

PEACE IS DECLARED

Telephones received from Menominee and Marquette announce the signing of the armistice with Germany at 9 a. m. today. Fighting on all fronts ceased at once. The German envoys subscribed to all terms laid down by Allies. Unconditional surrender of last foes is now assured. The news was celebrated in the city by bells and whistles, while hundreds of students paraded the streets of the city carrying flags and bunting. The city band was gotten hurriedly together and lent additional enthusiasm to the scene. Business houses and dwellings were instantly decorated in honor of the occasion. Later dispatches quote the State department at Washington to the effect that no official confirmation of the signing of the armistice has been received. Reports from Canada however, substantiates the rumor and advise that celebrations are in progress throughout the Dominion.

NEWBERRY STILL LEADING

**REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CUT DOWN;
SENATE REMAINS DEMOCRATIC;
LOWER HOUSE FOR G. O. P.**

**COUNTY GIVES FORD 110 OVER NEWBERRY AND
PASSES SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT BY OVER
600—LOCAL COUNTY TICKET GOES
THROUGH WITHOUT OPPOSITION**

**M'MULKIN ON SLIPS LOSES BY OVER 200—OWING
TO CLOSENES OF VOTE, DEFINITE FIGURES
WILL BE DELAYED SEVERAL DAYS.**

One of the closest by-elections in the history of the county reveals an abandonment of party traditions and a cleavage to men and issues that seriously delays the returns and contains many surprises of a political nature.

The claims of Republican gains throughout the country, however, are well authenticated and it is believed that the next congress will be Republican.

London Meyer, Socialist, was defeated, but that party in Wisconsin returned Victor L. Berger by a fair majority in spite of the fact that he is under indictment by the government.

New York, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas reversed the political situation by adverse majorities, while in other states the vote is the closest in years.

**CREMATED REMAINS OF
JOHN CHRISTENSEN
TO BE SHIPPED HOME**

James Christensen Notified That Body of His Son Has Been Cremated in San Francisco—Victim of The "Flu"

The body of John Christensen, son of City Clerk James Christensen of this city, who died recently of the Spanish influenza in San Francisco, has been cremated. The ashes will be sent on later and buried in the family lot at Lakeview cemetery.

Mr. Christensen has been notified that this step was considered necessary and expedient for sanitary reasons. The widespread fatalities caused by the present epidemic has given rise in many sections to the custom of cremation. While hermetically sealed caskets doubtless may be used for the shipment of victims of the disease without risk of contagion, it is felt that cremation offers the safest and most sanitary means of taking care of the dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Honeyman have been spending their honeymoon in this city. Mr. Honeyman, who is a metal worker has secured employment at the dam and the couple will locate permanently in this city.

CONARTY BEATS M'MULKIN; STATE FOR SUFFRAGE

**SUGAR ALLOWANCE
INCREASES 50 P. C.;
BUMPER SUGAR CROP**

**Change of Regulation Comes Without
Warning—Strict Conservation in
Food Staples to Be Continued.**

A telegram from Lansing last Thursday afternoon notified County Food Administrator, George J. Nicholson that the regulation fixing the allowance of sugar at two pounds per person per month had been increased to three pounds per month.

This action on the part of the administration is due to the large crops of beet and cane sugar in the United States. The beet sugar industry will handle an output nearly twenty per cent greater than last year while the cane sugar crop is the largest in several years.

Another factor that doubtless exercises considerable influence over the sugar situation is the increased shipping facilities of the United States. Since 1916 the moving of the crops from Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands and other Pacific markets has been seriously curtailed by the scarcity of available bottoms. The withdrawal of an enormous tonnage to transport the American army to France and to provide a suitable commissary has caused the trade routes of the far east to fall into neglect and disuse.

This neglect however, is about to be repaired by the wonderful increase of American shipbuilding, which is rapidly assuming proportions sufficient to take care for the legitimate demands of commerce as well as to fill the military requirements of the nation.

