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# THE COURIER-RECORD

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## Bad Weather Mars Successful Exhibition at the County Fair

### Many Novel and Interesting Features—Much Interest Taken in Horse Races—Upper Peninsula Crops Shown in a Varied Assortment to Good Advantage—All Manistique Is Requested to Attend to Make Venture Success Despite Weather Conditions

The seventh annual meeting of the Schoolcraft County Fair Association opened Tuesday with better prospects for a successful exhibition than at any time in its history. The weather conditions of yesterday and today, however, were such as to greatly impair the chances of a record-breaking success.

On Wednesday afternoon the main fair building presented a most attractive appearance although many of the exhibitors had not yet completed their booths and many entries had not yet been made. The exhibit of fruits and vegetables from the farms and gardens of the county were wonderful in their scope and quality. Potatoes of a size and appearance not exceeded in any state in the union formed numerous entries. Other root crops, such as rutabagas, carrots, beets and parsnips of attractive size and appearance, were in evidence on the different corners. Ripe and green tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, onions and almost every vegetable grown in the Northern Peninsula, were awaiting the decision of the judges who must use discrimination in making close awards.

The merchants' booths were tastefully decorated and contained interesting exhibits. Conspicuous for attractiveness was the booth of W. L. Middlebrook, exhibiting sanitary groceries; Gunnerson & Kefauver, furniture; E. C. Culver, electrical goods; Charles Lundstrom, automobile accessories and Maxwell car; Grennell Bros., musical instruments; A. S. Putnam, drugs and stationery; Gero & Carroll, stoves, hardware and nickle-dimed goods; Neville & Neveau, stationery and candy; Manistique Produce Co., flour and stock foods; People's Store, dress goods and materials; Ekstrom Lumber Co., building material; Upper Michigan Produce Co., flour and feed; C. J. Merklo, jewelry and novelties; Blumrosen, ready-to-wear clothing; The Home Investment Co. presented a miniature replica of the Terrace Addition, very neat and attractive. R. H. Teeple, plats, maps and descriptions of one-acre farms; Manistique Light & Power Co., electrical devices.

Oliver Hart Grocery Co.'s space was donated to the sale of War Savings Stamps.

The Manistique Bank booth was occupied by the Child's Welfare exhibit, the White Marble Lime Co. had also given space to this purpose and in addition furnished space for the nursery and rest room all under the direction of the Women's Council of National Defense with Mesdames Forshar, Gillette and Shinar. At this the attention of the visitor is attracted by several original and interesting posters, the work of school children. Here also is located the petition for Woman's Suffrage to be signed by the militant portion of the fair visitors.

A booth is also being prepared by the Michigan Livestock Insurance Co. with demonstrations showing the necessity of owners protecting themselves against loss of farm animals. The Cookson—LeRoy space is donated to the Anti Tuberculosis society and is in charge of Mrs. LeRoy, who has been prominent in this work in the county for many years. The exhibits consisted of model open air building and surroundings for the treatment of this dread disease.

The Consolidated Lumber Co. space was occupied by the Michigan Food and Drug commission, the Live Stock Sanitary commission and the State Board of Health. Included in these exhibits are stereopticon views illustrating the various features of the work carried on by these commissions. It is one of the most interesting features of the fair and is in charge of Dr. Rowe, Dr. Tawney and Dr. Pionte. The Manistique Handle Co.'s booth was hung with festoons of handles and next to it was the Fine Arts booth, space for which has been donated by the Charcoal Iron Co. Among the many attractive features at his booth was a model of a submarine and airplane made by Mr. Stephens.

The First National Bank space was donated to the Red Cross which exhibits of knitted and sewed articles was very complete and interesting.

One of the novel features of the fair was the booth devoted to food exhibits under the direction of Mrs. Fred Orr assisted by Mesdames, Clement, Olson and Miss Edith Ashford. These exhibits had all been prepared after government receipts with a rigid adherence to the principles of conservation. Cakes frosted with honey and corn syrup and many appetizing exhibits of pastry were included. Hardly less interesting was the booth presided over by Mrs. George Nicholson with the assistance of Mrs. Fred Graham and Mrs. Frank Miller, in which was exhibited a numerous assortment of canned goods, butternuts, eggs and cheese. This appeared to be one of the most practical booths in the building. Canned goods of almost every variety was on exhibition and articles shown how little the scarcity of sugar need handicap the housewife in canning season.

The fine needlework exhibits under direction Mrs. Blumrosen, Miss Mitchell and Mrs. C. B. Miller were interesting and widely varied. Flowers were in evidence everywhere, and altogether the domestic exhibits in this building would reflect creditably upon a county double the size of Schoolcraft.

One of the greatest features of the fair was the garden club exhibit. The garden movement in this county has for some time past been making rapid strides and the exhibits reflect the greatest credit not only upon the children who have done the work but upon those also who have aided and assisted in so many ways. A prominent farmer who visited the booth stated that the exhibition was the finest of the kind he had ever seen and that many of the exhibits shown would have taken premiums among the regular exhibits. The booth was divided into three parts containing exhibits from the Central schools, Lakeside and Riverdale. A large number of vegetables were taken from favored comment were potatoes, beets, green and ripe tomatoes, sweet corn, onions, pumpkins, squash, celery, cabbage, endive, parsnips, carrots, dill and cauliflower. Dried vegetables were awarded a separate prize such as peas, beans and onions. Also dried and evaporated carrots, beets and parsnips. The canning exhibit was also interesting and embraced practically the whole range of canning activity. One contestant, a girl of 13 had on exhibition twenty-five cans of vegetables and twenty-one cans of fruit. These exhibits will be awarded by the judges of the main fair exhibits and much interest will follow the decisions.

Rain prevented the races yesterday but the exciting contest of the American Trotting Association is on hand for today if the weather permits. The merry-go-round amused the children but the shows which has been booked by Secretary Kaye were unable to secure cars from Escanaba. The livestock exhibits were interesting and varied. Holstein cattle were exhibited by the White Marble Lime Co., and the Newberry State Hospital a carload was received from Gerfask, cattle was also exhibited by Chet Miller. The Gurnsey association presented a splendid bunch of that famous brand of dairy cattle. A Sandberg exhibited domestic sheep. O. D. Shepard entered one and two year old colts, and Hartman and Winkle have entered their winning stallion.

The State sheep exhibit from the U. P. Experiment station at Chatham consists of fifty head; western ewes crossed with pure bred Hampshire for three crosses.

The poultry exhibits were also interesting, consisting of white and Brown Leghorns, Barred rocks, White Brahmas, White Wyandotte, Minorcas and White and Buff Orpingtons. Also one pen of geese.

E. A. Stevens had on exhibition a pen of fine thoroughbred registered Duroc Jersey which speak exceedingly well for home breeding.

## COUNTY FAIR WILL CONTINUE SATURDAY

### Inclement Weather Conditions Cause Management to Decide on Saturday Program.

Owing to the storm Wednesday and the heavy conditions of the track Thursday the management of the County Fair have decided to extend the program until Saturday.

Racing will take place and the usual attractions will make this an interesting as previous days of the Fair. Every possible effort should be made by the people of the county to attend on one of these days in order to get the benefit of the most elaborate program yet submitted by the progressive management.

## Are You 100 Per Cent Patriotic?

### Delinquent Subscribers Cause Unnecessary Expense to Fund.

When you subscribed a dollar to the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund you naturally expected the boys who were fighting, for you, in France were going to receive one hundred cents worth of service.

If you were told that your dollar had shrunk to the extent of ten or fifteen cents by the time it reached the agencies that are ministering to our soldiers and sailors you would feel pretty sore about it, wouldn't you?

Yet that is what happens when you fail to meet your payments promptly. No matter how small or how large the subscription withheld, every subscription in arrears means an expense to the fund in having to remind you and collect it. So unconsciously you are doing an injustice to the men you have pledged yourself to back up with your dollars.

City and rural subscribers are in arrears, make September a month wherein you will correct this situation. See your collecting agent in your district or send your payment direct to the Manistique Bank, Manistique, Mich., and if you choose to pay your pledge in full, as many have done, you will materially add to the value of your contribution.

Michigan's quota for the War Relief Activities, for the coming year, will be \$10,000,000, help make Schoolcraft County 100 per cent patriotic. Pay promptly.

### SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY WAR RELIEF FUND.

Manistique, Mich.

## IMAGINARY WIFE IS HIS PLEA FOR MERCY

### Casper Kubrich Arrested at Escanaba for Bringing Liquor in State.

The sheriff of Delta county communicated Monday with the police of this city desiring information concerning Casper Kubrich who was in jail in that city charged with bringing liquor into the state. Kubrich is held under \$200 bond and told a tale of having a wife at 804 Cedar street who was in an extremely delicate condition and to whom news of his present plight might prove fatal. Investigation by Chief Peterson revealed the fact that Kubrich was unmarried and was living at the Charcoal Iron Co.'s hotel on Cedar street.

## GOOD SAMARITAN IS ROBBED BY EMPLOYEE

### Walter Orr Loses \$20 White Shovel—Money Is Recovered.

There is at least one happy colored man in town today who has foregone the ways of vice and the paths of crime and will henceforth lead an honest if not blameless life under the watchful eye of the probation officer. The man is question whose name is withheld, was hired by Walter Orr shovel some soft coal in the latter's cellar.

Mr. Orr, whose industrious habits and active disposition are well known, soon perceived that the colored delegate was either laying down on the job or becoming exhausted. With the idea of setting a good example in the one case or of rendering assistance on the other, Mr. Orr removed his coat and vest, seized the shovel and proceeded to demonstrate the "Liverpool scoop."

The colored man retired to rest in the vicinity of the discarded coat and presently disappeared. Owing to the haze of coal dust caused by the vigorous efforts of Mr. Orr with the shovel, the absence was not noticed for some time.

Upon resuming his garments, however, the owner automatically thrust his hand in the pocket containing his money and promptly dismissed the loss of a \$20 bill.

The authorities were at once notified, both trains watched and the culprit located and taken to the county jail.

When taxed with his crime, he confessed and pleaded so vigorously and so eloquently for mercy that Mr. Orr was moved to compassion and consented to drop the case. The money was restored.

### PAUL BALDWIN VISITS OLD FRIENDS IN MANISTIQUE

### LESLEIE HANDY REPORTED KILLED IN ENGLAND

### MR. AND MRS. HORACE DAVIS RECEIVE LETTER FROM U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT TO THAT EFFECT.

### HENRY DAVIS IS KILLED IN ACTION ON WESTERN FRONT

### SIX AFRICANS APPEAR BEFORE DRAFT BOARD BUT RECORDS ARE MISLAID

### MANISTIQUE CANNERS TAKES SECOND PLACE

### BOX CAR BURNS; NO LOSS ENTAILED

### FIRE DEPARTMENT UNABLE TO REACH FIRE, CHIEF WENDLAND ORGANIZES BUCKET BRIGADE

### LIST OF GASOLINE VIOLATORS

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

## QUESTIONNAIRES FOR NEW DRAFT SENT OUT TODAY

### 1,300 NAMES ADDED TO DRAFT QUOTA IN SCHOOLCRAFT—LIST PUBLISHED THE COMING WEEK.

### County Clerk's Office Busy Scene as Clerks Classify and Mail Registration Cards to County's Fighting Men—No Attempt to Evade Draft.—County Runs 25 Per Cent Above War Department's Estimate.

Thirteen hundred is Schoolcraft's additional enrollment of drafted men under the 18 to 45 regulation of the war department. This number is 25 per cent in excess of the estimated figures of the department for the county and places us well on the right side of the ledger. A large force of clerks were busy at draft board headquarters, under the direction of Secretary Forshar in classifying the different ages and mailing questionnaires to those from 19 to 35. A full list of registrants will be published in The Courier Record next week. No disposition will be made at present of the 18-year-old class of men and those over 36. According to reports from Washington, plenty of material for the eighty divisions asked for by Gen. March to prosecute the war next year will be obtainable without calling upon these men. Mr. Forshar was of the opinion that the county had not a single draft evader and would continue to maintain its high position as one of the most patriotic counties in this state. It will be remembered that Schoolcraft furnished more than 30 per cent above the estimated number in Class One and the board was required to do very little reclassification.

Of the several counties from which returns have been received none make a better showing in proportion to the population than Schoolcraft. It is thought in many quarters that the grand total of the country will considerably exceed the official estimate of 13,000,000.

## LOST: 2 COLORED MEN; NO DRAFT EVASION

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## FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The amount of money to be raised by issue of the Fourth Liberty Loan is vastly greater than any of those which have preceded it. Therefore in order that Schoolcraft County meets its quota this time it is absolutely necessary that everyone increase his or her subscription to the utmost.

The banks of Schoolcraft county will accept subscriptions to this loan commencing Saturday, Sept. 21, which is one week in advance of the date set by the treasury department. This plan will be adopted in order to facilitate the work of the soliciting committees, all of whom are offering their service voluntarily. Only those who have not subscribed at all and those who have subscribed for less than they should, will be called upon by the solicitors when the campaign opens Sept. 25.

Please call at your bank early and hand in your subscriptions, together with the initial payment. By doing so you will not only confer a favor upon the county committee but will help materially in expediting the work.

F. H. JEWELL, County Chairman.

## SPECIAL FEATURE FOR CHILDREN'S DAY

### Parade of Children, Home Guards and Numerous Other Organizations.

Friday will be Children's Day at the fair. On that day children under 12 years of age will be admitted free of charge. The parade will include Co. L of the State Troops and other organizations.

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## MANISTIQUE CANNERS TAKES SECOND PLACE

### Members of Local Garden Club Made Splendid Showing at Escanaba County Fair.

Elizabeth Gill, Beryl McLellan and Myrtle Passenheim, members of the Manistique Garden club which formed one of the three competitive teams in the canning contest last week at the Escanaba fair, have been awarded second place, Marquette being first and Escanaba third. The girls were handsomely treated by the Delta club, the men being extremely generous and every courtesy extended. Manistique has every reason to be proud of the local garden club movement. It has aided materially both in the war garden movement and the government's conservation policy.

## LIST OF GASOLINE VIOLATORS

H. T. Baker, county fuel administrator, states that the observance of the Sunday auto regulation has greatly improved. Following is a list of names of those who drove cars last Sunday.

A. Wood, Geo. Ont., Geo. McCastle, Frank Gallinger, Munising; Angus McEachern, Will Hartman, Albert Huber, Ed. Deloria of Cooks.

The above cars operated on Sunday contrary to the request of the Federal Fuel Administration.

H. T. BAKER, Chairman Schoolcraft County Fuel Administration.

Mrs. Henry Wickwire and twin babies who spent the summer visiting relatives in this city left Friday for Chicago.

Miss Hazel Wickwire left Friday for an extended visit in Chicago and St. Joseph.

Albert Peterson, who is in training at the Great Lakes is expected to arrive this week for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Peterson of Oak Street.

## HOTEL OAKLAND TO BE REOPENED AT ESCANABA

Mrs. L. Edgar has leased the Oakland Hotel at 513 Ludington street and will open it at once. Mrs. Edgar is a woman of much experience in this line and promises to render the public a good service at reasonable prices. She has invited all Manistique residents who visit there to call and guarantee to give the best of cuisine.

## SEPTEMBER TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT

### Circuit Court Term Begins Tuesday—Light Calendar—Many Cases Continued from Former Term.

The September term of the circuit court will begin next Tuesday. The calendar is the lightest for some terms, many of the cases being held over from the previous term.

Following is the list of jurors: Nicholas Deemer, First ward. William Gage, Second ward. William S. Crowe, Third ward. William B. Thomas, Fourth ward. J. J. Klodian, Seney township. Herbert Engelbreitsen, Thompson township.

John I. Bellaire, Mueller township. William Magnuson, Manistique township.

James Allen, Germfask township. William A. Wood, Doyle township. Robert G. Casemore, Hiawatha township.

George Roberts, Inwood township. Clarence A. MacLaurin, First ward. Grant Cameron, Second ward. E. G. Culver, Third ward. H. B. Williams, Fourth ward. Sherman Richards, Seney Township.

Frank Volsine, Thompson township. S. W. Emmons, Mueller township. Willard H. Fox, Manistique Township.

William Ackley, Germfask Township. William P. Rice, Doyle Township. Senry Devory, Hiawatha township. Angus McEachern, Inwood Township.

### Criticism for Goodwills

This article was submitted to and approved by the War Relief Board at a special meeting.

## VON GOODWILLIES

Editor Courier Record—What are you going to do about it?

Possibly we may fail to force the Goodwillsies across to pay into the War Chest of Schoolcraft county the amount they should rightfully pay, but there are a great many things we may and should do about it.

We should by our every act plainly show these slackers that they are in this respect considered to be beneath the recognition and consideration of fair-minded and patriotic men.

That they are not to be classed as Americans, but as the foe of Americans.

That their acts plainly warrant us in the belief.

That with their money is above patriotism, citizenship, and common decency.

Their arbitrary methods, in both private and public affairs permit no subservience of the common weal.

That the appeals of the country are not to be considered against the greed of Avarice and Mammon.

That money, not honor, make the man.

That the requirements of our boys on the battle fields of France finds no response in their calloused hearts.

That to them a full pocket is to be considered above all things.

That by them no duty is owed to the Country that gave them the opportunities and wealth they today enjoy.

That they are free lances, buccaners, and pirates out on the sea of life to get and hold, pillage, and confiscate all that comes within their reach—with no responsibilities, no duties, no obligations to their fellow men, their country and their God.

Who are these Goodwillsies that they alone of men, should arbitrarily oppose to the equitable and beneficent plan devised by our public spirited citizens to aid their country in its hour of need?

May God, in his mercy, forgive them. Red blooded men cannot.

Sir Walter Scott must have had some inkling of the Goodwillie clan and had them in mind when he wrote: "Breathes there a man with soul so dead."

Who never to himself hath said "This is my own, my native land! Whose heart hath ne'er within him joy." As home his footsteps he hath turned, From wandering on a foreign strand! If such there breathe, go, mark him well!

For him no minstrel raptures swell; High though his titles, proud his name, Unwonted, unhour'd, and unsung, INTERESTED.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

County Clerk Forshar has issued the following marriage licenses: Newton Clark, Grace Harmon; Julius B. Nelson, Ethel May Rice; Floyd Swearingin, Lottie Shine.

## GOODWILLIE BROS. REFUSE TO DONATE IN WAUSAU, WIS.

### MARATHON COUNTY MEET OPPOSITION FROM THIS FIRM IN ORGANIZING WAR CHEST MOVEMENT.

### Write Local War Relief Board Asking Information and Advice in Regard to Situation—Only Firm in City Refusing to Contribute to War Relief—Refuse on Plea That Donations in Chicago Cover All Points at Issue.

George J. Nicholson, chairman of the Schoolcraft County War Relief Board, has received the following letter from F. D. Timlin, chairman of the Marathon County, Wis., War Relief Board, stating that the effort to organize a war chest in that county was being opposed by the Goodwillie Bros., who are operating a box factory at that place:

Wausau, Sept. 13, 1918. Secy. Manistique War Chest, Manistique, Michigan. Dear Sir:

We are now in the closing stages of a campaign for general war relief as outlined in the enclosed booklet, which explains our plan, and so far all of the employers of labor in the county have subscribed to this plan, excepting Goodwillie Brothers, who operate a box factory here.

My attention was recently called to an article in your Manistique paper with reference to a similar difficulty which you experienced there, and I will be glad to have you write me, advising whether they have shown any disposition to co-operate with you, and if not, what objections were raised when they were asked to do so.

They have taken the position that they are subscribing in Chicago, and they prefer to make all their contributions there as individuals, and furthermore, it was their intention to limit their subscriptions to such activities as they might choose.

They have never subscribed to any War Relief Agency in Marathon County since the United States became involved in war, but there are a great many things they are called upon to do their fair share.

Any information you may favor me with in this regard will be gratefully received, and regarded as confidential by the committee who has this matter in charge.

Thanking you very much for the favor, I am Very truly yours, F. D. TIMLIN, President.

### In Reply Mr. Nicholson has written giving a complete history of the case and enclosing copies of the local papers. He is confident that the patriotic people of Wausau will have practically the same experience with these people that Manistique has had and will watch with interest the plan of procedure in Wausau.

## MUNISING BAND WILL SUSPEND

### Had Been Pride of That City—Director to Enlist in Country's Service.

The Munising City Band, a musical organization which has been the pride of Munising for the past five years, will make its final appearance until "the boys come home" Tuesday when Alger county's latest quota leaves for Cuister. At the last business meeting of the band it was decided to suspend for the period of the war. This action was deemed advisable owing to the fact that since the United States entered the great conflict members of the band have been answering the call to duty and it has been a difficult matter to keep the organization recruited up to anything near its normal number. Within the past month the loss of members has been unduly heavy and with the future prospect that others are to follow at the same rate the decision to suspend for the duration of the war was the only alternative. The equipment of instruments, uniforms and music worth in the aggregate in the neighborhood of \$3,000 will be held in trust by the executive officers. The band has patriotically donated its services in playing the soldiers "off to the front," and the director, Prof. Temple, will make an effort to get into the service of his country. If not as a fighting man, he will try to join an army or navy band.

