign opened on April 1, 1917, and closed on October 2. The bonds of this issue bear 4 per cent interest and run for 10-25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. It was announced that 50 per cent of the over-subscription would be taken. Nine million subscribers subscribed to \$4,817,832,000 of the bonds, an over-subscription of 54 per cent. Only \$3,808,766,150 of the bonds was allotted.

This campaign was marked with the same enthusiastic support of the public as its predecessor. The labor and fraternal organizations were especially active in this campaign, and the patriotism of the country and the organized work which greatly contributed to the success of the loan. The men in the Army and Navy worked for and subscribed largely to the loan.

The Third Liberty Loan campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4 1/2 per cent interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for \$3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for \$4,170,019,650 of the bonds, all of which was allotted.

A great feature of this loan was its very wide distribution among the people and throughout the Union and the fact that the country districts promptly and heavily subscribed to the loan, in a great measure making up their quotas earlier than the cities. Secretary McAdoo pronounced this loan the soundest of national financing.

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond-buying people. The effect of the Liberty Loans on the national character, on our national life, on the individual citizen and our home life is immeasurable—of incalculable benefit. Nothing less is affected than the destiny of the world as our ships plow the seas and our men and material in Europe beat back the Hun.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin Saturday, September 28, and close October 19. No American doubts its success; no good American will fail to contribute to its success. The blood of our men fallen in Europe calls to us; our answer must be and will be worthy of them and our country.

LIBRARY HOURS

School year of 1918.
9 to 11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Saturdays 2 to 8 P. M.
High school students and the general public may obtain books at any of these hours. Pupils in the grades are allowed to take out books Saturday afternoon and any evening but are assigned only one other afternoon by schools as follows:
Monday—Lakeside school.
Tuesday—Westside school.
Wednesday—Parochial and Central grades.
Thursday—Parochial school.

WAR DEVELOPS WEIRD SCHEMES

One Inventor Would Snatch Enemy Rifles by Means of Magnets.

FLEA SHELL IS OFFERED

Then "here is the Scissors Plane, the Tally-Ho Cannon, and the Moon Vell—Aeronautics Favored by Inventors.

London.—Pushing the war on is the latest popular hobby. It's a great amusement. Perhaps you have a tame balloon to snatch the rifles from the enemy's hands by means of suspended magnets; or, maybe, a few spare snakes to hurl into the trenches by pneumatic propulsion; or, perhaps, a shell with a man inside it to steer it at the target. If so, pack in brown paper and dispatch to Inventions Department, British Ministry of Munitions. Some months later you will receive a polite notification informing you that your invention is receiving their collective and "earnest attention."

Meanwhile your competitors have suggested for you:

A shell to contain fleas or other vermin inoculated with disease.

The spraying of cement over soldiers so as to petrify them.

The throwing of live wire cables carrying a high voltage among advancing bodies of infantry by means of rockets.

Germany should be attacked in one case by making a "tube" all the way, and in another by employing trained comorants to fly to Essen and pick out the mortar from Krupp's chimneys.

One inventor proposes a machine of the nature of a lawn mower as large as a tank to make incision of them.

The Scissors Plane a New Idea.

The clouds are to be frozen artificially and guns mounted on them; heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon; airplanes are to be armed with scissoring or scythes, like Boudicca's chariot, or to trail bombs behind them on a long cord; heat rays are to be projected for the purpose of setting Zeppelins on fire; electric waves to paralyze the minutest.

One of the most popular suggestions of all is to attach a searchlight to an aircraft carrier gun, get the light on the object and shoot along the beam; but, unfortunately, the path of a shell is quite different from that of the ray of light. Most elaborate "decoy" schemes are sometimes worked out for the confusion of the enemy, comprising in at least one case sham factories with chimneys and hooters complete.

Not unannouncedly aeroplanes have been favored by the inventors. Many seem to have thought that the lifting power of hydrogen is unlimited, for they have suggested aeroplanes with balloons, the transport of artillery by airplane and of troops by balloon.

Shells and projectiles have received not a little attention. Proposals include a shell containing gravel to lay a path-way over mud; another containing tritulant powder or sticky substance to hamper machine guns, and another for holding many thousand feet of wire, weights and a clock motor.

Many inventors of a device requiring a knowledge of ballistics bear no knowledge that such a science exists. By one scheme two guns are to be fired simultaneously, the shot being connected by a chain to which bombs and incendiary devices, etc., are to be attached. It is clear that variations in powder or differences in wear would make it impossible to predict which direction the device would take.

Then There is the Relay Shell.

Another favorite subject, mechanically unsound, is the "relay shell," a shell acting as a small gun discharged in mid-air and expelling a small inner shell, the object being to obtain an increased range. The fact is that by along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible.

In the group of inventions coming

under the head of motive power the majority are of the "overbalancing wheel" type, which dates from the thirteenth century. Power is to be obtained from other schemes of people walking about floors and up and down stairs; passenger lifts are to be used as power hammers, and power is to be generated from the flow of rain water from the rooms of houses.

Suggestions are also frequently received in connection with colored searchlights. The most remarkable proposition of all in connection with searchlights is perhaps that of a "black beam," whatever that may mean, for obscuring the moon.

Many inventors are absolutely impervious to argument or explanation and are always dissatisfied with the treatment they receive. In this respect they contrast unfavorably with a foreigner who submitted an engine which would not work, and concluded the correspondence with "thank"; and the admission that he was "completely cured" of the idea.

Postcard 12 Years in Mail. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Marked "returned for correct address," a postcard mailed in this city by Miss Bertha Newnham of Marlborough, Pa., 12 years ago, has been returned. The card, bearing a picture of Vassar college, is as clean and unfrayed as on the day it was mailed.

IN HUN PRISON THREE YEARS

Doctor Beland, Once Canada's Postmaster General, Cannot See Dying Wife.

EXCHANGED AFTER DELAY

Says Kaiser Envis Hindenburg Popularity and Tries to Appropriately His Victories—Saw Capture of Antwerp.

An Atlantic Port.—After being kept in a German prison for three years Dr. Henri Severin Beland, postmaster general of Canada under Premier Wilfrid Laurier, and who lives at Beauve, in the province of Quebec, arrived here, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jeannette, who was held in Belgium by the Germans while her father was in Germany. Added to the sufferings of his imprisonment was the death of his wife in Belgium after he had been locked up for 18 months.

His jailers refused to allow him to go from Berlin to see her when she was dying. The news of his wife's death was withheld from him for 11 days, and he was only given the date after he had begged to be allowed to go to her funeral, to show that it was too late.

Doctor Beland was only postmaster general for two months in 1911 when the Laurier administration was deposed. It was because he had held this political appointment that the Huns would not permit him to leave Germany two years ago when arrangements were made between that country and Great Britain for the exchange of civilian prisoners more than forty-five years old.

During the three years he lost 20 pounds in weight, and his luxuriant black hair became thin and turned gray. The only occupations he had were to attend the prisoners and the officials of the prison when they were ill and to learn to speak, read and write German fluently. He was finally released in exchange for the brother of Prince von Bulow, who was the head of the Krupp Gun company in London before the war.

The doctor was in northern France in August, 1914, and his wife was staying at their estate in Cappellen, near Antwerp. He promptly offered his services as surgeon to the Belgian

AN ANGEL OF MERCY



This British official photograph depicts most strikingly the part that the Red Cross nurse is taking in the great conflict that is now raging. She saves the shot and shell of the German gunner and sees only one thing, that of caring for the wounded. This photo taken on the British western front in France shows one of these "Angels of Mercy" treating a British officer who has been wounded in a car accident. Note the gas mask that the wounded man carries before him in readiness for any gas attacks.



Not Easily Recalled.

One afternoon an esteemed citizen went out to the country club for a turn around the golf links, and after making several rather weird plays he turned to the imperturbable caddy.

"I suppose," said he, "that in caddying around here you have seen worse golf players than I am."

The boy did not answer. With a fixed gaze he seemed to be looking in to the distance.

"I said," remarked the golfer in a much louder tone, "that I suppose you have seen worse players than I."

"I heard what ye said the first time, mister," was the startling rejoinder of the caddy, "but ye've got to give a feller time to think."

POSTED.



"Seeing the watah weminds me that I can tell you how much falls ovan Niagara Falls, to a gallon."

"How much?"

"Four quarts, bud, 'bove."

Playing Safe.

There was a man who feared the show that trivial error makes. He never did a thing, and so avoided all mistakes.

What Tommy Would Say.

One day when small Tommy was called to the desk with his slate he accidentally stepped on his teacher's foot. She looked up, expecting a "Please pardon me," but Master Tommy was silent.

"Why, Tommy, what should you say," she asked.

Tommy hung his little head.

"What should you say, dear?" Tommy began to cry.

"What should you say, Tommy?" persisted his teacher.

"I s—should s—say ouch!" sobbed Tommy.

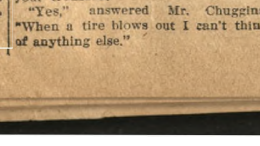
Penalty of Lying.

"Sedentary work," said the college lecturer, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits the less one can stand."

"Exactly," retorted the lecturer; "and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely."—London Tit-Bits.

ONE THING THEY MUST LEARN.



"Why do you think Siobber's wife was a chorus girl once?"

"'Cause she always wears a happy smile."

Brain Fag.

The "loafer" now is out of date. Let's do the best we can. From day to day to stimulate the tired business man.

FRONTAVIKS AT VLADIVOSTOK TO AID THE CZECHS



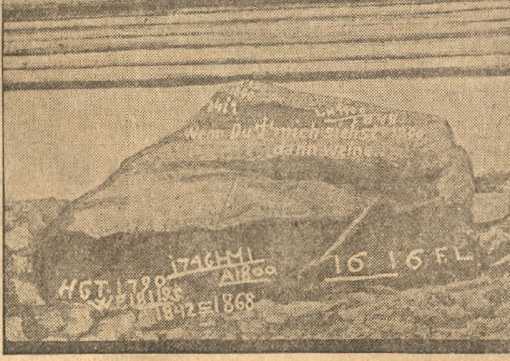
The arrival in Vladivostok of the Frontaviks (Russian soldiers who have served at the front and have been discharged by the Bolsheviks) to assist the Czech-Slovak army to down the bolsheviks. The crowds give them an ovation.

AMERICANS PROUDLY BRING IN FIRST PRISONERS



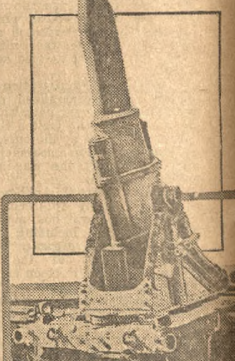
American military police of the First division escorting the first batch of Hun prisoners taken by the Yankees in the Picardy offensive.

HUNGER STONE PREDICTS WOE FOR HUNS



This is the famous Hunger Stone of the Elbe, near the chain bridge at Tetschen, Germany, which bears on its face the inscription: "When you gaze upon me, then cry." The legend attached to it is that when the waters of the Elbe fall away so the stone is visible hardships are sure to follow, and in every instance since the date of the first inscription, 1417, the prediction has been found to be true. This year the waters have fallen to the lowest level reached in over five hundred years.

CAPTURED "MINNIE" IN U. S.



This big mine thrower, or mine werfer, as the Germans call it, was captured from the Huns and is a part of the great war exhibition which the United States has been giving in various parts of the country and which will open in Chicago on September 2. The "Minnie" as the British have named the weapon, is shown in position with a big shell set in the muzzle ready to be thrown into the enemy trenches.

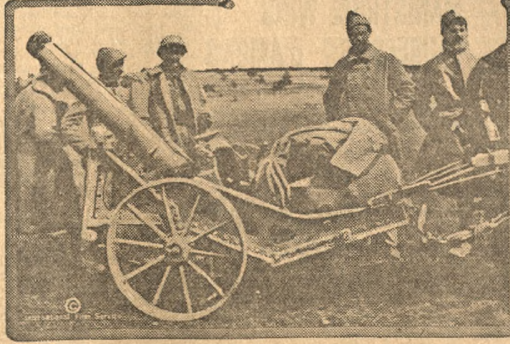
Hysterical Mutism in Ancient Times.

A case of "imagined inability of speech," one of the puzzles of today, is narrated by Herodotus, who tells that Croesus had a son who was in other respects proper enough but dumb. When the city was taken one of the Persians, not knowing Croesus, was about to kill him. Croesus, though he saw him approaching from his present misfortune took heed of him, nor did he care about dying of the blow; but this speechless son of his, when he saw the Persian advancing toward him, through dread and anguish burst into speech and said: "Man, kill not Croesus! These were the first words he ever uttered, but from that time he continued to speak the remainder of his life."

Fire Barrage.

Barrage or dim is a new word in the military vocabulary—specifically the act of barring by artillery fire. By exact measurements a line of guns is brought to bear upon a certain point. The fire creates a complete screen of projectiles. Behind it a body of troops is safe; through it no enemy can advance. By moving barrage forward ("creeping" barrage) a detachment can advance with a minimum of casualties. It is controlled by observers at the front, who find ranges by direct artillery fire by telephone, wireless, and it demolishes, in front of the attacking force, wire entanglements, trenches and "pill-boxes."

NOVEL TRENCH MORTAR SUCCESSFUL



This novel gun is the French 155-millimeter trench mortar, sometimes known as an accompaniment gun. It follows the infantry everywhere. It has met with great successes along the French front.

CONDENSATIONS

Chiefly for roofing automobiles an imitation glass that resembles celluloid has been invented in Europe.

Many old-time knitting machines have been dragged from the garret to do duty in the present emergency.

Telephone operators in Egypt are required to speak five languages, English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

The wages of able British seamen are now \$69 a month and food, as against \$25 before the opening of the war.

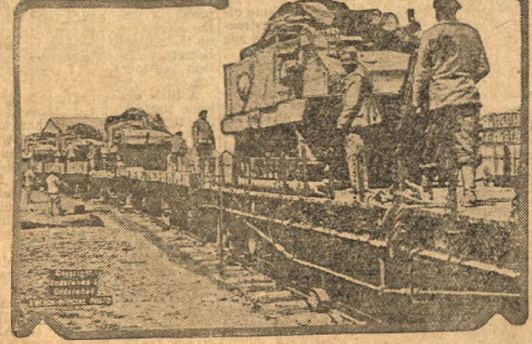
Bavaria has a suspension bridge with but one tower, the cables at the other end being anchored in a high rock bluff.

Doug Johnson of Providence, Ky., had a sow which gave birth to eight pigs, and not a pig in the litter has an eye.

It is said that a pair of night hawks, which have made the roof of a Bath (Me.) bank building their summer home for 20 years, are back again.

To increase the volume of sound from a phonograph a Parisian has invented an instrument that will play three records simultaneously.

SWIFT MOSQUITO TANKS OF THE FRENCH



On this train, being rushed to the front, are some of the swift, light mosquito tanks built by the French that have proved so efficient in the allied offensive in the Aisne-Marne region.

Toothpick Conservation.

Cleveland, O.—The latest conservation move on the part of Cleveland restaurants has just been inaugurated by some of the "ent shops" in refusing longer to serve toothpicks with meals. What connection toothpicks have with saving for the big fight over there is not readily discernible to patrons.

Boy, Page Mr. Hoover.

Martins Ferry, O.—Here's a case for Hoover. Following a wedding here 240 spring chickens were consumed by the guests.

ASTHMADOR AVERTS-RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA Begin Treatment NOW All Druggists Guarantee

ABSORBINE Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT Make your plans to prepare for the splendid opportunities now offered by the Government and Business Men by attending one of the greatest schools in America.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

Canada made me Prosperous - that's what thousands of farmers say, who have come from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

SHE GOT COMPOSERS MIXED Queen Victoria's Error Must Have Caused Mascagni to Pass an Uncomfortable Few Minutes.

Sometimes when a great personage essays musical criticism embarrassing errors arise. Once Queen Victoria invited Mascagni, the composer of Cavalleria Rusticana, to play for her at Windsor castle.

With increasing consternation Mascagni listened as the queen sang the Prologue to Leoncavallo's I Pagliacci!

I was at Carthage on the day the greatest Hittite find ever unearthed was revealed to the eye of man for the first time in three thousand years.

When the enthusiastic laborers had carefully uncovered the precious dolerite slab, and the overseer, bending over it like some near-sighted Silas Marner

Pandemonium was let loose. Laborers came running from all directions to share in the joy of discovery.

"Praise be to God!" I cried. He grinned so I could see all his teeth, and answered, "God's blessing return to you!"

A Letter's Difference. "Bliggins doesn't seem to care for work."

An honest man never has to sit up nights wondering how much his neighbors know about him.

Minnesotans own 200,000 motorcars. Bought 40,000 last year.

St. Louis, Mo., is to be wholly without hard coal next winter.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength.

More Milk at Less Cost. If dairying is to provide either pleasure or profit, United States department of agriculture specialists point out, the unprofitable cow must be disposed of.

Canada made me Prosperous - that's what thousands of farmers say, who have come from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre

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

Used to it. "Here's that returned soldier boasting about how he was gassed in the trenches, and it never hurt him."

Nothing Like That. "Didn't Peggy marry a literary man?" "Dear me, no; he's a magazine writer."

Oh, Well! "Do you raise flowers, Mrs. Subb Urbs?" asked Mrs. Sitty-Folks. "No, we merely plant 'em. The chickens raise 'em."

Appropriate Decoration. "How is that aviator's room fixed up?" "I don't know, but it ought to be with fly paper."

Stick Is Right. "You've noticed, no doubt, during the last day or two that people have an unusual tendency to stick around."

Reading, Pa., posts a night guard around its city hall to prevent visits of supposed German spies.

New York has 5,000 women enlisted in a police reserve corps.

Victory is like a dollar; you've got to earn it to know its value.

A self-conceited man lies to himself.



The Wear and Tear on that boy of yours during the active years of childhood and youth necessitates a real building food.

Grape-Nuts supplies the essentials for vigorous minds and bodies at any age.

"There's a Reason"

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

West Branch—A Republican county convention will be held September 10 at the court house here.

Niles—Miss Rose Steck, aged 20, a trained nurse, was drowned at Barron lake when she stepped into a hole while bathing.

Port Huron—Henry A. Hoffman, who received several thousand volts of electricity through his body Thursday, died Friday. He was a former cornerer of St. Clair.

Hillsdale—Waldon and Jonesville are both planning big Labor day celebrations, the proceeds of all entertainments to be turned over to the benefit of the Red Cross.

Eaton Rapids—Railroad officials are considering installing a connection between the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads and using the Michigan Central depot for the business of both roads.

Dowagiac—Quicksand is hampering the big steam barge working on the Dowagiac river drain project north of this city.

Petoskey—Mrs. John Matthews, of Boyne City, is in a Petoskey hospital with several broken ribs and cuts about the face and body. Her husband is badly bruised. They were thrown from a carriage when their horse ran away.

Grand Rapids—Gertrude Wenderlehp, 18 years old, was drowned at Manhattan Beach. The girl was learning how to swim and stepped into deep water and sank before help could reach her. The body was recovered.

Albion—Byron Bisbrow and Vernon Wood, of Albion, narrowly escaped death when the buggy they were driving was demolished in a collision with an automobile driven by Frank Harritt. Harritt was fined \$50 and costs in an Albion court.

Richmond—Mrs. Ellsworth H. Marshall, youngest daughter of former State Senator James E. Wether, is dead of blood poisoning as the result of the extraction of an ulcerated tooth. Mrs. Marshall was a well known vocalist.

Dowagiac—Circuit Judge L. B. Des Volgnes has instructed County Clerk Robert Anderson to draw 10 extra jurors for the September term of court in Cass county. This will make possible the release of those most needed on their farms.

Lansing—German was removed as an elective language on which teachers seeking certificates may be examined at a meeting of the state board of education, it is reported by Fred L. Keeler, state superintendent of public instruction. French was substituted.

Hillsdale—In the county canning contest held at the Central school here, the Live Wire Canning club, of Osseo, won first place and the right to represent Hillsdale county at the state fair at Detroit.

Port Huron—Port Huron milk commission has fixed the retail price of milk to consumers at 13 cents, to take effect August 25. Pints are seven cents. The price in bulk was fixed at 44 cents a gallon. The price to producers will be \$3.25 a hundred pounds, or Detroit prices, less cost of transportation.

Ann Arbor—Because of the need of conserving coal, the trustees of the Students' Christian association have voted to close Newberry hall this academic year, and the Y. M. C. A. has opened Lane hall to the Y. W. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. proposes turning over the first floor of Lane hall to universalists women.

Grand Rapids—Robert Vanderwald, 18 years old, was drowned in the Garfield swimming pool. He was with a party of young men and was not missed until the others were dressed. A suit of clothing remaining unclaimed gave the first indication of the tragedy. The pool was drained and Vanderwald's body found.

Muskegon—Consumers' Power company was notified by city officials to cease its practice of charging \$7 for connecting up current to homes about the city, the municipal authorities having received word from the state railway commission that the corporation had no legal authority to take such action. The former charge was from \$1 to \$2.

Muskegon—Lucile Gryka, pretty Nunica, Mich., school teacher, and Warren Spencer, both charged with conspiring to kill Spencer's wife, so they might marry, probably will be turned over to the Grand Rapids officers, Counsel for the defendants, whose examination has been pending several weeks, maintains that the conspiracy if any, was framed in the Pantlind hotel, Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids—As a result of the government expose of German propaganda in at least one school textbook used here, the board of education will ask the department of education at Washington to make the investigation of school textbooks nationwide so as to aid schools in discovering propaganda by listing all books considered objectionable by the government. The board formally ousted Robinson's Medieval and Modern Times History and ordered an investigation into all school books being used in Grand Rapids schools.

Standish—Prizes for the Arenac county fair, September 17-20, aggregating \$1,500, have been announced.

Reed City—Lou B. Winsor, grand secretary of the Masons of Michigan, is about to move his offices to Grand Rapids.

Eaton Rapids—Because of the drought farmers say that the late potato crop will be but 50 per cent of a normal yield.

Petoskey—Stanley McBride, of Harbor Springs, is in a French hospital, slightly wounded, according to word received by his brother, Clare McBride.

Muskegon—Max Lange, charge with pro-German utterances and held on \$1,000 bail to the district court at Grand Rapids, has resigned as president of a local insurance company.

Grand Rapids—Former Fire Marshal Henry Lemeln, 74 years old, is near death with hardening of the arteries. He has been fire marshal of this city for more than thirty years.