Bulletins issued by the government indicate that food conservation under the most favorable conditions will continue for some time after the termination of the war. The details of final peace terms are numerous and will carry with it responsibilities that neither America nor its Allies will care to avoid.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL COUNTY RETURNS

	Ward	First	Second	Third	Fourth	TOTAL	Manistique	Doyles	GemFrank	Seelye	Lawwood	U. Haverhill	L. Haverhill	Muellet	Thompson	GRAND TOTAL
SLEEPER	66	117	160	164	507	48	54	45	14	39	11	38	19	30	799	
BAILEY	35	58	43	68	204	19	22	6	21	10	9	4	14	321		
DICKINSON	63	106	157	161	487	52	45	14	38	16	32	17	30	783		
GARDINER	32	53	42	66	193	16	22	6	22	4	9	5	17	306		
VAUGHAN	63	104	156	161	484	52	51	45	14	38	15	31	17	773		
MASSELINK	30	54	41	66	191	16	13	22	6	23	5	9	5	17	307	
ODELL	64	103	155	164	486	52	44	14	38	16	32	17	26	777		
POWELL	30	53	40	62	185	16	23	6	22	4	9	5	17	249		
FULLER	61	105	158	165	489	52	53	45	14	39	14	31	17	25	779	
TAKEWAY	32	53	39	61	185	16	22	6	22	6	10	5	17	301		
GROESBECK	60	100	155	159	474	52	44	14	38	11	30	17	25	758		
J. H. BAKER	33	56	39	64	192	16	22	6	23	9	11	5	17	313		
NEWBERRY	39	74	109	119	341	32	38	22	8	33	8	13	16	12	533	
FORD	64	109	97	124	394	46	30	36	12	28	16	29	7	39	637	
LEMIRE	68	106	157	164	495	55	52	42	14	43	17	30	17	29	794	
UTLEY	30	53	36	60	179	13	10	18	6	18	3	10	4	17	278	
SCOTT	63	97	137	156	453	48	48	40	14	39	17	26	15	24	721	
DOYLE	31	52	48	72	203	19	17	23	6	23	4	12	6	17	330	
GRIFFIN	83	157	187	205	632	70	66	54	20	56	22	38	22	40	1020	
FORSYTH	82	144	190	202	628	66	64	57	20	56	22	38	21	42	1014	
VASSAU	82	148	185	201	616	69	65	52	20	57	22	37	21	41	1080	
HIXSON	80	141	189	203	613	67	64	56	20	54	22	37	21	41	995	
DUNTON	77	136	179	200	592	65	63	55	20	56	21	35	20	38	965	
KEFAUVER	78	138	180	198	594	68	60	53	20	50	22	36	20	39	962	
JOHNSON	70	122	165	176	513	59	60	47	20	48	17	34	21	31	850	
CHENORD	78	141	173	191	583	66	61	52	20	50	22	38	21	37	950	
CONARTY	54	90	90	122	356	47	54	53	18	26	14	15	19	40	642	
M'MULKIN	35	69	96	107	307	28	13	8	1	30	10	24	6	5	432	
LEIGHTON	62	105	159	168	494	52	52	47	40	50	16	23	7	776		
SUFFRAGE—																
Yes	55	120	146	195	516	65	53	52	16	50	19	31	17	27	846	
No	37	61	49	46	193	15	12	9	2	15	4	10	7	14	281	

**LARGE INCREASE IN
WAR CHEST QUOTA
FOR THIS COUNTY**

LOCAL WAR RELIEF BOARD NOTIFIED THAT INCREASED EXPENDITURES OF SEVEN GREAT ALLIED CHARITIES HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON.

Increase from \$7,500 to \$9,375 Made Necessary by the Increased Scope of War Relief Work—During Coming Winter Sphere of Influence to Be Constantly Widened—Russian Aid Is Planned.

The Schoolcraft County War Relief Board was notified Monday night that the Central State Committee of the Michigan Patriotic Fund had been called upon to furnish nearly \$3,000,000 in addition to the \$10,000,000 already called for to support the seven great allied war charities officially recognized and chartered by the government.

Figured on a basis of the population and wealth of the different counties Schoolcraft will be called upon to furnish \$1875. In addition to the \$7,500 already subscribed and paid into the state treasury by the War Relief Board.

During the meeting of the Board it was voted to supply the additional money and the secretary was instructed to write the chairman of the state committee asking for the date of payment. It is taken for granted that in those counties which are just beginning to organize for war relief it will be found impossible to fill quotas at once and that at least approximate dates of payment have been arranged.