Earl Fulsher of the naval reserve stationed in New York City is home on a furlough.



"OVER THE TOP" AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT ARTHUR GUY EMPEY MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

© 1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

EMPEY IS MEMBER OF FIRING SQUAD WHICH CARRIES OUT DEATH SENTENCE.

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 to enlist as a private in the British army.

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

I shouted to the driver to stop, and in his nervousness he put on the brakes. As we neared the head-

stumbled, he would turn the air blue. A certain section of our trenches was held by the Royal Irish rifles.

The shells were still screaming overhead, but the battery had raised its fire and they were pouring in a little wood about half a mile from us.

Atwell and I were on the qui vive. We constantly patrolled the trenches at night, and even in the day, but the spy always eluded us.

Without further mishap we arrived at our destination, and reported to brigade headquarters for rations and blankets.

The general's face was a sight to behold. He was fairly boiling over with rage, but he shut up.

That night we slept in the battalion sergeant-major's dugout. The next morning I went to a first-aid post and had the gravel picked out of my face.

The joke was that the general had personally issued the order for the spy's arrest. It was a habit of the general to walk through the trenches on rounds of inspection.

We took our quarters in a large dugout of the royal engineers, and unpacked our future rations. This dugout was on the edge of a large cemetery.

It was about eight o'clock at night and I was tired and soon fell asleep in the straw of the billet.

About two in the morning I was awakened by some one shaking me by the shoulder. Opening my eyes I saw a regimental sergeant-major bending over me.

When he had finished writing, he whispered: "Go into that billet and wait orders, and no talking. Understand?"

We fell in, standing at ease. Then he commanded: "Squad—Should Number?"

The dawn was breaking and the rain had ceased. In front of us were four stacks of rifles, three to a stack.



Buried With Honors.

country, he was regularly and duly tried and sentenced to be shot at 3:23 a. m. this date.

Empey, in the next installment, tells the gripping story of a "coward," whose streak of yellow turned white.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Inculcating the Spirit. It was holiday week, but a mother and child had managed somehow to get a whole sent on the car.

Still on the Job. The old-fashioned door-knocker seems to have gone out of style, remarked the Observer of Events and Things.

GENERAL TRAUB AND HIS STAFF IN FRANCE



Brig. Gen. Peter E. Traub and staff, U. S. infantry, in France. A French liaison officer is seated at the right.

CAPTAIN TELLS HOW HE HALTED ITALIAN FLIGHT

New York.—Back of the meager official dispatch announcing the award by the Italian government of its highest military recognition that can come to an Italian soldier, is one of the most thrilling and romantic episodes of the entire war.

"Fortunately, my general and I were close to a very important crossing of the Tagliamento, the bridge at Latisana, and I was in a position to see the Italian retreat from the Carso to the Piave, firmly checking a sudden and desperate panic aroused among the troops, Carso-Tagliamento, Bridge of Latisana, October 1917.

"I did not know whether the Austrian cavalry was coming or not, but I did know that this panic must be checked and at once. I sprang forward through the ranks of the Third army, and ran to the front of the bridge.

"The Third army numbered 400,000. It was reduced during the campaign from 400,000 to 70,000, but that was its size when the retreat was ordered.

Rain Makes Retreat Difficult. "I shall never forget how it rained during those days. The Carso-Tagliamento region is a marshy country.

Agreement is Reached. Later the Swiss federal council, aided by the International Red Cross at Geneva, succeeded in inducing the belligerents to again respect the international agreement regarding hospital and sanitary field workers.

Finally the agreement to exchange the permanently disabled was reached in March of last year. Efforts of the Swiss federal council led to the acceptance of this agreement by France, Germany and Belgium.

trian cavalry is not coming. That is a lie!" I had to be believed. I had to make them believe me.

"That's so," said Charlie: "that is where the sad part of it comes in. Oh, dear, oh dear, and poor Mr. Charlie Crow wept another bitter tear, which made his black coat quite wet.

500,000 CAPTIVES ARE FREED

Berne.—More than 500,000 prisoners, victims of the war, were exchanged and returned to their home lands up to the middle of last month by the intervention and good offices of Switzerland.

Many Return to Homes. The freeing and exchanging of these prisoners has been in progress for some time. Long trains filled with these former soldiers are passing through Switzerland every day in both directions, taking these unfortunate victims back to their old homes.

Up to the middle of last month more than 500,000 prisoners of war had passed through Switzerland on their way to liberty. Some of these soldiers were in a most pitiable state. The people of Switzerland played the part of the good Samaritan by feeding, clothing and comforting these poor sufferers.

Since the beginning of 1916 Switzerland has been harboring continuously from 20,000 to 30,000 interned prisoners of war needing medical treatment and hospital care. Later their number has never been less than 30,000. All these interned prisoners were visited by their relatives, adding 40,000 people on the average to the number of consumers, or about 1 per cent of the domestic population.



ABUSED CROW. "It makes me pretty angry at times," said Charlie Crow. "What makes you angry? Caw, caw, caw, what makes you angry?"

"Yes, they are called scarecrows," said Charlie. "They are put in the fields to scare away the crows and that is why they have such a name—see—scarecrows, or 'Let us scare the crows.'"

"That's so," said Charlie: "that is where the sad part of it comes in. Oh, dear, oh dear, and poor Mr. Charlie Crow wept another bitter tear, which made his black coat quite wet.

"We are without all of them," agreed Mrs. Crow. "And it is most insulting for the farmers to put scarecrows in the fields, and it is still more hard-hearted of them to let us think for a moment that they would have guns fired off at us—that's what they try to make us think.

"And though I will admit that our family does steal and that we do rob the farmers of some goodies—still, the harm we do doesn't half come up to the good we do. We eat the grain and different kinds of crops which would destroy the corn, and we really save the crops for the farmers, many and many a time," said Charlie.

"You have good strong wings, and your handsome black suit; you have your eyesight and your voice.

"Whenever you get discouraged, think of the creatures who have real troubles—who are sick and miserable and who actually suffer."

Sarah Elizabeth's Discovery. Sarah Elizabeth is a tiny doll, and she wanted a sweater so badly she didn't know what to do. But all the wool was too heavy and the needles too large to knit a sweater for such a tiny doll.

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

# WHAT CAN WE DO?



In the issue of the Central Division Bulletin of the American Red Cross of August 28 the following article appears:

### Women of Cheerful Disposition for Hospital Hut Service Abroad.

Several hundred American women, whose dispositions are of the cheerful variety, are wanted for work in the Red Cross hospital huts in France. The "cheerful disposition" proposition is an essential requisite, for the reason that their duty will be to spread cheer among the boys who are convalescing after wounds received on the battlefield or from attacks of illness.

The bureau of personnel of the American Red Cross already has enrolled 150 of these workers, while 443 is the number estimated as necessary to be supplied before the first of January, 1919. The Red Cross commission to France, in a cablegram calling for these hospital hut workers, specifying some of the qualifications required, suggested that the women chosen should be those who are keen on entertainment. Lots of music, reading aloud, and all that sort of thing help to make the recovery of wounded and sick soldier boys much quicker than otherwise would be the case. Everything that keeps up spirits and turns thoughts in a channel that prevents one of the bitterest of all ailments—homesickness—is a godsend.

The American Red Cross intends that there shall be no lack of entertainment and good cheer "over there," and it is particularly desired therefore that the call for hospital hut workers be complied with according to schedule. Those who volunteer for this service will be expected to remain abroad for at least a year.

It is desirable that applicants be able to pay their own expenses, but in cases of exceptional qualifications the Red Cross will pay living expenses in France. Transportation to and from France will be furnished by the Red Cross.

There should be no mistaken notion that this hospital hut service is easy

work, for it surely is not. Emergencies may arise which will make it necessary to call upon the workers for duties not on the program; for it is now an established rule of the Red Cross that all those accepting service abroad must hold themselves in readiness to accept any duty which is assigned to them. Only those who have strong constitutions, and do not tire easily—and who still possess that never-to-be-forgotten "cheerful disposition"—are fitted for enrollment in the hospital hut service. Application should be made to the Bureau of Personnel, Central Division, 180 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**Interest in Plaids.**  
Perhaps it is through the influence of the Scotch kilties, who have appeared at various times in our American cities to remind us that the kiltmen of Bruce and Wallace are among our allies, that we have revived our interest in plaids. Perhaps it is just because bright colors are in vogue as a counteractive against the grimness of war, or perhaps it is just time that plaids returned to vogue—they do periodically, do they not? At any rate, some of the most interesting of the new separate skirts are made from Scotch plaid and some of these skirts are made in pleated designs to carry out the idea of the Highlander.

**Summer Smock.**  
It would be impossible to create a more artistic garment for summer wear than the smock. Young girls and slender women find it exceptionally becoming. The loose and straight but pleated lines of the smock conceal and even a beautify defects, simulating a pleasant roundness of figure. The materials used for them range from practical to georgette crepe. One very practical smock is very much like a large allover apron, for it buttons on the shoulders, is very long and shows huge pockets capable of holding any necessary articles, from knitting to farming implements.

## Fourth Liberty Loan Label for R.F.D. Boxes



The above is an exact reproduction of the label issued by the government for use of subscribers residing in the country—to be placed on their rural free delivery mail boxes during the campaign. Six million of these labels will be issued and distributed through the various district committees to subscribers to the loan. The idea in giving this label is that the subscription window card issued in former campaigns cannot be seen in the windows from the country roads. This mail box emblem will be very important to rural residents.

## What Is Sugar?

By the U. S. Food Administration

Sugar is a food as well as a flavor. One of the simple food lessons the United States food administration has given home is "Food Is Fuel for Fighters." Sugar is one of the conspicuous fuel foods. Its great advantage is that it is quickly burning, and gives its energy to the body more rapidly than other kinds.

The commercial granulated sugar we buy at the store is "not the only sugar on the shelf." Some of these other sugars have popular names which denote their origin, such as grape sugar, fruit sugar, milk sugar and malt sugar. Their technical names are, in order, glucose or dextrose; fructose; lactose; maltose.

The beet sugar or cane sugar that we buy from the grocer is also an "one." It is called "sucrose."

The department of agriculture tells us that while the canes and the sugar beet are the only commercially important sources of sucrose, this form of sugar is also found in the stems and roots of sorghum and cornstalks; in the carrot, turnip and sweet potato; in the sap of some trees, such as the date palm and sugar maple; in almost all sweet fruits, and in the nectar of flowers.

When a sucrose, or ordinary sugar, is taken into the body and goes through the process of digestion, it is changed into glucose and fructose. Lactose goes through much the same process, forming glucose and galactose. Maltose, too, changes into glucose.

Glucose is a simple sugar very easy to digest. As it is manufactured today, it contains absolutely no harmful substances.

We need to remember that all the sweeteners the United States food administration asks us to use in place of "sugar" are sugars, too, and though not always in as convenient a form, they give approximately the same food value and flavor.

## Food Administration Urges Test for Wheat Waste; Tells How to Rectify Operation

A matter of unusual importance to grain growers is the food administration's official test for clean threshing, says Indianapolis News. By this rule any farmer can test the work of the threshing machine he has hired. The test is made by directing the straw blower against a blanket, sheet or canvas during the time the weighing device trips five times, recording two and one-half bushels. If more than one pint of wheat is winnowed from the straw on the canvas, bad work is indicated. One and one-half pints indicates a loss of 1 per cent. If more than three pints is found—which means a 2 per cent loss—reasonable time should be given to correct the bad operation, and a second test should be made. If improvement is not obtained, steps should be taken through the county threshing committee to discontinue operations until the avoidable waste is corrected.

Most threshing committees have formulated detailed rules for the guidance of threshing crews in effectively stopping waste of grain. But more effective than the rules and regulations, the food administration believes, has been the earnestness with which farmers and threshermen have accepted their harvest-time responsibility and the diligence with which they are now stopping every source of grain waste.

**JUST BE GLAD**

Oh heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so!  
What happy news of calm we couldn't have, you know!  
What we've met of stormy pain,  
And of sorrow's driving rain,  
We can better meet again,  
If it blow!

We have erred in that dark hour  
We have known,  
When the tears fell with a shower  
All alone—  
Were not shine and showers blent  
As the gracious Master meant?  
Let us temper our content  
With His own.

For we know, not every morrow  
Can be sad;  
So forgetting all the sorrow  
Let us fold away our fears,  
And put by our foolish tears,  
And through all the coming years,  
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## Mental Hygiene, Distinct Innovation in Army Work

"For the first time in the history of warfare," says New York Medical Journal, "mental hygiene as practiced among the soldiers is given the prominence it deserves, and, profiting by the experience of England and France in the present war, the surgeon general was impelled to inaugurate an elaborate organization, both in number and plan, to take care of any mental disturbances detected in the camps or among the soldiers during the war. This is a distinct innovation in the army medical work, for the subjects of mental hygiene and of mental and nervous diseases in general, as occurring among soldiers in war time, were for many reasons either slightly treated or neglected altogether."

## Exalted Men.

Hollow trees are always the stiffest, but the mightiest oak, if sound, can bend. The more exalted a man is by station, the more powerful should he be by kindness. There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed. Politeness is most useful to inspire confidence in the timid and encourage the deserving.—Margoon.

## Purchase of Danish West Indies.

Under the terms of the sale whereby the United States bought the Danish West Indies—now called the Virgin Islands—from Denmark, it was stipulated that German vessels in the harbors of the islands should not be commandeered in the event of the United States going to war with Germany.

## One-Piece Pajamas of Wash Satin



Many women have become addicted to the pajama habit, and pajamas are beginning to crowd nightdresses in the good graces of the up-to-date young woman. Already manufacturers are turning out a variety of them in cotton and silk fabrics. They are made in two pieces with more or less fancy coats and jackets and in the plain original model borrowed from the masculine garment. But the tendency is away from the severe type to the more feminine and frivolous styles.

In the picture a one-piece model of flesh-colored wash satin is shown. It appeared at the Style Show recently held at Chicago, and its lure caused many a good dollar to pass from buyers of apparel to the manufacturer of this particular garment. These buyers know its lure will coax more dollars out of the purses of dainty and luxury-loving women.

Wash satin lingerie seems an extravagance, but in the long run it cannot be considered so. The satin proves to be very durable and the nature of this material precludes the use of a lot of fragile but useless trimmings. Hemstitching, fine tucks, French knots, and durable lace edgings prove the best choice for trimming satin lingerie, and they last as long as the things they decorate.

The pajamas pictured are cut with pantaloons held by a flat elastic band to

the figure at the waistline. The band is run in a casing sewed to the inside of the garment. There is a wide turned-back collar edged with a substantial lace, which also finishes the short sleeves. At the ankle the pantaloons are gathered in by an elastic band, and a frill of lace falls about the foot, for no reason but to look lovely. It accomplishes its commendable purpose.

*Julia Bottomley*

**Braid Much Used.**  
Braid is going to be very much used this autumn. There is a real warlike reason for this, as braid is something that covers a multitude of sins and makes quick work of giving a smart and neat finish to all sorts of tailored frocks, coats and suits. There is a kind of double, folded braid that may easily be applied to the edges of sleeves, trines or skirts, giving them a complete finish with the minimum of work. The home dressmaker will do well to make use of this new vogue for braid. Of course, braid is not always used as a labor-saving device, for in many of the new and smart suits a very elaborate system of braid trimming is carried out, often more than one sort of braid being combined in one design.

## Words of Wise Men.

Keep thy spirit pure from worldly taint by the strength of virtue.—Bailey.

Be what your friends think you are; avoid being what your enemies say you are; go right forward and be happy.—Pomroy.

The bigot is like the pupil of the eye—the more light you put upon it the more it will contract.—Holmes.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he is a true gentleman at heart.—Dickens.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

## Bronze Powder Is Now Made In America, Not in Germany.

The United States industries use practically 6,000,000 pounds of bronze powder annually, and 35 per cent of our total consumption was formerly imported from Germany, but it is now "made in America." For many years German manufacturers have been practically controlling the bronze powder trade in this country, due to the fact that they have been offering prices which were less than those of the American producers. Bronze powder is manufactured in over 200 grades, differing in color and texture.

## French Increase Wheat Crop.

The total production of wheat in France this year is estimated at 50,000,000 quintals (153,500,000 bushels) being an increase of more than 25 per cent over last year's crop, according to the *Intransigant*.

## Lusitania May Be Raised By New Salvage Machine That Also May Save Others

It is not unlikely that one of the first great undertakings after the war will be the raising of the Lusitania, notes New York World. The vessel carried a huge treasure to the bottom of the sea. Its value is estimated at \$14,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is in gold and silver, brass and copper; a like amount in jewelry and other personal valuables; \$5,000,000 in negotiable and unregistered securities in the ship's vault, and a cargo valued at \$5,000,000. Much of the latter is believed to be unharmed.

The great ship lies on the shifting sands at the bottom of St. George's channel, in 270 feet of water. Divers and pontoons cannot operate at this depth, so an entirely new type of salvage ship has been designed by a marine engineer, Carl J. Lindquist. At the surface it will be only about thirty feet in length and half that in width, but sweeping downward is a hull which may be extended to a length of 300 feet, and which is mounted on big wheels, resting upon the bed of the sea.

Near the bottom is a large searchlight, capable of illuminating the war for a distance of thirty feet or more, and by means of this the helmsman, far below the surface, will direct the operation of a hollow, flexible steel rod. When the sunken ship is located, a powerful stream of water will be forced through the rod, to clear away the sand which has drifted high around the lost craft.

Four enormous perpendicular pontoons of hollow steel will then be sunk, two on each side of the ship, and to them will be attached huge cables, passing under the sunken hull. When all is in readiness the vessel may be lifted to the surface. The great gaping wound in her side can be repaired and the ship floated into port. This is but an outline of a most ingenious plan, one single feature being the hinged bases of the pontoons, which permit them to sway back and forth in stormy weather without releasing their burdens.

Nor will their usefulness end with the raising of the Lusitania. The ocean bed off the west coast of Europe is dotted with rich prizes. Near Harve, in 150 feet of water, rests the Parthenon, with a \$7,000,000 cargo; the Healdton, with a \$5,000,000 cargo; and the Dutch coast, while but ten miles from the Lusitania the Arabie took her fatal plunge.

## The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

### MAKE CIDER VINEGAR AT HOME.



Apples for Vinegar May Be Run Through a Food Chopper.

## MAKING VINEGAR ON SMALL SCALE

Important for Housewife to Prepare Her Own Supply for Use This Year.

### USE SOUND AND RIPE FRUIT

Contain More Sugar Than When Green or Underripe and Consequently Produce Stronger Article—Kegs Should Be Clean.

Since war industries are using great quantities of acetic acid, the acid present in vinegar, in the manufacture of airplane wings, and in many other ways in munitions of war, the demand on the commercial vinegar plants renders the making of vinegar in the home more important than ever before.

The directions given below are for making vinegar on a small scale for household use. While the principle is the same in manufacturing on a commercial scale, different methods are employed in handling large quantities.

The fruit used for making vinegar should be sound and fully ripe. Partially decayed fruit is no better for vinegar making than for eating and should not be used. Fruits, when ripe, contain more sugar than when green or underripe and consequently produce a stronger vinegar.

### Cider Mill or Food Chopper.

For these reasons select sound, ripe fruit. Wash thoroughly and remove all decayed portions. Crush either in a machine made for this purpose, such as a cider mill, or, for small quantities, run through a food chopper. Squeeze out the juice in a press and put into a clean barrel, keg or crock for fermentation. If press is not available, allow the mass to ferment for two or three days and then squeeze by hand through cheesecloth. More juice is obtained in this way. Great care should be taken to have all the utensils thoroughly clean and to handle the fruit in a clean manner. If old kegs or barrels, especially old vinegar barrels, are used, they should be cleaned thoroughly and all traces of the old vinegar removed. If this is not done, the old vinegar will interfere with the alcoholic fermentation and possibly spoil the product. After the juice has been squeezed out, add a few compressed yeast cakes to every five gallons of the juice.

Work the yeast up thoroughly in about one-half cup of the juice and add to the expressed juice, stirring it thoroughly. Cover with a cloth to keep insects away and allow to ferment. The best temperature for fermentation is between 80 and 90 degrees F. Do not put in a cold cellar, as is the custom in many localities, or the fermentation will be too slow. At 80 to 90 degrees F. alcoholic fermentation will usually be complete in from three to four days to a week. In other words, it will stop "working," as indicated by the cessation of bubbling. It is now ready for the acetic acid fermentation, during which the alcohol is changed into acetic acid.

### Add Some Strong Vinegar.

After the active alcoholic fermentation (bubbling) stops, it will be found advantageous to add some good, strong vinegar in the proportion of one gallon of vinegar to three gallons of fermented juice.