Eaton Rapids—According to letters just received by W. E. Hale from his son Ralph, serving in France, he and all the other Eaton Rapids boys of Battery C, field artillery, have seen considerable action.

Eaton Rapids—A school for military instruction without fee is to be conducted here by officers of Company 8, Michigan state troops. Captain Clark L. Belnap of Company 8 will be one of the instructors.

Reed City—A tug of war between a railway locomotive and 100 men will be a feature during Reed City's three-day celebration August 31 to September 2. The Pere Marquette has loaned the locomotive for the purpose.

Kalamazoo—Dorothea, Wilma and Alice Cross, aged 12, 9 and 2½ respectively, were run down and perhaps fatally injured by an automobile driven by Marcus Gibbs, of Oshtemo. Gibbs will be taken into custody, officers declared.

Muskegon—Corporal Burt Postema was seriously wounded in the great drive between the Marne and the Aisne on the western front, according to word just received here. Postema accompanied the Yanks for 12 miles before a German gunner got him. He is now recovering.

Albion—Corp. W. C. S. Pellowa, former orator and Albion college graduate, who waived the exemption given ministers and went into the service at Camp Custer, has just received the commission of first lieutenant and chaplain at the chaplains' school at Camp Taylor, Louisville.

Escanaba—Henry Schultz, a section laborer, of Nahma, an Indian settlement, near this city, was killed when struck in the head by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of Tom Bayson, an eight-year-old Indian. Schultz fell from the moving handcar. The boy said he was shooting at a bird.

Corunna—Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Lyman, of Corunna, have received a cablegram from their son, Lieutenant Piny Lyman, in France, that he had been wounded in action, but is rapidly recovering. Lieutenant Lyman was graduated from the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan and went overseas last winter.

Lansing—Michigan has 510 standard schools. Allegan County leads with 62. Other counties with ten or more are: Berrien, 11; Cheboygan, 14; Dickinson, 16; Genesee, 13; Ingham, 10; Ionia, 10; Iron, 10; Kent, 15; Mason, 24; Muskegon, 17; Newaygo, 16; Oakland, 25; Ottawa, 30; Saginaw, 11; Van Buren, 16, and Wayne, 12.

Lansing—Sixty-two accidental drownings during July helped to boost the total of violent deaths in Michigan last month to 156, which is a record for any month of the present year. Railroad accidents caused 21 deaths and electric lines caused the death of 20 persons. There were 21 fatalities from automobile accidents, 29 suicides and 3 killings.

Port Huron—A. E. Stevenson, chairman of the district draft board, said that many claims for exemption are made simply because of ignorance. He adds that the board is investigating many complaints regarding those who have not subscribed to the Red Cross. In Oakland county the claims for exemption for industrial reasons are very numerous.

Bay City—After three years of controversy involving supreme court lawsuits, the council has accepted a compromise agreement through the bridge commission whereby the rental of Third street bridge is placed at \$1,500 per year. The bridge was rented to the Traction company for 20 years at an annual toll of \$500. An injunction followed the attempt to raise three years ago.

Lansing—J. Arthur Boice, member of Ingham county draft board, has been chosen by General Crowder, provost marshal general to act as his personal representative in superintending draft activities in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Seth Pulver, of Owosso, assumed duties of chief legal adviser of the supply division of military aeronautics department of the army. His work will be supervising contracts by this department.

Ann Arbor—Professor H. C. Anderson, of the engineering college faculty of the University of Michigan, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the engineering advisory committee of the state conservation board, part of a national organization to aid in fuel conservation in power plants. Professor Anderson also is a member of the advisory conservation council of Detroit, formed to criticize and advise power plant operators on how to economize in fuel consumption throughout the state of Michigan.

VERMIN ATTRACTED BY FOOD

If No Scraps Are Around There Will Be Little Trouble With Ants or Roaches.

The surest way to keep a house free from ants is to leave no food lying about on shelves or in open places, where they can reach it. Ants go where they find food, and if the food supplies of the household are kept in ant-proof metal containers or in ice boxes, and if all foods that may happen to be scattered by children or others is cleaned up promptly, the ant nuisance will be slight. Cake, bread, sugar, meat, and like substances, are especially attractive to the ants, and should be kept from them.

Roaches will not frequent rooms unless they find some available food material, and if such materials can be kept from living rooms and offices or scrupulous care exercised to see that no such material is placed in drawers where it can leave an attractive odor or fragments of food, the roach nuisance can be largely restricted to places where food necessarily must be kept.

Editor Finally Turned. "And this," said the alleged old soldier, pestering a long-suffering editor who was an old soldier, "is where the Arabs were massed in front of us."

"Here"—pointing to another place on a dirty pocket map—"is where our division was drawn up in zebra."

"We deployed in this direction, and our left wing was attacked by the enemy on this knoll. Just at this point I was wounded on the left shoulder, and a hundred yards further on I got my right arm shattered by a piece of one of our own shells, and—"

"But," interrupted the bored editor, "where did you get your brains blown out?"—London Tit-Bits.

No Older Than Your Face. Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

A Bright Pupil. Teacher—Into what two great classes is the human race divided? Pupil—Motorists and pedestrians.

It's usually the parents' fault when the children would rather be somewhere else than at home.

Chicagons reported 16 dog-bite cases in one day recently.

Illinois last year reported 22,241 fires with insurance of \$6,747,267.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles."

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Reasonable. Elizabeth reference. Best services.

Hay Fever-Catarrh Prompt Relief Guaranteed SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 35-1918.

Are You Bloating After Eating

With that gassy, puffy feeling, and hurting near your heart? For Quick Relief—Take ONE

EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

You can fairly feel it work. It drives the GAS out of your body and the Bloat goes with it.

Removes Quickly—Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc. Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Poor Comparison. Caroline was eating a green apple, and her mother said, "O, dearie, don't eat that! It will make you sick as a dog!" Caroline's reply was prompt and logical, "Our dog is the welliest one of the family."

Even With Ludendorff's Help. The old woman who lived in a shoe boasted: "Yet the crown prince couldn't live in a pocket," she cried.

It's pretty hard to get good work out of the chap who has his mind bent on going fishing.

A Dreadful Possibility. He—The government is warning people to be economical with paper. She—Oh, Harold, do you think they will make us cut down our love letters?

Yum Yum. After watching some folks eating the delightful fruit, one is inclined to say with that distinguished statesman whose name we forget, "Come on in—the watermelon's fine."

United States in 1917 consumed 33,000,000,000 cigarettes.

A Message to Mothers

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you; the doctors with souls and hearts: those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher



Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift & Company is now divided into three classes:

Class 1 includes such products as beef, pork, mutton, oleomargarine and others that are essentially animal products. Profits are limited to 9 per cent of the capital employed in these departments, (including surplus and borrowed money), or not to exceed two and a half cents on each dollar of sales.

Class 2 includes the soap, glue, fertilizer, and other departments more or less associated with the meat business. Many of these departments are in competition with outside businesses whose profits are not limited. Profits in this class are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital employed.

Class 3 includes outside investments, such as those in stock yards, and the operation of packing plants in foreign countries. Profits in this class are not limited.

Total profits for all departments together in 1918 will probably be between three and four per cent on an increased volume of sales.

The restrictions absolutely guarantee a reasonable relation between live stock prices and wholesale meat prices, because the packer's profit cannot possibly average more than a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Since the profits on meat (Class 1) are running only about 2 cents on each dollar of sales, we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments, (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital.

Swift & Company is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 35-1918.

Are You Bloating After Eating

With that gassy, puffy feeling, and hurting near your heart? For Quick Relief—Take ONE

EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

You can fairly feel it work. It drives the GAS out of your body and the Bloat goes with it.

Removes Quickly—Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc. Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Costs a Cent or Two a Day



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THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1918.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Those who have kept in careful touch with the progress of events in Canada cannot fail to have noticed the attitude adopted by such association of returned soldiers as the Great War Veterans Association in regard to local and national happenings of which they did not approve. Three notable instances which have occurred recently will serve to illustrate what is meant. They might be greatly added to. In Vancouver, during the recent unworthy labor strike, returned soldiers determined to take in hand. They marched in a body to the Labor Temple and raided the secretary's and other offices. "The Secretary himself was dragged into the street and forced to kiss the Union Jack," so the account runs, "and over a dozen labor leaders were injured, some of them taking refuge in the police cells." In Toronto, a few weeks ago, a Greek restaurant keeper was declared to have been guilty of making certain disloyal statements. A body of returned soldiers attacked his restaurant and wrecked it, and, in order to do the work thoroughly every Greek restaurant in the city was wrecked. Finally, in another part of Canada, was a small town with a very German name and a large German population. Returned soldiers in a neighboring city objected to the name, and decided that it must be changed. They accordingly marched in a body to the city and compelled the City Council to change the name, declaring that they would show the city and its inhabitants "who was the master."

We look forward with interest as to the attitude of the returned soldier towards Goodwillie Brothers of this city. In Canada today there are the returned soldier associations such as the "Great War Veterans Associations," and it is evident that as soon as the disabled soldiers begin to return in considerable numbers that like associations will be formed in this country.

The soldier is being trained to regard slackerism as little short of treason and he believes in each and every individual and concern doing its full duty for the sake of the cause of our participation in this world fight. He will further believe in checking up and meting out justice to any and all whose records do not satisfy him and whose attitude towards the support of those things the soldier and all patriots hold dear as indicative of either yellow-backed slackerism, pro-Germanism or greed-for-the-dollar-sentiment.

Goodwillies, what will the returned soldier do about it?

POLITICAL REGENERATION

Among the many readjustments to be made when the war is won, none will be more far reaching in character and productive of greater results than the change in the political status of our national representatives at Washington.

The war furnishes the greatest of all leveling processes and hopes have been extended to millions of the common people that the injustices and inequalities of the past will in some way be adjusted along with other issues after peace is made.

If war is an educator the American people will have soon reached the point where neither the reactionary nor the demagogue can force his way to power by appeals to ignorance and prejudice.

THE I. W. W.

Haywood and his fellow conspirators have monkeyed with the buzz saw and as they meditate at Leavenworth during the next twenty years, they will realize that the principle involved in their propaganda is one which will receive little toleration at the hands of the government, at a national crisis of this kind. Technicalities and the finer points of law will not serve under the rulings of patriotic judges to deflect or delay the enforcement of deserved penalties.

On the whole, the recent convictions before Judge Landis will serve to discourage violators of the Espionage law better than any other method.

IT IS UP TO YOU

The firm of Goodwillie Brothers are not identified with the Hour-a-Week movement in Schoolcraft county. They are as much entitled to pay as you are. They do not plead poverty or give excuses. They say that it is none of our business where they give or how much they give. If that is so the whole war chest movement in Schoolcraft county is resting upon insecure grounds and has no assurance of permanence of operation.

But it is not so. The moral obligation to do war work in this county by those living here or operating business here is incontestable and a defiance such as the above is literally plastered with the dollar sign, and it is our business to strip from these people the false pretences they have thrown about themselves and show them up as they are, pitiful examples of financial slackerism.

This is a matter of public concern. It is not up to the war relief board or the Chamber of Commerce, it is up to every man and woman in Schoolcraft county. If you don't think they're absolutely and irretrievably in the wrong, you are not right yourself and need watching. They have been tried and condemned by public opinion which is the greatest and most powerful tribunal in the world today. They are guilty in having set their dollars above their patriotism and they should be reminded of this fact by the general public upon every occasion. They should be made to realize that their attitude is intolerable to the sentiment of a patriotic community. That they have nothing upon which to base a claim for exemption from a duty performed without murmur or complaint by the poorest paid working man in their employ.

This is a question that does not admit of neutrality. You must condemn or support.

THE NEXT BOND DRIVE

The Fourth Liberty Loan which popular expectation based on press reports was to have been greatly in excess of former ones has been announced and Schoolcraft's quota fixed at \$182,000. This about \$20,000 in excess of the last loan and will inflict no great hardship on the people of this county. At the same time the increasing necessity of apportioning a larger share to the wealthier citizens is apparent. During the continuance of the war these loans will constitute an important part of the financial programme of the nation, and must ultimately be based upon a sane and conservative estimate of the resources of the community. While conducive to the most admirable results so far, it must be admitted that the present method of selling Liberty bonds is based largely on emotionalism and the fear of adverse criticism.

While admirable in their day the spirit of the revival meetings and the Spanish Inquisition have no permanent place in the financial scheme of the greatest nation in the world. The ability to purchase should be the criterion of our investment.

THE PLEASURE OF ECONOMY

Of the sacrifices we are asked to make to aid the government in the prosecution of the war, none have been more instantaneously evident than the widespread observance of the request from Washington to discontinue the use of pleasure cars on Sunday. When assured that economy of gasoline was essential our people without a murmur or complaint either walked or stayed at home.

If this regulation is to become permanent however, we are of the opinion that the purpose of the fuel administration could be achieved equally well with less hardship on the general public if restrictions were imposed upon the sale of gasoline. Since the desire of the government is to conserve a certain amount of this fuel this end could be accomplished equally well and with less personal inconvenience. Many citizens have but the one day in the week to use their cars and the present restrictions if made permanent would amount to little less than confiscation.

KEEP YOUR BOND

The treasury department at Washington issues bulletins urging owners of Liberty bonds to retain the same in the possession. Buying and selling in the markets of the nation has driven these incomparable securities several cents below par, while thousands of them have been exchanged for industrial stocks of uncertain value.

The extreme difficulty of teaching the public the first principles of finance was never more apparent and while the great bulk of these bonds will remain in the hands of the purchasers it is unfortunate that the securities of the nation at any time be quoted below par.

Patriotism and Parsimony

So much has been said and done to show that patriotism and loyalty should be put above everything, even dollars and parsimony, that no one can use any plea against the necessity of each and every man, woman and child, doing his full duty in loyalty, patriotism and generosity, especially during the continuation of this great and cruel war. Yet there are people so parsimonious and who hold the dollar in such esteem as to appear to forget or ignore loyalty, patriotism and generosity. Are the Goodwillies in this class?

Goodwillie Brothers, manufacturers of boxes, with factories here at Manistique Mich., and at Wausau, Wis. and with general offices at Chicago, Ill., a very wealthy concern with many war orders, refuse to contribute to the War Relief Fund of Schoolcraft County as all other manufacturers of the county are doing and give as an excuse that they are giving in Cook County, Ill., and the Goodwillies will not be dictated to by anyone. They appear somewhat arrogant as to their wealth and power, and seem to think that because of this wealth and power they can do absolutely as best pleases the Goodwillies, regardless of the nation, state or community. They then say "What are you going to do about it?"

No man or business concern was ever so great as not to have some vulnerable place. Even Ajax, with the lion's skin of Hercules wrapped about him, was tender in the armpits. The porcupine with all his array of quills has a tender belly. There is always some vulnerable point, some tender spot, some hole in the armor, or some weak place, and it is our business to find it and strike it with the proper weapon. With the individual or business concern, the most formidable weapon is public opinion. The individual or business concern may say "To Hell with the Public" or "What are you going to do about it?" but when all the people of the nation, state or community know what they want and all want the same thing, the Ajax would just as well throw off his lion's skin and the man or business concern his armor of wealth and power, for when the people know what they want and all want the same thing, they are going to get it. Goodwillie Brothers have defied the public so far but they will come across even if unwillingly, and so as other individuals and business concerns are doing willingly and cheerfully, if all the people of this community carried out and unitedly want them to do so.

Goodwillie Brothers came to Manistique about eleven years ago and at that time did not seem to be so arrogant about their wealth and power, as it is reported that the purchase price of the site and part of the present plant, about \$25,000.00 was paid for largely in long time notes. Right from the beginning they showed their very high regard for the dollar and they seemed to have prospered wonderfully well. They thought that they were doing the health, comfort and physical protection of the people of the community, because it would take a few of the Goodwillie dollars. They also thought so much of the dollar that they opposed the building of ward and high schools that mean so much to the mental and moral development of the people of the community, because it would take a few of the Goodwillie dollars. Their high regard for the dollar induced them to oppose the road bonding propositions that mean so much to the pleasure and prosperity of all the people both city and country because it would take some of the Goodwillie dollars.

This same regard for the dollar has caused them to oppose the location of the city and every one of the Goodwillie plants that have come to Manistique during the past few years. Plants that seem so much to the prosperity of all the people of the community. They opposed some of the plants because they would create a competitive market for the commodities on which they had enjoyed a very low, monopolized price. They opposed each and everyone because they would make a greater demand for labor at a higher price and they take some more of the Goodwillie dollars. The Goodwillies have made the statement that this, that or the other concern locating here in Manistique had cost them a great many thousands of dollars each year because of the higher price they had to pay for material on account of competition. These same Goodwillies have made the statement that because of the greatly increased demand for labor on account of the many factories located here in recent years, it had cost them various extra sums for labor, ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000 per year. The Goodwillies have notoriously opposed taxation and a reasonable valuation of their property here in Manistique as may be shown by the various city and county records and it would appear that in each and every instance the city and county records have been for their dollars have been the primary cause for the strenuous opposition.

The Goodwillies have complained that the people of Manistique were all against them. Have they not gotten the statement of the city and county records that the Goodwillies are against all the people, not only of Manistique but also all the people of Schoolcraft County? Have the Goodwillies not opposed every thing that is of physical, mental and moral benefit to the people of the city and county? Have they not opposed the selling of any of the Goodwillie dollars for which they have such high regard?

No county in the State or the United States has more cause to be proud of its loyalty and patriotism than Schoolcraft. Few counties in the United States have had as few cases of disloyalty or pro-Germanism as Schoolcraft. Few counties if any in the whole country contribute as generously and as universally in proportion to wealth and population as Schoolcraft. There is no county in the whole United States in which the laboring man, the wage earner, so universally, so willingly and so constantly contributes to War Relief Funds as do those in Schoolcraft County.

Possibly we should not take so much pride in doing what is so manifestly our duty, but we cannot help a great feeling of pride at a duty so well done and correspondingly as great a feeling of disgust and contempt for the individual or concern that refuses to perform this duty. This feeling runs so high among the laboring men, the wage earners, the factory employes, all over Schoolcraft County that they will not permit anyone to work among them who does not contribute his reasonable proportion to the War Relief Fund.

With this feeling existing among fellow workmen and employes how long before it will reach the employer? Will the employes of Goodwillie Brothers or those of any other employer in Schoolcraft County continue indefinitely in their employ if they do not perform their patriotic duty the same as the employes are doing? How long can any individual or concern hold the respect of the people of a community and refuse to do his patriotic duty because of such high regard for the dollar? How long before this high regard for the dollar will have merited the utter disgust and contempt of all the people of a community?

Thanks to democracy, for which we are fighting this great war and for which we are making such enormous sacrifices of men, money and all that is rest us, this time is passed when any individual or any business concern can do just as he or it pleases without regard to the feelings or welfare for the people of a community or of a nation. If there be among us an individual or a business concern who has no patriotism or passion for the dollar puts the dollar above the health, comfort, moral, spiritual and physical well being of a community, or the success of our nation in this great war, he or it is a slacker of the vilest kind and by the usual force of public opinion should be made to fully perform these duties the same as other individuals or business concerns of the community.

There never was a time when unity both of a community and a nation was so vitally needed. This matter of loyalty and even generosity to our soldiers is a community as well as a national affair. Shall we permit slackers to continue in arrogance and prosperity in our midst? "What are you going to do about it?"

VIEWS OF OUR READERS

I am no kin or friend of the Goodwillies and would be ashamed to be seen hobnobbing on the street with them in the present disturbed condition of affairs which they have brought about, yet would like to say a few words in explanation of what I think may be the reason for their showing what the public thinks is a "yellow streak" in their patriotic jackets. I have studied from all angles the stand they have taken before the public gaze of Manistique and the world at large and have come to decide that their motive is ambition.

Mr. Editor maybe you recollect the name of the man that set fire to the Alexandria library, which was the most valuable the world has ever seen and said he did it so his name should never be forgotten and I have forgot it already but I don't doubt the Goodwillies know it and not knowing any way to send their name thundering down the ages have chosen this way of backing down on their word in the matter of war relief which we haven't heard of another man in 10,000 doing and which is mortifying Manistique beyond description right now.

Very truly yours
CONSTANT READER.

Community Service at War Camp

So successful have the Community Houses of the War Camp Community Service for the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments proved, that the State of Michigan has allotted \$250,000 of its \$5,000,000 State War Fund, appropriated by the last legislature and raised by direct taxation, to build a Community House and two dormitories to be conducted by War Camp Community Service in this city. This is the first time that the citizens of any state have been taxed directly for such a purpose.

These principal community houses conducted by War Camp Community Service are at Chillicothe, O.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Junction City, Kan.; Manhattan, Kan., and San Antonio, Tex. These houses were built not only for the war work of the service, but they are expected to stand as lasting monuments to America's war-born spirit of neighborliness and friendship engendered by War Camp Community Service. They serve as clubs, meeting rooms, dance halls, theaters, restaurants, recreation rooms and often practically as homes to the citizens of the communities where they are expected—just now to soldiers, sailors and marines.

The Community House to be built in Battle Creek will be a model of its kind. It will be about 200 feet square, and will stand just outside the entrance to Camp Custer. The building as planned will include accommodations for 600 visiting relatives and friends, a spacious restaurant, check rooms, game rooms, a comfortable lobby, parlors, and an auditorium with a stage—every feature in fact, of a big hotel or club. If it is possible to maintain the contemplated schedule, the Community House should be opened completely furnished and equipped in less than seven weeks.

THE GERMAN BEATITUDES

It is not known whether the following creed was composed by a German or by a foreign student of Germanism. It has the ring of genuineness; it is not fat-fetched or overdrawn. The military masters of Germany have acted upon this creed, and the German Army, by its disciples, has lived up to it.

"Ye have heard how in olden times it was said, 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth;' but I say unto you, 'Blessed are the valiant, for they shall make the earth their throne.' And ye have heard men say, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, but I say unto you, Blessed are the great in soul and free in spirit, for they shall enter into Valhalla.' And ye have heard men say, 'Blessed are the peacemakers;' but I say unto you, 'Blessed are the war makers, for they shall be called, if not the children of Jehovah, the children of Odin, who is greater than Jehovah.'

WAR TRUCK AS PARTING GIFT

Few women's organizations have attained with the war record of The National American Woman Suffrage Association which has eighteen members actively engaged on the front line across the sea. Their Women's Overseas Hospitals include a gas-mobile hospital, as well as refuge and military units. Suffragists all over the country are contributing the funds to maintain the unit of nurses and women doctors which recently sailed for France. They received as a parting gift from the Suffrage Association a truck, trailer and gasoline outfit for a travelling disinfecter. The new gas hospital will be a movable affair close to the front lines. It may be situated one week in a church, the next in a tent or dug-out. Its function is to give relief to men who are gassed.