A member of the Board stated that it was fortunate that Schoolcraft had adopted a plan with provisions ample to care for the increased demands of war relief work as the present quota of \$9,375 would later be supplemented by the regular Red Cross drive.

The regular monthly statement of the War Relief Board which appears in another column of the Courier-Record shows that appreciable gain is being made in the delinquent collections. While there is no great cash reserve, the fund shows abundant vitality and a promise of continued efficiency in handling the war work of the county.

From various sources it is learned that the government will undertake to prevent or alleviate much of the unavoidable sufferings and want in Russia and the Central European countries during the reconstruction periods. It is stated that in Bohemia parts of Poland and Western Russia, millions are upon the verge of starvation and in danger of freezing during (CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE)

K. OF P. SERVICE FLAG; 24 MEMBERS SERVING

**Great Showing Made By Local Lodge
—Two Members Wounded—
Others In Thick of
Fighting**

Evergreen Lodge No 91 K. of P. has twenty-four stars in its service flag. A number of new names have been recently added. As a pleasing variation the name of a Knight in service is embroidered on each star. This popular lodge is represented in the American service abroad by some of the best young men of the town. Sylvan Rubin and Edmond Nelson who were lately invalided to New York are both members of this lodge.

BLOCKADE RUNNER COMES TO GRIEF

Under The Watchful Eye of The Authorities—11 Quarts of Booze Diverted From Owner's Cellar To Courthouse

Sheriff Orr returning in disgust Monday morning, from a fruitless quest in the Copper country for automobile thieves, sat moodily chewing his cigar in the smoker of the limited express which is generally late enough at the city of Gladstone to permit one to acquire a first class jag of indigestion at the hot coffee and cakes stand presided over by the thin aristocratic colored gentleman, when he became subtly impressed by the strained atmosphere of the car. Argument had died away almost instantly upon his entrance except one man who was following forth the virtues of

Ford and the desirability of Michigan as a winter resort. Apparently surprised that both of these contentions aroused neither opposition nor enthusiasm he subsided and presently went to sleep. The sheriff dismissed this gentleman as being too simple minded for a conspirator but narrowly watched the actions of certain other passengers and when one of these unobtrusively albeit carefully picked up his suitcase and left the train at Delta Junction and the sheriff, from a point of vantage saw him enter a waiting automobile, he instantly decided that the sovereign will of the people of the great state of Michigan as expressed in a recent amendment, was in the act of being violated. Alighting at Manistique he held a brief consultation with our chief of police, who it is well known would arrest the Kaiser himself if he attempted to smuggle whiskey into the city, and together they repaired to the residence of Mr. Joseph Weber on the Westside.

Some minutes later when Mr. Weber tripped briskly from the car up the walk, suitcase in hand, the sheriff stepped out and took possession of the whole works. The contraband con-

sisted of eleven quarts of Pembine, Wis., booze and bore the labels such time honored names as Pebbleford, Monogram XX, etc. The bottles were taken privately to the sheriff's home to be used later as evidence in the case against Mr. Weber, who is a prominent employee at the dam and has on several occasions served in the capacity of special police. The case will be probably be tried in the January term of the Circuit court.

FINED FOR TRAPPING

Edward, John and Zelo Thompson, the three South Michigan men who were arrested by J. A. Vezina, deputy game warden, were tried in Judge McKinney's court Monday, on a charge of trapping fur bearing animals contrary to law. Zelo Thompson pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs. The other two men pleaded not guilty and the date of hearing was set for Nov. 7.

George Adams is in the city looking up a location for a steam laundry.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Parke*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Net Contents 15 Fluid Droppers
900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