Instead of the vinegar one can add a good quantity of the so-called "mother." If "mother" is used, however, one should use only that growing on the surface of the many localities, and not that which has gone to the bottom. Vinegar mother which has fallen to the bottom is no longer producing acetic acid.

After adding the vinegar, cover with a cloth and keep in a dark place be-

tween 70 and 80 degrees F., preferably at 80 to 85 degrees F. Do not disturb the film that forms, for this is the true mother, the acetic acid bacteria which turn the fermented juice to vinegar. Do not exclude the air. The acetic acid bacteria must have air for growth. Taste the juice every week, and when it is sour, as it will become—that is, doesn't increase in acid, or when it is as sour as desired—siphon off and store in kegs, jugs or bottles, filled full and stoppered tight. If this is not done after reaching the maximum acidity, the acid will gradually disappear and the vinegar will "turn to water." If stored in well stoppered, full receptacles, this cannot happen, for the absence of air prevents this change.

If the directions are followed, especially as regards temperature, the process will usually be completed in six weeks to two months in cases where only a few gallons of juice are used.

Apple vinegar may clarify itself spontaneously, but if it should remain cloudy and turbid, must be clarified to make a nice-looking product. A common method is to store the vinegar in barrels, undisturbed for a considerable time, and then "rack off," that is, draw off carefully, so as not to disturb the sediment. This is repeated several times, and usually gives a fairly clear product.

### VINEGAR DON'TS

1. Don't put the freshly expressed juice into old vinegar kegs or barrels without thoroughly cleansing and scalding.
2. Don't add "mother" to freshly pressed juice.
3. Don't add old "mother" from the bottom of an old vinegar barrel.
4. Don't put in a cold cellar.
5. Don't store in full barrels and expect it to make vinegar.
6. Don't put in too warm a place or expose to sunlight in summer to hasten fermentation.
7. Don't expose to bright light after adding vinegar.
8. Don't leave vinegar exposed to the air after it is made.

### Tomato Vinegar.

In attempting to utilize the tomato in as many ways as possible, it is not uncommon practice, especially with "tomato club" girls, to make what is termed "tomato vinegar." This product is not a vinegar, although it has a sour taste and to a certain extent, as in salads and for table purposes, can be used as a substitute for vinegar. It is really a lactic acid fermentation instead of acetic acid and for this reason is more like sour milk and sauerkraut juice. It spoils rapidly after fermentation unless it is put into bottles, filled as full as possible, and corked tight. After opening and exposure to the air the product will spoil unless kept very cold. In making this product the juice is collected and allowed to stand in a warm place for a few days. After it becomes sour it should be filtered or strained and stored in bottles filled full and corked tight. It is said that products of this type are being used as substitutes for vinegar in Austria. There appears to be no reason why such a product could not be used in salad and meat dressings with entire satisfaction.

Try washing the wrists and collars of the men's shirts with a small, stiff scrubbing brush. Lay them flat on the board, wet the brush and scrub it across the bar of soap, then scrub the cloth with short strokes of the brush.

Two dishpans instead of one make dishwashing much easier. The second should be filled with hot water, and when the dishes are drained they need only a touch of the cloth to dry them.

*Nellie Maxwell*



## Pouring Forth Our Earthly Treasures For Treasures That Are Godly.

**W**EALTH and treasure are material estate. They are the heritage of diligence and good fortune.

But life, liberty and happiness are above all these. They are the possessions of Heaven which God alone bestows, and only He may rightfully take away.

So it is fitting and natural, when a sanguinary power, conceived in cunning and nurtured upon blind submissiveness, challenges the very right of God, that the world should turn in a wrath against such blasphemy.

Wealth and treasure are this land's possessions. We are proud to think that this is largely so because the divine principles upon which life, liberty and happiness are predicated have been in diligence and good fortune our earnest precepts.

But as this great estate was in the making, we had

no dreams of a day when we might pour forth this wealth and treasure for treasures far more godly.

It is today our privilege to do this, without reserve, unstintingly. And it is our privilege to see this wealth and treasure go forth hallowed by its own great purpose—for it expends itself not for selfish gain nor mean advantage, but that men throughout the world may hereinafter dwell in peace, secure in the knowledge that the life, liberty and happiness given them by God, may not, at the whim of some perverted human agency, be ruthlessly snatched away.

And so as you inscribe your name upon a subscription blank for Liberty Bonds to-day, your hand pours forth the treasure of the land, which returning will bring back with it fourfold the treasures of Heaven, life, liberty and happiness, and the gratitude of men saved from servitude and degradation.

# BUY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS OF THE FOURTH LIB

Written by I. R. Parsons

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Axel Ekstrom

# DAIRY FACTS

## RENTING FARM FOR DAIRYING

Half-and-Half System Proves Most Successful in Representative Section Near Chicago.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

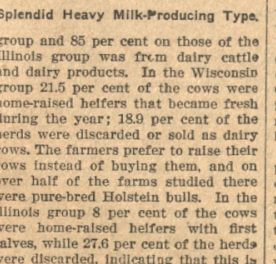
The so-called half-and-half system is the most common in use and the most satisfactory in renting dairy farms in representative dairy regions near Chicago studied by farm management specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Generally speaking, under this system the landlord supplies the land, the tenant the labor, and each shares the expenses and income equally. The study was made on 143 farms in Green county, Wisconsin, and Kane county (the Elgin district) Illinois, where dairying is a comparatively old, well-developed and profitable industry. In the report of the study, published as Bulletin 603, of the department, it is brought out that while this system is particularly applicable to the regions studied, it is believed to be suitable in dairy sections generally.

Under the half-and-half system the landlord furnishes the land, buildings, the greater part of the seed and fertilizer, and half the productive stock, while the tenant furnishes horses, machinery, half of the productive stock, part of the seed, and sometimes part of the fertilizer. All stock is fed usually from the grain and hay owned in common. When a feed of any kind is bought, its cost is shared equally between the landlord and tenant. In general, each party pays the taxes on all property owned by him, including the farm road tax, though in many cases in the North Central states all the farm road tax is worked out by the tenant.

Under this system the poultry frequently is owned exclusively, in limited numbers, by the tenant, and he gets the proceeds therefrom, but with this exception, each party generally receives half of the proceeds of farm sales of all products of whatever nature.

Less frequently dairy farms are share-rented on the third system, the landlord supplying everything but the man-power, which is furnished by the tenant, and getting two-thirds of the sales of all products while the tenant receives one-third. When feed is purchased the tenant pays one-third of the cost.

The length of lease in the regions studied ranges from one to five years. In the Wisconsin district 73 per cent of the leases were for one year only, none being for a longer period than three years, while in the Illinois district 63 per cent of the leases were for one year. In the Wisconsin group 35 per cent and in the Illinois group 27 per cent of the leases were verbal. Seventy-five per cent of the farm income on the farms of the Wisconsin



Splendid Heavy Milk-Producing Type.

group and 85 per cent on those of the Illinois group was from dairy cattle and dairy products. In the Wisconsin group 21.5 per cent of the cows were home-raised heifers that became fresh during the year; 18.9 per cent of the herds were discarded or sold as dairy cows. The farmers prefer to raise their cows instead of buying them, and on over half of the farms studied there were pure-bred Holstein bulls. In the Illinois group 8 per cent of the cows were home-raised heifers with first calves, while 27.6 per cent of the herds were discarded, indicating that this is a dairy-cow purchasing region.

### FEW "DON'TS" FOR DAIRYMEN

Overfeeding Causes More Stunted Calves Than Underfeeding—Feed Them in Stanchions.

In rearing and developing dairy heifers:

- Don't overfeed. Twice as many calves are stunted by overfeeding as by underfeeding.
- Don't change suddenly from whole to skim milk.
- Don't keep calves in damp, dark, crowded, poorly ventilated barns.
- Don't feed milk to dirty pails.
- Don't be irregular as to the time of feeding, temperature or amount of milk.
- Don't feed too much alfalfa hay before the calf is three months old.
- Don't let calves suck each other after drinking milk. They should be placed in stanchions and fed grain.
- Don't nurse calves go without water.

# OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

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

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

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

## MILLION AND HALF IS TOLL OF SMUTS

Grain to Amount of 1,579,851 Bushels Is Destroyed in Year.

### BOTH WHEAT AND OATS HIT

Omission of Seed Treatment Principal Cause—Wheat Lost Would Supply Army Division for Year.

(From Office of Publications, Michigan Agricultural College.)

East Lansing, Mich.—A very tiny thing called the "smut spore"—so tiny that several dozens of them can perch upon the point of a pin without endangering each other's comfort—bleached a grand total of \$1,579,851 from the pockets of the Michigan farmer in the summer of 1918. This figure, which by the way is not a haphazard guess, but is instead an estimate based on inspection of fields of wheat and oats in almost every county in the state, is what the farmers of Michigan had to pay out this year because they omitted making use of a certain familiar chemical compound called formaldehyde, which compound, the plant pathologists tell us, is the mortal foe of the aforementioned smut spore. The same pathologists—who can well be charged with being a gloomy lot—are forecasting that a toll at least equally heavy will be exacted of the Michigan farmer in 1919 if he forgets to deal with the smut spore before he plants his wheat this fall and his oats next spring.

The above listed items of information represent the work of a half dozen men who have been toiling at the Michigan Agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture during the past two months for the purpose of learning what diseases are most troubling the cereal crops of Michigan farmers. It was their business, when they arrived in a county, to make a visit of inspection to a representative number of farmers. While in the fields they were all too closely to see if any diseases were afflicting the wheat, oats, barley and rye, and if any were found, the percentage of infection was determined by systematic method of counting.

A short time ago these young men reported back to the college. In the case of wheat they found that the damage suffered by the crop from stinking smut amounted to 3.77 per cent, while with oats the loss from loose smut was 2.4 per cent. Unless one pauses to ponder on them for a moment these figures do not seem to amount to much. One is almost inclined to wonder why any institution would think of keeping five men at work for two months to report on such seemingly trivial matters. These figures, however, become something very much different when transformed into dollars and cents.

Take that "insignificant" little item of the 3.77 per cent loss sustained by the wheat crop as a result of infection by stinking smut. This year, according to the estimates of the federal crop reporter for Michigan, the state's wheat harvest amounted to 9,250,000 bushels. Of this 3.77 per cent, or 350,421 bushels, was destroyed by smut—350,421 bushels which if stored in the grain bins of Uncle Sam would have supplied 18 ounces of bread daily for a year to every man in a division of 40,000 men. Or if we had to use it here at home, it would have kept the city of Kalamazoo in hot cross buns and white loaves for a full twelve months.

This loss was caused for the most part through the failure of grain growers to treat their seed wheat with formaldehyde before planting—an operation which does not exceed a cost of two cents a bushel. Of course not every farmer lost 3.77 per cent of his wheat from smut. Those who used either the wet or dry formaldehyde method last fall harvested crops this summer which were almost entirely free from the smut disease. The average loss of 3.77 per cent represents the good and bad all lumped together. The man who treated lost none—the man who took a chance and failed to treat was the man who paid the smut bill, a bill which added up to \$788,488.33.

Of the oat crop, 2.4 per cent was ruined by loose smut. This of course looks like another inconsequential item—inconsequential, that is, until it is turned over a few times and inspected both dorsally and ventrally. This 2.4 per cent, when expressed as money is equivalent to a loss of 1,229,430 bushels of oats, which at the recent price of 4 cents a bushel would be worth \$732,338.

In the course of their tour through the state, the field men inspected 3,047 acres of oats. Of these 1,003 acres were in fields which had been planted to treated oats. In these fields the

loss was practically nil. Something like 2,037 acres of oats visited were crops that had been raised from oats that had not been treated, and in these fields the average loss was 4 1/2 per cent. Of course there were untreated fields here and there where no smut was found, but these fields were the exception. It was almost invariably true that wherever the men inspected a crop raised from treated seed, the oats were clean; while in those raised from untreated seed the losses from smut ran all the way from 1 to 40 per cent of the crop.

Among the counties, St. Joseph probably came through with the best record. In this district, where the treating of seed is general, it was found that the average loss from loose smut of oats was only four-tenths of 1 per cent. Up in Cheboygan county, and more specifically in the Indian River district, where the "treating habit" has not become so widely adopted as in St. Joseph, the average loss in untreated fields was 11 per cent, or about 28 times as heavy as it was in the southern Michigan county.

The salaries and expenses of the young men who did the smut-hunting probably cost, during the two months, about \$2,000. The result of this expenditure was the production for the Michigan farmer of indisputable evidence that it is costing him anywhere from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 to furnish board and lodging to the smut spore. (This spore, so the plant pathologists explain, is a tiny "seed" which alighting upon the oat plant causes the disease commonly called "loose smut" because of its generally messy and sooty nature. It is carried over from one season to the next on the threshed oats, but can be destroyed if the oats are treated with formaldehyde before planting.)

Of course the thing aimed at is to awaken every grower of grain to an appreciation of the value of treating seed wheat and seed oats before planting. Information as to how the formaldehyde should be applied can be secured either from county agricultural agents, or by writing to the department of botany, Michigan Agricultural college.

It happened last fall that a few users of the wet, as well as of the dry method, complained that the formaldehyde damaged their wheat. Investigation proved, however, that in practically every case the trouble arose because of failure to follow the directions exactly. Wherever directions are followed in detail, smut is controlled by the proper treatments.

### CORN MUST BE SELECTED

Presence in State of Many Imported Varieties Makes Precautions Necessary, Says M. A. C.

East Lansing, Mich.—Lest there should be a repetition in Michigan next spring of the seed corn famine which caused so much concern and expense during April, May and June of this year, the Michigan Agricultural college is recommending to farmers that they take precautions this fall to carefully select such seed stock as may be available. This is said to be more than usually necessary at the present time because of the presence in the state of much corn grown from imported varieties of doubtful suitability to Michigan conditions.

"A very large proportion of the corn now growing in Michigan," declares Alfred Bentall, county agricultural agent in Allegan. "In Allegan county alone we have at least 6,000 acres of corn raised from seed, brought in from outside. Much of every kind of corn, both home-grown and imported, has suffered from the frost, and it has also been since damaged by the drought, but in spite of this we still have a large number of cornbills all over the state which with favorable weather will mature good crops."

"Farmers should be on the lookout now (August and early September) for the hills of corn that have come through the frost and drought and which promise to mature good ears. These hills should be marked and the corn saved for seed.

"Remember that we have little or no seed saved from last year and that we are starting with absolutely empty cribs. It will be good business as well as true patriotism to carefully select and save all corn good for seed, for there are large areas in the state where seed corn will not be produced this year."

### Nice and Cool

"How's things at Hamfat Park in the mountains?"  
"All right, I hear. Plenty of outdoor sports."  
"The proprietor doesn't exactly claim as much, but from his prospectus I should infer that snowshoeing is the thing just now."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## SKIRTS ARE TO SWEEP INSTEP

New York.—It is difficult to talk of economy and conservation in respect to a brand-new fashion that is hurled at us out of the blue. Yet the combination is not only possible but oftentimes satisfying.

What is called the new skirt was advanced last December in America by American designers, and it had been exploited here for house gowns six months before, so it is not new, recites a fashion correspondent. It might be called a purely American design, although the house that exploited it for the evening is under the strongest French influence. However, it was an independent action and was nothing to do with inspiration from Paris.

The second American house that started the long skirt for the street acted in an independent manner. This skirt was constantly worn by the woman who designed it. "We are rather slow to catch on to a new fashion, but when we do like it we overdo it. Therefore it is likely that the long skirt will become an accepted thing, in mass, before Thanksgiving. This prophecy may be wrong. It is no time to forecast anything in any quarter of life. But the propaganda for the long skirt is sinking deeply into the hearts of women and spreading itself far over the continent.

Mind you, these skirts are not according to the lines that we have worn. Sometimes they are straight, but often they are slightly draped upward at the back, and there is a growing tendency to make a skirt exceedingly narrow to sweep the instep, and then a draped tunic, which is a quick reminder of the pullback skirt of other days.

So, you see, the designers are kind to us after all. They provide a new skirt and a new silhouette, but they do not compel you to buy a new gown. She who has money and little leisure will purchase the new garment; she will find it possible to arrange the new idea through the combination of an old frock draped into a tunic and a new skirt narrowly cut at the hem.

Conservative women are delighted. They abhor the short skirt, which, through our usual extravagance in overdoing things, has resolved itself into Scottish kilts.

Facing the New Season.  
August is a serene or stormy month, as you look at it. You may determine to wear "whatever" clothes, faded and shabby, until the first frost demands a warm frock; but if you do this you are not making the best of things. You will find that all about you women are extraordinarily keen about their appearance today. Those who were sloopy have become careful; those who were shabby have become smart; those who were unstylish have pulled themselves into the picture of the hour.

Clothes have undergone the same transformation as everything else in America. Economy and conservation are the keynote of dressing, but only the very indifferent or the overburdened and morbid woman is careless of her appearance.

The word "modesty" has become the foundation stone of this war, and women, who are keenly emotional, hold on to it as to a life rope. They must not be morbid and they must not be shabby. Optimism must shine from their faces and their clothes. This is a part of their burden, and the mass of women have risen to it, as women can be depended upon to do in any national emergency.

### Capes Attract the Popular Fancy.

There is small hope for a top coat these days. Its career was abruptly ended when capes became the fashion.

### NEW VELVET HATS FOR FALL

Trimmings for Tailored Headgear Include Wings, Quills, Burnt Ostrich Fancies, and Others.

As the fall season draws closer, velvet hats for women are coming into greater use. The popular models, according to the official bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, are made of velvet combined with hatters' plush or panne velvet, and satin antique combined with hatters' plush, panne velvet, ordinary velvet or beaver cloth. In the tailored models, it says, velvet with beaver and hatters' plush is used extensively. In the "dresses" models the other combinations noted are seen.

The trimmings for tailored hats for the new season include wings, quills, burnt ostrich fancies, ribbon or velvet bows, buckles of cut steel or bone, and both large and small rhinestone pins. For dress hats ostrich bandings, fancies, tips, jet or beaded ornaments, paradise, etc., are used. The leading shades for fall are black, purple, navy, brown, taupe, and sand, though

Foresighted women indulged in the loose, picturesque cape two years ago and clung to the theory that it was the comfortable and suitable type of covering for a frock or a suit. The shops finally took up the theory and offered loose wraps at all prices, from \$15 to \$120.

There is no diminution in the fashion. The economical woman finds that a fresh new covering can hide a faded or dusty gown and give one a feeling of self-respect in public places. The new capes are suitable for coat suits as well as frocks, and their fabrics run the gamut. Satin, georgette crepe, all the heavy Chinese silks, striped and plain taffeta, broadcloth, velour and chiffon are chosen.

Now the top coat has become a part of a costume, and it even permits a cape to be worn over it. It is rather fascinating as a redingote. It resolves itself into this kind of garment, but when it is of crepe de chine or ex-



Unusual cape in black and white satin. It hangs loosely over the figure and is pulled upward in folds, sarrong fashion, and fastens at the waistline with a loose girde. It is lined and lined with white satin, and the unusual cape is also of white satin. The deep cuffs are fastened with jet links.

These new topcoats follow the path blazed by the jackets that belong to suits, in that they do not fasten in front. In fact, they do not pretend to even meet in front. They are broad enough to reach across the chest and waist, but the fashionable trick is to hold them on to it as a life rope. They must not be morbid and they must not be shabby. Optimism must shine from their faces and their clothes. This is a part of their burden, and the mass of women have risen to it, as women can be depended upon to do in any national emergency.

Some hats are seen with light-colored facings. The bulletin also says that many velvet models for fall are being combined with novelty braids. One of these braids is made of two or three strips of felt joined together with silk floss stitching and is used on flanges and side crowns. It is seen chiefly in light blue, sand, and rose. Another novelty is ratine, braid, which looks like heavy cloth with a rough finish. It is used mostly on tailored or semi-sport models.

### The Use of Fringes.

Fringe is much in evidence for trimmings and is very effective in some instances. But one must admit that the flowing capes, bordered by long, sweeping fringe, which have been much on view this season, are far from artistic.

### Pink Muslin Nighties.

Pink muslin night dresses are the latest.

### Must Tie With Bows.

To be smart the new fichus must tie with bows.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

'Tis well to have a merry heart. Quite free from grief consuming. And cheerfully to bear our part. For better days are coming.

### ECONOMICAL MEAT DISHES.

EAT may be made to go twice as far in serving and the dish still be as valuable from a nutritive standpoint.

Serbian Rice.—Wipe with a dampened cloth a piece of meat from the shoulder, cut in inch squares. Heat in a frying pan, add a tablespoonful of any sweet fat, and one small onion and a third of a carrot, both sliced.

Put over the heat with the meat, a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of paprika, and cook over a slow fire. When half cooked add a pint of water and a half cupful of rice, adding more water as needed. Add more seasoning if needed before serving.