AN APPEAL TO CLUB MEMBERS

On August 30 I received the following telegram from Mr. Kebler:

"War Department desires co-operation of club forces and all boys and girls in the United States in the collection of plum, peach and cherry pits and all kinds of nut shells for use in making carbon for gas masks. Patriotic service. May we urge you to take this up with the club forces and the boys and girls of your county and begin immediate collection."

This is a small thing for all to do, save your pits, not only the boys and girls of the Garden Club but all the people in Schoolcraft County. When you have some saved notify Mrs. Edith Dunton and one of the members of the Garden Club will call for them, or if you wish to take them directly to the Chamber of Commerce you may do so any Tuesday night after school or on Saturday forenoon. There is to be a prize given for the member of the Garden Club bringing in the largest amount.

There is only a limited amount of these in Michigan this year so it is necessary for all to save. These are something that is of no use to anyone except the War Department and to them they are of vital importance. The carbon made from these pits that are of no use to you may save some boy's life whom you know, is not that sufficient incentive to save them?

G. W. BECKWITH.

BABY SAVING EXPERT

The most successful baby saver comes from New Zealand, England has become alarmed at the death rate of babies and has sent over an expert to tell how the New Zealand management has reduced the death rate of infants in that country. Men and women have equal voting rights in New Zealand and it is unquestionably because of their united wisdom and efforts that the government of this far-off country can instruct European governments in principles of health, and other family considerations. Home interests in government cannot be administered by males alone.



C. J. Merkel

The XKLUSIV Jeweler

To Residents of Schoolcraft County

As financial home to so many of Schoolcraft County's thrifty, this institution feels justly proud of the record you have helped to make in the various Liberty Bond drives.

You have enlisted our thrift in democracy's cause and America's thrift and push is going to decide the issue of the war.

Let anyone lose a single day in preparing for the financial eventualities the country may be called upon to meet, we ask that you assist in every way toward making Schoolcraft County a financial bulwark in America's defenses.

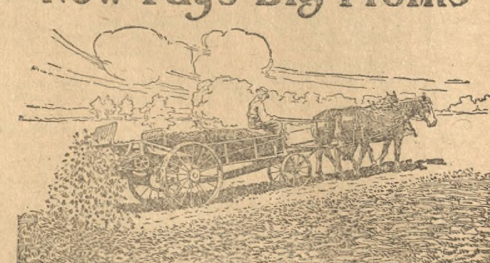
Economize and save. Use your best energies in keeping conditions good. Produce all you can of things vitally needed. Bank all you can for thru the bank you can assist our necessary industries.

The "State Savings Bank" wants to do its full bit and when we may assist you in any way our broad service is yours to command.

State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE

Manistique Michigan "WATCH US GROW"

Now Pays Big Profits



A GOOD spreader more than paid its way when corn was 50c and wheat \$1.00 a bushel. Now it pays big profits. Corn belt farmers, using Low Cloverleaf spreaders, harvest as much as 32 bushels more of corn off properly-manured acres than off those not treated with the spreader. Best of all, no more power or help is required to produce the increase. The spreader actually saves power, labor and time while increasing the yield from every acre on which it is properly used.

The Low Cloverleaf Manure Spreader

The Low Cloverleaf is a wide spreading, easy running, light draft, narrow box spreader, made in three handy sizes—small, medium and large. The wide spreading device catches the manure as it comes from the beater, breaks it up in still finer particles, and throws it out beyond the wheel tracks in a wide, even spread. This is the kind of fertilizing recommended by all authorities. The entire load is spread in 3 to 5 minutes. The machine runs easily and lasts a long time because the working parts are all securely fastened to a sturdy steel frame which keeps them all in place and in line. The Low Cloverleaf spreader does the work as it should be done. This year of all years you will profit most by using a Low Cloverleaf. Immediate delivery. Place your order now.

Henry Voisine & Son
AGENTS
Deer Street Manistique, Mich.

AMERICA'S BLIGHTY

By Gertrude Lynch



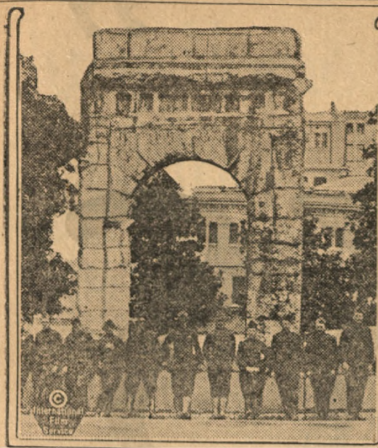
U.S. MARINES IN FRANCE



U.S. SOLDIERS IN FRONT OF THE THERMAL BATH HOUSE IN AIX LES BAINS



OPENING UP AN ICE CREAM CANTEEN



AT THE OLD ROMAN ARCH OF POMPEII IN AIX LES BAINS

DOWN upon a beautiful French city descended a foreign military force, capturing the place by storm, occupying it for eight days and then marching away, leaving the inhabitants cheering, and waving friendly adieux. For the foreign force was the first party of American permissionnaires—soldiers on leave—and the city was Aix-les-Bains, the first American leave center in France. Here the French saw the Americans at play and were satisfied.

"Aix-les-Bains" the American boys pronounce it, at the imminent risk of the name being shortened to "The Beans." Aix—a jewel, clear-cut, with brilliant facets set in a frame of gorgeous moonlight and of wonderful opaline sunsets and sunrises. This is the beauty spot to which are sent the boys in olive-drab, wearied by months in trench mud, under bursting shells. And this is the story of the first permissionnaires to arrive in Aix—the American soldiers' Blighty.

On a certain bright Saturday a cosmopolitan crowd gathered at the railroad station all in a high state of anticipation. One could easily pick out the persons of prominence, the mayor, the doctors, lawyers and others of small but assured incomes. And it might be noticed that the older women kept watchful eyes on the jeune fille who, tense with expectancy, gazed up the iron road along which the first permissionnaires were to come. For who could tell what romance might not be on the way, romance exciting the fluttering of eyelids and the extra nicety of dress?

As a special effort to make the incoming Americans feel right at home, the crowd featured a negro band and the local baseball nine, composed of small boys in scarlet jerseys and linen trousers, with legs bare as only a French boy ever dares wear them. The lads had small American flags tied around their arms, and their teeth were rattling with the cold, for the snow lay on the mountain sides and a refrigerated wind blew down from there.

In the crowds also were American officers and visitors, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, canteen workers and untagged spectators. Before the Americans arrived a dozen British aviators on their way to Italy changed trains and, seeing the throng, asked the reason. On being informed, they exclaimed with heartfelt approval:

"Wish we were American permissionnaires!" And well they might, for beautiful Aix, which in the happy days before 1914 had attracted the discriminating visitors of all nations, was in more than gala dress this day, painting the lily, while military and civil representatives had assembled there to give welcome to the boys who had come from the west shores of the Atlantic to fight shoulder to shoulder with the French.

These are the early arrivals of the American expeditionary force which landed in France last summer—regulars and volunteers. They had come from the trenches with scarcely an hour to prepare.

They wore their trench helmets, their packs were on their backs, their clothes and boots covered with mud, their faces grimy, their hair disordered. Their train was two hours late, but the crowd has been waiting that time and the cold winds have not chilled the enthusiasm which greeted the appearance of the Yankees.

"It certainly did make an impression," said one old regular of this reception. "We didn't know what kind of a place it was and some of us were sore because we couldn't go to Paris, while half of us didn't have the money to see it through, or the right outfit. But I guess Uncle Sam had an idea it would be just as well to let the French people know the American troops weren't kept in handboxes and tissue paper, but were in the fight."

There was no doubt in the minds of those who watched the boys getting out of the cars that they had been at the front. They were hungry and tired, having been 30 hours on the way, with only one stop-over, where the Red Cross unit had breakfast ready for them. But they were too accustomed to discipline to resist speech-making and hospitality, so they listened patiently to the provost marshal's friendly admonitions to shun wine and women. No ban was placed on song. Then—on with the welcome!

The negro band erupted into jazz and raggy noises, taking the Americans back home in spirit at least, following which a French orchestra swung gracefully into the strains of a "Suite de Massenet," and the permissionnaires were escorted to their temporary homes. They were led through streets flanked by flag-draped balconies, from which pretty girls cried with familiar greeting:

"Vive l'Amerique! Vive la France! Vive Uncle Sam!" And that is how the first American permissionnaires came to the A. E. F.'s Blighty, with a blare of trumpets, a waving of flags, cheers, smiles, sparkling eyes and welcoming speech. Before them lay eight days of clean, delightful recreation amid beautiful scenes and—probably best of all—unlimited baths.

"We've fed on mud," said one happy permissionnaire. "The rats come and sit on the edges of our straw and give us morning salute. We haven't had a real wash for so long that we've almost forgotten how it feels to have that sense of self-respect that comes with the morning tub."

Aix, with its famous waters, baths and casinos, needs no introduction to many men in the American expeditionary force. In the days before the war it attracted thousands of Americans each season, among them the late J. Pierpont Mor-

gan, who spent his birthday, April 17, there year after year. Pictures and descriptions of Aix have been printed often enough for those who never have been there, but the picture which lives in the memory of the first party of American permissionnaires is more vivid and alluring than any other. If you take a collection of clean, bright, well-built villas, with broad sidewalks and asphalted streets, such as are constructed in prosperous American mountain and lake resorts, deck them with charming French or Italian gardens, place them on the slopes of hills and the edge of an emerald lake, frame the picture in ranges of snow-capped mountains, through which run zig-zag roads, and you have an idea of the vista awaiting the American boys.

Several of the Americans were housed in the Hotel Lamartine, on the edge of the Lamartine woods, where the celebrated author wrote "Raphael." The philosophic, intellectual fighter will be sure to find on the outskirts of Chambéry, a suburb of Aix-les-Bains, "Les Charmettes," that delightfully haunted home where Jean Jacques Rousseau lived a romance with Madame Warens, received royalty as his friends and wrote books.

The permissionnaire cannot escape history in Aix, for he passes a crumbling Roman arch when he takes his way to the great bath establishment, in which special rates had been made for his plunge and shower. If he does not seek to elude but to study the past, our soldier may find plenty of Roman relics in the museums. There also are relics of an era when a mountain toppled over, burying 18 hamlets and partly filling Lake Bourget, from whose depths the treasures have been retrieved.

He can row across the lake to Hantecombe abbey, which stands on the sole bit of ground in this province still controlled by Italy. It contains 200 marble statues and the mausoleums of the dukes of Savoy. He will see where Hannibal, 200 B. C., started his passage of the Alps. He will walk where walked Charlemagne, Henry of Navarre, the khedives of Egypt, Elizabeth of Austria, Marie Pia of Portugal, kings of Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Spain and the kings of high finance.

So much for the historic and scenic features. The permissionnaire, however, may be seeking less classic relaxation on his leave, and it is in abundance in Aix. Leave does not mean license to him, and among the many good things that may be said to his credit—loyalty, amiability, good looks—let us not forget to give him a good mark for this, and we have it on the word of the inhabitants of Aix.

Temptation may follow close, and not always can the boy 3,000 miles from home resist, but to his eternal glory be it said that he does not seek it. Also to the credit of Aix and the department of Savoy be it added that all possible precautions are taken to safeguard him. A few gambling houses there will always be, a few women will follow an army anywhere; there will, in a word, be lawbreakers ready to lure him and, in spite of warnings, there were grocers who surreptitiously sold bottles of liquor—not much, because the customer, rendered loquacious, confessed the place of sale and the vendors were hailed to the bar of justice.

It is not the intention of trying to represent the permissionnaires as Sunday school boys. But they are alive with health, quickened by the sense of liberty, and the paths of this land naturally to sane recreation. Few of them cared to seek entertainment in dreary gambling places or illicit resorts when they could enjoy the beauties of nature and the wealth of healthy entertainment made available.

The boys did not have to be herded into the straight and narrow path, either. A few second lieutenants were sent with the men, but the off-

icers showed discretion by not being obtrusive. The military police were equally wise. The Yankee was on his honor and responded nobly. By request of the military authorities, the Y. M. C. A. has had charge of the entertainment of the men, this, it was understood tacitly, not to interfere with the men's own ideas on the subject. To further this program, the Y. M. C. A. had leased the beautiful Casino, a veritable house of recreation, its spacious roof covering a theater, a motion-picture hall, reading, writing, lecture and vesper rooms, with a canteen where little articles can be bought at low prices.

All entertainments excepting the theater are free, and for a franc a soldier may reserve a theater seat in the orchestra, which is reserved for the military. The first night of his arrival the American permissionnaire is admitted free to the theater and the canteen privileges.

When the American staff selected Aix as the leave center this year, the Y. M. C. A. officials went to the resort and by vigorous work induced the proprietors of five of the largest hotels to open their places in preparation for the American soldiers' arrival, despite the protests that it was not the season and that they might suffer financial loss.

One prodigal son among the first permissionnaires voiced a sentiment which had supporters among those tired, car-cramped boys, to the effect that he did not intend to be led around by the hand while on leave. Before he left this prodigal paid a handsome tribute to the Y. M. C. A.'s arrangements. The truth is, that before many hours had passed the permissionnaires had, metaphorically speaking, come and put their hands to be taken, willing to be led anywhere it was deemed best.

This development showed not only appreciation but practical sense, for all the arrangements had been made by the association and whatever there was to be done in the way of entertainment could be done with less trouble and expense by taking advantage of the preliminary Y. M. C. A. program.

Every peasant morning squads of bicyclists start out. Automobiles are requisitioned to make visits to Chambéry and Challes-les-Eaux, the auxiliary leave centers. Boating on Lake Bourget attracts many. The negro band plays twice a week in the public square, and, in company with the happy villagers, resembling those in musical comedy, who always are ready to drop work and assist at the dramatic moments, the soldiers sit and suns himself, listening to his favorite melodies. After dark, in addition to the program mentioned, he gives some of his own, wonderful stunt nights, costume balls and amateur theatricals.

Then there are diversions which never could be put on any set program, because they are spontaneous, springing from the generosity of big hearts. Listen to bits of conversation in the Casino and you will get a sample. A smiling lad in olive drab is telling what he had been doing.

"I've been having the time of my life," he explained. "Three of us fellows went down into the village and we bought up a little shop of candy and truck and took it up to the schoolhouse. Wish you could have seen those kids when we distributed the stuff. You'd have thought we were giving them something. And you ought to hear 'em sing!"

One hears stories of dugouts, of communicating trenches, of lonely outposts, of sallies into No Man's Land, but most of all one heard among the first permissionnaires violent references to that Hill which faces the sector into which they first were sent. And their promise was, "We are going to get it if it takes every one of us."

Soft beds, baths, meals one ordered personally, theaters, concerts, rides, climbs, a general relaxation of the mental and physical strain—so went the glorious eight days of the first American permissionnaires. Then came the day to leave, and the words of appreciation were voiced by the men whose business is fighting.

"We came here with a grouch because we thought we ought to have been allowed to go to Paris," said an old regular. "It's been the greatest experience we ever had—not a dull moment. You treated us like home folks. We've lived like kings. This is the most beautiful place God ever made, I guess."

"Has it been a good time?" echoed a younger permissionnaire, one whose years' betrayal that he has not been long from the parental roof. "Too darn good! It's just like leaving home again!"

There are other speeches of farewell delivered in subdued tone.

"You're sure that you're engaged? If you find you ain't, will you let me know?"

A shrill whistle put an end to the farewells. A shavetail shouted "All aboard!" which was better understood. The men crowded into the cars, and waved furiously from the windows to the hospitable townspeople as the train whirled away carrying them back, back to fight with renewed strength after a week in America's Blighty.

Air Raiders Fear Big Searchlights

Allies Find Powerful and Far-Reaching Illumination an Important Factor.

USEFUL IN SPOTTING TANKS

Pick Up Hun Bombing Planes at a Distance and Keep Them Constantly in View—Equipped With Sound Detectors.

New York.—Last fall, when the Austrians were driving the Italian soldiers from their hard-won mountain fortresses, the defeated army had one weapon which it constantly used to harass and impede the foe. This was the electric searchlight, a newcomer on the field of battle.

Powerful lights were trained every night upon the advancing Austrians whenever they came to a river crossing or whenever they were obliged to halt for another reason. This hampered and irritated the enemy exceedingly. It was not only that serious danger attended any disclosure of their operations. They suffered also from nerves when the long feelers of light brushed over their faces and hands and revealed every detail of the work upon which they were engaged.

The use of searchlights by our own expeditionary forces is becoming an important branch of the engineering service. Not long ago congress voted an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for searchlights of both the field type and the anti-aircraft type. The lights commonly used are 30-inch lights, having a candlepower of 1,000,000,000, and a maximum range of approximately 10,000 yards, or nearly six miles.

First Use in Warfare.

When searchlights were first introduced in warfare it was expected that they would be primarily serviceable in battlefield illumination. The scheme was to throw light upon the opposing battle line and show advancing companies of infantry the kind of ground over which they had to go. Another plan was to have rows of searchlights parallel with the trenches and sweep the terrain before them, lighting up the barbed-wire entanglements laid by the foe and exposing parties of enemy soldiers at work repairing them. However, neither of these uses turned out to be especially significant. The difficulty was that, as soon as the lights were in operation, they were easily picked off by the enemy's guns. In the same manner, they could not be placed along the line of trenches.

More recent experiments have demonstrated that there is a real usefulness for field searchlights. They are now being employed to spot the enemy's tank advances. Instead of being hauled by horses, like the first field searchlights, the newer ones are mounted on motor trucks. They are flushed for only a minute or two at a time, and are instantly shifted to another vantage point. This affords them a greater measure of self-protection.

The anti-aircraft searchlight is the most valuable type of light now used by our soldiers. It is our most effective defense against the low-flying night-bombing plane of the Germans. Anti-aircraft guns have proved almost hopelessly inadequate in coping with night air raids, and if it were not for the long pointing fingers of the searchlight the foe would be able to effect some very deadly work in night attacks upon supply depots and ammunition dumps.

The method is to pick up a hostile bombing plane when it is about five miles away from its objective. For this purpose the searchlights are located at points likely to be attacked. They are sunk in holes in the ground and are heavily sandbagged. Both the light and the men working it are given considerable protection.

Fitted With Sound Receivers. To detect the approach of airplanes the searchlight apparatus is furnished with sound receivers. Without these receivers the outfit is practically useless. The receiver can be swung around to catch the sound vibrations, and they are remarkably accurate in

discovering the position of the plane. Usually it can be located within a few degrees. The light is not turned on at all until the airplane is practically located. Then it is suddenly flashed on the craft. Once a bombing plane is found it is hard for it to get away from the inescapable pencil of light. Bombing planes are not like battle planes; they must fly in comparatively straight lines and are not free to twist and turn so as to wriggle out of range of the light.

The first thing an aviator does when he finds himself in the spotlight is to rise. That is just what the operator of the searchlight wants him to do. The higher he goes the less accurate his aim becomes and the smaller grows the chance that he can hurl his bombs at a desired point. Furthermore, he is dazzled by the light and his sense of security is completely destroyed. Some-

CHAMPION JONAH MAN OF AMERICA IS CLAIM

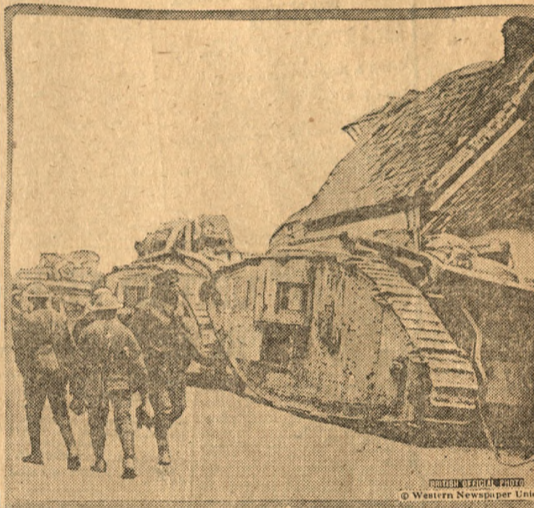
Los Angeles.—R. D. Jacobs of Los Angeles says he is the champion Jonah man of America. Here's why:

While instructing his wife in the use of a revolver Mrs. Jacobs accidentally shot her husband in the shoulder. While Jacobs was receiving treatment burglars entered the home and stripped the place.

"The darned old thieves," wailed Jacobs, "took everything of value except the revolver which caused all the trouble. Can you beat it?"

times he can be found out by one of the anti-aircraft guns, or pursued by one of our own airplanes. Even if the searchlight crew does nothing more than to frighten an aviator and drive him away it has performed a defensive act which may save quantities of stores and ammunition, to say nothing of lives.

BRITISH TANKS MOVING TO THE FRONT



This official British photograph shows some British tanks moving up to the battle line to meet a German advance.

Huns Didn't Get Grain of Ukraine

Washington.—Amid the many easy triumphs which enabled the Teutons this year to slice great sections from the map of Russia, like coupons from a bond, Germany and Austria both suffered one frightful disappointment. And the pang was in the weakest part of their political anatomy—the collective stomach of their peoples.

The grain of which the two Kaisers expected to plunder the Ukraine was not there—at least there was so little of it that Germany had to lower her bread ration, while Austria continued to starve a bit more rapidly. The supplies had been burned.

These fires were lighted, with a kind of poetic justice, by the remnants of the Czechoslovak army—deserters from the Austrian ranks and inveterate enemies of the Hapsburgs, who had been reconstituted into Russian military units under the Keresensky regime and fought so splendidly for Russia before the whole nation collapsed from the gnawing of the bolshevik.

Fortunate for the Allies. Until March of this year this Czechoslovak army had been stationed in the Ukraine—50,000 men in line and 50,000 more in reserve. Then bolshevik representatives dissolved their organization and took away their arms, though about 20,000 refused to part with their weapons. They were given promises that they would be allowed to leave Russia for the United States, but, of course, no means of transportation were provided. And so they remained where they were.

Had Their Revenge. Not only did they destroy what they could, but they fought bitterly to prevent the Teutons taking what was left. Retiring and hampered by their lack of equipment, they stopped to meet the advancing Germans repeatedly in the field.

Certainly in Ukraine the Czechoslovaks have had their revenge for three centuries of subjection and oppression in Bohemia. But throughout the war they have launched shattering blows against their Austrian and German enemies and the whole idea of Mittel Europa.