Chilli Con Carni.—Boil a pound of lean beef until tender, then remove from the broth and chop in small pieces. Put back into the broth with half a pound of kidney beans, which have been cooked until tender; add to these a quart of tomatoes, a bit of garlic and a red pepper. Cook for 20 minutes and season with salt and serve.

Liver a la Mme. Segue.—Take a half pound of calf's liver, cut in thin slices. Lay the liver in salted water while peeling five large onions, slice in thin slices and cut in halves. Dry the liver and place it in layers with the onion; let stand for an hour, then cut the liver in cubes, dredge with flour and season with salt and pepper. Dredge the onions in the same way, they fry all in a frying basket until well cooked, the onions a golden brown. Pile the liver in the center of the platter and garnish with a ring of onions.

Hamburg Steak.—Make a mound of the chopped seasoned meat, adding a pinch of cloves and a bit of grated onion, with the salt and pepper for seasoning, and cover the top with larded strips of salt pork, arranging them carefully, then bake. Remove to a hot platter and garnish with parsley. Serve with mushroom sauce.

"I can't afford it," are hard words for the average American to say, but in the very act of saying them he is on the way to being able to afford it.—S. E. Post.

### SUMMER SALADS.

HE name of salad may mean fruit, fish, flesh or fowl, not to mention the countless vegetable combinations.

Spinach is a good green to be used as a salad after it has been cooked. Serve with hard-cooked egg and a boiled salad dressing, with a bit of finely chopped onion.

Chopped onions may be used in place of the onion in French dressing in place of the boiled dressing. Fresh green onions cut up over crisp lettuce and served with French dressing is a most wholesome salad.

Fresh green onions sliced in sour cream, seasoned with salt and a few dashes of paprika, is another tasty salad to prepare in a hurry.

Lettuce, peanuts and chopped onion with French dressing is another good combination. Cheese and celery is a dainty combination when one wants something out of the ordinary. Stuff the short, tender stalks of the celery with grated seasoned cheese, or with cream cheese.

French dressing is usually prepared by using one part of vinegar to three parts of oil, with salt and pepper to taste. A change from the ordinary is made by adding a teaspoonful of catchup, or other sauce, some chopped green pepper and serve this on sliced cucumbers or on tomatoes. Served on head lettuce with chives this is especially good.

Radishes and green peppers served on lettuce with mayonnaise is another salad worthy of note.

Watercress is one of our most valuable salad plants; being rich in mineral matter makes it a good tonic.

Brazilian Salad.—Here is a dainty salad to place before one's friends. Take equal parts of sliced pineapple and strawberries, with a dozen Brazilian nuts, cut in thin slices after removing the brown skin. Let stand to marinate in a little French dressing and serve with mayonnaise on lettuce. Roquefort cheese, a tablespoonful finely chopped, sprinkled over head lettuce, with French dressing, is a salad worth trying.

A pretty salad may be prepared by rolling balls of cream cheese in chopped pistachio nuts. Serve on lettuce with any desired dressing.

Nellie Maxwell

## POULTRY FACTS

### GOOD HANDLING SAVES EGGS

Big Loss Can Be Prevented If Producer and Country Merchant Take Precautions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not long ago four men worked half a day grading "current receipts" of eggs as they were received at a city market. They candled out one hundred dollars worth of rots, spots, and incubated eggs. This loss could easily have been prevented if only the producer and the country merchant had handled the eggs promptly.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Eggs are a highly perishable product, and gradually deteriorate with age. Heat is their enemy; cold is their friend. The shorter the time and the more direct their route from nest to packing house, the smaller the opportunity for loss.

The proper handling of eggs is not a one-man job. Many people are concerned in it. Their interests are common, and mutual understanding and co-operation between them benefit all alike.

The farmer's part in the general scheme of good marketing is to bring good eggs to market. To accomplish this, he should market his eggs frequently, not let them accumulate.

The dealer's job is to keep the eggs good. His slogan should be "ship promptly and properly." The sooner an egg is put under refrigeration and started for the market, the better its quality when it reaches its final destination, and the higher its value.

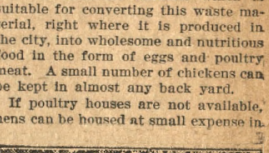
### KEEPING CHICKENS IN TOWN

One of Best Ways for Loyal American to Help Win War is to Raise Hens in Back Yard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every true American is asking, "How can I best do my part to help win the war?" One of the means to this end is to set the back yard to work. Those who have suitable land are cultivating vegetable gardens to help increase the food supply. There are, however, many back yards not suitable for the making of a garden which may be profitably utilized for back yard poultry keeping. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat. A small number of chickens can be kept in almost any back yard.

If poultry houses are not available, hens can be housed at small expense in



Cheaply-Constructed Poultry House, Made of Piano Box.

piano boxes or other large packing cases. Their eggs should make a substantial addition to the family food supply. Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock should be at least ten hens. Thus each flock would produce in a year 100 dozen eggs, which at the conservative value of 25 cents a dozen would be worth \$25. By keeping a back yard poultry flock the family would not only help in reducing the cost of living, but would have eggs of a quality and freshness which are often difficult to obtain.

Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, will be successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 880), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the undertaking. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 528). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.

The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

A YANKEE BLOW

To say that the Americans excel the Entente allies in fighting qualities would be in bad taste if true, but we are at perfect liberty to claim, and our claim is being borne out by the results of the present American offensive...

With a toll of 20,000 prisoners and an enormous booty of munitions and guns, the victory does not seem to have cost the Americans any great price in killed and wounded.

The enthusiasm on the battlefield appears to be tremendous and the generalship of our officers on a par with the best efforts of the allied commanders.

The American victory in France does not mean that we have won the war, but it goes a long way towards strengthening that opinion among both friends and foes.

It is inconceivable that the morale of the German citizen will stand the reverses and misfortunes that have lent dignity and imperishable fame to the people of France and Belgium.

Viewed from this point, the public consciousness of the Teutonic nations cannot possibly be keyed to the same point of sacrifice and abrogation that might have resulted from a wanton invasion of their territory and wholesale destruction of life and property.

Therefore, while the tide of battle has just begun to turn the moral significance of the first American drive cannot well be overestimated.

THE WAR CHEST

That the war chest movement is rapidly becoming national in its application and is being endorsed by state and national officials, must be gratifying to those who originated the plan and supported it through the trying periods of criticism and obstruction.

Schoolcraft was one of the first units to adopt this plan and we have not yet forgotten the enthusiastic compliments accorded us by these same gentlemen for the marvelous results of the first weeks of its operation.

A GROWING REPUTATION

The firm of Goodwills are operating a box factory at Wausau, Wis. It appears that the patriotic citizens of that community are seeking to organize a war chest movement similar to the highly successful Hour-a-Week plan operating in this county.

There is not much that we can tell the Wausau people. They have been cursed with the Goodwillie brand of community patriotism as long or longer than we have, should be able to formulate a plan with at least some elements of effectiveness.

It will probably occur to the people of Wausau that plenty of good advertising is the best method of getting light on an intricate subject. The Goodwills have probably not taken this remarkable stand in the matter of war relief work without serious consideration.

FRIENDLESS NATIONS

To one who has not followed more or less closely the trend of events in Europe during the past century, the almost universal hostility of the nations of the old world against Germany and Austria is difficult to comprehend.

The truth of the matter is that both nations are and have been despoilers of the weak for centuries. The early history of Austria under the title of the Holy Roman empire was for centuries one of bigotry and oppression.

Beginning with her great defeat at the hands of the first Napoleon, her descent from the rank of one of the first powers of Europe has been constant and steady. Humiliated by Napoleon III, successfully defied by a rejuvenated Italy under Victor Emanuel, she has sought for the last hundred years to hold her territory, not to increase it and her alliance with Germany today is actuated more by motives of protection than any hopes of realizing national ambitions at the expense of the nation that has robbed her of her fairest possessions and wrested from her the leadership of the Germanic federation.

Germany herself furnishes the world's greatest example of imperial aggrandizement. Having coerced the constituent states of the empire into a position of secondary importance, she has assumed the leadership and advocated a policy of aggrandizement and imposed a system of domination that is more Prussian than German.

HOSPITAL FOR MANISTIQUE

Judging by the lack of enthusiasm shown by the business men at the Noonday Luncheon over the project of a city hospital, the venture is not apt to materialize in the near future. While the need of such an institution is indubitable and will increase with the growth of the city, it is not an affair that can be successfully undertaken without practically the unanimous support of the entire community.

GERMANY A LOST NATION

The war has been on now for four years. After all these years of bitter fighting, following on forty years of active preparation, Germany must realize that organized brigandage does not pay, and that lust for power and spoils must no longer be the ultimate aims of any nation or race.

As our name heads the list I should like to make a little explanation, also a few statements, and ask a few questions. In your issue of Sept. 5th you state that motor vehicles could be used Sunday for business purposes only.

THE RHINE AND BEYOND

The present retreat of the Germans bids fair to be extensive and protracted. The possibility of their regaining the offensive is hardly considered among military experts.

While speculation regarding the future is idle, military and diplomatic authorities find it interesting to forecast the effect upon the German people of a defensive campaign upon their own soil.

Where, I ask is there Liberty or Justice in such a request? If gasoline is so scarce as to require such restrictions, why not cards and give all a fair deal. I also notice by your item that "some were given permits." One of these "special permits" is issued, (so I am told) to a man that he may come to church.

What constitutes necessary transportation on Sunday must be determined by the individual, who should bear in mind the effect of his example and not by the fuel administration, according to a letter received by Fitzgerald, county fuel administrator, from the fuel administration at Washington.

The letter was written in reply to one received from Mr. Fitzgerald asking whether or not people wishing to attend patriotic gatherings in the state on Sunday should be permitted to use their cars for that purpose.

That this kind of a peace will be popular with the Landsdowne following in England and the socialist element in the other allied countries is probable but it will totally fail in the purpose of rendering Germany no longer a menace to the peace of the world.

It cannot be doubted that the purpose of the American administration is to restore much of the annexed territory upon which Germany has built much of her prosperity but which she secured and still controls by force.

VIEW OF OUR READERS

Editor Courier Record—In your issue of Sept. 12, you have a partial list of names of those who took motor cars out Sunday (you failed to mention those who went Saturday night returning Monday morning.)

As our name heads the list I should like to make a little explanation, also a few statements, and ask a few questions.

In your issue of Sept. 5th you state that motor vehicles could be used Sunday for business purposes only.

Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity are not available.

I do not know of any steam or electric line between here and Indian Lake, consequently we used our car to get out there to stack our oats which were cut and on the ground, as were many others besides ours.)

Sept. 12 our crop was dry and in good condition as were many others put in on Sunday the 6th, all other grains in the neighborhood were still standing in the fields in rain and wind last Friday, as there had been no fit weather to put them in.

Who I should like to know is the "Slacker" the one who gathers in and conserves every bit of food stuff he can raise, or the fellow who dons his white collar and sits in his rocker and tells others what they can do and what they can't.

Remember, I am not saying one word against saving gasoline, if it is needed it certainly is our duty to save it but where is the difference, if we go out and come on Sunday, or if we go out on Saturday night and come back Monday morning, (I think Mr. Baker could tell of one on that list if he chose) but the point I really want to bring out and emphasize is this, why should we who must work every day, and often on Sunday, allow our grain to rot in the fields, and our fruit cans to remain empty in our basements so that these idlers can go hither and thither and yon, to the ends of the U. S. A. if they so wish on the remaining six days of the week?

Where, I ask is there Liberty or Justice in such a request? If gasoline is so scarce as to require such restrictions, why not cards and give all a fair deal. I also notice by your item that "some were given permits." One of these "special permits" is issued, (so I am told) to a man that he may come to church.

Who has the authority to issue these permits? In the following statement, taken from The Evening Wisconsin, this was written to a Wisconsin man, but isn't Michigan just as patriotic as Wisconsin or any other state?

"What constitutes necessary transportation on Sunday must be determined by the individual, who should bear in mind the effect of his example and not by the fuel administration, according to a letter received by Fitzgerald, county fuel administrator, from the fuel administration at Washington."

The letter was written in reply to one received from Mr. Fitzgerald asking whether or not people wishing to attend patriotic gatherings in the state on Sunday should be permitted to use their cars for that purpose.

I do not want to be a kicker but the worm will turn and the dog will bite if you tread long enough and hard enough and it begins to look to me that the only way one can be considered real patriotic in this city is, to motor every day and evening (except Sunday), allow your grain to stand a full week in the rain, raise a dog instead of a family, and join the chair buttoning brigade and criticize your betters.

I am thinking very seriously of joining some one of the above branches of patriots and yelling with the bunch as I think it would be easier than caring for three acres of crops as I have done the past two summers.

INEZ SMITH PASSENHEIM.

Flashlights

The man who tries to get satisfaction out of his work usually finds satisfaction in his pay envelope, too.

Now and then we wonder if the people who run the telephone company have any better luck than we do when they try to use the phone.

The trouble with some folks is that they are always looking for an opportunity to get and missing the greater opportunities to give.

It is not nearly so bad to send a man on a fool's errand as it is to send a fool on a man's errand.

Suppression of News

An Interview With the Republican Leader on Governmental Control of the Press.

Reprinted from the New York Times, Sunday, September 1, 1918.

Henry Cabot Lodge, newly elected Republican leader of the United States Senate, since his speech on the essential terms of peace, delivered Aug. 23, has been even more prominent than theretofore. His declaration of the "irreducible minimum" has been heard everywhere around the council tables and in the camps of the Allies, and has echoed through the Central Empires.

Accordingly, the writer called upon the senior Senator from Massachusetts and found him occupying the room on the Senate floor of the Capitol devoted to minority conferences and formerly used by the late Senator Gallinger.

On the day of the interview a subject uppermost in the speech of many Senators was that of governmental suppression of press reports, particularly the Government's action taken immediately after the publication of the report of the Senate sub-Committee on Aviation, by which newspapers publishing the content of the report as it was made officially to the Senate were prohibited from circulating outside the borders of the United States.

Another instance was that of the Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, whose policy at all times has been one of exceptional conservatism in news publication, and one of radical editorial support of the Wilson administration.

A VITAL SCHOOL YEAR

The quality of the individual teacher's work during the public school term that is opening is of greater importance to the nation than it ever has been. Training and instruction of the young is being stressed by all leaders of thought only less than the paramount subject of victory; in fact, national stability is shown to be dependent on education.

REGISTRATION FOR ALIENS

"A German alien man or woman changing his or her place of residence to another place within the same registration district shall immediately report such change to the registration officer of the registration district and the present to such registration officer his or her registration card for the purpose of having endorsed thereon by such registration officer the change of residence."

A German alien male or female who desires to change his or her place of residence to a place of residence within another registration district must obtain a permit. Such German alien male or female must present to the registration officer of the district in which she or he then resides and make application for the permit on a form supplied by the registration officer, and present his or her registration card to the registration officer for the purpose of having the permit of change of residence, if granted denies the application there may be an appeal under certain circumstances set forth in Article XIII, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations, of the United States Marshal of the judicial district for final action.

A change of residence in violation of the Regulations subject to an alien enemy, among other penalties, to arrest and detention for the period of the war.

The registration officers who acted in the registration of German aliens will continue to act as registration officers for the purpose stated in respect to permits for change of residence.

HERMAN O'CONNOR, United States Marshal.

WE CAN WIN, BUT WE MUST SIT TIGHT

Lord Milner, the British war minister, was talking sense when he asserted that we can win the war, but that we will not win it if we get the idea that we can afford to slacken our efforts.

Above all we ought not to be obsessed with the idea that the war is won and that the remainder of the campaigning is to be a sort of triumphal march into Germany with an object of surrender by the enemy by the end of the parade.

There is a great deal of hard fighting to do, a great deal of self sacrifice to make and perhaps even in America some very real suffering and privations to undergo.

So while we may be confident that we can win, we should avoid any relaxation of endeavor. Berlin would be considerably pleased if we were to relax. Such an action on our part will be her one chance to escape from the trap in which she has placed herself.

Badly discomfited the Germans and their armies unquestionably are. The lost territory, still more emphatically the losses in men and supplies and the hasty retreats with vandalism ordinarily incident to hasty retreats, are only half completed, bear eloquent and unmistakable testimony to this.

Berlin knows nothing will excite Foch to new efforts because he already is doing all he can; but they may imagine that their "poor mouths" and "peace drives" and talk about "peace by arrangement" and "dissemination of fictitious outlines of armistice terms may relax the endeavors, not of Foch, but of those whom Foch is depending for support.

We must remember that a nation with its back to the wall may grumble and make despairing outcries, and may long for peace, and may even make overtures for it, and yet may continue its fight and remain dangerous for an extraordinarily long period.

Possibly we have still to go through the most hazardous period of the war, in the sense that the enemy will demand closer and more careful watching than before.—Detroit Free Press.

NEXT RED CROSS DRIVE

In announcing, as supreme head of all war activities, that the war fund drives planned for next November and January are to be combined in one drive, President Wilson provides for all other war drives of the United States, what Michigan had already planned in the to do when Governor Sleeper recently appointed the state patriotic fund campaign committee. The combined Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., War Committee Service and American Library association combined drive was to be held in November; the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and Jewish Relief Fund combined drive was to have been held in January. The Red Cross drive was planned for the spring following.

All the state organizations are represented in the committee, which has opened state headquarters in Detroit and is now outlining plans for all war drives, and their townships and school district subdivisions, will aid the workers of all the organizations. The county boards in fact, are largely responsible for the adoption of the idea, as throughout the state there was a decided feeling against several drives a year. With only one, the maximum effort of all the organizations is exerted and no further solicitation is necessary for a year.

The general committee has named an executive committee as follows:—Carroll F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, chairman; David Brown, Detroit, vice chairman; State Treasurer Samuel G. Dell, Lansing, treasurer; Mark McKee, Detroit, general secretary.



Fine Watch Repairing By a Factory Expert

All work guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

C. J. Merkel The XKLVIV Jeweler

# Our Business Directory

LIVE WIRES WHO WILL SERVE YOU RIGHT

Ossawinamakee  
L. Mallett, Prop.  
MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

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

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

BARNES HOTEL  
Rates Reasonable  
JOHN SMITH, Prop.

Olympia Cafe  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
OAK STREET

Miss Jane Moffat  
Table Board a Specialty  
234 LAKE STREET.

Manistique Light and  
Power Company  
Cedar Street

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

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

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

Dan I. Call  
The Service Barber Shop  
CEDAR STREET

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

Metropolitan 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

Brault'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 526. 108 River Street

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

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

H. Voisine & Son  
Wagons and Farm  
Implements

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

Central Meat Market  
Meats and Groceries  
LEVINE BROS. River Street

## MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sylvester Smith and Henrietta Smith, husband and wife, of Thompson, Michigan to Grace Haynes of Manistique Michigan dated the tenth day of November A. D. 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1916 in Liber 14 of Mortgages, on page 220, (which mortgage contained a provision that in case of non-payment of any principal or interest, or of the taxes upon said premises, or any portion of the principal interest or taxes at the time limited therefor, then, after a lapse of thirty days, the whole amount shall be 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 Forty 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.

## 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 16th day of September, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Edmund Ashford, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hans Klagstad, Deceased.

Mangus Klagstad having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is Ordered, That the 14th day of October A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, he and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication a copy of this order, 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.  
A true copy.  
B. A. WALL,  
Clerk of Probate.  
Sept. 19—Oct. 10.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

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

Notice is hereby given that Robert Arrowood whose postoffice address is Manistique, Mich., did, on the 10th day of October, 1917, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 04231, to purchase the Lot 1, Section 11, Township 42N, Range 16W, 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 appraisal, 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 proofs 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 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.

## Good for Biliousness.

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I concluded to try them. I improved rapidly."—Miss Emma Verbyrke, Lima, O.

## HOW IT FEELS TO DROP 10,000 FEET IN A BATTLE AIRPLANE

It Is One of the Most Spectacular Films Ever Witnessed in City of Manistique

Lyman H. Howe's Travel Festival, now on its 48th semi-annual tour, will appear at the Gero Theatre, Wednesday Sept. 25.

A notable feature of Mr. Howe's newest program will be the remarkable series of aviation pictures taken at the Marine Corps Aviation Field, Miami, Florida, by camera men of the United States Government.

These sensational pictures have been pronounced the most startling films of their kind ever photographed. Not only does the series show the actual training of the air cadet in every detail, from the instruction classes in marksmanship and test air shooting with tiny dummy boche machines speeding on wires to actual training trips, but "Up in the Air with the Marines" actually takes audiences 10,000 feet in to the clouds and shows vividly just how it feels to loop-the-loop, fly upside down and then do a daring tail spiral to the earth. These views are thrilling to the highest degree. Earth and clouds whirl about as the airplane performs somersaults and then the terrific speed of 200 miles an hour fairly holds one gasping. The ground sweeps upward, at the same time whirling around like the disc on a phonograph. Earth, clouds, rivers and other airplanes go spinning. An observer actually sighs with relief as the machine rights itself a few feet from the ground and then guides along the aviation field.

Other scenes, showing the machines flying high into a sunset and silhouetted against the setting sun, are visions of rare beauty.

"Up in the Air with the Marines" is but one of Mr. Howe's unusual features this year. The newest Travel Festival will take Howe tourists upon a picturesque tour of old Mexico, showing gardens, the strange relics of the oldest American civilization, that of the Aztec, native festivals, the making of the national drink, pulque, etc. A thrilling canoe trip to Kaie-teur Falls, five times as high as Niagara Falls, through the South American Jungles, will be shown. The Howe camera men, too, have caught a remarkable wild animal hunt in the Rockies, in which a black bear, lynx and puma are captured alive with a lariat. There will also be exquisitely colored views of southern France, a marvelous film showing weird scenic distortions, an animated reproduction of the famous Red Cross poster "Greatest Mother in the World," and a liberal offering of the unique Howe animated cartoons and film absurdities to create merriment throughout the entire program.

Gilson Willets, the famous American novelist and playwright, considers "The First Law" his best romantic novel of American life.

With Irene Castle and Antonio Moreno in the leading roles, "The First Law" comes to the Gero theater, Saturday, Sept. 21.

"The First Law" may be properly accepted as Irene Castle's farewell to America.

After the tragic death of her young husband, Captain Vernon Castle, she dedicated herself to war work. "The First Law" Irene Castle's photoplay, which will come to the Gero Theater Saturday, Sept. 21, may properly be said to be a colorful and beautiful dancer's farewell to the millions of Americans who admire her.

Mrs. Castle has gone to France to entertain the soldiers at the front and when her late husband, Captain Vernon Castle, was killed in his pilot seat on an army aeroplane, Mrs. Castle declared that she would give her services unreservedly for the balance of the war.

She was in the first contingent of the American entertainments to sail for the other side. "The First Law" was completed only a fortnight before her husband's tragic death.

## 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, on 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.

## 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.

## ONLY HUMAN BEINGS CRUEL

Proud Man the Sole Living Creature Capable of Deliberately Inflicting Suffering on Others.

A cruel person is one who exults in the pain, mental or bodily, suffered by another. Cruelty has its basis in anger (and thus is related to the combative instinct), though there is a cold-blooded form of cruelty which may be enjoyed without any obtrusive feeling of anger. Henry Campbell writes in the *Lancelot*, London.

Cruelty, implying as it does self-consciousness—the ability to realize the feelings of others—is essentially a human attribute. Children who impale frogs and eviscerate flies cannot be said to be cruel, for they know not what they do. Nor are the lower animals cruel, seeing that they are wholly unconscious of the sufferings of others. Thus the charge of cruelty against the carnivora is unjust. These animals generally destroy their victims outright and in the rare cases (e. g., cat and mouse) where they prolong the suffering they have no knowledge of the pain they are causing. When, therefore, we stigmatize the conduct of the cruel man as "brutal" we wrong the brutes.

The animal which attacks another, and in so doing causes pain, merely responds to a blind, unthinking instinct; but man, proud man, who looks before and after, is able to realize and take pleasure in the pain he deliberately, and by subtle means maybe, sets out to cause. It is clearly absurd to speak of his conduct as "brutal." Rather should we call it devilish, the devil usually being credited with a goodly share of intelligence. We must cease to libel the brutes by designating the basest acts of man as brutal. As a matter of fact, they cannot be charged with nonmoral conduct, seeing that they are devoid of self-consciousness.

## CURE FOR LITTLE AILMENTS

Real Trouble Can Usually Be Depended On to Make One Forget the Smaller Ones.

Man and animals alike, it's wonderful what a shock will do to heal our errors and our weaknesses. The only thing that ever stopped Uncle Bill in an argument was a dishpan, or some heavy, blunt instrument clouted over his brow, and in his younger days he was some arguer, as his scars attest. Here is the case of the blind man in San Rafael, Cal., who fell 40 feet off the roof of his house, and found his eyesight restored; Aunt Ellen, who was bedridden for years, was the first person to reach safety when the house caught fire, and her bad hip has been practically all right ever since; you remember that crippled negro who beat even the dogs home when the bear charged out of the brush.

A lot of us have troubles that are only in our minds; when we are fed a little real trouble we forget the smaller ones. There is, perhaps, an opening for a sanitarium that will take a cripple or an invalid and throw him off a cliff, or crack him over the head with a brick or a crowbar—anything to wake him up, make him forget his small worries, and heal his diseased mind.

## "Because"

Jelly has been busy with riddles. "Now!" she cried, and held up for public inspection the legend, "Why did the orange ice cream?" printed in large letters. "Because it saw the sausage roll under the table," said Elfrida. "My own is much better," announced Jelly, evidently bursting to declare it. She was cordially urged to do so. "Because it saw the lemon sponge on the dumb waiter," she proclaimed triumphantly. "Quite nice and cool," said Janet approvingly. "The vista of possibilities you open up!" murmured Peter. "For instance, it might have seen the banana trifle with the mounds of honor. Or the gooseberry fool with the nuts from Brazil. All very painful to an orange of really nice feeling. But I like your dumb waiter."—"All the Joneses," by Beatrice Kelston.

## Masks of Hornbills.

The yellow hornbill, one of the most interesting of the species, is a comparatively fearless bird and is easily killed. The male is fond of perching on the treetops of tropical trees and making a noise like a young puppy.

The natives in Africa find young hornbills easily tamed. They dig the birds out of the tree nests when quite young and raise them on milk and berries in their huts. When grown the hornbill remains attached to its foster parents and will eat out of the same dishes. Left free, the hornbill comes and goes much as does a pet crow and remains about the hut until the first mating season, when it goes away with one of its kind, rarely to return.

## Oriental Statescraft.

The part which gesture plays in Oriental drama is set forth in a recent Hindu volume, which says that there is a fitting gesture to represent every emotion. The gesture, in fact, is described as deaf-and-dumb alphabet of the soul. There are nine movements of the head, corresponding to nine emotions, mentioned by one authority, 24 by another; 28 movements of the single hands, and 24 or 26 of the double hands, etc.; also "hands" denoting animals, trees, oceans, and other things. For example, a certain position of the hands denotes a certain emperor, caste, or planet. The translator says rather naively that only a cultivated audience can appreciate Indian "actor's art."

## 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 p.m.  
Saturday Evenings 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

## 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

## 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

## WOMEN AND TIPS

Do women inherit, with men's jobs, man's propensity for tips? Or to put it in another way, if a man's job doesn't make her unwomanly, will a man's voracious appetite for tips feminize a lovely woman? In a certain large apartment up town young women were hired to replace the insolent young boys who had hitherto dominated the transportation situation on nine floors. For a week all went well, the service was prompt, intelligent, and the girls were very courteous. They took messages and packages, and great was the joy of the cliff-dwellers. One day, however, the young occupant of apartment X37 returned home all expectancy for an important parcel which was to be delivered during the day. Anxiously she inquired of the presiding genius of the elevator whether the package had been received. The goddess of the elevator yawned, "No," she drawled. "The fact somebody

brought a package here today, but I wasn't going to bother taking it because you never tipped me." The time she had to admit that there was a perfect frankness at any rate. I have a notion that women who take men's jobs should endeavor not only to render as good service as men, but to try to give a new dignity to even the most menial labors. Women should absolutely insist on getting as good pay as men for the same work, or better pay if they handle old jobs more efficiently. But I do believe that women should take permanent steps to remove from some of men's jobs the stigma of tip-hunting. The self-respecting woman honors her job sufficiently to do it well, whether she is the saleswoman, the stenographer, the elevator wench, the telephone operator and others whose work is in the nature of serving one or more individuals accept their just salary, and if you offered them a tip they would be mortally offended.—Milwaukee Journal.

## 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 and 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.

HIGHER MORALE FOR YANKS' KIN

Red Cross Home Service Section Will Look After Folks at Home.

TAKE BURDEN FROM SOLDIERS

Men in Service Are Often Disturbed by Distressing News From Home—Cheerful Letters From Folks Is Greatest Need.

Washington.—The American Red Cross has issued the Red Cross Handbook. The book which is intended, among other things, to strengthen the morale of the people at home was written by W. Frank Parsons, the director general of civilian relief of the American Red Cross.

Again and again word comes from overseas of men disheartened by bad news from home, making a brave effort to go on with their work but with no zest to it. Mr. Parsons says, "It is the task of the home service sections of the Red Cross to see to it that there are in the families of these soldiers no anxieties or problems which are likely to get into letters and bring distress to the soldiers overseas and no loneliness which we could help meet here.

Want Letters From Home. "Not comfort kits, nor even smokes will so warm the hearts of our boys as the letter from home saying that all is well and that the home service of the Red Cross is standing by."

Mr. Parsons recently returned from France where he organized the bureau of home service in the American Red Cross organization in that country. He asserted that his observations in France made him more firmly convinced than ever that proper conditions in the homes of soldiers and sailors and the maintenance of close contact between the men and their families was necessary to preserve the morale of the soldiers.

"The fighting man wants to know all about what is going on at home," Mr. Parsons continues. "He wants to know all the details about his family and then about his friends and his community generally. He wants to be kept in touch with local civil affairs and what is going on in his town and state. We are coming to see that this interest is a powerful support to a man's stamina. It keeps him sane and healthy. It braces him up to know that those with whom he has lived and who mean so much to him appreciate the sacrifice he is making.

"Any worry about the condition of his dependents or relatives tends to put a soldier into a condition where he is subject to shell shock. I have this on the authority of eminent specialists who are dealing with such cases in the military hospitals. A soldier who is untroubled by such worries may, from shell shock, return to his trench in such nervous condition as to require hospital treatment and a long rest. The best insurance against this serious by-product of modern warfare, the physicians say, is for the man to go over the top or meet a charge in a buoyant, untroubled frame of mind in which his sole concern is the grim business at hand.

SEE MENACE IN AIRPLANE

Aged Chicago Woman Hurt by Oil Can Falling From the Sky.

Chicago.—A dreadful glimpse into the future is to be glimpsed in the fate of Mrs. Susan Tingley, ninety-three years old, of Rushville, Ind., who was badly hurt when an oil can fell from the sky as she was sitting in her yard. The theory is that it fell from an airplane. Now think of the day when the flier of the air becomes as common as a tin snuffbox. Fancy going into the backyard to pick up a couple of pounds of beefsteak and a triecyle which father was bringing home when his machine tilted a little. Pease? Some might think war preferable.

HUNS ARE POOR FIGHTERS

Pittsburgh Man Writes That Americans Are Superior in Every Way.

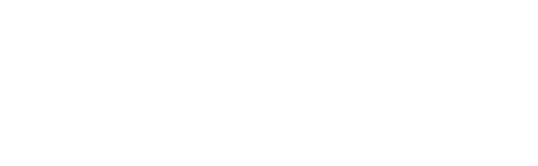
Pittsburgh, Pa.—More evidence that the Hunman as a fighter is inferior to the American is shown in a letter from Capt. J. J. Firestone to friends here: "My theories of the German army have taken a complete change," he testifies, and I positively, without prejudice, have a great admiration for the superiority of the American army. Our boys have initiative and are a great deal braver. The officers of the enemy no doubt have had longer training than ours, but it ends there. The common soldiers or enlisted men are not to be compared with ours.

WOMAN BUTCHERS TAKE WAR WORKERS' PLACES

Rhineland, Wis.—Woman butchers are among the innovators brought about here because of the war. When Mrs. Frank Durand, whose husband operates a market, learned that the latter could not obtain sufficient help, she donned a cap and apron and proceeded to demonstrate that she knew how to cut meat with the best of them. She is a permanent member of the market force now.

BELGIAN QUEEN VISITS BATTLEFIELD

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium recently accompanied King Albert to a battlefield where their troops had just defeated the Huns. The queen is shown shaking the hand of one of the men cited for distinguished service in the fight.



CHEERING THE WOUNDED



Miss Winifred Froit, who is working for the blind in New York and Paris, cheering American soldiers who are convalescing at an evacuation hospital of the Twenty-sixth division.

YANKS MAN FRENCH ROADS

American Engineers Are Now Operating Practically All the Military Lines.

With the American Army in France, Chicago railway engineers who took over a section of French military railway near Verdun nearly a year ago, are now operating practically all the French military lines from Verdun westward to St. Menehould. At one point big American locomotives puff their way to within three miles of the German lines every night.

Denys L. Hall of No. 5318 Maryland avenue, Chicago, and Joseph E. Gulo of Pope, Miss., were recently awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French for bravery during the bombardment of a railway station near Verdun. Despite the violence of the shelling they remained at their posts.

The "two-bit" line, as the system of military railways is known to the Americans, is now managed entirely by men from the United States. Even the station agents are Americans, though their difficulties naturally are lessened by the fact that the road carries no civilian passengers, only troops and military supplies.

PARROT SQUAWKS 'OH, BOY'

Clever Magistrate Decides Ownership of Bird Claimed by Two Women.

New York.—There was a "bird of a case" before Magistrate Mancuso recently. Mrs. Mary Board had summoned Mrs. Julia Lutman to court, claiming the latter had in her possession one fine big green parrot which she alleged belonged to her. "Suppose both you ladies show just how well this bird does know you," suggested the magistrate. Whereupon the parrot in a big rictus gaze was placed on the table before the judge. "Say 'Oh, boy!'" directed Mrs. Board. "Oh, boy! Oh, boy!" squawked the witness, parrotlike.

"Say 'papa and mamma,'" ordered Mrs. Lutman. Polly was strangely quiet. "It seems to be Mrs. Board's bird," said the magistrate, whereupon he directed Mrs. Board to pay Mrs. Lutman the \$3.50 the latter claimed to have paid for the cage, after which she was permitted to depart with her pet.

TRAVELS LONG WAY ALONE

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Goes From Massachusetts to Japan to Join His Father.

Seattle, Wash.—Guy de Warzee, twelve years old, is here on route to Japan, where his father is secretary of the Belgian legation. Guy came here from Grooton, Mass., where he was schooled. He has traveled in many parts of the world and spent two years in Persia. He is making the trip to Tokyo alone. He has not been in Belgium since he was a baby. "I wonder if they will let me take my BB gun over to Japan. It's a real gun, and maybe they won't allow such weapons aboard," said Guy. "While I don't expect to shoot anybody, yet if I should see a Hun, well, that gun might go off accidentally."

GIRLS TAKE CARE OF BABIES

Organize Association to Give Mothers Chance to Help in War Work.

Cleveland, O.—Lydia Woldke, aged fourteen, has organized another war association here. It is called the "Born-to-Baby brigade." The organizer explains that the brigade will help women with babies who are willing to do Red Cross work if they can get someone to take care of the children while they are so engaged. Lydia is seeking members among girls between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, and is securing a number of members for her new organization.

German Banned in School

Eau Claire, Wis.—German has been placed under the ban in the public schools of this city. The action of the school board followed a request from the county defense council. There are few cities in Wisconsin which now have German courses in their public schools.

IN ANOTHER KEY



Of Little Use to Society. As a rule trimmers are not productive of progress. They live by what they get out of others. They are so busy thinking up schemes of self-enrichment that they haven't any brains to spare for constructive programs. Their concern is not to put something on the market but to get something off the market. They live on the efforts of other people. They are to humanity what the mistletoe is to the oak. They are drones of the industrial hive and live by feeding on others.—Pennsylvania Girl.

You Have to Soak 'Em. The "gyron" was giving his son, with whom being out of a job was fast becoming chronic, a lesson in patriotism.

"Have you bought a Liberty bond?" he asked. "No, costs too much!" "Buy a Thrift stamp!" "Thrift stamps? Huh! Too small."

"But they have one mighty fine habit, my boy—they stick!"—Cartoons Magazine.

That's Different. Casey—Phew! Far are you makin' such a noise on the piano? Yet drivin' me distracted wid yer racket an' me head achin' like it were split in two pieces.

Daughter—Then new neighbors next door has been complainin' of my playin'. Casey—Begorra, hammer harder.

Its Virtue. She—What is your idea of the flower that is typical of women? The queenly and radiant rose? He—No, the morning glory. She—Why the morning glory? He—Because it knows when to shut up.

Ever Think of That, Mr. Golfer? Son (a golf enthusiast)—You must admit, father, that it requires great skill to drive a ball a hundred yards.—Old Farmer—"Shucks! It don't require half as much skill as it does to drive a pig fifty feet."—Boston Transcript.

Might Have Been Worse. "Waiter," "Yes, sir," "Take away this butterfish. It is bad," "But it might be worse, sir." "I can't see how it could be, waiter." "It might have been a whale, sir."

A Simple Device. "Doc, what's on the other end of this tube with which you supply your famous ozone inhalations?" "It opens into my garden, which contains an unlimited quantity of good fresh air."

Cruel, Cruel Sight! The Pacific's Child—I'm not going to throw any more crumbs to the sparrows, daddy. The Pacific—Why, my dear? "It always causes a bread riot among them!"

Point of View. Flatbush—He's very extravagant. Benschurest—How do you know? "He sent me a letter and he wrote on both sides of the paper." "Why, that looks like economy instead of extravagance." "Not at all. Didn't he have to use twice as much ink?"

Poor Girl. "Where are your love letters?" "I haven't any," confessed the helpless. "My lawyers conducted all the correspondence with the duke."

New York Styles. Church—Well, I see the woman horder has made her appearance in New York City. Gotham—Oh, well, you mustn't be surprised at anything you find a New York woman ornamenting her shoulders with.

Lost No Time. Her Father—When I started out, young man, I didn't have a dollar, and now— Her Suitor—Have you—got one handy about you, sir?—Judge.

Utility and Decoration. "How did the young man from the East happen to leave Crimson Gulch so suddenly?" "It was all a case of mistaken identity," replied Broncho Bob. "He mistook a bunch of cowboys for dudes because they wore wrist watches."

Sharp Retort. He—Did you know the mails are allowed to carry soft soap? She—I did not know the capacity of mails for soft soap had ever been questioned.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

"Not guilty" is an innocent remark. Today's worry is the result of yesterday's neglect.

A beautiful girl is one who is pretty and doesn't know it. Yet the way of some transgressors is altogether too smooth.

About nine-tenths of what people say doesn't amount to anything. Every old lady likes to tell how beautiful she was when she was a girl.

If a married man admits he is a fool it is his wife's duty to agree with him. An egotist is a man who expects a woman to marry him for himself alone.

After the cow jumped over the moon she probably wandered down the milky way. Many a man firmly believes that marriage is synonymous with Sherman's definition of war.

If there is anything a man detests more than another it is a speaking portrait of his wife's mother. When a young man tells a girl that he loves her for herself alone it's equivalent to an injunction against the rest of the family.

BOMBS. A man will boast about putting up at a swell hotel when the fact is he was merely held up. Some fellows get credit for being resourceful when the fact is they are merely handy with an alibi.

There may be two sides to every story, but that doesn't interest the magazine editors. They simply will read but one side. Young America has proved to be a very lusty infant, comparatively speaking. But consider what a strong constitution it has.

If our troops continue to cross without a mishap the government will have to tip off to the automobile manufacturers the secret of perfect transmission. Everyone can do his bit. While the surgeon's wife is at home busy knitting socks for soldiers her husband can put in his spare moments at the front knitting bones for them.—Indianapolis Star.

POPULAR SCIENCE

If a pin had a hole in one end instead of a head it would be a needle. When books were written on bricks all the book carriers were literary people. Stains on table linen from blueberry pies are easily removed with a sharp pair of scissors.

The easiest way to extract the wet part of water from an ordinary globe, is to drink it. While a pound of feathers do not weigh any more than a pound of lead, they are not as painful when bounced on your head.

If all the pins in the world were placed end to end they would reach around the world seven times and it would take twice as long to pick them up as it did to lay them down.

DON'T BE STUNG

A bee holder is a beehive. A spectator is a beholder. Hypothesis—Rotten potato. A rotten 'tater is a spee' tater.

To Prove—A rotten potato is a beehive. Proof—A rotten potato is a rotten 'tater. Hence—A rotten potato is a beehive.—Boys' Life.

HOT WEATHER DON'TS

Don't encroach on your neighbor's sidewalk when shoveling snow. Don't let the children go to bed with cold feet—or your wife, either.

Don't put your skates on the register to thaw out. It's a very untidy habit. Don't handicap your poor horse in his fly fighting by putting a heavy blanket on him.

Don't impose on the conductor by requiring 95 cents change when the weather is below zero. Don't return your neighbor's snow shovel too hastily. There may be another heavy fall in a month or so.

Don't abandon your automobile in a deep drift. The humane society is watching for just such opportunities as this.

Advertisement for Wrigley's War Savings Stamps. Features include: 'For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps', 'We will win this war—Nothing else really matters until we do!', and 'The Flavor Lasts'. Images show various Wrigley's products like Doublemint and Spearmint.