U. S. Needs Walnut Wood

Washington.—American walnut has proven, under a four-year test in this way, to be the best wood for the manufacture of airplane propellers and gun stocks.

Our government will need all of this wood it can secure during the continuance of the conflict. It cannot buy either logs or trees, as part of the lumber produced by the log is not suitable for either of the above purposes. However, it urgently petitions all owners of trees or logs to sell them to one or more of the sawmills which hold government contracts for gun stocks or propeller lumber. Fight with your trees. Don't let them remain idle slackers.

Owing to their inability to purchase sufficient logs the sawmills have not yet been able to supply the present requirements of the government and its allies, and as our participation in the actual hostilities is increasing rapidly our requirements in this wood are rapidly growing heavier. Every tree

counts. Half a dozen will provide lumber to build a propeller blade and put a gun stock into the hand of each man in the platoon. The lack of one machine in the air or one platoon in the fight might turn the tide in a battle. Picture your own son or the son of your neighbor holding on and fighting against desperate odds until the company or regiment your trees have armed can come to his relief. Make this relief possible. Turn your trees loose. Wake up and get into the fight. In this way you will be fighting for and with him as truly as if you stood beside him in battle. And you have no right to do anything else. Act quickly.

If you have walnut trees write today to Capt. R. L. Oakley, production division, small arms section, ordnance department, Sixth and B streets, Washington, D. C. He will put you in touch with several sawmills holding government contracts, any one of which will buy your trees and pay you a fair price for them.

LADY STEVEDORES ON JOB

Three of Them Are Fired for Cussing—Others Are Giving Valuable Service.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sixteen women in overalls are wrestling daily with 132-pound bags of coffee and hundred-weights of sugar, working side by side with muscular men long used to this hard job. They are the new lady stevedores hired by the New York Dock company.

There would be 19 of these female dock wallopers were it not for the fact that three of the number engaged were fired on account of their cussing.

Among the present 16 are an author, a former vaudeville star, several widows, and two negro women. Their hours are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. five days a week. They are getting 32½ cents an hour, the rate paid to men.

H. B. Whipple, general manager, predicts a bright future for all women similarly engaged, though he really had no notion the scheme would work as well as it has.

“Yanks”

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

There were 62 names in a recent casualty list. Twenty-two of those names were of men who were obviously of foreign blood. Joseph Maciejewski and George Verkoulas and Eggi Ganski and Thomas Villotto and Wesley Knutson and Toras Maximovitch were among them. So it went—Greek, Italian, Swede, Dane, Russian, Jew, Pole, German—you could find as many nationalities as you knew. Yet they were all “Yanks.” The casualty lists keep coming; the names keep pouring over the cable. Oh, yes, the Smiths, and Joneses and Browns are all there. All the boys whose great-great-grandfathers and great-grandfathers and grandfathers and fathers have fought for liberty right here—their names are in the lists.

Yet, somehow, one's hand involuntarily goes up in salute to Szyperski and Mente and Schwarz—to these “Yanks” whose fathers and mothers just a few years back stepped from deck to dock and blinked their eyes in the knowledge that at last their dreams of freedom had come true.

Why, we folks who have lived here all our lives and who can't remember when our folks weren't native Americans—here's a rich blessing for us!

These people who came to our shores believing in us are *proving* their belief. Their boys are fighting for our common country and for our common beliefs and principles.

They are “Yanks”—God bless them! And every time you buy a Liberty Bond you put a newer and higher courage in the hearts of all our boys, but especially of those boys whose parents came here

so that their sons might be free to fight for liberty if liberty had to be defended. Every penny you lend our government in your investment in Liberty Bonds goes to give us a better army and navy.

There isn't a soul living who owns bonds of the first, second or third Liberty Loans who isn't proud of what he has helped to do for our country.

Now it is the Fourth Liberty Loan—bigger than was ever known before, and backed by greater resources than any investment you ever made.

Don't wait for the final “spurt,” don't wait for the fire of enthusiasm; don't wait for speeches and parades and bands.

Buy your Liberty Bonds now, for you *know* you are going to buy them. You are not sacrificing a penny; you are not *giving* a cent.

You are lending your money; you get good interest for it; you get your money back.

Best of all, you are saying to Gerondo and Norwich and Nowatny and all the other boys who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Smith and Jones and Brown:

“We Yanks are standing together! The old flag that our forefathers worshiped means more today than it ever did!”

U. S. Government Bonds
Fourth Liberty Loan
 Buy Them TODAY—Don't Wait

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED TO WINNING THE WAR BY

Charcoal Iron Co. White Marble Lime Co.
 Northwestern Leather Co. Consolidated Lumber Co.
 Manitque Cooperage Co.

AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

George A. ...
 John ...
 William ...

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION
 Lieutenant: Leonard C. Hopkins, East Las Vegas, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE
 Corporal: Meris M. Hutchings, Bartlesville, Okla.

PRIVATEES
 John S. Cooper, ...

UNITED STATES' ROLL OF HONOR

KILLED IN ACTION—28
 Captains: John Alexander, ...

PRIVATEES
 George A. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

EARLY LIST

KILLED IN ACTION
 Lieutenant Colonel: J. M. Craig, San Francisco, Cal.

PRIVATEES
 Edward J. Brown, ...

Turin Home For Tubercular Children



TURIN COLONIA PROFIATICA FOR TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN



TURIN AMERICAN RED CROSS HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS

IF ONLY American children could know how the children of Italy love them as far-away brothers and sisters—well, here is a true story from Turin, Italy, for girls and boys back home.

Just outside of Turin is a great building that used to be a farmhouse. Now it is a home for boys and girls who are not strong. They are children of the very poor and if they remained in dark houses and did not have enough to eat, they would never get well.

The officers of the American Red Cross went out to the farm recently and saw the children go through the drills that will give them strength. They made a brave showing in their red shirts, like small soldiers of Garibaldi, and it was easy to see by the look on their faces that they intended to win the fight they were making to be strong like other boys.

There now but there is room for 200, and many more want to come in and may die if the doors are not opened to them. It is not at all improbable that the children who made their offerings to America may have wrought a miracle, for on a big desk of an American officer in Rome there is now a stack of copper pennies that is a symbol of the love of Italian children for the children of America and this stack of pennies may grow until all the money that is required to extend the home has been given.

Now the American Red Cross major is a man who has shot lions and other big game in Africa, and he has seen many things in out-of-the-way parts of the world, but there were tears in his eyes as he stood there with his big double fist filled with the pennies of these poor little children. And the Italian soldier who drove the car left his place at the wheel so that the others might not see that he was crying. And there were tears in the eyes and lumps in the throats of all the others who were there that day.

These little children will get well. The doctors say so. They are touched with tuberculosis, the worst scourge in the world, but the home is a model place, where even this scourge is conquered by sunlight and air and plenty of food. Princess Letitia, a cousin of the king of Italy, is at the head of the home. There are 75 boys and girls

perhaps, too, some American boy or girl would like to write to the home, thanking the Italian children for their gifts. The letter should be addressed to:

Colonia Profiatina,
della Principessa Letitia,
Torino, Italia.

You may be quite sure that the children of the "Colonia" will appreciate a letter more than any other gift.

Time For Women to Act

By OLIVER HYDE FOSTER of The Vigilantes.

Women of the country, wake up! The time has come for you to act! Wherever you are, the government is in immediate need of YOUR help!

Just as surely as the country requires at once the aid of all its intelligent, able bodied young men, so it is in urgent need of the services of each and every woman. Furthermore, there is no age limit. Every female, from the little school-girl to the aged woman, can and SHOULD help!

Three lines of work are open, one at least of which you should be able to do, no matter who, where or what you are. Choose it now.

First, if you are incapacitated in other ways, you can at least learn to knit. The blind do this beautifully, and it is even recommended as quieting to the insane. Our millions of boys in service will need plenty of warm sweaters and wristlets next winter. Get busy now.

Then do your part in your own comfortable home to help the sick and suffering. Sew for the destitute women and children.

Third, you can produce food. Today we are in greater need than ever before in the history of our country. The whole world is looking to us for help. We simply cannot fail those who have nowhere else to turn for the very necessities of life. Raise all you can for your own consumption, and thus lessen the demand on bigger growers. Don't waste time and space on lettuce, radishes and other such non-essentials. Put in the things that will count next winter—carrots, turnips, beets, potatoes, and all the other vegetables that can easily be stored without canning. A few cents expended for seed now will produce many dollars' worth of fresh green stuff that possibly will keep you from hunger next winter. The United States department of agriculture will furnish free booklets on raising everything from a head of cabbage to a field of corn, and we should put every available foot of ground under cultivation at once.

Second, if you stop to think of the awful carnage going on abroad every day, you will realize the pressing need of all the Red Cross bandages and surgical dressings we can possibly get ready, working night and day. Go to the nearest headquarters and take a course, so you can do this work in your spare moments. If your little town has no Red Cross unit, appeal to your nearest city, where arrangements can be made to get an instructor.

Women and children make fine gardeners. Do your part. Enthusure your neighbors. Help the country break its glorious record in world food production.

Here are but three of many lines of work. Choose one and then go to it. Don't be a slacker!

space before the work could be continued. The oldest residents do not recall when the cistern was in use, or what purpose it served in the community. However, at Lake and Park streets stands an old house, built no one knows when, and it is the supposition that the cistern was used in connection with that structure in days long gone by.

Less Than Cost Price.
One of the worst things that can happen to a girl is to get credit which

Find Old Cistern

Laborers excavating Park street, Ashtabula, O., prior to the construction of a new pavement, discovered a cistern, thought to be 100 years old, extending nearly the entire width of the street. It was more than 30 feet deep, and was walled in with stones and rude masonry.

The finding of the cistern seriously upset the plans of the excavators and it was necessary to fill in the entire

she knows is undeserved. The girl who is marked 100 in her recitation because she happens to be called on for the only paragraph with which she has familiarized herself, is quite likely to congratulate herself upon her "narrow escape," but, as a matter of fact, she has no reason for complacency. She can make no more disastrous mistake than the assumption that she can purchase success at less than the cost price. Moreover, the right sort of girl will wish to give full measure for value received.—Girls' Companion.

HOW FOUR ROOMS DO DUTY OF SIX

Use of Concealed Bed Solves Big Building Problem.

CONSTRUCTION COST REDUCED

New Method of Eliminating Sleeping Apartments Makes Every Part of House Work Twenty-Four Hours a Day.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1877 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
One of the great problems now confronting the large manufacturing institutions of the country is the proper and adequate housing of the workmen employed at the different plants. Satisfactory home building at a reasonable cost has become the vital concern of the nation's business, just as it always has been of the individual home-seeker. So now the most expert men obtainable are employed to develop plans for houses that will furnish maximum accommodations at the same time be moderate in cost.

The logical and most practical solution to this problem is to analyze the old plan of housing, take advantage of the mistakes that have been made and get down to the modern basis of efficiency and economy of space.

Not so many years ago real estate sold by the acre instead of by the foot and building materials could be purchased at a very low price. Every family had a large house and garden, and very little thought was given to economy either in building construction or in housework.

Surrounded by such conditions, we formed the extravagant habit of building houses just about twice the size necessary in order to have two complete sets of rooms, one to occupy at night and the other to occupy during

other room. In other words, you are investing your money where it earns dividends only one-third of the time.

The modern builder builds for efficiency. He makes every room work 24 hours every day. This is accomplished by the use of the concealed bed, which eliminates the necessity of the bedroom.

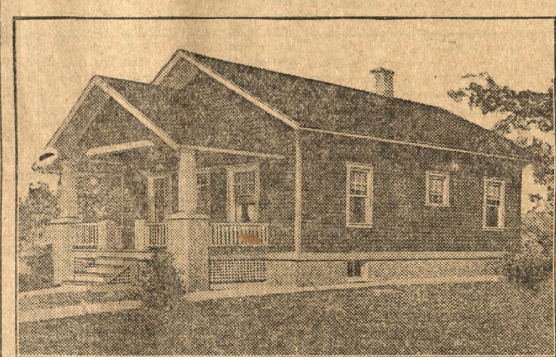
The concealed bed has changed the whole idea of what a home should be. It is not a folding bed, but a full-size, all-metal bed, standard in every dimension, so constructed that during the day when it is not needed it is swung into a clothes closet and concealed behind a door only 3 feet wide. When night comes in ten seconds' time and with scarcely any effort, the bed is swung out of the closet and lowered for use in the adjoining room. Any living room or dining room can be almost instantly converted into a sleeping room. Instead of sleeping in small crowded bedrooms, the largest, best ventilated rooms in the house are used for sleeping purposes at night, when they are no longer needed as living rooms.

Study the accompanying plan for a moment. Here is a four-room house with six-room accommodations. Two concealed beds are used in this house and one regular bedroom is provided. Even in such a small house there is no feeling of being overcrowded, all on account of the arrangement. This house with six-room efficiency is only 21 feet, 6 inches wide and 26 feet, 6 inches long, yet it furnishes perfect sleeping accommodations for six people without overcrowding.

The saving in construction between this house and one of five rooms makes it worthy of much consideration.

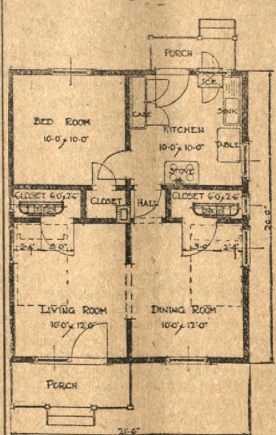
The concealed bed is no longer an experiment. It is a pronounced success and is in general use today in every section of the country. No other one idea has been so instrumental in reducing construction cost and furnishing maximum accommodations in a minimum space.

New Explosive Material.
A demonstration of the use of some products of the "wraith" tree has been given at Capetown, South Africa. One of the most important of these is the fiber, which, under a process which has been patented in Capetown, can be utilized as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives. Cartridges filled with the new cordite were fired over the range at the police camp at Matfield, and it was afterwards stated that the ballistic qual-



ties of the new material compared well with the ordinary military propellant now in use. The proceedings terminated with an explosion of some of the cotton in a confined space and buried in the soil. The effect of this is described as having been very much like that shown by photographs of shells exploding.

Economy Now Necessary.
Today modern economic conditions have forced us to abandon our extravagant ideas and figure out how we can build more economically without sacrificing comfort or convenience. Labor and materials are very scarce and must be conserved to meet the government requirements. Houses must be built in the minimum space of time to accommodate the vast influx of workmen to the industrial centers. On account of the large number of houses

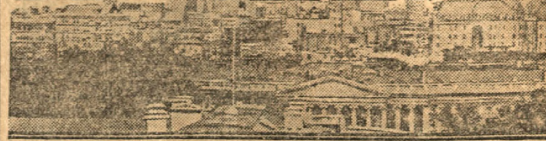


the cost of construction must be reduced to an absolute minimum per unit.

The solution lies in the elimination of bed rooms.

This statement may sound peculiar to a great many readers, who will remark, "How in the world can I get along without bed rooms?" Stop and think a minute. Can you figure out any good reason why a whole room costing from \$300 to \$800 to build should be set aside, labeled, "bed room" and then be used only a few hours at night? All day long this room stands absolutely idle, yet you must furnish, heat, light, decorate and keep it clean just the same as any

STORIES From the BIG CITIES



Incident That Kept Mr. Business Man Wondering

KANSAS CITY.—Mr. Business Man was walking on South Grand avenue, hurrying back from his noon luncheon. He was one of those circumspect individuals who are kind to their fellow men, but not given to heroics. As he passed a Ford a little girl called to him. She was crying.



"My mamma left me here and I am afraid she is lost," she said, wiping her eyes with the back of her hand. "Won't you stop and talk to me?"

Mr. Business Man took a seat beside the desolate little figure. After awhile he took her to a nearby store and bought her a sack of candy. The child seemed greatly relieved at finding such a friendly man and confided in him that "mamma and papa didn't along and that mamma had left her

live together because they didn't get there while she went to buy a new car."

For half an hour Mr. Business Man waited for the forgetful mother to return. Soch the volunteer nursemaid excused himself for a few minutes while he went to his place of business to explain he had an indeterminate job "wished on him," and that it would be impossible to say when he would be back. Then he returned to the little girl in the Ford.

One hour and thirty minutes after he had taken up his volunteer job—that was the time, for he kept track of it by his watch—a large motor car drew up beside the Ford. Several persons were in it.

"Come on, daughter," a woman in the back seat called.

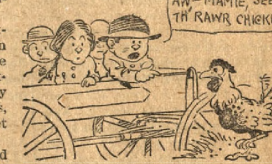
"Why, mamma, I thought you were lost," replied the girl, climbing out of the machine she was in.

"Oh, nonsense," answered the mother, slightly irritated.

The second motorcar whizzed away, leaving Mr. Business Man wondering at the many kinds of mothers he had known. The woman not even had thanked him.

Couldn't Fool Youngster With Story Like That

NEW YORK.—There are children living on the East side who have never seen a blade of grass or a tree. Their playground is the gutter, and their idea of a pleasure jaunt is a visit to the hokey-pokey man on the corner. The sun little faces have never been thrilled by a romp over a green hill-side.



A settlement-house lady was taking a group of these East side children for their first outing on an upstate farm the other day. Happy as crickets, they all frisked out of the day coach and scampered into the seatless, long box wagon of the farmer who met them at the depot.

Presently a stolid old hen waddled across the dusty road. "AW—Mamie, see the rawr chicken!" shrieked a swarthy little Italian lad. The box wagon bumped along up a hot, yellow, rocky incline. Then presently over on the left stretched the cool beauty of a young pine grove. An articulate murmur of appreciation rose from the group in the bottom of the wagon. Then one found the gift of expression and shot up an eager hand, the way inspired ones always do at school. "Christmas tree!" yelled a grimy little girl with one tan and one black stocking.

"Naw!" squealed a pallid little chap of fiery eyes all garbed for his high adventure in an old shirtwaist of his mother's. "Not on yer life—see?"

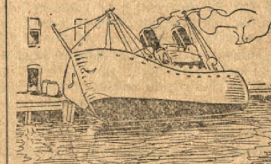
He turned to the farmer for confirmation of his stand, picking out the greenery with his radiant gestures.

"Them's pine trees, son," enlightened the farmer, smiling benignly behind his shrubbery of beard.

The little chap intensified his scanning of the grove. Then the small skeptic that lurks in all East side children came to the top with, "AW—g'wan! Where's the pineapples?"

Rum Fumes Intoxicated Crew of American Ship

BOSTON.—An American ship from a French port staggered into this harbor recently and leaned up against a friendly pier. Just about the time that onlookers were asking each other if it could be its engines that were hic-



oughing, someone said: "Look at the crew! They look as if they're getting over a thirty days' booze party."

"Aw, you ought to see our goat," one of the crew shouted hoarsely down. "He's still three sheets in the wind. He's propped up against the port rail now. Maybe he thinks it's a lamp-post."

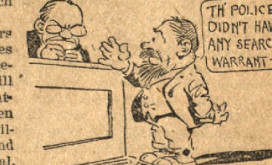
Members of the crew were too thirsty to talk any more at the moment, but at the offices of the owners of the stewed ship her condition was explained. The vessel had always been perfectly respectable before its last voyage to France and return, it was stated. But its downfall began when it left the West Indies for a French port a couple of months ago with a cargo of rum valued at about \$1,000,000 under its belt.

As the rum, which was intended to hearten the pollus in the trenches, was in casks, the ship kept sober and respectable until it ran into heavy weather. Then some of the casks began to leak. In a short time more of them sprang leaks until rum was swashing around as bilge water.

The fumes of the rum rose up from the hold and seeped through the noses, mouths, eyes and pores of the 35 members of the crew—and the goat. After that, it was admitted, it was some party.

Mr. Curtis Is Going After Those Peach Preserves

DETROIT.—Although John W. Curtis, former saloonkeeper at 534 St. Antoine street, is indignant because the police searched his place without a search warrant or any other document to indicate their right in his home, he is most put out because of the confiscation of several jars of peach preserves which the officers thought was liquor.

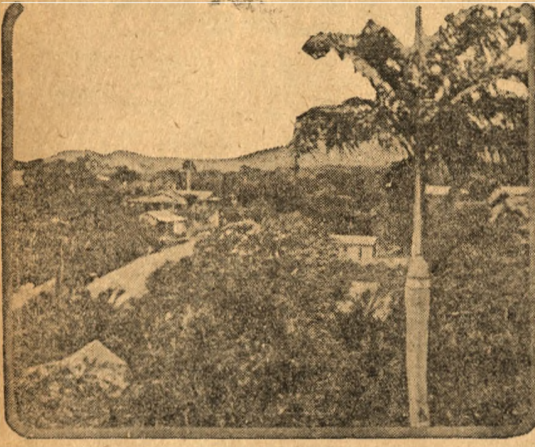


Besides the preserves, the officers took Mr. Curtis, two automobile tires and a few quarts of liquor to a precinct station and kept them there till Charles H. Jasnowski, prosecuting attorney, interceded. Curtis was then brought before him, charged with illegal possession of liquor, and bound over to the recorder's court for trial. It took the former saloonkeeper several days to get his automobile, the police directing him from one police station to another and from one garage to another.

George Kelly, attorney for Curtis, will ask Judge Wilkins to dismiss the case against Curtis and return his peach preserves and liquor. The attorney says that Curtis bought this liquor before the state became "dry" and that he has a right to hold it until such time as he disposes of it, so long as he doesn't violate any of the provisions of the statute. He also asserts that the main point in his argument will concern the searching of homes by the police without search warrants.

It is believed that if Curtis recovers his peach preserves he can sell them at a good price.

In Eastern Cuba



Scene in Eastern Cuba.

THE historic town of Baracoa may be said to be the western outpost of the Matiz district of Cuba. In an extremely isolated position, Baracoa can only be reached from other parts of the republic by water communication. The nearest railroad terminal on the north coast is Amfilia (Nipe bay), and from here one is forced to take one of the coastal steamers of the Empresa Naviera de Cuba in order to get to one's destination, writes Theodore de Booy, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. The trip to Baracoa can also be made from the south coast by embarking at either Santiago de Cuba or Caimanera on the return voyage of the coastal steamer.