Advertisement for Cuticura Soap. Text: 'Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston.' 'Hot Stuff. One negro porter was getting enthusiastic over cigars. "Brother," he said to his companion, "when I die I want a box of cigars tucked under one arm."

Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills. Text: 'Keep Yourself Fit. You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's has helped thousands back to health.' 'A Wisconsin Case. Charles Silvers, 101 Bond Street, West Bend, Wis., says: "My kidney trouble began with a dull, dragging pain in my back, that bothered me day and night. I got so sore and lame I could hardly get up and had to hobble with the kidney accretions, too. Nothing gave me much relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They fixed up my back and kidneys and drove away all signs of kidney trouble."

Advertisement for Judge Chamberlain's Stomach Remedy. Text: 'Judge Chamberlain's Stomach Remedy. Commissioner of Medication and Conciliation Board tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It. Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Medication and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eaton Food Co., he says: "EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Advertisement for Post Toasties. Text: 'Post Toasties—Everything a corn food ought to be—and saves the wheat. —says Bobby. "Is the soil here good enough to raise anything?" "I sent a sample to the agricultural expert and he advised me to raise marbles."—Judge. "Hardpan. "Is the soil here good enough to raise anything?" "I sent a sample to the agricultural expert and he advised me to raise marbles."—Judge.

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### WILL YOU HELP OUR SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES?

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD CAN JOIN TO SEND NEWS OF THIS TOWN INTO THE FRONT LINE.

Whole Nation Moves to Banish Solitude of Soldier Boys—Our Heroes Are Calling From Over There—Give What You Can to Help Those From Home.

Every citizen interested in the boys of his home town now at the front and in the brave women who equally are serving their country abroad, has an opportunity to show their appreciation of the sacrifice they are making. The opportunity comes as a result of the generosity and thought of Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York, who has conceived and put into execution what is known as the Home Paper Service.

Under this plan, every man and woman in foreign service will receive the town newspaper, and so be kept in constant touch with the places and the people they know and love.

Every branch of the United States Government is interested in the plan. The Government realizes the importance of keeping those in the service happy and constantly in touch with their home ties and associations.

Nothing is more depressing in a national emergency than the spirit of loneliness in those serving their country, and officials know that nothing can dispel this feeling more effectually than reading the home town newspapers.

Publishers of newspapers in all parts of the country—The Courier-Record included—have grasped with pleasure the plan outlined by Colonel Thompson, and they have agreed to co-operate in every way.

Under the ruling of the War Industries Board, newspaper publishers are forbidden to send their newspapers free, even to soldiers. The newspaper must be subscribed for in the regular way, the only exception being soldiers who formerly were in the employ of the newspaper and who left that service to enlist. Colonel Thompson therefore proposes that the public in each community contribute to a fund so that the home newspaper (in our case The Courier-Record) may reach every man and woman now in the service of his country.

Anyone may contribute to the fund, and any sum may be contributed. It is not necessary to contribute the entire amount of one subscription. It does not matter whether the rich man sends in one hundred dollars or the poor boy or little girl sends in five cents. Each gift will be a message of love and helpfulness to the home town folks "Over There." The money will be lumped into one fund, out of which subscriptions will be entered as fast as the money is received.

Contributors who send in the full price of a year's subscription may, if they wish, designate to what particular person they wish the newspaper sent, but if the name given is already listed as receiving the paper, then the publisher reserves the right to apply the subscription to some one less fortunate soldier boy or noble woman who is just as lonely for news of home and home folks.

The name of every contributor to this home paper service will be published in this newspaper, and the name of everyone entered for a subscription will be published as well as the number of those remaining whose subscription have not been covered.

If the amount of the money received shall be more than is necessary to send the paper to every person from the town now in the service then the balance will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The plan is endorsed by the publisher of this newspaper without any thought of profit, either directly or indirectly, but with a sincere desire to help keep the home fires burning and to reach every man and woman news of our town, to keep their hearts warm for us and to let them know they are constantly in our minds.

The publisher, of course cannot make a profit on circulation, and additional circulation such as this will be circulated from non-purchasers sent far across the sea—can have no added value to the advertiser.

These facts are stated so that every contributor may feel that every cent contributed goes to the good cause.

The mothers of our boys are facing an ordeal with a bravery that commands respect and admiration. Here and there where tiny stars are turned from blue to gold, where anguish grips the heart, the nation stands in silence and honors the women who have given of their blood, the very bone of their home, to their country. To them, home has lost its meaning—the soul of it has fled—there is no home, it is just a place, and no place is quite so lonely, unless it be within the hearts of those brave sons in far off France who long for just a word of home. There cannot be a man, not even a child, who will fail to contribute just a little to make the hearts of these patriots lighter. Not one. Not in our town.

For a Weak Stomach.

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 indigestion. In many cases this relief has become permanent and the sufferers have been completely restored to health.

### Letters from Our Soldier Boys

The following interesting letter has recently been received from Corporal Frank B. Odell, who enlisted in the engineering branch of the service last November and has now been in France for several months.

In the Forward Area, France

August 18, 1918.

Dear Friend—

As usual, I am enjoying very good health, and incidentally I am enjoying my work. I am still in the Company office doing clerical work and correspondence (called paper work in the Army) and it is very interesting indeed as I know all that's going on in the way of new orders, regulations, etc. I am somewhat busier now than usual as 2nd Battalion Hdqts. are located in the same office with our company and I am doing their work also. I am in line for the job of Sergeant-Major but do not know if I will be recommended or not. I stand a very good chance as it really needs a man experienced in paper work to hold the job. The Sergeant-Major's job brings the highest pay of any non-commissioned officer, so it is worth trying for anyhow.

We have had some very miserable weather for several weeks past, rain, rain, and more rain, and under the living conditions which we are obliged to follow, wet weather is not very comfortable to say the least. However the past few days have been real old-fashioned hot weather, and we have taken advantage of it. We do not know how long we will be in one location as it all depends upon our work and how far the line progresses. We have for several weeks been in the forward area, sometimes working under heavy shell fire, and trust before long we will be relieved and go back a ways for a rest, but that is merely a desire, not a certainty.

It sure will seem strange after the boys get back into civil life not to have to remember to have our gas helmets hung over our shoulders and our hands over our heads, and to have a "plap" when a gas alarm is given. It sure does "get the wind" a fellow when he wakes up at night and hear the "gas alarm." Then there is one big scramble to put on the gas mask. A gas mask is one of your very dear friends over here, quite as important as a rifle, its importance has been demonstrated so many times now that some of the boys have inscribed on the outside of their masks the inscription, "I need these every hour," which is the Gospel truth.

When we first took up our residence in this area, the stray shells that would burst in our vicinity would naturally have a very queer effect upon us, and we term it, "getting the wind up." But however, no effect upon us now. Some of the boys from my company were on a night detail, a short time ago working in the advanced area which was under heavy shell fire, and their experiences were quite interesting after they had returned to camp. They have accomplished the feat of diving into shell holes and flattening out, getting as close to the ground as possible. You can hear the shells going by with a whizzing noise and then a "plap" and then on the sound of the shell coming towards your direction, dive head first into the nearest shell hole.

Have had an opportunity to go through many of the towns of France in the forward area, and it sure is a shame the way these beautiful century-old towns have been subjected to shell fire and put in ruins. One little French village, just a short way from where I am now, is practically in ruins. There is a little old French Catholic Church, a very pretty stone structure, built in 1752, its tower a red clock still intact, but a shell has struck the roof and it has fallen in, and the outside of it is scarred by several other direct hits. However, the beauties of its interior are still visible, and many of the statues are untouched.

We of course have our ups and downs and then we also have our good times. Today the "Entertainment Troupe" of our Regiment visited and gave us their performance. A natural amphitheater built in the side of a hill with a temporary stage in the foreground furnished us our opera house. We sure did enjoy the show and it helps out wonderfully. The orchestra consisted of a piano and violin. There were ten people in the

cast. The numbers consisted of a rag-time overture, then a juggler, a tight-rope act, and last a comedy play entitled, "A Night in Paris." We had the prettiest little French girl in the act, and then the boy who took the part certainly made good. Then we had the performance of the band playing the English National air and last the Star Spangled Banner, to which we all saluted.

The other day, in a little French churchyard, the roar of the battle front plainly audible, we paid our last respects to two of our comrades. It was then that we heard "Taps" for the first time in its most significant meaning, and I can truthfully say that it was the most impressive ceremony I ever witnessed.

The other day I was on a twenty mile trip by motor lorry through several of the more active towns behind the line. Enjoyed some good meals of fried eggs and potatoes (French fried of course) and also the trip immensely. Everything is on the go behind the lines, and the traffic in some places reminds you of the State and Madison streets on a busy day. I was also in the advanced area for a distance of about two miles, right into Fritz's first, second and third line trenches, twenty-four hours after he had been pushed. You can get a good idea of the battle field, the tanks, the armored motor cars, etc., from the being on the field, the debris of the battle not yet cleared up, it brings this phase of the war very vividly before you.

Have been for the last few days with much occupied in scratching myself. Have acquired a few "cooties" from all indications, but this does not cause any reflections on me as I have habitually gone to the river nearby for a swim every day. Our favorite pastime we call, "reading your shirt." You no doubt will extend your sympathy towards me under these circumstances. Every few days I gather up my soiled clothing and hike me down to the river to do my annual washing. You would appreciate the scene, if you could see me washing clothes, "down by the old mill stream."

We have a Y. M. C. A. canteen established in our camp now and this will follow us wherever we move on no matter how near the front we proceed. There is a Y. M. C. A. man stationed at our regimental headquarters who looks after the wants of our regiment and see that all canteens are supplied with a complete stock. We can get most all brands of American cigarettes, chocolate bars, cookies, etc., and it is quite a relief to be able to spend a few of our hard earned francs.

During the last push many thousands of German prisoners were sent back and assembled in a P. O. W. cage (prisoner of war cage). One cage I was at contained about a thousand prisoners and before they were rounded up I had an opportunity to talk with some of them. At first I thought I felt like extending to them as much consideration and sympathy as possible, but on the other hand when you see the circumstances under which some of our boys are placed, it makes you change your mind. This is enclosed in this letter a Fritz button off of his tunic, thinking you would appreciate a little German souvenir.

While of course the engineers have some precarious work to do and often have to work under observation of the enemy and under heavy shell fire, however my great respect and admiration goes out to the infantry man. If you ever meet a soldier who has "gone over the top" or caught between barbed wire, or exposed to terrific shell fire, you must respect him and give him much credit, as he is justly deserving of it.

It is getting dark now so I will have to bring my letter to a close. I am sleeping very well in this open climate, in my little dug-out on the hill. However it is not pleasant when Jerry comes over with one of his big bombing planes, and you hear the z-z-z-z, z-z-z-z of his engines directly over you, and you lay there hugging terra firma with a firm grip, wondering when he is going to drop his load of hardware.

The chaplain of our regiment was over here today and gave us a little sermon. He is a very delightful speaker and gave us much valuable advice.

So long for this time and keep the good work going.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK.

### SOUTH AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE IN FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

Near Future Will Show Millions of Men, Who in Conjunction With Japanese, Will Form Most Formidable "Kultur" Destroyers.

By Associated News Service—Washington and New York.

Millions of battling South and Central Americans may soon be on the firing line in France and Flanders in the latest important war forecast at Washington. These, with the irresistible Japs and the Zech-Slavs and Jugo-Slavs fighting in the far East will increase the forceful torrent that will engulf Germany and destroy Germanic ambitions.

Equally important is the knowledge that our aeroplane plants are turning out hundreds of battling squadrons for midair service over Germany, and soon a great swarm of furious American hornets will be stinging the Kaiser's nation into a frenzy as they shatter men, material and morale.

A momentous step toward winning the world war will be advocated at once by Representative W. Frank James of Michigan, one of the most intense patriots in Congress, who is the author of the "bang-the-sp" bill, now pending. He will soon present to our government a plan for enlisting on the side of the allies the man power of those South and Central American countries that have declared war against Germany.

"Millions of fine fighting men can be added to Gen. Foch's forces from the countries south of the United States," Congressman James said to a committee of the Associated News Service. "I am informed that Brazil, Cuba and many of the other nations in the Pan-American Union are willing, yet anxious to assist in bringing about a triumphant ending of the conflict and the result of participation of all the people of the world. The reason these countries are not already sending armed forces to the fronts in France, Flanders, Italy or to beheadled Russia, is due to a lack of shipping facilities and of army officers. The United States should be able to supply the ships and trainers. Aside from adding several million of splendid fighting men to the forces, the moral effect upon Spain and the other neutral countries would be great. With Japan entering the arena of strife by way of Russia and great armies from South and Central America, the war would soon come to the desired conclusion and peace be restored perhaps for all time."

In high military circles here it is conceded that the smashing blows now being delivered to the Hun by the allied armies are greatly weakened by the German submarine program. The navy experts are employing their inventive genius to meet the undersea menace, which has already been reduced to a minimum. One of the latest ingenious inventions for combating the submarines has been presented to the Navy Department. This is a combination submarine-submarine. According to the inventor his amphibious steel monster may be employed to scout in the skies for the enemy vessels, and upon discovering the marauding craft descend with the swiftness of an eagle, submerge and seek the Hun destroyer beneath the waves. The navy strategists are also considering the adoption of other means for blasting the Kaiser's greatest hope—the wholesale destruction of food and munition conveying vessels and troop transports.

### LEO C. HARMON ADDRESSES BANKERS' CONVENTION AT SOO

Discusses Future Grazing Possibilities for Cloverland—Oration Is Well Received.

L. C. Harmon, president of the U. P. Development Bureau addressed the Bankers' convention at the Soo last Thursday. In a speech of considerable length, Mr. Harmon reviewed the work of the Bureau from the date of its inception; showed the progress that had been made and the problems now confronting the organization.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Bankers Association:

I have been called upon so often to talk of the work of the Development Bureau that I feel at times the things I say fall upon ears that are weary listening to an oft repeated story.

For nearly three years I have been President of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, in constant contact with its work and its accomplishments, and it is only natural, in my opinion, that I should be truly enthusiastic and anxious to convey that enthusiasm to the class of man, representing, as you do, the financial backbone of this section.

For eight years the Bureau has gone on. For a long time the people of Cloverland lost faith to a certain degree in the organization, and the financial support was, as a consequence, reduced to a very small amount. During the past two years the Bureau has been put on a sound basis, enabling the management to do substantial things in the up-building of this wonderful country.

During the past year, opportunity knocked at our door and found us ready. The actual grazers now located in Cloverland is the answer, and today, the Bureau, I believe, stands high in the estimation of all people, especially the wise and understanding ones. During the past two years the Bureau has been actually accomplished in the big sheep and cattle movement.

It has been the policy of both Mr. Rowell and myself, in the conduct of the affairs of the Bureau, to concentrate on one or two important development features, and not make the mistake, as others have done, in a diversified work, followed by a confusion of results. We have adopted the "straight to the target" policy, against the "shot-gun" policy, thereby, concentrating our efforts, during the past year, on touring and grazing. Grazing, however, was the most important and far reaching, and is a subject which, I know, will be of interest to you.

The Bureau started the grazing movement at a meeting held in this city over a year ago, when some of our progressive citizens furnished the necessary funds to enable us to take part in a Great Lakes Sheep and Wool Convention at Chicago. You know with what force and power Cloverland was presented at that Convention by our officers and co-workers. You know how the Bureau interested Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association, inducing him to come to Cloverland on a tour of inspection. You know how he pronounced Cloverland the greatest livestock and dairying section of the United States, if not of the world. You know how the Bureau scattered that valuable statement broadcast throughout the land.

You know how the Bureau organized the land owners, secured from them a proposition which might be offered in a great grazing trial, giving them free grazing privileges. You know how we sent six men to Salt Lake City last January, to attend the big live stock convention. You know how we maintained an office in Salt Lake City, with Mr. Charles B. Hutcheson in charge. You know how our central office kept up a rapid fire publicity campaign all spring and summer. You know how the grazers have come here, passing through Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the great grazing trials could be secured. You know how we have labored day and night to make this work a success, until today, we have to report that over 25,000 head of sheep and over 2,500 head of cattle have been located on the ranges of Cloverland.

And what does this mean in a practical sense? It means that this fall, there will be shipped to the Chicago markets, as the fruit of our labor, over two million pounds of fat mutton and over two million pounds of fat beef, more than was ever marketed out of Cloverland. And this is only the beginning. The active prospects lined up for next year, justify the prediction that over 100,000 head of sheep and over 10,000 head of cattle will be added to the wealth of this country during 1919.

This campaign, carried on to bring the western grazers to the ranges of Cloverland, was not carried on in a haphazard sort of way. Our meeting at the Soo in July of last year, the meeting at Chicago in September, the meeting at Marquette in November, to formulate a definite proposition from the land men, and the active advertising campaign carried on in conjunction therewith, the presentation of our proposition at the Salt Lake City Convention, the thorough canvass by Mr. Hutcheson, who covered twelve states in the West, and the reception given these grazers when they reached Cloverland by our Bureau, have all combined to make this campaign a success.

The outstanding feature, however, which induced the western grazers to pass through the cut over sections of Wisconsin, and locate here, is the free grazing proposition, arranged by the Bureau with the land owners, at Marquette in November of 1917. Without this proposition, without this effort, our campaign would have been a failure.

Now that we have the grazers here, now that we have the prospect of a

### COMING ATTRACTION

**LYMAN H. HOWE'S**  
NEW TRAVEL FESTIVAL  
**THRILLS! THRILLS! THRILLS!!!**  
**UP IN THE AIR WITH THE MARINES**  
**MEXICO SOUTH AMERICA**  
**CAPTURING WILD ANIMALS IN THE ROCKIES**  
**MANY OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES**

At the **GERO THEATER**

**The Spreader Comes First**

NOTHING in America is more important right now than increased crop production. Of all the means for increasing crops, proper spreading of stable manure with a good manure spreader easily comes first. The spreader requires no addition of power or help, in fact it saves time and labor. It increases the yield from every acre in which it is properly used. This is the year, and this is the month to buy and begin to use a

**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 heater, breaks it up into 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 the 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 is backed by International Harvester reputation for quality machines. It does the work as it should be done. This year for all years you should have a good manure spreader, and you will profit most by using a Low Cloverleaf. Immediate delivery. Place your order now.

**Henry Voisine & Son**  
AGENTS  
Deer Street Manistique, Mich.

**When a man gets a hankering for real tobacco satisfaction, he is on the road that leads straight to the Real Gravely Chewing Plug.**

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

Gravel stays so much longer, no more to chew than ordinary plug.

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Comp. Danville, Virginia

**LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY**

"It is a wonderful opportunity for service in defense of human rights that is now presented to the wage earners of America," said John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers. "We hear it said that food will win the war, that ships will win the war. Men, munitions, food and ships are all absolutely vital to victory, but we can reduce them all to one thing when we see that what will win the war, to put the strength of our great nation on the battle front of France, to back up the men who have been called to the colors, and are now giving their lives that democracy may not perish from the earth, who here at home must work as we never worked before. With our hands and brains, by toil and sacrifice, we must provide the ships and destroyers and aeroplanes, the guns and ammunition, food, fuel and clothing, all the infinite variety of war necessities without which our armies will be powerless. Millions of our people are now toiling on farms, in factories, in shipyards to produce cargoes and carriers to be sent across the Atlantic. This is the great work that must be carried on by the army that stays at home, the army of the workers. The work that one man does at home may seem to him very small, too small to be measured on the battle front, but it is only through the toil of the industrial workers, each doing his part, that the big job can be done."—Milwaukee Journal.

**By Twelve BOTTLES PERUNA**

**Greatest Human Vitalizer**  
I Was Entirely Cured

Mr. Wm. A. Hartmann, 217 1/2 S. Second St., Muskogee, Oklahoma, thus describes his case. Read his letter.

**Liquid or Tablet Form**

larger number of grazers for 1919, it is for us here to inquire whether the remaining problems shall be met with the same courage, with the same patriotic broad-minded purpose, characterizing the conduct of the land men of Upper Michigan in this work.

Before discussing the financial problem, I wish to refer, with considerable emphasis, to the first problem enumerated, and that is the question of taking care of the brush and second growth on what we are pleased next to the financial problem, is the most important, to which the Bureau is directing attention. We have in Cloverland today four million acres of cutover land, much of which is covered with brush and second growth.

We are now working in conjunction with Mr. T. B. Wyman, Secretary of the Fire Protection Bureau of Upper Michigan, in formulating a definite plan for presentation to our State Government, urging assistance which we feel we should secure to properly burn off and seed these tracts, otherwise unsuitable for grazing. Wisconsin is far advanced in this work and we could well imitate her excellent example. One of the reasons why many sheep and cattle men have concentrated their herds largely in Marquette and Dickinson counties is due to the fact that much of that country is open and readily accessible for grazers, without burning.

The burning over of our cutover lands should be done at the proper time, say in April and October, otherwise a great economic loss will result from forest fires, in the burning out of the humus and the destruction of plant and animal life, that could otherwise be saved, if the work is scientifically done. This work should, be handled by Mr. Wyman's office, as no one in public service, is more competent or better able to do this important work than Mr. Thomas B. Wyman. I am glad to say that Mr. Wyman is not agreeable to our plan, but most enthusiastic in desiring to assist in the work.

Read The Courier Record

### CHEER FOR THE BOYS ON LONG TRIP ACROSS

Ten Days on Ocean Heavy Drag on Morale.

### DIVERSION ON BOARD SHIP

Amusement, Entertainment and Instruction Fill Up the Weary Hours of Long Voyage—Hear Illustrated Lectures on the Allies Countries and Get Lessons in French—Singing One of the Chief Joys of the Trip.

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD. "When do we leave de sea and get onto de ocean?" asked a worried-looking negro soldier on a transport in mid-Atlantic.

"Why, man, we're on de ocean now, Jes' ez much ez we'll ever be," answered his partner.

"Go on. Dis is too smooth for de ocean. Dis is de sea, I tell you." The next day the season of glassy seas had gone and a lively wind whipped the Atlantic.

"Didn't I tell you? Didn't I tell you?" said the negro soldier. "I knew sure we'd come to de ocean if we kept on travelin'."

But it isn't only among the dark boys in our army that ignorance of the ocean prevails. Not one in a thousand of the million and more American boys in France today ever crossed the ocean; literally hundreds of thousands of them never saw either the Atlantic or the Pacific until they came to the seacoast to take ship for the war.

Riding, crowded, in a ship, on a strange ocean is no fun. It was to keep our hundreds of thousands of boys happy and well and as comfortable as possible while they are passing through the strange adventures of getting to France is a task that the army, the navy and the Y. M. C. A. are working out.

It is an unbroken trail they are following, but each day with new experiences and new lessons brings them nearer to the mark.

Days Drag Heavily. Ten days on the ocean is a heavy drag on soldier morale. How to get into those ten ocean days pep, fun, laughter, music and lots of play, as well as lots of drill is no easy problem to solve.

The army men realized, as soon as we began transporting troops to France, that midocean strains on the men might injure their morale considerably and, perhaps, undo much good work that had been previously done in the camps at morale-building.

The navy men, who supervise the transport work, came to the same realization both as regards the troops they transported and their own civilian or merchant marine crews.

And thus the Y. M. C. A. was invited onto the ocean.

The "Y" had to pick its way carefully. At first, so it appears, the work was not without error.

Being a human institution, the "Y" had to find out, first of all, how to do the job. For instance, on several ships a happy-go-lucky type of secretary tried the work.

His wholesome "good-morning's," his stories, which he had trained himself to tell and which were never of the zippy sort that the men themselves had at their tongue ends, and his attempts at breezy good cheer all fell flat.

He found himself in danger of being considered as excess baggage. On the other hand, the Y. M. C. A. secretary who felt that he was a missionary among a lot of wayward boys found himself left out in the cold.

The "Y" leaders have discovered by this time, in the great war, that a "Y" man who isn't liked by all the men with whom he comes into contact had better be called back home.

And now, after several months of experimenting, the Y. M. C. A. has learned that service to the boys and nothing but the best of service is what is needed to make their work efficient.

challenge for him. In all the several divisions of the crowded ship—for our ships must be crowded to get men enough to Europe for a quick finish of their big job—a phonograph appears at unexpected times of the day or evening.

Down in a packed hatchway a white curtain goes up and almost before the men realize it is a moving picture show, with the latest and best films, is going at full clip right down in their bedroom.

Blasts of band music strike thousands of tickled ears some evening or afternoon. This means that, with the permission of the commander of the troops, the "Y" man has dug the instruments of a regimental band out of the hold and has put the whole happy band onto his program.

Mysteriously there have appeared among the men sheets on which are printed short lessons in French—French of the sort they'll need. These are studied without fail.

Instruction as well. "There will be a stereopticon lecture on France on the deck this evening," is a notice that attracts attention.

On the decks that evening the young Americans hear a first-class illustrated lecture about the country.

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### SINGERS WEAR GAS MASKS AT THE FRONT

Versatility of the "Tin Hat" Is Demonstrated by Y. M. C. A. Worker.

New York.—American singers who are assisting in the entertainment provided for the American soldiers overseas by the Y. M. C. A. are wearing gas masks.

Baritone and tenors in the American corps need only the "alerts" to slip their nosebags, because if they do not do it quickly they will be out of luck, according to Albert Widerhold, who sang in Dr. Parkhurst's church, Madison avenue, New York.

"Well, I can't say that I was especially stuck on the idea of having a bunch of girls working in the orchards from the first," he commented.

William Rogers had been promised a "hand army" of eight girls to help pick his peach crop, and he was considerably disgruntled when the pompous Mrs. Van Deusen arrived before his farmhouse.

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### Keeping the Chaperon

By OSBORN JONES

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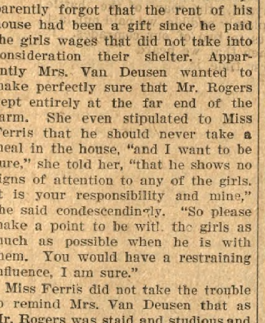
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### Model City in China

A Well-Kept Corner of Nan-tung Chow.



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Tourists in China and even old residents generally pass by Nan-tung Chow, a city on the Yangtze river which has not been open to foreign business as a treaty port.

The secret of success of your joint stock companies? I asked Mr. Chang Chien. "It is contained in three words," he replied. "Tell no lies; be not lazy; be ever frugal."

Schools of Nan-tung Chow. The ideals of its leader are stamped upon the conduct of the schools of Nan-tung Chow.

The ideals of its leader are stamped upon the conduct of the schools of Nan-tung Chow. They are in evidence in the mottoes of his own composition written in Chinese characters of gold and crimson and adorning gateways and assembly rooms.

In classic phrases these mottoes impress upon the students the importance of his "three words." But other means are employed more impressive than mere mottoes.

An artistic little pavilion has been erected over the spot where an honest youth happened to find an article of great value, which he promptly carried to his teacher so that its rightful owner might be found.

A unity of plan is a notable part of Mr. Chang's educational system. His scheme provided practical industrial opportunities for those young men and women who have already been given special training in the colleges of commerce, agriculture, medicine and textiles.

Their training prepares them for subsequent usefulness in the many enterprises under Mr. Chang's direction—the transportation companies, hand development organizations, hospitals, cotton and flour mills.

This logical program of special training and immediate opportunity for active participation in the work of the community is far in advance of the vision and plan of educators in many western centers.

Landscapes is beautiful. The location for his schools, many of them the rambling buildings of old temples slightly remodeled, is one of the attractive features of Mr. Chang's educational plan.

With characteristic care he has selected a site so as to include the essentials of a beautiful landscape, according to Chinese ideas of art, such as lakes and dry land, trees and fertile fields with a pagoda, a camel-back bridge or some other artistic structure in the background.

### TURKISH BEY IS NOW REFUGEE HERE

Soldiers Allowed to See Relatives Returned From Germany.

Soldiers whose close relatives—specifically father, mother, children, brother, sister or wife—have been repatriated after imprisonment in Germany territory will be given special leave of absence to meet them on their return, according to a ruling of the French war department.

They have only to present an attestation of the mayor of their home town that the facts are as represented.

What this means to the Polish can well be imagined, since some of the repatriates just now coming through the Swiss border have been prisoners almost since the beginning of the war.

If the soldier had to wait his turn for his regular allowance of leave there is no telling how long it would take before the reunion could take place.

"Worst of it is, I counted on those girls," commented the persistent agriculturist leveling his brown eyes on Mrs. Van Deusen's flabby face.

"I had a chance to get some Polish that I could have housed in the sheds, but you'd asked me to save the work for the girls, so I let the chance slip."

"Well, you can't in the least blame me," Mrs. Van Deusen drawled.

"I wasn't blaming you—I was just wondering whether you had thought of putting in the girls yourself. You are a little down on the folks around here because they won't move out and let young girls take their houses—well, there are no more than three in your family and I guess there are twenty rooms in your house."

"Twenty-eight," corrected Mrs. Van Deusen automatically.

"I'd fetch the girls every morning and carry them back at night—"

Mrs. Van Deusen began to grow crimson at the suggestion. Perhaps it had troubled her before but she assured Mr. Rogers that it was "obviously out of the question."

"I'll let them have my own house," declared Rogers, more in defiance than as a result of a calm decision.

"Quite impossible—we are responsible for the girls and obviously we can't board them around promiscuously among the farmers."

But Mr. Rogers explained that he would set up a portable shack for himself quite at the remote end of his large farm and would surrender his entire large old farmhouse to the girls and their chaperon.

So Mrs. Van Deusen went away feeling that she had scored a triumph, and took great pleasure in telling her associates in the patriotic work how she had argued Farmer Rogers into taking the step he had taken.

By the next day at nine the portable shack was on its way from the nearest city. The girls were learning their task in the orchard under the guidance of Mr. Rogers' one and only "hired man," and the chaperon, Miss Phoebe Ferris, by profession if not by inclination a public school teacher, was working miracles in the old farmhouse.

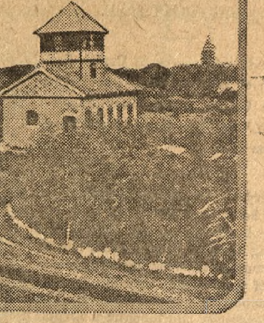
Incidentally she was making mental notes on the domestic arrangements of bachelors, but of his these thoughts were not unkind; you could tell from the amused smile that played around his mouth as she put up white swiss curtains at the upstairs windows, rearranged heavy old pieces of furniture and added a hundred and one touches to the place that were to transform it to an Adamless Eden from a place that had surely been Eveless but not surely an Eden.

And the cook was pottering over kettles and pans in the old-fashioned kitchen, crowding to herself the satisfaction she felt in doing this, her share, in bringing comfort to the eight girls now in the orchard.

Mrs. Van Deusen did not forget her responsibility and, though she did not forget, that Miss Ferris was all of thirty-five and did not miss an opportunity to tell her associates that she was a "plain little motherly-body who would be safe anywhere" still she hovered around the farm with what seemed to Mr. Rogers to be unnecessary frequency.

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## MICHIGAN BREVITIES

**Muskegon**—It took five weeks for John Coats to travel from Stretina, Alaska, to leave here for Camp Custer.

**Mt. Clemens**—The Mt. Clemens council has officially named as Liberty park the triangle in front of the post-office and it is planned to erect a shaft to Mt. Clemens youth sacrificed in the war.

**Ypsilanti**—Frank Johnson, of Detroit, brother of George Johnson, of this city, was instantly killed when struck by a D. U. R. electric car while crossing the track in an auto in front of his brother's home.

**Kalamazoo**—On a charge of seeking to induce Kalamazoo and Otsego laborers to go to Cincinnati for employment, Mike Tekezela, 23, and Paul Jakupczyk, 25, were arrested here Saturday.

**Manistee**—"Old Glory" will not be used as a receptacle for money again in patriotic parades in Manistee. This decision has been reached pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Commerce, declaring such use of the flag is undignified.

**Albion**—Word was received in Albion Saturday that two more boys had been wounded overseas and are in hospitals. William Brady, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brady, was wounded in the side and had the hearing of one ear injured. Albert Whitehead has a minor injury.

**Ann Arbor**—Mrs. Oscar Vogel, has received a letter from her husband, now in France, saying that after a recent battle a number of German prisoners were brought in by his division and that several prisoners were women dressed in the uniform of the German army, and attached to German machine gun service.

**Pontiac**—Automatic suspension of elementary German classes in the Pontiac high school was brought about when its pupils refused to elect the subject. There will be no first year German class this year, but it is probable the advanced classes will continue their work.

**Manistee**—Gasoline-less Sunday will be rigorously observed in this county hereafter. Last week pleasure riding was reduced by 20 per cent, but Sunday it is expected no cars will be abroad except those carrying physicians on their calls. Special exemption placards are being printed and will be displayed on windshields of the privileged cars.

**Pontiac**—The Oakland road commission, by placing orders for cement and other material early, secured a sufficient supply in advance of the shipping restrictions effective September 10, to permit completion of the three chief road building projects now under way, the Elizabeth Lake, Royal Oak-Clawson and Farmington highways. The Maple Avenue concrete road out of Birmingham may be delayed.

**Owosso**—W. J. Melchers, general manager of the Union Telephone company, operating in central and western Michigan, has filed a petition with the state railroad commission asking approval of an agreement for a division of territory by which the Michigan Telephone company will retire from the greater portion of the Union company's territory leaving control of long distance and local phone service to the independent company.

**Grand Rapids**—Possible municipal control of the Grand Rapids street railway and Gas companies was seen after a meeting of the city commissioners who received from President Benjamin S. Hanchett, of the railway company, data compiled in support of the company's plea for a seven-cent fare. City Attorney Ganson Taggart suggested a solution of the problem through taking over of the companies at the expiration of their franchises and the paying of a 5 or 6 per cent return to them.

**Pottersville**—Private Carl A. Ramsey, with the American forces in France, writing to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ramsey, of Pottersville, says: "I suppose the papers are full of how we boys are showing up on the front. Little can any of you realize what they have done to save France and the rest of the Allies. The Kaiser had ordered his dinner for the 14th of July to be served in Paris, and he would surely have eaten it there if it had not been for our boys, and we all know it well over here."

**Detroit**—Crazed over the marriage of the man she loved to another woman, Mrs. Claire Madeleine Nelstedt, 32 years old, beautiful Brooklyn divorcee, shot and killed her 8-year-old daughter Wilma in their room at Hotel Pontchartrain early Sunday and then, realization of her deed overpowering her, forbore to slay her two other children, Bernard, 12, and Claire, 10, whom she previously chloroformed and whose lives she had apparently planned to end with her own.

**Detroit**—One language and the national spirit, with all racial differences wiped out as the result of America's participation in the war, were urged by Gov. Albert E. Sleeper at the dedication of the Cleaners' Temple at the Michigan State Fair. Gov. Sleeper declared that Michigan was first in many of its war measures. Among them he enumerated the appropriation of \$5,000,000 in bonds as an emergency fund, \$500,000 spent in the purchase of seeds for additional acreage to meet war production; \$100,000 advanced to Michigan men

**Bay City**—Coal dealers raised the price of coal 25 cents a ton.

**Hastings**—To prevent further lowering of Gun Lake owners of resort property have combined for action.

**Manistee**—The annual Manistee county fair will be held at Onkama, September 17, 18, 19 and 20.

**Bozette**—Jesse Ingram, 7 years old, drowned in Deer Lake. Fred Griffith, a little companion, was rescued by passengers on an interurban car.

**Royal Oak**—President Wilson has nominated Francis Heavener, a Republican, to succeed Postmaster Charles M. Allen, the office being on a civil service basis.

**Saginaw**—Building records for Saginaw for July and August compared in the same periods a year ago, show an approximate gain of 400 per cent. All buildings being erected are essential.

**Bay City**—Z. J. Rakowicki, editor of White Eagle, a Polish weekly, has been arrested on a second charge of libel in connection with an attack on the citizens' committee, a war relief organization.

**Pottersville**—While Mrs. Peter De Voe and son, Herbert, were returning to their farm from Pottersville, their automobile was struck by a Grand Trunk train, the back of the car being smashed to kindling wood. Both escaped.

**Alma**—Professor A. E. Hosmer, for nine years head of the vocal department at Muskingum, Ohio, college, has been secured as vocal instructor at Alma college, and Mrs. R. R. Beardsley, a graduate of the University of Illinois, will take charge of the women's gymnasium work.

**Monroe**—Moses J. Howe, of Milan township, and George Danz, of Monroe, who were tied for the Republican nomination as representative from the Monroe district, drew lots as provided by law, in the presence of the board of canvassers, and Howe received the nomination.

**Hillsdale**—Ann Gridley Chapter, D. A. R., is planning for the entertainment of the state organization October 1-3, and has appointed the following delegates from the local chapter: Regent Mrs. F. A. Roethlisberger, Miss E. Galloway, Hillsdale; Mrs. Marie Abbott, Reading; Mrs. Harriet White, Jonesville.

**Hillsdale**—Hillsdale county's Red Cross war fund contributions are on a 113 per cent basis. The fund was raised by assessments, with 10,080 contributors, the assessment roll prepared from voluntary information aggregating \$38,690,139, compared with the county assessment roll of \$34,239,069.

**Saginaw**—W. S. Linton, trustee of the Michigan Good Roads association, will leave soon on a trip to the Pacific coast, outlining routes for transcontinental roadways the National Highway association is projecting. One route will strike Port Huron and Saginaw and cross the state into the northwest. Mr. Linton expects to be gone several months.

**Saginaw**—Captain Thomas Strachan took 58 members of the Saginaw sanitary training detachment, a Red Cross unit, 10 miles out in the country Saturday afternoon. They will camp for the night and Sunday will harvest 32 acres of beans on the Danko farm. This unit has specialized in such work over week-ends during the summer.

**Kalamazoo**—A state-wide meeting of state troops will be held here next Saturday to form definite plans for the preliminary training of Michigan registrants who may be called to the colors soon. The meeting was proposed by the Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce after a squad of Kalamazoo county men who had been given preliminary training.

**Battle Creek**—Brig. Gen. Howard D. Laubach has arrived at Camp Custer to command the 27th Infantry Brigade. By virtue of his rank he assumes command of the 14th Division and Camp Custer. Col. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., who has been in command for the past six weeks, will continue as commanding officer of the 49th Infantry and will give his entire attention to that unit.

**Manistee**—The first big barge built by the Manistee Shipyard company will leave this port by October. Immediately thereafter construction of one of two 200-foot tow barges will start. Completion of the two will require a year's time. New equipment costing \$75,000 is being installed to expedite the new work. Among the modern machines is a huge band saw, which cuts out the frames and knee pieces of the ship.

**Northville**—Fred Hall, aged 40, an electrician employed by the Edison company, was killed here when he came in contact with a live wire and was thrown from a tree where he was working to the sidewalk. He was endeavoring to repair wires that had given considerable trouble. Roy Cramer, his brother-in-law, who was working with him, likewise received a shock, but was not fatally hurt. Hall leaves his widow and four children.

**Lansing**—Showing some crops better than last year, and some much below the returns of 1917, the August crop report, as issued by the secretary of state marks the first definite news regarding the products of the Michigan farms for this year which have been officially promulgated. Wheat yield for the year is estimated at 13.60 bushels per acre for the entire state; its quality is registered at 91 per cent. Oats in quality is 130 per cent, while the average yield is estimated at 38.85 bushels. Rye's average yield is put at 16.47.

## Get New Kidneys!

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

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

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

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 30 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

**Not a New Experience.**

Two recruits were waiting for further instructions at Camp Dodge, Ia. One of the men, striving to be sociable, said: "Well, I suppose this war business will be new work to you."

"O, I don't know," replied the other. "You see, I have been married to the wrong girl for five years."

**In the Kitchen.**

Mistress—You needn't fix that nutmeg seasoning, Maria!

Maid—This is a grate relief.

**Pershing Paid for Pig.**

The French papers delight in anecdotes of the good relations between the American soldiers and the peasants. One of these stories, with which General Pershing's name is coupled, is printed this week.

"A big American automobile tore through a French village on its way to an American camp," says a Lyons paper. "Unfortunately a pig belonging to an old peasant woman strayed into the path of the car and was killed. The old lady was heartbroken. But a few days later a letter came for her, enclosing a check for 100 francs, and saying how sorry the writer was for the death of her pig."

"The signature was that of General Pershing."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Druggists, Sec. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**The Proper Way.**

"I see where photographers are going to form a union in the West."

"I suppose, then, all its proceedings and reports will be heard in camera."

Americans are touring New Zealand in increased numbers.

## WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

**Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.**

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I sold my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying

appeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## What is a Branch House?

The Branch House is the place in the packing organization where what the packing plant does for you is put where you can use it.

Both are the natural result of growth and development in the living thing they belong to.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are located in distributing centers all over the country. They are fitted out with refrigerating equipment to keep meat cool, sweet and fresh.

Each one is in personal charge of a man who believes in what Swift & Company is doing for people and wants to help do it.

They are directed by men who have spent years learning how to get better meat cheaper to the places where it is needed.

Meat is shipped to the branch houses direct from the packing plants in Swift & Company's refrigerated cars, in such quantities that it can be disposed of while fresh and sweet.

Your meat dealer comes here to buy your meat for you—unless someone else can treat him better than we can.

So you need the branch house in order to live well; and the branch house and the packing plant need each other in order to be useful to you.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



## Easy to figure the Profits

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

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

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

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

Canadian Government Agents



**Needed More Experience.**

"I told father I loved you more than any other girl I've ever met."