Baracoa is the oldest existing settlement in Cuba; and it was in 1512, two years before the first building was erected in Santiago de Cuba, that the conquistadores laid out the plans for the present town. That Columbus visited the harbor of Baracoa when he coasted the northern shore of Cuba on his first voyage is almost certain, and the admiral undoubtedly observed the prominent table mountain, El Yunque (the anvil), which dominates the harbor and can be seen for miles. It is claimed, in fact, that it was Columbus himself who named this peak El Yunque from its strong resemblance to the prominent table mountain, El Yunque (the anvil), which dominates the harbor and can be seen for miles. It is claimed, in fact, that it was Columbus himself who named this peak El Yunque from its strong resemblance to the prominent table mountain, El Yunque (the anvil), which dominates the harbor and can be seen for miles.

Harbor Has Bad Reputation.
The town of Baracoa itself is situated on the shores of one of the most picturesque bays in Cuba. While the harbor offers a safe shelter to vessels during the greater part of the year, it is exposed to northeasterly gales and in consequence has a bad reputation with masters of sailing vessels. No tugboat being available, craft which have to depend on sails alone have considerable difficulty in leaving the harbor owing to its narrow mouth, and with strong northeasterly winds their departure becomes an impossibility. Baracoa has a population of about six thousand people, and judging from the stately buildings which can still be found most undoubtedly have lost a great deal of its former importance.

Perhaps the most important industry of Baracoa itself is a coconut-oil factory where the coconuts from the neighboring plantations are crushed in order to extract the oil from the nuts. Another export of Baracoa consists of wax gathered from the wild bees that have built hives in the un-cleared parts of the country. These hives are located by professional wax hunters, who scale seemingly impossible rocks to secure their prize. Not infrequently the bees build their storehouses in the entrances of the limestone caves with which the country-side abounds, and in consequence visiting archeologists to this region may do well to remember that wax hunters will often be able to tell of caves which are unknown to the other inhabitants. In many of these caves one is likely to find aboriginal remains and artifacts of great archeological value.

Mata and the Yumuri.
The first village of importance to the eastward of Baracoa is Mata. This is a sailing station for the banana steamers coming to Baracoa, and from here large quantities of this fruit, gathered from the surrounding country, are exported. Mata itself is but a small village of perhaps thirty houses; its harbor is too shallow to allow steamers to anchor and in consequence the bananas are carried off in lighters to the collecting steamer which lies some distance offshore. From Mata to the mouth of the Yumuri river the road follows the beach more or less, whereas the road from Baracoa to Mata allows no view of the sea. While in places progress is somewhat impeded by the heavy sand, the road from Mata to the Yumuri ferry makes up in beauty what it lacks in convenience.
The Yumuri river—and it should be

noted that Cuba boasts of two Yumuri rivers, the other one being found near Matanzas in the center of the island—has a width of about two hundred yards at the mouth with, in all seasons excepting the rainy season, a depth of not over three feet. This lack of depth is due to sand banks which form in the mouth of the river, thanks to the heavy swell which deposits large quantities of coralline sand. Some short distance from the mouth can be found a large ferry which carries the traveler and his horse to the other shore. There being no carriage roads between Baracoa and Mata, there is of course no necessity for a bridge or for a ferry large enough to transport vehicles.

To all who have traveled in the West Indies, the mouth of the Yumuri river must forever linger in their memory as perhaps the most picturesque spot visited. With towering banks on either side, the Yumuri winds its peaceful course toward the sea, protected as it were by the deep canyon it has cut for itself during untold centuries. The very walls of this canyon are covered with verdure, with here and there a snow-white spot of limestone to show the underlying foundation and to relieve the green monotony.

On the Plateau.
The ferry once crossed, the path ascends the tableland in a dizzy zigzag which at times puts a great fear into the traveler's heart, especially so if his horse should happen to be stumbling-footed. The tableland is fully 300 feet above the level of the sea and stretches from the banks of the Yumuri east to the shores of Cape Maisi. Perhaps the first thing that will strike the newcomer is the cool nights on this plateau. When Baracoa and the rest of the Cuban republic are smothering under the heat of a tropical sun, this tableland is invariably cool, and the nights are such that a blanket not only is a comfort but an actual necessity. The cool winds coming from the Atlantic through the Windward passage between Cuba and Hayti are responsible for this phenomenon and are also responsible for the destructive storms which occasionally visit this region.

The entire tableland consists of a coralline limestone formation covered with the typical red clay resulting from the decomposing rock. The land, while of course very rocky, is ideally suited for the cultivation of bananas and coffee, and the agriculture of these parts consists almost solely of these two commodities. A limited number of horses and cattle are also raised throughout this region and the horses rank among the best that can be found in Cuba. At certain times of the year the roads and woods are fairly covered with the ripe guava fruit, so much so, in fact, that the odor of the decomposing fruit becomes offensive. Alligator pears also cease to be a luxury in a land where every tenth tree in the woods bears this fruit and where one has to be careful, when the pears are in season, not to slip on the ripe pears which are scattered everywhere.

From Sabana Grande to the east, the tableland of Maisi is known as La Gran Tierra de Maya (the great land of Maya), thus named after the Maya river which finds its source here. It is here that extensive plantations are found, where coffee and bananas are raised, and it is here that in aboriginal times the Indians must have had their favorable abode.
The inhabitants of the Gran Tierra de Maya live in a manner which can only be compared to that of the patriarchs of old. Each finca (farm) is self-supporting, and it is but seldom that the proprietor seeks the bustling marts of Baracoa. Where a lavish master provides palms, which supply not only wood for the house but also roof covering, food and clothing, and calabash trees, which go far toward filling a want for kitchen utensils; where guinea grass grows like weeds and furnishes a never-failing supply of fodder for cattle and horses; where fruits are found in wild lavishness and the smallest cultivated patch will sustain a large family and where, lastly, a half acre of coffee bushes will keep a Cuban supplied with enough pocket money to have funds to lose on the outcome of a cock fight—the favorite outdoor sport of Cuba in general and of this region in particular—it is no wonder that the inhabitant of the Gran Tierra de Maya does not wander far from his native hearth.

Against Traditions

By JANE OSBORNE

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When Justine Flanders consented to open the Red Cross drive in Bishopstown, little did she realize that on the Sunday afternoon set aside for that purpose so many hindrances, both trivial and important, should conspire to make difficult her getting off. Her chauffeur's wife was ill and at the last minute she had to send to the station for a taxi; her maid forgot to press the dress she intended to wear; she mislaid her purse, and a lift came off from her favorite pair of shoes—just the sort of things that sometimes come to mar the serenity of great actresses as well as the rest of us. So Justine Flanders was in no cheerful mood when she started out and she wondered as she slammed her apartment door just why she had consented to go out to a little town like Bishopstown and make an appeal for Red Cross aid before a lot of narrow-minded college professors and ministers and country folk. Still she had been asked especially by Dr. Taylor Holmes, the president of Bishopstown college, who told her that the college men had voted her the most popular actress on the stage, and he felt she could make a better appeal than anyone else.

The men at Bishopstown were just at an age when the emotional, but never sentimental, acting of the famous red-haired actress left nothing to be desired. As for Dr. Taylor Holmes he had never seen the lady either on the stage or off. He admired her as he admired anyone who had so definitely succeeded in the achievement of a worth-while ambition as she had. He had set his heart on becoming a college president, and she, as a little less than forty years old, had both accomplished their ambition. In so far, missed Taylor Holmes, they were kindred spirits. In spite of this, the schoolman felt some misgivings. While he didn't disapprove of actresses, he still retained enough of the old Puritanic traditions of the family to make him feel that members of the acting profession moved in a different sphere. His own old father had thought "play-actors" were emissaries of the devil; for his own part he merely avoided them. No wonder, then, that as the time came for the Red Cross rally with Justine Flanders as the chief speaker and himself to introduce her, he had some actual palpitations of the heart.

His maiden sister, who presided over his household for him, had more than a palpitation. She frankly didn't approve, though she made an especially elaborate toilet preparatory to the meeting and consented to sit with other celebrities on one of the chairs on the platform behind the speaker. "Of course," said the sister decorously drawing on her black gloves as she waited for her brother to crank his chair but entirely adequate manner on their departure for the hall where the meeting was to be held, "of course, we won't have to have anything to do with her socially. I hope she won't look indecent," this with emphasis on the "look" as if there was no doubt whatever as to the actress' actual being so.

The college president paid little attention to his sister. He was divided between steering a straight course between the nuts in the bad road that led from his house to the hall, and rehearsing to himself the words of his introductory speech. When the famous actress sat, smiling and beautiful, on the platform, no one would have guessed that her departure from the city had been fraught with interruptions and distractions. She did not have to rehearse her speech, for it was the identical speech which had been given on all previous occasions of the sort and she knew it by heart.

"I'd know her anywhere by her hair," whispered someone on the platform seats. "Well, at least she is decently dressed," conceded the president's sister to the professor's wife beside her, and then there was a hush as the actress stepped forth to introduce the great treat.

Fully three minutes' cheering followed before Justine began her talk. There was not the slightest doubt of the fact of the students' entire approval of their idol. With such ovation it was perhaps no wonder that her talk was inspiring and that she used such powers of persuasion that within ten or fifteen minutes \$2,000 had been subscribed to the drive fund. President Holmes could not have entered more effectively into it had his own effort been studied and not the result of a burst of actual enthusiasm caused by the magnetism of the Titan-haired actress. He pulled his check book from his pocket and signed a check with a flourish, which he gave to Justine.

"How much was it for?" snipped his sister, tugging at his coat tails. "I wouldn't give her the satisfaction of getting all my contribution." And that good splinter almost fainted when, with a little shriek of joy, the speaker flourished the check and called out in notes that might have been an Amazon's cry: "A thousand dollars from President Taylor Holmes. Here's God's blessing on the president," and then she had the president by both arms and was beaming up into his face

and smiling first at him and then at the audience as though it was the happiest moment of her life. That did the business. The same tactics had done the business at other Red Cross drives before, but no one guessed that, as far as Justine went, it was something that had been rehearsed carefully. Fifteen minutes later and the sum equaled \$5,000, much of which had come in from individual contributions from the students who gave to the utmost from their limited bank accounts for the sake of their idol. Then the actress looked at her watch, a little platinum disk on her wrist, and said—it was of course, part of the speech, but no one knew about it:

"To stay and get another thousand, but my train goes in five minutes and if I don't get that train I won't get home for supper. So good-by everybody, and God bless you."
There was a murmur running along the seats behind the speaker. She knew someone would take the cue. Someone always did. The president rose to go forward; and his sister rose and tugged at his coat tails this time with great definiteness of purpose.

"Don't for heaven's sake ask her to supper. It would ruin your reputation. Mark my word, it would be against traditions."
But the president didn't mark his sister's words of wisdom, and after whispering to the speaker, she turned and called exultantly to her audience: "Doctor Holmes has asked me to go home and have dinner at his house, so I don't have to get that train at all. Bully for Doctor Holmes. I'll have a chance to get a thousand more."
She did get the thousand more, and then she and the president and the president's sister started home. The president drove his car and the two women sat in the seat behind. The sister said nothing, and as a matter of fact, the young woman who had been so energetic and animated, now seemed exhausted and drooped in her seat. The president turned to look at her. She seemed paler than she had appeared and, though she looked younger, there was less of purposefulness in her expression.

However, once in the president's cozy, homelike study, with the prospect of dinner at hand, her spirits were revived, and while the sister bustled herself about the dining room—for since that actress-person insisted on staying it was her duty to get the best possible dinner—the professor stood over the moodier chair and looked anxiously into her face. He felt as if he had known her longer than any other woman in the world, and he felt, too, as if during the few minutes of his sister's absence he ought to take her tired body in his arms and tell her that she was wonderful. Instead, he told her very tenderly that she seemed fatigued, and then pressing her hand in his, thanked her for coming to start the drive.

The president and the actress started out alone at nine for the train, and it was at the actress' suggestion that they missed the train and took a little country digression. And before they had gone half a mile the dignified professor told the woman at his side that he had fallen very much in love with her. He told her he was telling her because he should probably never see her again. It would be necessary in their different spheres of life that their ways should part, he said, but he would always remember her as the one woman in the world. "Frankly," he said, "I could no more marry an actress than you would want to marry and settle down here as a college president's wife."

"I'm not an actress," came very sweetly, and then the hat was slipped back, and with it the red wig and a girl with light brown disheveled curls sat beside him. "At the last minute Miss Flanders couldn't come. I am one of the volunteer Red Cross speakers in a small way, and I knew her speech by heart. And when she couldn't come to headquarters they sent me on as her understudy. I just borrowed one of her red wigs. She hasn't real red hair, either, but no one knows that, and so I imitated her and said her speech and—"

The college president forgot that his car had stopped half way up a slight embankment, whether it had wandered of its own accord. He was too much preoccupied in clasping the girl at his side to his heart.

The funny part of it was that Bishopstown long remembered the visit of Justine Flanders, but they never did find out where President Holmes met the sweet, quiet little woman who became his wife.
First Fire Alarm in United States.
The first practical trial of a fire alarm telegraph system was made in 1851 in New York, but the plan was much modified in succeeding years, and as thus changed was fully adopted in some of the cities of the Eastern states before put in regular use in New York in 1871. In 1892 alone 24 patents relating to fire alarms were issued in the United States. Among the patents hitherto issued have been combined electric fire alarms and extinguishers, combined fire and burglar alarms, combined fire alarm and time detector, combined fire and police alarms, a combined fire and telephone-telegraph system, etc. The patents include fire alarm devices of several classes and comprise a wide variety in structure and method of operation.

Hence Her Attitude.
"Flubdn's wife doesn't show him much consideration."
"Probably she doesn't feel that she owes him any."
"Seems her mother picked out her husband for her."—Kansas City Journal.

Home Canners Set High Mark

Three Thousand Trained Demonstrators to Help Nation Preserve 1,500,000,000 Quarts This Year

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The home-canning drive for 1,500,000,000 quarts of "put up" foods in 1918 is on! Three thousand home-demonstration agents and leaders in boys' and girls' club work are ready to help the nation to this goal. They have started out to teach the nation to can and to do a good job of it. In addition to this number many thousands of volunteer leaders are working with these extension forces on the summer campaign. Last year the home canners put up 850,000,000 quarts.

Leaders are being trained in laboratories of the department of agriculture. This work will continue all summer and expert demonstrators will be turned out to carry the latest canning information into the field. District meetings of home-demonstration agents have just been held in all the Southern states to plan the summer's work and for special instruction in canning and drying. These are being followed by thorough county and community organization and instruction. In the North and West canning schools for demonstrators are being conducted at many of the state agricultural colleges and in community centers.

Every canning-club group among the boys' and girls' clubs in the North and West is organizing a demonstration team of expert canners. These teams



A Canning Club Girl and Some of the Products She Conserved.

will be informed and will give demonstrations at public meetings in their communities. Overly thirty thousand boys and girls will take part in this work.

Ten manufacturers of rubber rings for glass jars have raised the quality of the rings to a standard required by the department of agriculture. This will be an important factor in encouraging more canning, for the assurance of good rings will mean an increased output of canned products among the home canners.

Manufacturers of glass jars, stone crockery ware, tin cans and fiber boxes are also co-operating in improving their products and in securing a sufficient supply to meet the summer's demands.

Sufficient sugar will be available this summer for home canning, according to the United States food administration. The only requirement made is for a signed statement that the amount purchased is to be used for that purpose. Local regulations governing the maximum amount of sugar for canning allowed to individuals during the season are made by state food administrators.

Potato Pens Prove Dismal Failure—Did Not Produce Their Seed, Christie Says

Last year people all over the country were building potato "pens." Somebody, somewhere, it was said, had raised enough potatoes to last an ordinary family a whole year in an open-work box eight feet square. The box was filled with soil and seed potatoes in the spring, and that was all there was to it. The vines grew out through the cracks all around, and the bin was full of good tubers in the fall. Fine business it was.
The only trouble with this grand scheme was that it didn't work. Professor Christie of Purdue university says that in Indiana most of these skyscraper potato gardeners didn't get back their seed. Of 40 pens tried in Indianapolis, according to City Garden Supervisor Osborne, not one succeeded. Experiments by the United States department of agriculture were equally disappointing. In a potato pen at Washington 20 pounds of seed were planted and eight pounds of potatoes were harvested. The "barrel" plan was just as bad. The crop from two barrels weighed less than two pounds.
It doesn't pay to be a mossback, of course, but it does pay to stick to approved methods of farming.—Farm Life.

TEACH US

Father in heaven, who lovest all,
O help thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age
An undimmed heritage.
Teach us to bear the yoke in youth
With steadfastness and careful truth;
That, in our time, thy grace may give
The truth whereby the nations live.
Teach us to rule ourselves always,
Controlled and cleanly night and day;
That we may bring, if need arise,
No named or worthless sacrifice.
Teach us to look in all our ends,
On thee for judge, and not our friends;
That we, with thee, may walk unswayed
By fear or favor of the crowd.
Teach us the strength that cannot seek
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak;
That, under thee, we may possess
Man's strength to succor man's distress.
Teach us to delight in simple things,
And mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of grudges and
And love to all men "neath the sun."
—Rudyard Kipling.

Life of an Airplane.

The life of a well-built airplane, barring accidents, is about six hundred hours of flying. The life of a motor is at least three hundred hours of running. Allowing an average speed of 100 miles an hour, these warplanes would be in good condition for flights totaling 60,000 miles. People's Home Journal.

Mother's Cook Book

Only have enough of the little virtues and common fidelities and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Ways With Fresh Fruits.

With the ever-bearing strawberry becoming so well known and common we do not need to limit ourselves to a few short weeks of the delicious berry, as it ripens until frost time. Fresh solid berries, crushed and mixed with their bulk in sugar, may be put in sterile cans and kept in a cool place without any further care, as they will keep well until spring, or as long as one wishes to keep them.

The wild raspberry is delicious canned in the old-fashioned way. Pack the fruit into jars and fill with boiling hot syrup, then set them in the oven until the juice boils; seal at once, and the fruit will keep good in color and excellent in flavor. Fresh raspberries may be crushed and mixed with sugar in the same way the strawberries are canned, or currants; any small fruit that is thoroughly crushed will keep perfectly.

Fruit juices of any kind, accented with a touch of lemon juice, sweetened to taste, and rich milk or cream added, make most appetizing frozen dishes.

Blackberry Flummery.

Cook together without stirring one pint each of blackberries and water; after cooking ten minutes moisten three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with cold water and add to the boiling berries; let cook until thick and all of the starch taste has been removed. Sweeten to taste and stir in the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Pour into a mold and chill. Serve unmolded with plain cream and sugar.

Strawberry Cocktails.

Select large, perfect berries and cut them in halves, saving all the juice. For four portions use a pint of berries and add the juice and pulp of an orange, three tablespoonfuls of honey, the juice of a lemon and four tablespoonfuls of shaved ice. Fill the glasses and garnish each with a sprig of mint.

Currant Ice Cream.

Mash a quart of currants and cook until all the juice is extracted; strain and add honey to taste; add to a quart of thin cream or rich milk and freeze as usual.

Gooseberry Fool.

Cook a quart of gooseberries with a pint of water until tender. Press through a colander; add a tablespoonful of butter, three yolks of eggs, and honey to sweeten. Beat with the egg-beater five minutes and pour into a glass dish. Chill and serve with the beaten whites sweetened with three tablespoonfuls of honey and cooked over hot water.

Nellie Maxwell

"Khaki" Means Mud, or Muddy, and Said to Be a Hindu Word

The British soldiers in India used to wear white uniforms. It was a lot of trouble to keep clean, and the soldiers were always picking off men who exposed themselves. One day a company of soldiers who proposed to sneak up on a nest of Hindus who were picking them off, went down to the muddy banks of a stream and dabbed their white uniforms with the yellow mud—and marched away. From that day to this, the mud-colored uniform has been popular with the British in India—and it isn't necessary to state that it is popular with the soldiers of the United States. "Khaki" means mud, or muddy, and is a Hindu word. But it is going to mean something more in the days to come. It is going to mean exactly what the blue used to mean—victory. It is going to stand for courage, and patriotism, and sacrifice, and no greater tribute can be paid to men in the future than to say they wore the khaki.—Columbus Dispatch.

Around the World

German interned aliens are doing farm work in Arkansas. United States women may have barmaids, English style, presently. Texas now has and is rigidly enforcing a drastic disloyalty law in addition to United States statutes. War demands for glycerin may produce soap shortage in the United States. Los Angeles man is suing a doctor for burning him seriously with radium.

To Distinguish Iron From Steel.

The repairer of machinery often has to select pieces of metal from the scrap heap to make repairs on various machines, and is at a loss to know whether the metal he has selected is iron or steel. By using the following methods, wrought iron, cast iron and mild steel are easily distinguished from one another. File a bright spot on the metal and place a drop of nitric acid on the metal and leave it for a few minutes. The spot will appear ash-gray on wrought iron, brownish black on mild steel and a deep black on cast iron.—Popular Science Monthly.

Old Garments and Shoes Are Repaired for the Soldiers

Damaged garments and worn shoes are being repaired and reused in large numbers by the army, a summary of the accomplishment of the quarter-master corps' reclamation division says. Wives and mothers of men in service employed in a base repair shop at Fort Sam Houston fitted for reuse an average of 3,000 garments a day during May, and new shops for similar work are being established at various places. Nearly 170,000 pairs of shoes were repaired in April. Salvaging of garbage waste and metals has shown profitable results. Mobile laundries, to travel with troops in France, have been developed. The statement adds, following successful operation of stationary laundries at camps within the United States.

Nine-Tenths of World at War.

Of the 1,600,000,000 people who populate the earth only 120,000,000—less than one-tenth—are at peace, statistics show. The Teutonic allies have 160,000,000 people and the entente nations 1,360,000,000.