"And what did your father say?"

"He said to try to meet some more girls."—Cornell Widow.

**Modified Request.**

A tramp went into a farmhouse recently, and, seeing no one about but a very old woman, he said in fierce tone:

"Give me a good drink of milk, or else—"

But Pat Mulcahey, the owner of the house, came behind him suddenly, and, catching him by the neck, said:

"Eise what?"

"Eise water," said the tramp humbly.

**Not Attractive.**

"I can marry any woman I please."

"Then I conclude you haven't pleased any yet."—London Answers.

Ohio farmers are forming co-operating buying societies.

**Your Eyes**

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Mistine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids;

"2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Mistine when your Eyes Need Care. M-18

Mistine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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

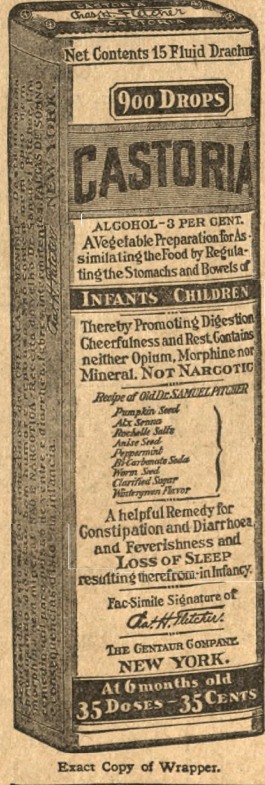
**WANTED MEN and WOMEN** to Learn the Barber Trade

Why wait to be told again? It pays, it's easy; no experience necessary; tools free. The Wisconsin Barber College, 307 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**\$5.00 a day**

Gathering evergreen roots and herbs. Men, women & children, all or spare time. Vacation money, 10 cents hourbook and wages. Particulars free.

BOTANICAL—110, New Haven, Conn.



## Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. John W. Derriek, of Lexington, S. C., says: "My children cry for Castoria, I could not do without it."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gaines, of Ripley, Tenn., say: "We enclose our baby's picture hoping it will induce some poor tired mothers to give your Castoria a trial. We have used it since baby was two weeks old."

Mrs. J. G. Parman, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The perfect health of my baby is due to your Castoria—the first and only medicine he has taken. He is never satisfied with one dose, he always cries for more."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, of Stevens Point, Wis., say: "When our baby was two weeks old he cried so much we did everything for him, then got some Castoria and he is now strong and fat. We would not be without it, and are very thankful to you."

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS** the Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

**With a Different Meaning.**

Two neighbors were talking about the young man who had lived off his mother all of his married life. He had a nice home, etc., but the neighbors knew he had never made enough money to pay for it. They also knew of his mother's "helping him out."

"That fellow sort of reminds me of what Abraham Lincoln said one time," remarked the first neighbor.

"How's that?" queried the second.

"Lincoln said: 'All I have and all I hope to be I owe to my mother.'"

Every young man has a great future ahead of him, but it usually persists in staying there.

Too many men look upon education as a sort of loophole through which to escape work.

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

**Speaking of Strange Words.**

And, speaking of strange words one has been appearing lately which always gives us pause because it looks so queer. We have to stop and pronounce it aloud ere we can proceed with the news of the day.

The word is "prewar."

Does one say "pro-er?" Or how?

Of course it means "pre-war," or "befo' de wah," but it's a mean looking, foreign word, when printed without the hyphen.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Don't Shoot Live Pigeons.**

Any pigeon in the air may be a carrier pigeon flying from a loft under government supervision. Its destruction may be a serious loss to the American army. All persons, therefore, are urged to refrain from shooting pigeons and to discourage the practice of hunters and of children.

**Good Excuse.**

She—You don't write me now such nice long love letters every day you don't see me. Is it indifference?

He—No, my darling, it is patriotism. The government wants us to save paper.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS** that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-drawn, can be reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

**Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura**

All druggists; Soap 25¢, Ointment 50¢ & 60¢, Talcum 25¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E. Boston."

Send for Descriptive Booklet of Cuticura. Well secured, profitable investment with stock bonus. It appeals to both large and small investors; right out for stamp for full information in well worn it. Try it. G. H. HAMEL & CO., Boatmans Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 37-1918

### LIEUT. WRIGHT MEETS BROTHER AT FRONT

Eight Surgical Operating Tables in Constant Use at Base Hospital Where He is Stationed.

Word has been received by Dr. Wright that his two sons, Ross and Donald, both of whom are with the American Expeditionary forces, recently met in France though it took two days' traveling on the part of Ross. Donald Wright has been "Over There" with the Harper unit for over a year and is at present performing base hospital duties. He states that they now have from 500 to 600 dressings a day and eight operating tables are in constant use. The following is an excerpt from one of his letters:

"I am in my new and commodious billet and altogether comfortable. The bed is fine and the people whose house we are in, try to make us comfortable in all ways possible. "It certainly has been warm here, it seems so much like California with the nights much cooler. It is some what damp but there has been a semi-drouth for the past several days so it even resembles the brown hills of southern California.

"The valley is certainly a thing of beauty with the spirals of the chateaux rising through the tree tops. I was in a famous chateau today looking down on the scenes. The chateau spoken of is noted for the accommodations it has afforded notables at different times. The ruins, which it is now more or less in very beautiful. Richard the Lion Heart was prisoner in this place during his exile from England. His dungeon was anything but a place to live in. He had a narrow window to look through however that overlooks the valley. There is one thing I miss a great deal and that is means of transportation. It is a great sight to see them still using the high wheel carts, dog teams and bicycles. There is never more than one horse no matter how large the load.

Lieut. Wright had to ride eight miles on a bicycle in order to reach a place where he could purchase a steel pen with which he wrote the above letter.

### INTERESTING PICTURE GIFT TO LIBRARY

Women's Club Presents Charming Portrait to High School Library.

An extremely fine and effective picture was presented to the Public Library by the Manistique Women's club this week. It contains such a wealth of detail that a short description of its principal figures is printed here in order that the public may get its full significance. In the central panel is the figure of Columbia enthroned and at her feet Washington is laying his commission. At her other side stands a figure representing the Commonwealth of Maryland and behind this figure are two, one of which stands for "Resistance to Oppression" and the other of which is sheathing the sword in symbolism of the closed war. At their feet is seated "History." Behind Washington are two figures representing "Prosperity and Commerce" which would naturally come in the train of the "Peace" which Washington has brought about. At the right is a figure of the Magistrate of Time, next to him in front is a French officer and next to the right, an officer representing the Maryland troops in the war. The file of soldiers at the extreme right behind the row of bayoneted guns, represents Lafayette's guards.

The three prominent figures in the left hand group represent a cavalry officer, an infantry officer of the New England contingent and a Maryland artillery officer. They, with the bayoneted guns at the extreme left constitute Washington's bodyguard.

The original of the picture which is entitled "Washington laying his commission at the feet of Columbia," is hung in the Baltimore court house and is much famed for its beauty. It was painted by Edwin H. Blashfield.

### MR. AND MRS. E. O. BRAULT RETURN; ON AUTO TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brault and children returned last Saturday from a weeks' trip. From here they went to Marquette, where they visited Mr. Brault's mother, who is staying at the hospital there, recovering from an operation, which she recently underwent and is doing well. From there they went to Kenosha, Racine and Green Bay and from there to Chicago, visiting relatives and friends on the way. On their return trip they visited the Great Lakes training station, which they say is a regular beehive. While going to Fond du Lac, Wis., they witnessed a serious auto accident in which the driver was seriously hurt and his companion badly injured. Before the accident the two young men in the machine caught up to Mr. Brault and together they looked over the latter's map for the direction of the road to Fond du Lac, after which they proceeded, the young men at a great speed climbing up a steep hill and going down at a still greater speed and when Mr. Brault reached the top he saw the machine lying turned over in the road and the driver pinned under the car and the other man some distance away. A passing auto picked up the injured man and took them to the city, but Mr. Brault thinks the driver will never recover as his head was crushed beyond recognition.

### WOUNDED BOYS SHOW AMERICA'S SPIRIT IN WAR

Hope of New Chance Is the Dominant Note.

### IN PAIN DO NOT MURMUR

Chief Interest Is in Outcome of Battle in Which They Were Hurt—Hospital Crowded With Men From All Sections Who Were Barring the Way to Paris When They Got Their Wounds—Tricks With Red Cross.

The minute I entered the long hospital corridor I was aware of a pair of eyes. They were wistful; they were searching. They wanted something. This was one of our base hospitals, and I was there because it was crowded with wounded Americans, writer Mary Brush Williams in the Chicago Tribune. Our boys had smelled the smoke of battle and borne its wounds. Swathed in bandages, they crowded the wards whose swinging doors wafted the heavy odors of iodoforn. Not nearly all of them could get into the rooms, and the overflow lined the corridors in a lane of cots stretched end to end.

Men from the Mississippi basin and the wheat fields of the Northwest, from California, New York and Kentucky filled that hospital, and it was no light sidrishing that had brought them there. They were barring the way to Paris when they got their wounds.

In a cot against an end wall sat a boy whose gaze fascinated me. One leg lay stiffly in a cast outside the bedclothes and one arm swung from a pulley. His pallid face was framed in strong, black hair that reached backward against the upright pillow. Only his eyes showed any animation, and, although we were fully a half-block apart, they reached out and spanned the distance, stretching an invisible bridge between him and me.

I said to myself he wanted something and that I would go and fetch it for him. I hurried as fast as I could, which wasn't very fast, because of the congestion of the corridor by blan-keted men on stretchers who were being wheeled along the narrow path between the cots. Nurses hurried along with thermometers and Red Cross men with cups of gruel.

"There's a good deal of traffic along this boulevard," grinned a boy from behind a diagonal bandage with which they had bound his head.

Wants News of Regiment. All through my slow progress those eyes never left my face. They kept drawing and shortening the bridge between us. As I neared his bed in the last lap of the trip I pushed past a doctor and all but upset a cup of coffee on a chair beside a cot, so urgent seemed this one boy's need.

"Easy, lady!" He threw out his voice toward me. "Could you possibly tell me have they got any news of my regiment. Do you know whether they held?" He made no personal request.

As I was gazing to recover from the question so unforseen another voice re-enforced him. It came from a man lying flat on his back in the next cot with his eyes bandaged over and his face wearing the withdrawn, unparticipative look of those who cannot see.

"What I want to know is, did they hold the railroad station in front of—? That is the important question. If they did, we're all right, and those Boches could never get another foot nearer Paris along that front."

A boy on a neighboring cot made a gesture to indicate to me that this man's slight was forever gone. Only his upper forehead and his lower jaw were visible beyond the bandage, but they were set and square. "I wish I could get back at that, doggone it! I couldn't have stood it if those swine had got to Paris."

I here got his record. He was William Myers of Louisville and he traveled for his father, who is in the liquor business.

Fee Avoids Open Fight. "I'm so interested in my regiment," said the blind boy. His neighbor beckoned to me and whispered that he never thought about anything else. He never talked about himself, nor made a personal request nor asked if his slight was gone forever. He wanted to know if his regiment had been relieved. A visitor had come and asked him if he wanted anything, and he asked her to please find out anything she could about his regiment. She read the papers of three consecutive days which mentioned them. Then all news ceased. But the blind boy's only comment was that they must have been relieved.

I was invited to sit down and the conversation became general. "Those Boches can't fight in the open," said Frank Deluca, a boy from New York state, who had been shot in the lung. He panted a little as he talked. "This was an open scrap and I put four of them on the run with my bayonet. They can't stand the sight of a bayonet. Individually, they ain't so brave. It's that they're organized and go in great lots or else they stay in the woods or in the trenches and under cover, where they are dead safe. Then they're careful to pick you off." "Oughtn't you stop talking?" A slight flush was mounting his cheek.

### IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A LOT WORSE

We Wonder If Any of Our Manistique Friends Could Give Additional Information

They are telling a good story down around Menominee, which, in the absence of verification, still remains a good story. It is said that several days ago a man with an official bearing and stentorian voice boarded a Northwestern train in Marinette, entering the smoking car and demanded that every man open and show the contents of every grip or suitcase. One fellow made a hurried effort to open a window but was pre-emptorily ordered to stop it. He did.

The man with the seeming authority then went through the car, according to the story, gathered up divers pistols, quarts and packages of fluid and trouble, much to the profound disappointment and expressed hard luck of the carriers, and got off the train in Menominee. Ever since then there has been a suspicion in the minds of some of those booze toters that something dipped; something happened to them that they are rather unable to explain and they are still wondering whether that authoritative-seeming gentleman had any right to do what he did, or whether he simply used his nerve to collect a quantity of perfectly drinkable booze.

### WORK FOR UNCLE SAM AT STATE UNIVERSITY

Manistique High School Students Enroll for Army Course in University of Michigan.

A number of graduates of the Manistique High school are taking advantage of the government's offer and enlisting as members of the students' army training corps. This is a wonderful opportunity for any boy as it permits him to attend fine colleges at the government's expense, receive military training and a salary of \$20 per month.

A list of the boys to go, the colleges and course of study follows: Richard Waters, University of Michigan, literary course; Walter Drov-dahl, University of Michigan literary course; John McLaurin, University of Michigan, English; William Wilson, University of Michigan, Henry Weber University of Michigan literary course; George Smart, University of Michigan, English; Fred Marin, University of Michigan, literary course; Hartley Grandin, Kalamazoo; George Kormetake, University of Michigan English.

A. H. Johnson, who recently underwent an operation at the local hospital is improving slowly.

### CITY NOTES

Clarence Anderson and Philip Mooreau, who have enlisted in the auto mechanics corps, left for Lansing Wednesday, Sept. 18. They will get their initial training there.

Mrs. Jefferson gave a birthday party in honor of her niece, Miss Boulah Bratchi. An enjoyable time was had by all present.

Miss Corinne Beaudoin, who had been on a vacation for a week, is back at her stand in the Peoples' Store, feeling a whole lot better physically, which is noticeable by her appearance and the smile she disports.

Randel McKinney, who had been in charge of the West Branch Chronicle, is back in the Courier fold. He narrated some thrilling experiences while there, from writing up a murder story to interviewing the most prominent personages in that town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carrol left Thursday night on an extended trip. They will go to Depero, Wis., where they will meet their son Frank. From there they will go to Milwaukee, Chicago and thence to Detroit.

Miss Janet McInnes, the linotypist at the Courier, had been indisposed for several days, due to a severe cold, but is now feeling much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Billings, accompanied by their son and daughter, Raymond and Clara, respectively, and John Bruno of Iron Mountain, Mich., who is visiting at their home, motored to Fairport Saturday, returning Monday morning.

Florence Hart returned from Sault Ste. Marie, where she had been for a ten days' visit, enjoying her vacation.

The Degree team of the Woodmen's Circle will give a dance Monday evening, Saturday noon they will go to Garfield.

Miss Eva Hart was very pleasantly surprised by the St. Francis de Sales choir. She was presented with a beautiful valentine.

Miss Merle McPhail will leave shortly for Ypsilanti, Mich., where she will attend school.

Miss Roma Baker will go to Ypsilanti, where she will attend school.

Mrs. Leonard has accepted a position at the Peoples' Store.

Miss Ida Maynard is doing house work for Fuel Administrator Baker and wife.

Hazel Cooper, formerly with the Courier Record, has been employed at Gormack, motored to Manistique and paid this office a friendly visit.

Dr. J. R. Mitchell left Monday for Calumet to attend a meeting of the Presbytery.

An eleven pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Latham of S. Houghton ave. Sunday.

Paul R. Baldwin, who has just successfully completed a course at the United States School of Military Aeronautics at Camp Grant, Ill., is visiting at the home of Charles Orr in this city. Mr. Baldwin, on his return to Champaign, expects to be sent to a concentration camp at Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex., as the government is not yet ready to send graduates of the ground schools to the flying schools.

The Misses Orr and Sarah Currie will entertain this evening in honor of Mr. Paul Baldwin, who leaves Saturday for Texas.

Paul Gero leaves Saturday for Lake Geneva, Ill., where he will attend the Northwestern Military Academy.

A. T. LaBree of the McLeellam Paper Co., is a visitor in Manistique.

Miss Margaret Isaac, who graduated from the Manistique High School last spring, leaves soon to take up a teacher's course at Mount Pleasant Normal.

Mrs. A. S. Gill and children left Wednesday for Baltimore, Md., where they will make their home, while Lieutenant Gill is stationed at Camp Meade.

Axel Johnson had the misfortune to get his heavy car badly mired last Friday evening on the road on the eastern limits of town. The road was in process of repair and had been turned picked and filled with acetate which the heavy rains had made impassible. Mr. Johnson got his car in to it before he realized the condition of the road and plowed in so deep that other cars were unable to pull him out. Noting daunted, he slept in the car until he was rescued about 5 o'clock the next morning.

Miss Florence Hart has returned to this city after spending a short vacation with friends at the Soo.

Miss Ellen Kelso leaves Saturday for Florida where she will spend the winter with relatives.

Senator James C. Wood returned Sunday from Gladstone where he has been for the past week on legal business.

Mrs. Emmet Rose of California is visiting her mother, Mrs. Martha Crittenden in this city and expects to take her back with her to make her home.

Mrs. Gottfried Johnson has returned from Breckenridge, Minn., where she has been visiting her father.

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 it their unqualified endorsement. Wm. S. Gray, 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.



### Standard Table Stove

Read These Exclusive Points of Advantage

1. Three distinct cooking operations accomplished at same time and at same cost.
2. Toasts both sides of bread at one time.
3. Toasting never interferes with other cooking operations.
4. Egg poaching attachment with four egg cups.
5. Broils, boils, toasts, fries, poaches, steams.
6. A greatly improved attachment plug.

An efficient and practical stove to be used at the table for quickly preparing breakfast or luncheon.

Manistique Light & Power Company  
MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN

### The State Savings Bank of Manistique

### Trophies and Medals For Garden Exhibits

The following prizes will be awarded on the following counts:

- 10 Silver Bronze Medals
- 1 Silver Cup
- 1 Gold Medal
- 2 Gold Medals for the two largest Potatoes
- 2 Gold Medals for the two largest Ears of Dried Sweet Corn

Prizes for best looking garden adjudged by photographs. Largest potatoes and ears of dried sweet corn should be left at the Bank.

Prizes Will be Awarded by Local Judges

State Savings Bank OF MANISTIQUE  
Manistique Michigan  
"WATCH US GROW"

### INDUSTRIES AND STORES TO CLOSE

Committees Adopt Half Holiday Friday in Order to Allow All to Attend Fair.

At a meeting held Monday night at the Chamber of Commerce representatives of the industries and mercantile establishments of the city met and decided to close Friday afternoon in order that the employees might visit the Fair. A permanent committee to consider all future arrangements of this kind was elected as follows: For industrial plants, Fred M. Hewitt; merchants, L. Yalomstein, August Olsen, J. N. Schuster and E. N. Orr.

### MICHAEL J. DOYLE AT AUDITORIUM

Will Deliver Address On Timely Subject—Also Speaks at Business Luncheon.

Michael J. Doyle of Menominee will speak at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon next Monday and at the High School Auditorium Monday night. This was announced by Secretary Kirk of the Chamber of Commerce at the luncheon Monday.

Mr. Doyle is a ready and forceful speaker and is well known in the locality.

The subject upon which he will speak has not yet been announced but we can be assured that it will be along patriotic lines and well worth hearing.



Michael J. Doyle

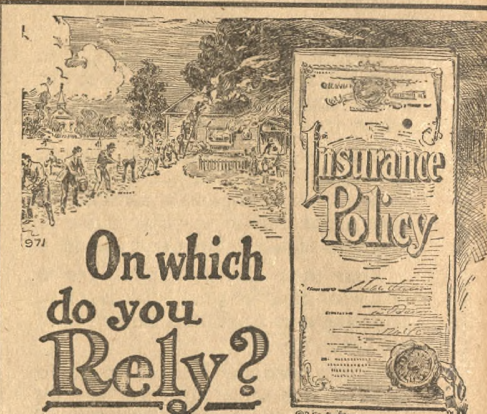
### Mallory Hats

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 Fall hat early and buy it now while the assortment of styles and colors is complete.

You'll be surprised at the moderate prices.

J. Peterson & Son  
122 CEDAR STREET



### On which do you Rely?

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If your property was destroyed tonight, would it be a calamity or just a little inconvenience? This would depend on whether you had it properly insured.

The insurance costs so little, and the protection it affords is so great, that every property owner will be glad we urged them to take out insurance.

The insurance companies we represent are strong and reliable. Let us insure your property.

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When you want Number One Drugs and Drug Store Things call on Us

You cannot get any but first quality drugs and things from us. We never put any other kind into our store.

By carefully safeguarding the health of our customers we have established a reputation. Our customers believe in us; they know our medicines and drug store things are A1.

Give us your trade and you too, will soon learn to KNOW it is right when it comes from us.

E. N. Orr & Co.