Our Business Directory

LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

Ossawinamakee L. Mallett, Prop. MANISTIQUE	American House S. Larsen, Prop. Oak Street Manistique, Mich.
Keystone Hotel C. Johnson, Prop. Oak Street, Manistique, Michigan	BARNES HOTEL Rates Reasonable JOHN SMITH, Prop.
Olympia Cafe OPEN DAY AND NIGHT OAK STREET	Miss Jane Moffat Table Board a Specialty 234 LAKE STREET.
Manistique Light and Power Company Cedar Street	TO THE PUBLIC If you don't know, ask us. If we don't know, we'll find out. Information Bureau Chamber of Commerce
C. T. Allen Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN	G. S. Johnson Attorney at Law Offices First National Bank Building
Dan I. Call The Service Barber Shop CEDAR STREET	J. Peterson & Son Clothes, Shoes, Men's Furnishings Custom Tailoring
Metropolitan 5c to 50c Store, Inc. One of a chain of successfully operated stores everywhere. F. J. CLASSON, Manager	SWEET SHOP George Graphos, Prop. Candies and Ice Cream
Cookson-LeRoy Hardware Co. Hardware and Implements	FRED MILLER Representing Reliance Life Ins. Co. Pittsburg, Pa. Office: 223 Oak Street
One Acre Farms IN CITY LIMITS \$5 Down, \$5 per Month R. H. TEEPLE	City Billiard Parlor CIGARS AND TOBACCO Francis Zimmerman
Thomas Brothers Cigars Tobacco Light Lunches 321 Deer Street	Wm. Mueller Licensed Baker
Braut's Studio Artistic Photos	F. Greenwood & Son Florists SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNERALS
J. A. McPhail, V. S. PHONE 220	C. J. Merkel The XKlusive Jeweler CEDAR STREET
Manistique Wall Paper Store W. J. CHARTIER, Gen. Con. Phone 326. 103 River Street	Ekstrom's Shoe Store Perfect Fit Guaranteed Ekstrom Block Cedar Street
E. N. Johnson, Florist Plants and Cut Flowers Corner of Maple and Walnut	H. Voisine & Son Wagons and Farm Implements
Manistique Power Laundry Joseph Pattinson, Prop. We Solicit Your Patronage	Central Meat Market Meats and Groceries LEVINE BROS. River Street

MORTGAGE SALE

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

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

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Thompson in the County of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan known and described, as follows, to-wit: The West Half of the South East Quarter of Section Thirty Two (32) in Town Fourty One (41) North, Range Sixteen (16) West, except a piece of land containing about two acres described as commencing at the North East Corner of said West Half of the South East Quarter, thence running South ten (10) rods, thence West thirty two (32) rods, thence North ten (10) rods, thence East thirty two (32) rods to place of beginning.

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

Notice For Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Marquette,
Michigan, July 1, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fred Miller whose postoffice address is Manistique, Mich., did on the 24th day of July 1917, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 04193, to purchase the N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Section 8 and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Section 7, Township 42 N., Range 16 W., Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, by applicant at \$300.00 the timber estimated 125 cds. spruce at \$2.00 per M. and the land \$80.00; that said applicant will offer final proof of his application and sworn statement on the 14th day of Sept. 1918, before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Schoolcraft county at his office in Manistique, Mich. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or to initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

Applicant names as witnesses: Michael White and William Saldor of Manistique Mich., and James B. Fitch and Edward Fitzgerald of Thompson, Mich.
JOHN L. HEFFERMAN, Register.
July 11-Sept. 12.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(Publisher)
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Marquette Mich.,
Aug. 21, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arrowwood whose postoffice address is Manistique, Mich., did, on the 10th day of October, 1917, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 04225, to purchase the N. E. 1/4 Section 11, Township 42N, Range 15W, Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised by entryman at \$108.00 (Minimum \$137.50 has been paid.) the timber estimated at 22M board feet at \$4.00 per M, and the land \$20; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 28th day of October, 1918, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Schoolcraft County, Manistique, Mich. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or to initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN L. HEFFERMAN, Register.
Entryman names as witnesses:
SAMUEL C. HUDSON, WILLIAM TAYLOR, BION H. COLE, GEORGE LEONARD, all of Manistique, Mich.

CARD OF THANKS
I wish to thank my many friends for their support and influence during my recent candidacy for the office of County Treasurer.
—Adv. **JOSEPH VASSAU**.

MAE MARSH IN "BELOVED TRAITOR"

Her New Goldwyn Picture, to Be Seen at the Gero Theater Monday, September 9th.

Equally as great as a dramatic actress as she is in lighter roles—this is what everyone says today of Mae Marsh. Flashes of a dozen stage idols are seen in this slim girl of the screen. But not even Ellen Terry, most often suggested by Mae Marsh, ever was adored by a public as vast as the film millions who await the star of Goldwyn's latest production, announced for the Gero Theater, Monday, Sept. 9. In the "Beloved Traitor," an adaptation of the novel of the same name by Frank L. Packard, Goldwyn presents the "whim girl of a thousand faces" in a role absolutely different from many she has yet essayed.

In her new photoplay Miss Marsh becomes the guiding star of the man she loves, inspiring him to do his utmost and saving him from the dangers which surround him. She is, in fact, his beacon. This is capably brought out in the drama of the seacoast and the city, the action shifting from the fishing banks to the studios of New York's Bohemian art circles. Through it all the simple-heartedness, the eternal womanliness of the heroine shine forth to guide her rerring lover away from the shoals of deception.

Totally different is the Mae Marsh of "The Beloved Traitor" from the Mae Marsh of "Fields of Honor" or favorite characterizations disclosed an irresistibly appealing Mae Marsh, but not the girl who finds herself in the midst of a powerful situation, as in "The Beloved Traitor," and who becomes an intensely dramatic figure in the solution of the problem which confronts her.

Following is her biography: Mae Marsh; Goldwyn Pictures star. Born in Madrid, N. M., Nov. 9, 1895. Educated Sacred Heart Convent, San Francisco, and in Los Angeles. First motion picture work in a small part for D. W. Griffith; showed such ability that in a few weeks she was playing leads. Her first starring role in "Sands o' Dee." Went with Griffith to Eastern Biograph and from there to Reliance, Majestic and Triangle, always under the same director. Appeared in "The Birth of a Nation" and "Intolerance," besides many successful five-reel features. Became a Goldwyn star upon the formation of the company in December, 1916. Has appeared for the new company in "Polly of the Circus," "Sunshine Alley," "The Cinderella Man" and "Fields of Honor." Current vehicle is "The Beloved Traitor."

Financial Statement of SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY CHAPTER OF AMERICAN RED CROSS for August, 1918.

August 1918.	
1 Balance on hand.	\$727.27
31 Received from donations	3.80
Disbursements—	
John Hallen, rent \$ 25.00	
P. Bowman, rep. machines	3.75
Mrs. J. Mutart, cleaning	7.50
Balance Sept 1.	\$694.82
	\$731.07



Mallory Hats

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

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

J. Petersen & Son
122 CEDAR ST.

CAMP CUSTER COMMUNITY HOUSE

Relatives of Michigan's Soldier Boys Will Then Be Able to Visit Them at Leisure.

Preparatory work for the big community house and dormitory to be constructed by the state at Camp Custer is already underway and within less than two months, the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts of Michigan's soldier boys will be able to go to Custer to visit the selected men under comfortable circumstances. Thus far, there have been at Custer no accommodations of any kind for those who go to pay a farewell visit before the boys leave for the battlefields in France. The community house will not only be a place where the boys can meet and entertain their visitors, but the latter can secure accommodations there at a nominal price, both rooms and meals. Mothers and fathers will be able to say good-bye in the seclusion of their own rooms—today these sacred and perhaps last farewells must be said in public.

The club house will be for enlisted men and officers alike—there will be no distinction. It is the wish of the army to have the club houses be well equipped with every privilege accorded a major general; they will meet and mingle on equal footing. Entertainment will be given every night for the boys—a big auditorium being provided. Writing rooms, reading rooms, lounging rooms, and all other benefits of club life will be afforded. The dormitories will be built as wings on two sides of the club house, and will have accommodations for 300 persons.

MILLION AND HALF IS TOLL OF SMUT

1,579,831 Bushels of Grain Destroyed in State By Disease This Year, M. A. C. Reports.

A grand total of 350,421 bushels of wheat, and 1239, 430 bushels of oats, valued at \$1,526,106.38 were destroyed in Michigan during the past summer by the disease known as "smut"—"stinking smut" of wheat, and "loose smut" of oats, according to a report from the Michigan Agricultural college.

The figures were obtained by the college from the reports of a corps of five inspectors who during July and August inspected fields of wheat and oats in practically every county in the state. The work was done as part of the nationwide cereal disease survey being conducted by the United States department of agriculture.

The damage inflicted upon wheat, the inspectors found, averaged about 3.77 percent of the crop. As the harvest this summer amounted to 9,255,000 bushels, the loss of wheat was 350, 421 bushels, or enough to supply 13 ounces of white bread daily for a year to an army division of 40,000 men.

The loss of the oat crop was 21.4 percent, or 1,229,430 bushels valued at \$737,658.

Failure by many farmers to treat their grain with formaldehyde before planting is said by the college to have been responsible for the loss. Formaldehyde, according to the pathologists, is an absolute protective agent. Growers are advised that instructions on how to treat grain can be secured from their local county agricultural agents, or by writing to the Department of Botany, M. A. C., East Lansing.

CARD OF THANKS.
I wish to thank my many friends for their support and influence during my recent candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Schoolcraft county.
—Adv. **FRED R. GRIFFIN**.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
City taxes are due and payable without interest until Sept. 14, 1918. The deputy city treasurer will be at the First National bank for the collection of said taxes from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. except Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Please bring description of your property.
R. H. TEEPLE, Deputy City Treasurer.
Aug. 1—Sept. 12.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
THE PROBATE COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Manistique in said county, on the fourth day of September A. D. 1918.
Present: Hon. Edmund Ashford, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Ronald McIntyre, deceased.
Alice C. McIntyre, widow of said deceased, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to said Alice C. McIntyre or to some other suitable person.
IT IS ORDERED, That the thirtieth day of September A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Courier-Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

EDMUND ASHFORD, Judge of Probate.
VIRGIL I. HIXSON, Attorney for Petitioner.
Sept. 5-19-18.

When you press the button come to us for your Photo Supplies and Cameras

Our films, plates, papers, and chemicals are FRESH. No use of "pressing the button" unless you get a good picture. Using our photo goods will save you many a disappointment.

Buy your photo goods from us and KNOW they are right. If you haven't a picture-taking "machine" come in and get one. You will find it great fun and interesting at all times.

E. N. Orr & Co.

Cleanliness Pays

Our store is neat and bright. It is kept spotlessly clean. No goods are thoughtlessly exposed to dust and germs. Everything is properly protected.

Does this mean anything to you?

Our service is prompt; our goods are the best; our prices are right.

Oliver Hart

Staple and Fancy Groceries
Phone 144

TAILORING

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

G.W. REINWAND

Walnut Street, Manistique, Michigan

GOLDBERG'S SALE STABLE

Located in the barn formerly occupied by Dr. Sellers one half block west of Post Office.

We always have on hand a fine car load of horses and mares. Our aim is to carry the best stock in the Upper Peninsula and the past so far has shown this statement to be true. We have recommends from the larger logging Companies to this effect a d our farm trade has been to the very best of satisfaction.

We aim to do business right and on the square which shows by our extensive business.

Kindly call and be convinced. Remember, our horses are direct from the farms, not city worn out horses.

Hessel's Sales Stable

Reliable Horse Dealers

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

Our Guarantee will Protect You

Special Orders Filled on 24 Hours' Notice

"OVER THE TOP"

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

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY AND HIS COMRADES MAKE THEIR MACHINE GUNS PERFORM SOME MARVELOUS TRICKS.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. He learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post duty. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play. Once more in the front trenches, Empey goes "over the top" in a successful but costly attack on the German lines.

CHAPTER XXII—Continued.

This punishment is awarded where there is a doubt as to the willful guilt of a man who has committed an offense punishable by death.

Then comes the famous field punishment No. 1. Tommy has nicknamed it "crucifixion." It means that a man is spread-eagled on a limber wheel, two hours a day for twenty-one days. During this time he only gets water, bully beef and biscuits for his chow. You get "crucified" for repeated minor offenses.

Next in order is field punishment No. 2.

This is confinement in the "clink," without blankets, getting water, bully beef and biscuits for rations and doing all the dirty work that can be found. This may be for twenty-four hours or twenty days, according to the gravity of the offense.

Then comes "back drill" or defaulters' parade. This consists of marching, mostly at the double, for two hours with full equipment. Tommy hates this, because it is hard work. Sometimes he fills his pack with straw to lighten it, and sometimes he gets caught. If he gets caught, he groggies at everything in general for twenty-one days, from the vantage point of a limber wheel.

Next comes "C. B." meaning "confined to barracks." This consists of staying in billets or barracks for twenty-four hours to seven days. You also get an occasional defaulters' parade and dirty jobs around the quarters.

The sergeant major keeps what is known as the crime sheet. When a man commits an offense, he is "crimed," that is, his name, number and offense is entered on the crime sheet. Next day at 9 a. m. he goes to the "orderly room" before the captain, who either punishes him with "C. B." or sends him before the O. C. (officer commanding battalion). The captain of the company can only award "C. B."

Tommy many a time has thanked the king for making that provision in his regulations. To gain the title of a "smart soldier," Tommy has to keep clear of the crime sheet, and you have to be darned smart to do it.

I have been on it a few times, mostly for "stankies" (impudence). During our stay of two weeks in rest billets our captain put us through a course of machine-gun drills, trying out new stunts and theories.

After parades were over, our guns' crews got together and also tried out some theories of their own in reference to handling guns. These courses had nothing to do with the advancement of the war, consisted mostly of carrying tricky jams in the gun, and then the rest of the crew would endeavor to locate as quickly as possible the cause of the stoppage. This amused them for a few days and then things came to a standstill.

One of the boys on my gun claimed that he could play a tune while the gun was actually firing, and demonstrated this fact one day on the target range. We were very enthusiastic and decided to become musicians.

After constant practice I became quite expert in the tune entitled "All Conductors Have Big Feet."

When I had mastered this tune, our two weeks' rest came to an end, and once again we went up the line and took over the sector in front of G-wood.

At this point the German trenches ran around the base of a hill, on the top of which was a dense wood. This wood was infested with machine guns, which used to traverse our lines at will, and sweep the streets of a little village, where we were billeted while in reserve.

There was one gun in particular which used to get our coats, it had the exact range of our "elephant" dugout entrance, and every morning, about the time rations were being brought up, its bullets would knock up the dust on the road; more than one Tommy went West or to Bilgithy by running into them.

This gun got our noses on edge, and Fritz seemed to know it, because he never gave us an hour's rest. Our reputation as machine gunners was at stake; we tried various ruses to locate and put this gun out of action, but each proved to be a failure, and

Fritz became a worse nuisance than ever. He was getting feebler and more careless every day, took all kinds of liberties with us—thought he was invincible.

Then one of our crew got a brilliant idea and we were all enthusiastic to put it to the test.

Here was his scheme: When firing my gun, I was to play my tune, and Fritz, no doubt, would fall for it, try to imitate me as an added insult. This gunner and two others would try, by the sound, to locate Fritz and his gun. After having got the location, they would mount two machine guns in trees, in a little clump of woods to the left of our cemetery, and while Fritz was in the middle of his lesson, would open up and trust to luck. By our calculations, it would take at least a week to pull off the stunt.

If Fritz refused to swallow our bait, it would be impossible to locate his special gun, and that's the one we were after, because they all sound alike, a slow pup-pup-pup.

Our prestige was hanging by a thread. In the battalion we had to endure all kinds of insults and fresh remarks as to our ability in silencing Fritz. Even to the battalion that German gun was a sore spot.

Next day, Fritz opened up as usual. I let him fire away for a while and then bitted in with my "pup-pup-pup-pup-pup." I kept this up quite a while, used two belts of ammunition. Fritz had stopped firing to listen. Then he started in, sure enough, he had fallen for our game, his gun was trying to imitate mine, but, at first he made a horrible mess of that tune. Again I bitted in with a few bars and stopped. Then he tried to copy what I had played. He was a good sport all right, because his bullets were going away over our heads, must have been firing into the air. I commenced to feel friendly toward him.

This duet went on for five days. Fritz was a good pupil and learned

rapidly, in fact, got better than his teacher. I commenced to feel jealous. When he had completely mastered the tune, he started sweeping the road again and we clicked it worse than ever. But he signed his death warrant by doing so, because my friendship turned to hate. Every time he fired he played that tune and we danced.

The boys in the battalion gave us the "Ha! Ha!" They weren't in on our little frame-up.

The originator of the ruse and the other two gunners had Fritz's location taped to the minute; they mounted their two guns, and also gave me the range. The next afternoon was set for the grand finale.

Our three guns, with different elevations, had their fire so arranged, that opening up together, their bullets would suddenly drop on Fritz like a hailstorm.

About three the next day, Fritz started "pup-pupping" that tune. I blew a sharp blast on a whistle, it was the signal agreed upon; we turned loose and Fritz's gun suddenly stopped in the middle of a bar. We had cooked his goose, and our ruse had worked. After firing two belts each, to make sure of our job, we hurriedly dismounted our guns and took cover in the dugout. We knew what to expect soon. We didn't have to wait long, three salvos of "whizz-bangs" came over from Fritz's artillery, a further confirmation that we had sent that musical machine-gunner on his Westward-bound journey.

That gun never bothered us again. We were the heroes of the battalion, our captain congratulated us, said it was a neat piece of work, and, consequently, we were all pulled up over the stunt.

There are several ways Tommy uses

to disguise the location of his machine gun and get his range. Some of the most commonly used stunts are as follows:

At night, when he mounts his gun over the top of his trench and wants to get the range of Fritz's trench he adopts the method of what he terms "getting the sparks." This consists of firing bursts from his gun until the bullets hit the German barbed wire. He can tell when they are cutting the wire, because a bullet when it hits a wire throws out a blue electric spark. Machine-gun fire is very damaging to wire and causes many a wiring party to go out at night when it is quiet to repair the damage.

To disguise the flare of his gun at night when firing, Tommy uses what is called a flare protector. This is a stovepipe arrangement which fits over the barrel casing of the gun and screens the sparks from the right and left, but not from the front. So Tommy, always resourceful, adopts this scheme: About three feet or less in front of the gun he drives two stakes into the ground, about five feet apart. Across these stakes he stretches a curtain made out of empty sandbags ripped open. He soaks this curtain in water and freezes through it. The water prevents it catching fire and effectively screens the flare of the firing gun from the enemy.

Sound is a valuable asset in locating a machine gun, but Tommy surmounts this obstacle by placing two machine guns about one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards apart. The gun on the right to cover with its fire the sector of the left gun and the gun on the left to cover that of the right gun, thus making their fire cross; they are fired simultaneously.

By this method it sounds like one gun firing and gives the Germans the impression that the gun is firing from a point midway between the guns which are actually firing, and they accordingly shell that particular spot. The machine gunners chuckle and say, "Fritz is a brainy boy, not 'alf he ain't."

But the men in our lines at the spot being shelled curse Fritz for his ignorance and pass a few pert remarks down the line in reference to the machine gunners being "windy" and afraid to take their medicine.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Gas Attacks and Spies.

Three days after we had silenced Fritz, the Germans sent over gas. It did not catch us unawares, because the wind had been made to order, that is, it was blowing from the German trenches toward ours at the rate of about five miles per hour.

Warnings had been passed down the trench to keep a sharp lookout for gas. We had a new man at the periscope, and on this afternoon in question; I was sitting on the fire step, cleaning my rifle, when he called out to me:

"There's a sort of greenish, yellow cloud rolling along the ground out in front, it's coming—"

But I waited for no more, grabbed my bayonet, which was detached from the rifle, I gave the alarm by banging an empty shell case, which was hanging near the periscope. At the same instant, gongs started ringing down the trench, the signal for Tommy to don his respirator, or smoke helmet, as we call it.

Gas travels quickly, so you must not lose any time; you generally have about eight or twenty seconds in which to adjust your gas helmet.

Empey is assigned to the intelligence department, but finds it is not the "soft" snap that he anticipated. The next installment tells of some of his experiences in his new job as a spy-catcher.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Acts of Heroism Recognized.

Twenty-four acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie hero fund commission in its fourteenth annual meeting. In seven cases silver medals were awarded, in 17 cases, bronze medals. Ten of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of nine of these pensions aggregating \$4,500 a year were granted. In addition to these money grants, in two cases, \$2,100 was appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved, and in 11 cases awards aggregating \$8,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the awards have been approved by the commission.

Cormeal in Honduras.

Because of the marked success of recent governmental and private efforts to promote the production of more cereals during the period of the war, writes Consul Walter F. Boyle, Puerto Cortes, an American company has imported and erected the first mill for the milling of cormeal. This was purchased in the United States and has been erected at San Pedro, Sula, Honduras. It is a small equipment, but marks the beginning of a new industry.

YANK SOLDIERS COOL, WILLING AND DETERMINED

Our Doughboys Mean Business When They Take the First-Line Trenches.

THEIR EFFICIENCY EVIDENT

Veterans Before They Enter the Trenches, by First-Rate Military Training if Not by Experience —Every Man in Line Has Personal Grudge to Settle With Huns.

With the American Troops in Alsace-Lorraine.—By the dim light of the moon you could barely see the stream of doughboys pouring out of the sheltering woods and scraping over the dusty French road toward the trenches. They said very little and trudged along with that measured swinging tread which enables Europe's veterans to carry their heavy packs almost unheeded of distances.

The stream seemed unending, as the United Press staff car picked its way from squad to squad without using lights, without falling in ditches and without touching a single doughboy. Finally one section of the human stream halted in a ruined village. The press car stopped, too, for beyond this point everything except ammunition and food goes on foot.

The officers gave the order to rest, and a lot of packs dropped to the ground, followed by doughboys. Their rifles they never dropped. In the moonlight you could see the ground covered with resting soldiers, mostly sitting. There was a clicking of rifles and sounds of tightening packs, and bits of gossip which could come only from a group heading for its first night in the trenches.

Indifferent to Danger.

These were Uncle Sam's citizen soldiers, new men just over from "the states," as they have a habit of calling home when over here. A few questions revealed the fact that a year ago these boys were clerks, carpenters, students and whatnot, in civilian clothes. Six months ago they were in a training camp. Now they were soldiers in France, and tonight they were making their genuine debut into the war for civilization.

There was no wild enthusiasm nor any evidence of fear or even apprehension among these citizen-soldiers as they rested before making the last lap into the trenches. There was a matter-of-fact sort of confidence prevalent, and every man was making the most of the breathing spell to see that he was 100 per cent ready for battle.

Interest and talk centered around the clicking rifles and other equipment. "This old gun's sure going to do some work from now on," said one doughboy to his pal, as he played with the rifle fondly. "It's the best gun in this army."

"Say, you never shot this gun," replied the other. "Nobody ever did, and nobody will but me. It's some Boche-getter. It was made for me 'specially, Bo'."

Officers went through the crowd, giving a final warning about use of gas masks, and attention centered around masks for a moment. A lot of claps tried them on again. Then packs again were adjusted, and the group of doughboys streamed slowly on.

Ready for Business.

As they got nearer the front trenches the word was passed to walk more quietly. Conversation except in undertones stopped, and they descended into trenches. All you heard was the steady knock of hobnailed shoes on the trench duckboards, as these new arrivals were quietly initiated to the trenches in France. Quietly and without commotion the officers stationed their men, with lookouts watching across moonlit No Man's Land, the former occupants of the trenches left, and the relief was completed.

There is something about the fearless quiet way these new doughboys take the trenches that makes you feel they know a lot about warfare. They are veterans before they enter the trenches, by first-rate military training if not by experience. Their discipline is fine, and their efficiency tells you they are ready for business—meaning whipping Germans.

"Well, you can tell Kaiser Bill we're here to fight," said one doughboy, as he took his station. "Hear the Germans say we're just a crowd of untrained boys. We'll soon show them we're soldiers."

It happens this doughboy's platoon did it very soon. The next night 150

DAKOTA "PRAIRIE DOG" BECOMES "DEVIL DOG"

St. Paul, Minn.—"Say, pard, I'm a 'prairie dog' from North Dakota and I want to go over there and become a 'devil dog,'" and, relieving himself of this sentiment, William D. Knickerbocker of Dodgen, N. D., took his place in line in the United States marine recruiting station here.

Knickerbocker passed an almost perfect physical test and is now on his way to Paris Island, S. C., to the marine training station there.

The manufacture of hat cords for the various branches of the United States army is in a large part carried on by women in factories in this country. This picture shows the machine wrapping twisted threads for hat cords.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL



The Duchess of Atholl, one of the prettiest women in England, and the wife of the new duke of Athol, who has inherited many peerages and prerogatives from his ancestors, including a cathedral in Perthshire and the right to maintain an armed guard of a thousand men with artillery complete.

BROTHERS ARE RECONCILED

Enlistment in Marine Corps Ends Feud of More Than Two Years' Standing.

St. Louis.—Two brothers who have not spoken to each other for two years, although they slept in the same bed and ate at the same table, became reconciled through their enlistment in the Marine corps.

The boys are Dan and Angelo Tarantola of this city. Dan is twenty and Angelo eighteen. They fell out when Angelo broke up a game of marbles in which his brother was playing.

Angelo joined the Marine corps. His brother learned of it and came to the train to bid him farewell. After becoming reconciled there Dan decided to join the marines and be with his brother.

So he enlisted two days later and the brothers are now at Paris Island, S. C., where they are again fast friends, after two years' pact of silence.

HEART RIGHT SIDE, REJECTED

Patriot Who Tried Twice to Enlist Has Cardiac Organ in Right Breast.

Philadelphia.—Another freak of nature was uncovered recently, when Dr. John H. Bailey, medical director of local board No. 22, refused to accept George W. Nicholson for the army because his heart was on the wrong side, even though it was on his right. Nicholson is thirty years old and pleaded desperately to go. Some months ago he tried to enlist, but was turned down because he was under weight, his examiners at that time being unaware of his cardiac peculiarities. When he was called for examination before the draft board Doctor Bailey made the discovery of the true location of his heart.

HAS FIVE BOYS IN WAR

Mrs. A. P. White Is the Champion War Mother of Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The champion war mother of Tennessee, and, perhaps, of Dixie, is Mrs. A. P. White of Powell Station, Knox county. She has five sons in the service; Captain Roy D. White, Lieutenant John H. White, Private William Homer White, Cook Marvin B. White and Private Edgar White.

"All my boys volunteered," she declares proudly.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MR. GANDER'S STORY.

"They say we're stupid," said the geese.

"Who says we're stupid?" asked Mrs. Goose.

"People, animals, everyone, everything," replied Mr. Gander.

"And are they right?" asked Mrs. Goose.

"My dear, my dear, and after the work you have just done! How can you say such a thing! How can you! I do not understand."

"You say you are not supposed to understand easily," said Mrs. Goose.

"You say you are a goose you are stupid."

"But I am about to tell you that I don't think geese are stupid. They say to children who can't do their lessons, 'You're a goose.' That is they say so if they are a bit rude. I've been told though that they didn't mean it for rudeness, because they wanted to make the child study and become very wise."

"Well, anyway, I don't think they should say such a thing to children. I think they should say, 'Children, be clever, be geese!'"

"Perhaps they should say that," remarked Mrs. Goose, "but somehow I can't imagine it."

"I can't myself," said Mr. Gander, "still it should be said."

"I don't see, myself," said Mrs. Goose, "why you are worrying about whether we are stupid or not. I don't care. It never bothers me. I don't like people or other animals very much, and that is all there is to it. I just leave them alone, I do. If they bother me, I will fight them."

"Ah, Mrs. Goose," said Mr. Gander, "you don't know what geese can be like."

"I know what they are," she said.

"That's so," chuckled Mr. Gander, "but I have just heard a great and

noble story about geese and so I don't think they should be thought stupid any more."

"Tell me the great and noble story," shrieked Mrs. Goose. "I would like to hear it."

"Of course you would like to hear it," said Mr. Gander.

"And why, of course?" questioned Mrs. Goose, "my creature," said Mr. Gander, "would like to hear such fine things of his or her own kind."

"Tell me the story," said Mrs. Goose, "I am eager to hear it, and you keep putting me off."

"I am not putting you off," said Mr. Gander, "but I am only adding to the story when you haven't begun it!" asked Mrs. Goose. "Are you adding to it in your own mind?"

"No, I am not," said Mr. Gander. "I meant that I was adding to it by keeping you waiting to hear it. It makes you so eager and you will find it so much more interesting."

"Well, there were some dangerous and wicked men about to hurt some nice and good ones and what do you suppose a flock of geese did?"

"They warned the good men, who were sleeping after a great deal of hard work, that danger was approaching. They came rushing along to tell them, for they had seen danger from afar. That's really so," said Mr. Gander. "These geese saved the good men from the cruel ones who had come to rob them and to hurt them."

"Fine, fine," chuckled Mrs. Goose. "That's splendid. No wonder you say that geese shouldn't be called stupid any more."

"Well," said Brother Bacon, "who had come up to listen, 'pigs have often given warning of danger, too. Both pigs and geese have been brave and have accomplished fine things."

"Oh, dear," said Mr. Gander, "maybe that is true, but don't be such a selfish pig that you have to be in every story. This one was to be a true one about geese."

"And it is true," said Brother Bacon. "Geese have a number of times been known to give a warning that danger was near. Yes, you're not so stupid as you look," ended Brother Bacon with a smile and a twist of his little tail.

Common Sense.

The primary class had gathered on the row of front seats for their daily lesson in number work.

"Now, Mary," began the teacher, "if there were four flies on the table and I killed one, how many flies would there be left?"

"One," said Mary, promptly. "The one you killed."

"You're Not So Stupid as You Look."

Picture of a pig and a goose.

DAIRY FACTS

OBJECT OF WASHING BUTTER

Proper Way to Remove Buttermilk is When Butter is in Small Granules—Use Pure Water.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The object of washing butter is to remove the buttermilk. The only way that this can be done properly is to wash the butter when it is in small granules so that the largest possible surface is exposed to the water. To try to remove buttermilk by working it out of the butter is not effective; moreover, the excessive working injures the grain and body of the butter.

While the last of the buttermilk is draining off the wash water should be prepared. Only pure, clean wash water should be used, and it should be twice the quantity of and at about the same temperature as the buttermilk. The water should be placed in a pail or other receptacle and its temperature determined with a thermometer; if necessary it should be tempered by the addition of either warm water or ice. If the butter granules are too soft or too hard the temperature of the wash may be either a few degrees warmer or colder than the buttermilk. Warm water has the same effect upon the body of the butter as high curdling temperatures, whereas cold water makes the butter so hard that it can be worked only with great difficulty, and if very cold the proper incorporation of the salt is practically impossible.

After the buttermilk has been drawn off the cork is replaced and one-half the wash water is poured into the churn. The cover of the churn is then replaced and the churn given about four rapid revolutions. The wash water is drawn off and the washing repeated. Two washings are usually sufficient, the second wash water when drawn off usually being almost perfectly clear.

While the wash water is draining off the worker should be rinsed again with hot water followed by a thorough rinsing and cooling with cold water. This must be done immediately before using, because if the worker is slightly dry the butter will stick to it. The lever worker is widely used and gives satisfactory results, though other types do just as good work.

The butter, which is still in the granular condition, is removed from the churn with the ladle and placed in a convenient receptacle for weighing. The old-fashioned butter bowl is convenient, and this is the only use that should be made of it. The butter having been weighed the quantity of salt is weighed, and this should be calculated on the basis of three-fourths of an ounce for each pound of butter. The quantity may be varied to suit personal taste or the requirements of the market. The best grade of butter salt or table salt should be used. The butter is placed upon the worker, spread out about two inches thick, and the salt, free of lumps, sifted upon it. The butter is then pressed



Washing Utensils Immediately After Making Butter.

ed with the lever or other device, care being taken to press and not to rub or smear it. After being pressed into a thin layer it is folded upon itself into a pile and the pressing repeated. The working is continued until there is a thorough and even distribution of the salt and a desirable grain and body have been produced.

The working of the butter is a very important step in the making process and should receive careful attention. Too much working is a common fault in farm-made butter. Overworked butter has a sticky and salty body, a dull, greasy appearance, and gummy grain. It feels warm in the mouth, sticks, and dissolves slowly. Properly worked butter has a waxy body and a bright appearance, and feels cool and dissolves quickly in the mouth. Butter has a proper grain if a slab breaks when bent at an angle of about 45 degrees and the broken surface has the appearance of broken steel. In addition, overworking butter injures its keeping properties.

OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

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

THE COURIER-RECORD
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

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

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

RYE NOW IMPORTANT CROP IN MICHIGAN

Heavy Yields Coming From Improved Variety Make Grain Popular.

DOES WELL ON MUCK LAND

Trial of Crop by Harry Potter of Pottersville Demonstrates New Possibilities for Its Use.

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

East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan farmers are taking more interest in the rye crop than ever before. The high price received for this crop, its place next to wheat as a war grain, and the introduction of the high-yielding Rosen variety are responsible largely for this interest. Many have learned the lesson at great cost that it is dangerous to grow wheat on light soils or worn, infertile land, or on seed beds not prepared sufficiently early for planting at a proper date. Under these conditions rye is a safer crop.

The amazing yields secured from Rosen rye—in many cases double ordinary rye yields, with frequent reports of even 40-bushel-per-acre crops—have changed the opinion of many farmers concerning this grain. In many sections common rye is held to be a poor land crop. Not so the Rosen. On good land it will give yields which have brought this crop into communities



Right and Wrong Types of Rye. Crossed types of rye on the left, pure Rosen in the center and pure common on the right. Don't be misled by the large heads commonly found in crossed ryes.

where rye was not formerly grown. Under adverse soil conditions it will outyield common rye. The Rosen is a Michigan Agricultural College pedigree variety characterized by its high yielding ability, well filled heads and winter resistance. It is a Russian importation brought to the college in 1909 by a Russian student named Rosen, and developed by Plant Breeder F. A. Sprague. This year the Michigan Crop Improvement association, through its secretary, J. W. Nicolson at East Lansing, will handle large quantities of this rye for seed purposes not only in Michigan but other states.

Getting the Most Out of Rye. While rye can be seeded on lighter soils than wheat and at later dates, it is recommended that plantings be made in mid-September where possible. The crop will respond well to thorough preparation of seedbed and to fertilizers, particularly acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, and manure. The United States government is expecting Michigan to show a marked increase in rye acreage. The adaptability of this state to rye and the high quality of the rye produced here are well known. With the new variety—Rosen—available in large quantities it is possible for Michigan to surpass all other states by the easily possible increase in rye production. As a war crop rye stands very near to wheat in importance. The rye grower in Michigan can feel equally as patriotic as the farmer who increases his wheat acreage.

Rosen Rye on Muck Land. Owing to labor conditions and effects of the late June frost there are thousands of acres of muck lands in Michigan not being employed for cropping. It will be necessary to use much of this land for pasturage or for general cropping. The Rosen rye bid fair to be a most valuable crop for growing on muck land. Harry Potter of Pottersville, well-known peppermint grower, has put out about thirty acres of Rosen rye on typical peppermint muck land. Fourteen acres of Rosen were planted about September 15 and bid fair to yield between twenty and twenty-five bushels per acre. It stood up well during the recent frost, while oats next to it were frozen to the ground and corn very seriously injured. It is possible with Rosen rye seeded to timothy and alsike clover, followed by beets or corn, to work out a rotation adapted to muck lands. In planting Rosen rye on muck lands it is recommended that the planting be made early in September in order to secure a root system to carry through the winter. This is particularly important on muck. It is also recommended that the rate of seeding be made somewhat heavier than the ordinary, using two or two and one-half bushels of seed and applying 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate at the time of drilling. The demonstration on the Potter farm is well worthy of careful inspection by all those who have well-drained muck land not in crops. On poorly drained or very peaty land it would not, of course, be advisable to plant Rosen rye.

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FLOCKS NEED ATTENTION

Care Now Determines Next Season's Profits, M. A. C. Man Says.

By VERNE A. FREEMAN, Live Stock Extension Agent, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—We are likely to neglect our flock at this time of the year if no immediate bad results seem to be threatening. By the careful shepherd, however, late August and

What they buy in September has probably been bought by the shop in June. To keep up with the rising tide of fashion, the manufacturer makes the clothes earlier and earlier, and the ready-to-wear shops and department stores, as a rule, buy these clothes as early as the manufacturers make them, and get them out at the very moment there is a slight demand for them.

What happens? In October and in April the real fashions come out for each season. Hundreds of women—may, thousands—are faced with the fact that they have bought gowns, or wraps, or hats that are not in keeping with the new fashions. They have bought clothes arranged six months before the authentic exhibitions of new and seasonable apparel.

What happens next? The woman who can possibly scrape up enough money to buy a new outfit does so, and she also spends extra money on a seamstress or little dressmaker to have her other clothes remodeled. Therefore, she spends twice her allowance on clothes.

Panic Has Produced Careless Buying. Many of the traders in apparel realize that panic and a form of commercial hysteria have resulted in a large amount of early buying, which is not fair either to the individual or to commerce. Every shopper has shared the same experience this last year of being told that it is wise to buy at once the articles needed, because they might not be obtainable at a later date.

This has resulted in a certain measure of hoarding, which the government does not allow in food. It has already resulted in severe waste of individual money. Women, feeling the press of this panic, have gotten clothes in advance of the season, and they now find that there are just as many to be had as six months ago, and that the shape and texture have changed.

It would be a far wiser method of spending one's money to buy a little, at the necessary time, representing the best there is at that moment. There will always be material of

early September are used to lay the foundation for a profitable lamb and wool crop next year.

Under Michigan conditions our lambs should be weaned at three to five months of age, so as to give the ewes a chance to gain up. The lambs themselves will do better separated from their mothers and placed on good feed. If any ticks or lice are found dip the whole flock and repeat the operation in from eighteen to twenty-four days. One tick in the fall means a multitude in the spring and we cannot afford to feed high-priced rations to ticks and lice. Cull out the broken-mouthed ewes, that is, ewes which are losing their teeth from old age, and sell them for what they will bring off the grass.

The breeding season is also approaching. The blood of our rams should be weaned at three to five months of age, so as to give the ewes a chance to gain up. The lambs themselves will do better separated from their mothers and placed on good feed. If any ticks or lice are found dip the whole flock and repeat the operation in from eighteen to twenty-four days. One tick in the fall means a multitude in the spring and we cannot afford to feed high-priced rations to ticks and lice. Cull out the broken-mouthed ewes, that is, ewes which are losing their teeth from old age, and sell them for what they will bring off the grass.

Secure a ram that will bring off the grass. Keep the ram away from the ewes until 146 days, or 21 weeks, before you want the lambs to begin coming

Early Buying Is Not Best Policy

New York.—The trade, which means the vast multitude of people engaged in the making and selling of women's apparel, has at last sounded a warning to those who buy too far ahead of the seasons, advises a well-known fashion correspondent.

The public has deplored this condition. It has been well known for several seasons that the average woman did not care to buy a straw hat in February and a velvet hat in July, or to have all her autumn clothes offered to her the first of September with the assurance that they were the fashions that would rule throughout the winter. She has been often betrayed, and that betrayal has not soothed her irritation against those who sold her the clothes.

It is the fact also that the trade in turn has found itself caught in a net that tangled and involved it, and compelled each individual to struggle for success in a manner contrary to the dictates of reason and sobriety.

Through this web of circumstances everyone has come to a feeling that something must be done in the creation of new fashions long before the season for which they are to be worn, and that the public must follow the lines laid down by the trade competitors.

Right here lies the extraordinary gamble to women in buying clothes early in the season. Right here lies one of the greatest sources of money wastage. Thousands of women, who have no way of knowing what the fashions will be as the season advances, buy what is said to be new as the season demands a change.

What they buy in September has probably been bought by the shop in June. To keep up with the rising tide of fashion, the manufacturer makes the clothes earlier and earlier, and the ready-to-wear shops and department stores, as a rule, buy these clothes as early as the manufacturers make them, and get them out at the very moment there is a slight demand for them.

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NEW SKIRT AND HAT SETS

Figured Chiffon and Ribbon Are Effectively Used in Some of the Latest Creations.

We run to sets of clothes nowadays. We have sets consisting of muff, hat and collar; of collar, hat and knitting bag; of parasol, knitting bag and hat; of hat, muff and parasol. We have sets consisting of almost any two or three of the garments or accessories that go to make up our daily quota of dress.

And now some of the little specialty shops that go in for the newest things are showing sets consisting of skirt and hat. One such set is made of figured chiffon and wide ribbon. The ribbon is bright green, and the chiffon is bright green and touches of black. The skirt consists of wide strips of chiffon—six inches wide perhaps—between equal widths of ribbon, running of course round about. The hat is made of the silk over a buckram frame, with flat points

some kind. Even if the world is reduced to whole garments of sewn fig-leaves, there is no reason why any one woman should wish herself out of the picture. Let her go along with the momentum of the hour and buy and wear garments of fig leaves.

The public is beginning to see the wisdom of buying a small amount at the moment it is needed. It should be preached in every possible form of propaganda that this is the wise way to live during war time. Rest assured that if the public buys up all the stock of one thing from a store, that store will be replenished the moment its supply is exhausted.

Of course, there are women who always demand quality. They prefer to have a badly cut gown, made in a past fashion, if they are sure that every thread is silk or wool, as the case may be. But the majority of women are not inclined toward accepting that system of dress.

Therefore, let us start out in a new measure of reform, as soon as this month is over, and face September with no idea of rushing into shops and buying everything that is offered because it is labeled "New." Maybe it is, and maybe it isn't. But a feeling of panic among buyers that now is the only chance to get enough clothes to carry one through the winter, results in the very thing that the government desires most to see avoided—reckless spending of money. So buy shrewdly, and not for hoarding.

If there is to be economy in clothes, let it begin this week. It is at this time, between the seasons, that a woman can take thought of her wardrobe and twist and turn it according to prevailing fashion, in a way that will serve her until styles are more settled. Then, when she has to buy much, she will buy wisely and well.

Help in Remodeling Clothes. Here are some prophecies that may help you to be economical and wise. One of them sounds like the first aid to an injured wardrobe. It comes direct from Paris. It is that checks, stripes and mosaic blocks are widely worn in whole suits and parts of suits.

Can you imagine any piece of news more gratefully received than that which gives a woman a chance to make a new coat to an old skirt, or the other way around?

There are colored stripes on a white background, made of heavy woolen material and built into a skirt to be worn with any slip-on corsage or short jacket of colored cloth or velvet.

Skirts are narrow. As the government will allow shoes to be 8 inches from the ground, the skirts need not be lengthened. For the present they remain moderately short. What the near future will bring out no one can say. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Vestee Is Smart. Vestees may be made from any kind of material, and can be either a mere strip of corded silk or a gorgeous creation fashioned from cloth-of-gold or Chinese brocade. In some cases, these vests are in reality sleeveless tunics, which slip on over the head and are to be worn with or without a jacket. An especially handsome tunic of this sort is one made from silk crepe in a Paisley design, joined under the arms by narrow strips trimmed with buttons. Such a garment is essentially for country use. It is smart, easily fashioned at home, and, in many respects, practical.

Late Fur Collar. One of the latest fur collars is of nutria with tassels at its square corners.

of folded chiffon on brim and crown for trimming.

Two-Tone Negligees. There is a veritable rage for two-tone negligees. Orchid and pink, blue and maize, pink and blue, violet and white, gray and rose, and so on. The usual way is to have the satin slip of white or flesh tone, topped by a fluy overslip of two colors in georgette or chiffon. The slip may be loosely belted, but ordinarily the over-drapery falls in opalescent folds from shoulder to ankles.

Clean Corsets. Corsets may be cleaned at home by laying on a marble-topped wash stand and brushing with a stiff brush and good white soap and water. Finally, dip the brush into clear warm water and scrub again; then dry with rough towels.

Girdle Variety. Girdles are allowed to take all sorts of liberties by the designers of smart costumes, and one never can tell how or where they may be found.

The KITCHEN CABINET

The constant endeavor to look on the bright side of things will gradually produce and fix the power of doing so.

For pleasure or pain, or for weal or for woe, 'Tis the law of our being—we reap what we sow.

HELPFUL HINTS.

YOU should save or keep a tall coffee pot for cooking asparagus. This gives plenty of room for the tops to stand, without breaking.

To make a juicy pie that will have a crisp lower crust, rub the under crust with egg white, before filling; this hardens when baking, making a hard sheet between the fruit and the crust. Make a small paper funnel and insert in the center of the crust. The juice will boil up in this without overflowing the crust.

Sour milk when used in cake makes a more tender, better-flavored crust, and it keeps moist longer. Use one-half teaspoonful of soda to a cupful of sour milk. Baking powder in small quantity may also be added when using sour milk and soda.

Can spinach, chard, beet greens and beets for winter now. Lettuce that has become tough also makes fine greens. A good crack filler is made from one pound of flour rubbed smoothly with a little water, add three quarts of boiling water and set on the stove. Stir in one tablespoonful of powdered alum, together with torn bits of newspapers; cook until the mass is smooth and thick as pastry.

When using buckwheat flour, the same amount may be used in any recipe in which wheat flour is used, but the liquid must be increased as buckwheat thickens more than the same measure of flour. A floor wax for dull varnish is made by blending half a pound of beeswax with half a pint of turpentine. Shave the wax and heat in a double boiler until melted, then add the turpentine with the same amount of linseed oil.

Dust mops made from old stocking legs, soaked in paraffin oil until saturated then dried well, are as good as those sold in the stores. A polish for furniture and woodwork is equal parts of kerosene, vinegar and turpentine well blended.

A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay, and a little bit of charity makes glad a weary way.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

NOW is the time to prepare for the winter. There are any number of good relishes that may be put up without heat. Grape jelly that has all the flavor of the fresh grape left in it, is prepared by mixing the drained juice with double its measure of sugar. Let the sugar thoroughly dissolve before pouring into the glasses. The next day the jelly will be as firm as if it had been cooked. Cover with paraffin and put in a dry cool place.

Cucumber Relish.—Chop three quarts of peeled and sliced cucumbers, removing all seeds; two quarts of onions and two pints of green peppers. Sprinkle with salt, cover and let stand overnight. Add six teaspoonfuls of celery seed, one teaspoonful of pepper, and vinegar to cover.

Tomato Catsup.—Chop one peck of ripe, firm tomatoes and press through a sieve. Add one-half cup of grated horseradish, one-fourth cupful of salt, one cupful of white mustard seed, two large peppers, two bunches of celery, chopped fine, one cupful of minced onions, one cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of black pepper and cinnamon, and one quart of vinegar. Bottle and seal without cooking.

Pickles for Immediate Use.—Mix together one cupful each of salt and dry mustard; add it to one gallon of good vinegar, spices of various kinds and a little sugar if liked, may be added. Drop the well-washed cucumbers into this pickle each day as they grow. These pickles will keep indefinitely.

Beet Relish.—Take tender, well cooked beets, chop one quart, add the same measure of chopped cabbage and one cupful of fresh-grated horseradish, the same of chopped celery, one cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, salt to taste, cover with cold vinegar. Can and seal.

Nellie Maxwell.

Daily Thought.

Thought once awakened does not again slumber.—Carlyle.

POULTRY

GET RETURNS FROM POULTRY

On Many Farms Products From Fewer Can Be Counted on as Practically Clear Profit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farmer who raises the ordinary grains and keeps some live stock has perhaps the greatest opportunity that has ever come to him for making profit from poultry. The possibilities for profit are perhaps not so large as they used to be for the special poultry farmer, and that fact may have led some general farmers to believe that the situation applies in some way to them; but there exists just here an unusual paradox. The very conditions that may make poultry and egg production a losing enterprise on the specialized poultry farm tend to make it an increasingly gainful one for the general farmer. Where nearly all of his feed has to be bought at high prices, the margin between cost of production and proceeds from sale becomes extremely narrow, but where, practically all of the poultry feed is otherwise not be utilized in any manner, the percentage of profit becomes very much larger when prices are high than it ever could have been when prices were low. Poultry on the farm obtain a very great part of their feed by foraging; by gleaning the waste from stable yards and feedlots, by consuming the scraps from the kitchen door, by preying upon insect pests in pasture and field, and in only a relatively small degree from grain or other commodities that would be marketable. A farmer whose poultry is fed in this way may count all of the money received for eggs and surplus poultry as practically clear profit. When, therefore, eggs and poultry are selling at higher prices than have usually been obtainable, the farmer's margin of profit without expenditure is very greatly increased.

It is, therefore, to the farmers of the country that the nation must look for the greater part of the immediate increase of poultry products which will make it possible to supply our own army and navy with red meats and at the same time furnish the allies with the animal foods they need.

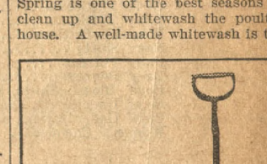
DISINFECTION OF HENHOUSE Structure Should Be Thoroughly Cleaned Out and Sprayed at Least Once Every Year. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Once a year the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned out and sprayed with one of the coal tar disinfectants or given a good coat of whitewash containing 5 per cent of crude carbolic acid or cresol. Unless the exterior is painted, a coat of whitewash will help preserve the lumber and give a neater appearance to the building. Spring is one of the best seasons to clean up and whitewash the poultry house. A well-made whitewash is the

cheapest of all paints, and if properly made serves equally well either for exterior or interior surfaces. A good whitewash can be made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime in a pail with 2 gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily. A waterproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) Slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 2 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve 10 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), and add 2 gallons of skim milk and thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a brush.

Guinea Gaining Favor. Guinea fowls are growing in favor as a substitute for game birds, with the result that guinea raising is becoming more profitable.

Purebred Fowls Best. If you are raising scrub chickens you certainly are not making near the amount that you could if you had pure bred fowls.



Bucket Spray Pump, Useful in Disinfecting Chicken House.

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ENTHUSIASM MARKS OPENING OF SCHOOLS

Large Attendance Marks Opening—Books Sold Rapidly at Extremely Low Rates.

With the ringing of bells and barefooted excitement, the school year of 1918-1919 was ushered into existence Tuesday morning at 8 a. m. Only a short time elapsed before the record-breaking number of pupils was enrolled, assigned to classes and sent to purchase books, which by the way, were handled through the central office at prices that were far lower than those which any regular dealer could afford.

BIG BARGAIN

This week we are offering a R. K. Maynard Piano, mahogany case, slightly used, sold regularly for \$400. Can be BOUGHT NOW for \$229 on liberal terms.

REDF CROSS SHIPMENTS

Table listing Red Cross shipments including Schoolcraft County Chapter Red Cross, Chicago, Ill., for month of August. Items include: Total number articles made, 1112; Articles for soldiers and sailors, 480; Number of socks, pair, 235; Sweaters, 140; Comfort Kits, 60; Mufflers, 10; Helmets, 35; Hospital garments and supplies, 125; Number of Convalescent robes, winter, 37; French Convalescent robes, 9; Pajamas, summer, 10; Pajamas, winter, 26; Bed Shirts, summer, 3; Bed Shirts, winter, 3; French Hospital Underdrawers, 15; Packages Old Linen, 3; Tray Cloths, 10; Refugee Garments, 507; Number of Convalescent robes, winter, 37; Girls' Petticoats, 64; Baby Petticoats, 45; Women's Petticoats, 8; Baby Mittens, 5; Baby Bonnets, 125; Boys' Blouse Shirts, summer, 30; Boys' Undershirts, age 12, 60; Boys' Undershirts, age 12, 75; Women's Chemise, 60.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid Society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the Church Parlor at 2:30.—Adv. The Methodist Ladies will serve dinner and supper during Fair Week.—Adv.

WANTED—Young lady for office work. One with store experience preferred.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER CO.

Useful Electric Lantern. Among the numerous electric lanterns is a mechanical one, standing about a foot high, that provides its own current. A spring motor, wound up like a clock, drives a small generator, and this supplies current for a lamp bulb of 12-candle power. The motor, generator and governor are contained in a base six by eight inches in size. Such a lantern is useful for the camp, the farm, or other place, and can be carried about in all kinds of weather.

Subtle Youthful Reasoning.

Jimmy had been coaxing his mother all day for some of the new jam that she had made, and in order to discourage him she tried to tell him that it did not turn out well and that she would have to give it to the little dog, Toodles, next door. A few hours later she found him in a corner in the pantry, all smeared up with the jam and the jar half empty. In answer to his mother's questions as to what he was doing he said: "Toodles don't like jam, and you mustn't throw anything away, so I thought I would eat it."

Character Revealed by Laugh.

The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the laugher his laugh. A laugh is said to be characteristic of a person as his nose or the color of his eyes. No polish or educational veneer can alter the laugh much in quality and tone, although it may soften it. Yet, even then, in an unguarded moment the old laugh rages or crackles, or explodes, and the laugher is given away.

OUR CHURCHES

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. J. R. Mitchell, D. D., Minister. 8:45 A. M.—S. S. C. L. Milton, Supt. 10:45 A. M.—Theme: "The High Mission of the Public School System in This Great World Crisis." The teachers in our public schools are especially invited.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Rev. T. H. Williamson, Pastor. Morning Service, 10. Subject: "Should Men Go to Church These Days?" Sunday School, 11:15. Evening Service, 7:30. Tuesday, Official Board, 8 P. M. Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30 P. M. Furloughs are almost over. Nov report for service. Line up Sunday.

ATTENTION!

Don't forget to call at Grennell Bros Music House and let us demonstrate our new Players. Just received; all the very latest Player Rolls. Price \$495. Sold on very low payments.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS!

A regular meeting of Evergreen Lodge No. 91, K. of P., will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, at 8:15. Business important. GEO. A. HAMMILL, C. C. THOS. R. FYDELL.

INSTALL WEATHER BUREAU

Secretary Kirk of the Chamber of Commerce states that the Department of Agriculture has been induced to establish a weather bureau at the lighthouse at Manistique. Permission for the installation of the outfit has been secured from the Lighthouse commission and the instruments are already here. While no weather predictions will be furnished, the data concerning the wind and barometer pressure will enable the intelligent observer to keep posted on advanced weather conditions. While refusing to commit himself, Mr. Kirk, it is understood, will act in the capacity of weather interpreter.

THEORY KNOCKED OUT

Another anti-suffrage theory has had a tin-can tied to its tail, and the suffragists in Texas did the deed. Southern women mark you! The political slacker in the anti-ranks has always said, "women do not want the vote; they will not use it if they are given it." Well, Texas women refuted that at the recent primaries, when they cast almost as many votes as did the men of the state.

REPORT OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT, SS.

The Board of County Canvassers of Schoolcraft county having ascertained and canvassed the votes of the several wards and townships of said county, of the General Primary Election held on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August A. D. 1918. Do Herely Certify and Determine That John N. Forshar having received the largest number of votes, is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of County Clerk and Registrar of Deeds.

That Joseph Vassau having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of County Treasurer.

That Virgil I. Hixson having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney.

That C. W. Dunton having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of County Commissioner.

That William F. Kefauver having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of Coroner.

That Sven Johnson having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of County Surveyor.

That Thomas Conarty having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican party for the office of County Road Commissioner.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Schoolcraft this thirtieth day of August in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred Eighteen.

E. H. JEWELL, N. W. FOX, ALEX DAVIDSON, Board of County Canvassers.

Attest—J. N. FORSHAR, Clerk of Board of County Canvassers.

Diarrhoea in Children. For diarrhoea in children one year old or older you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil. It should be kept at hand and given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears.—Adv.

TO MUSIC LOVERS

An American home is not complete without a Piano or Player Piano. You cannot afford to delay in letting us place beautiful new Pianos with you, either cash or installment. Music comes in fourth place as essentials. Now make a special effort to call at Grennell Bros. and look over our stock this week.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of United States senator was 1451. Truman H. Newberry, 394; Henry Ford, 399; William G. Simpson, 41; Chase S. Osborn, 617.

The whole number of votes given by the Democratic party for candidates for office of United States senator was 17. Henry Ford, 14; James W. Helme, 3.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of lieutenant governor was 1247. Albert E. Sleeper, 1247.

The whole number of votes given by the Democratic party for candidates for office of lieutenant governor was 16. John W. Bailey, 14; Edward Pfrendorf, 2.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of Representative in Congress was 1424. James C. Wood, 1113; Frank D. Scott, 311.

The whole number of votes given by the Democratic party for candidates for office of Representative in Congress was 6. Michael J. Doyle, 6.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of State Senator was 1336. Herbert J. Rushton, 656; William A. Lemire, 680.

The whole number of votes given by the Democratic party for candidates for office of State Senator was 4. Philip J. Utey, 4.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of Representative in State Legislature was 1002. William Leighton, 1002.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of Sheriff was 1539. Fred Griffin, 429; Albert Gage, 233; Charles Lundstrom, 288; James B. Fitch, 264; Frank Wharfield, 40; George W. Bouschor, 70; Dan J. Callahan, 44; William H. Rowe, 51; Robert G. Casemore, 59.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of County Clerk and Register of Deeds was 1447. John N. Forshar, 997; Joseph H. Hutt, 450.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of County Treasurer was 1462. Cecil LaVern Smith, 589; Joseph Vassau, 873.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of Prosecuting Attorney was 1478. Virgil I. Hixson, 932; Gotfrid S. Johnson, 546.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of Circuit Court Commissioner was 41. C. W. Dunton, 37; G. S. Johnson, 4.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of Coroner was 1875. William F. Kefauver, 1043; Svan Johnson, 832; John Griffin, 82.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of County Surveyor was 51. John McCarthy, 11; Joseph Conarty, 37; Frank Conarty, 1; Joseph Hutt, 1; Dell Smith, 1.

The whole number of votes given by the Republican party for candidates for office of County Commissioner for a Two-Year term was 1429. Frank N. Cookson, 546; Nelson S. Phenos, 129; Thomas Conarty, 617; John Witter, 147.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT, SS. We do hereby certify, That the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes given in the County of Schoolcraft for the candidates named in such statement and for the office designated, at the General Primary Election, held on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred Eighteen.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Schoolcraft this thirtieth day of August in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred Eighteen.

E. H. JEWELL, N. W. FOX, ALEX DAVIDSON, Board of County Canvassers.

Attest—J. N. FORSHAR, Clerk of Board of County Canvassers.

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GO BAREFOOT, SAYS GERMANY

Old and Young Urged to Save Leather Even at Church. "Go barefoot this summer and help the fatherland," is the latest patriotic catchword to be placarded in Germany.

FEAR SELECTIVE DRAFT

Mexicans of Laredo, Tex., Are Fleeing to Mexico. As a result of war conditions and especially the selective draft striking terror to many of the Mexican residents of Laredo, Tex., and causing them to flee with their families from this country, or "hiding out" their children to prevent enrollment on the scholastic census, the number of school children of the Laredo Independent school district, according to the scholastic census, recently completed, has been reduced by 735. The scholastic census shows a total of 5,569.

DOGS AND CATS ARE EATEN IN BELGIUM

Former Almost a Luxury, Says Prof. Carney of Louvain, Now in Washington.

Prof. Albert J. Carney of the University of Louvain, now attached to the Belgian Legation in Washington, said that dog meat is almost a luxury in Belgium and that cats also are being slaughtered for the table. Old people and children are dying in large numbers, and tuberculosis is rapidly spreading. Professor Carney says: "Coffee is very scarce in Belgium and is not obtainable under \$5 a pound. Eggs sell at 16 cents each. To preserve, however, that kind of food, so badly needed for the invalids, now so numerous in Belgium, the works of rescue provide a low-priced food for the hens. Swiss cheese is obtainable at \$3 a pound. Chocolate sells at \$4 a pound and cocoa at \$4.50. Olive oil is \$3 a bottle.

"This situation has incited to the discovery of numerous substitutes. A severe test has been applied to imitation products and all that was harmful has been pitilessly excluded. What is more interesting to record is the use of strawberry leaves instead of tobacco, of sirup instead of butter.

"Moreover, all kinds of native fruits, generally neglected, have now a market value. Dog roses bring 3 cents a pound, wild hazel nuts cost 10 cents with prunes 2 cents, elderberries 4 cents, etc. The Germans have regulated the exploitation of acorns and beechnuts, of which they send great quantities to Germany in order to extract oil from them.

"They also have commandeered fat cats in many places. Since a tax of \$6 has been imposed by them upon dogs, the number of those animals which their owners have killed and eaten is large. Dog meat is said to be commonly used.

FINE CHATEAU FOR BLIND

Art Dealer Rents Beauty Spot in Bois for Hospital. The Chateau de Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne, for many years one of the best and finest restaurants and summer resorts of Paris, has through the generosity of M. Jacques Seligman, the art dealer of Paris and New York, and the suggestion of George Kessler, president of the British-French-Belgian permanent blind relief fund, been placed at the services of the blinded soldiers of the allied armies.

The \$15,000 a year rent, which M. Seligman guarantees, will entitle the fund to the use of the whole house, with its 100 rooms, and the extensive gardens surrounding it. The whole domain forms one of the most beautiful spots in the Bois. The place has been rented for three years and will be opened in two weeks. M. Seligman made it a condition that the blinded American soldiers should also be cared for at the Chateau de Madrid.

DISCOVERS "COOTIE" BANE

Relief for Soldiers to Result From Professor's Experiments. Discovery of a chemical solution that will prevent American soldiers in the trenches from becoming infested with "cooties" was announced recently by Provost Edgar Fahr Smith of the University of Pennsylvania. Provost Smith presided at a meeting of the class secretaries of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni in Philadelphia.

In announcing the preventive Provost Smith refused to give the name of the university scientist who made the experiments. It is said, however, that the discovery resulted from a series of experiments by the scientist in treating his own person with various chemical solutions until he found one that, used as a wash, acted as a deterring agent and prevented "cooties" from attacking him. While experimenting he maintained a colony of "cooties" in a receptacle worn on his wrist.

GO BAREFOOT, SAYS GERMANY

Old and Young Urged to Save Leather Even at Church. "Go barefoot this summer and help the fatherland," is the latest patriotic catchword to be placarded in Germany.

TELL WHO YOU ARE

The merchants of this city have entered complaint against the way certain of the matrons telephone in their orders. After a hurried enumeration of the articles wanted, they are apt to say "That's all," and ring off without giving their names. Central cannot be expected to solve the problem of identity and so the order has to be put on file until further word is received—usually in the form of an indignant protest because of the non-delivery of goods. This process wastes the time of everyone concerned to say nothing of their patience. Mme. Housewife, are you guilty?

CITY NOTES

Mrs. Jeanette Grey and Hamilton Grey left Saturday for their home in Saginaw after a month's vacation at Indian Lake.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Mrs. E. E. Brunfield and children moved to Irondele, O., where they expect to make their home. Mr. Brunfield is still in town but will enter a training camp in the near future.

Miss Mary McCollan, principal of the central grades, returned Thursday from an extended vacation trip to Detroit and other points.

Several of the High School boys gave a dance at the K. of P. hall, Thursday evening in honor of Harold Leach, who left Friday for Camp Dodge, Ia.

Miss Agnes Peterson, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Peterson during the summer vacation left Thursday evening for Rushford, Minn., where she will teach this coming year.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Miss Ruth Blumrosen, who has been in training at the Martindale Normal for the past two years has accepted a position as a kindergarten teacher in Detroit for the coming year and left for that city Friday.

Berwyn Fry returned to the city Saturday morning after spending his vacation in Green Bay.

Mrs. Norman Fox underwent an operation for the removal of his tonsils this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Attwood and son arrived from Traverse City this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert Attwood and contemplate locating here permanently.

Reverend Andrew S. Gill left Monday for Camp Meade, Md., and expects to be sent overseas in the near future. Reverend Gill was recently awarded his commission as chaplain at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Mrs. Frederick K. Fowler of Walla Walla, Wash., is visiting at the home of Mrs. W. L. Middlebrook of Weston avenue.

Mrs. Benjamin Gero Jr. is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leistrand of Marquette.

Mrs. Emil Richter of Saginaw is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. M. LeRoy in this city. Her husband, Dr. Emil Richter, well known in here is in New York City preparatory to going overseas.

Mrs. J. S. Melstrand returned Monday from a month's visit at her home in Washburn, Wis.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Miss Helen McMullin, who spent her summer vacation with her mother, Mrs. Bertha McMullin of Detroit returned to this city Saturday.

\$1.00 Down, \$1.00 per Week buys a fire front street garden lot or one of Teeple's little farms. R. H. TEEPLE Adv.

Carl Fenner, who has been in the employ of the Charcoal Iron Co. for some time, expects to leave Saturday for his home in St. Louis, Mich., and will shortly take up a course in forestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisk left Saturday for Duluth where they will make their home. Mr. Fisk has been employed for several months as cashier of the Manistique Pulp and Paper Company and will now go into the insurance business.

Miss Anna Blombeck has left for her home in Iron Mountain after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. E. N. Johnson.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Stanley E. Carlson, instructor in Manual training returned to the city Monday after spending his vacation at his home in Ishpeming.

\$1.00 Down, \$1.00 per Week buys a fire front street garden lot or one of Teeple's little farms. R. H. TEEPLE Adv.

Miss Lucille Wanless of Minneapolis, who has been taking an art course this summer, returned Monday to resume her duties as director of music and art in the city schools.

Walter Burns, who has been working on the government boat, LyDeck, during the summer months arrived in the city Friday and will visit his parents here for some time.

Seven of the boys who left for Camp Custer in the last contingent were returned to the city early in the week on account of physical disabilities.

Miss Gladys Currie is visiting friends and relatives in the lower part of the state.

Miss Theresa Flannick left Monday for Escanaba where she will take a business course.

Mrs. C. E. Watts and daughters of Toledo returned to their home early this week after spending the summer at their cottage at Idian Lake.

CITY NOTES

Mrs. E. A. Peterson, who has been making an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Johnson left for her home in Chicago Friday evening.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Mrs. Heffernan, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Fred Miller has returned to her home in Green Bay.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Miss Dorothy Gonlet, of Bay City, Mich., who had been visiting Miss Lillian Carroll at the latter's home, left for Iron Mountain, Mich., where she will teach. She was accompanied by Miss Lillian, who will also act in that capacity in the aforementioned school.

Mrs. Fred Carroll, Misses Eva Hart, Anna Frankovich and Margaret Goudreau of the W. C. O. F. are at present in Escanaba in behalf of that organization.

Speedoline Saves Gasoline. Edward Ryan arrived in the city Monday of last week to visit with his sister, Beatrice, who is spending a ten day vacation at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Fred Miller.

Leon Furey of Escanaba spent the week-end with his wife in this city.

Miss Beatrice Ryan, who has been spending the past ten days in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fred Miller, returned to Duluth Sunday evening.

About one hundred garments of the July-August quotas which were accepted for completion Aug. 31, remain to be finished. The local Red Cross chapter appeals to all women workers to come out during the next few days to assist in the fulfillment of its assignments.

Miss Ethel Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Peterson, left Saturday for Ely, Minn., where she has accepted a position for the coming year.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicines for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, but is also pleasant to take, which is important when a medicine must be given to young children.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use for many years and has met with much favor wherever its good qualities have become known. Many mothers have given their unqualified endorsement. Wm. Scruby, Chillicothe, Mo., writes: "I have raised three children, have always used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and found it to be the best for coughs, colds and croup. It is pleasant to take. Both adults and children like it. My wife and I have always felt safe from croup with it in the house."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic.—Adv.

Advertisement for Asthador, a medicine for asthma and coughs. Text: "It's the lasting quality and rich tobacco taste that makes Real Gravely Chewing Plug cost you no more to chew than ordinary plug." Includes image of a man and a woman.

Advertisement for First National Bank. Text: "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.

Advertisement for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Text: "The great relief afforded by Chamberlain's Tablets in a multitude of cases has fully proven the great value of this preparation for a weak stomach and impaired digestion. In many cases this relief has become permanent and the sufferers have been completely restored to health.—Adv.