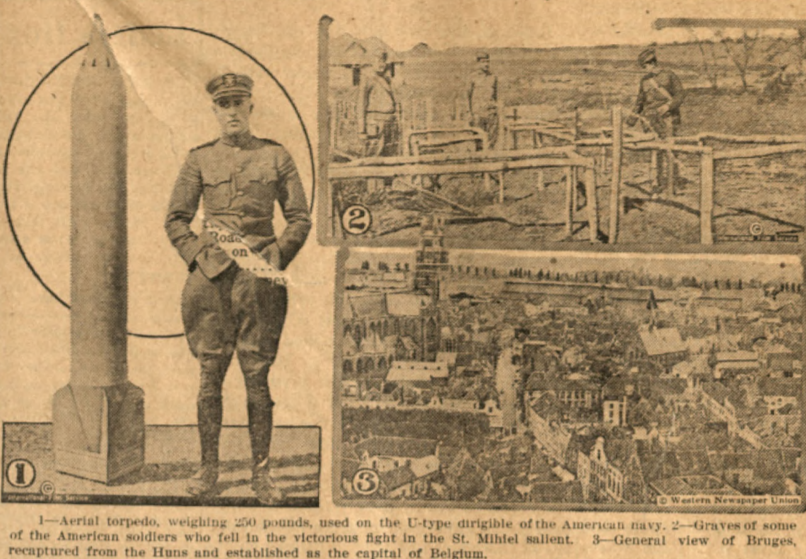
A Helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infants.

Facsimile Signature of *Wm. A. Parke*

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.



1—Aerial torpedo, weighing 250 pounds, used on the U-type dirigible of the American navy. 2—Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient. 3—General view of Bruges, recaptured from the Huns and established as the capital of Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

VIEWS OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact—Huns Continue Retreat From Belgium—Yanks in Fierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhumane actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. Germany's Note to President Wilson. Considering the assurances given by the German government, I cannot decline to suggest to the allied governments the consideration of an armistice, which, however, must leave the United States and its allies in a position to enforce the arrangements made and to make impossible a renewal of hostilities by Germany. It appears to me that the Kaiser and his crew still are in unimpeded control of the empire, and if we must deal with them, now or later, we must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender.—President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and together unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not yet ceased. Even while protesting against the charges, the note says orders have been issued to discontinue the inhumane practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances. If the orders to observe the rules of civilized warfare have been issued, then there is an end of the contention of the defenders of the German people as distinguished from the German autocratic government, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an incalculable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overthrow the Hohenzollerns and all their gang, but if so, it will be not because of the monstrous crime they have committed, but because they have failed of their criminal purpose. There is not in all Germany one sign of repentance. There is only furious disappointment because the leaders have not been able to "make good."

It cannot be said truthfully that President Wilson's reply to Berlin aroused any wild enthusiasm. Most of us felt as did Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who said: "I would have told Germany to go to hell." Less blunt critics of the president felt that the only reply called for was a demand for

unconditional surrender and that Mr. Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which, he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the Kaiser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever move to alienate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarrassing diplomatic maze.

In reassurance, it may be said that no armistice and no peace will be arranged that are not entirely to the satisfaction of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States, and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupied territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the entente allies are determined that any discussions concerning an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predominant.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czechs-Slovaks and the national aspirations of the Jews-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. There followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of federal states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence, with reports that they were about to apply to the entente governments for terms for a separate armistice and peace. The empire of Austria was fast breaking up, and there was the greatest depression in Vienna, where famine threatens and the authorities are powerless. Consequently, according to dispatches, the Austrian government is becoming reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation.

Again, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though losing much material and thousands of men, is carrying off most of her heavy guns and a great deal of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 160 divisions on the west front, 30 of them being in reserve, and with these, with the men returned from hospitals and with those coming of military age she probably can hold out for many months on her shortened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the positions north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the fight without making a desperate dash, and toward the end of the week it was said Ludendorff had drafted a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

All week long the Germans continued their withdrawal from Belgium, sometimes moving rapidly, and at others putting up a stouter resistance in order to rescue some stores or guns. In being driven from the Belgian coast some 15,000 Huns were forced across the Holland border and were promptly interned by the Dutch. Haig's British forces, ably seconded by the Bel-

gians, the French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenciennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack, breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheldt south, further north, had held up their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarrassing diplomatic maze.

The fall of Ghent in the near future seeming a certainty, the Germans were evacuating it; and the Belgian government decided to establish itself in the recovered city of Bruges.

The French in the Laon region moved forward somewhat, but the advance there was stowed up considerably during the week. In the Champagne the Huns were keeping up the most determined kind of resistance, the Americans in the valley of the Meuse were bearing the brunt of the severe fighting. It was the hardest kind of work, and at times the Yanks had to fall back, but always they returned to the combat and carried their objectives. Powerfully organized machine gun positions were encountered everywhere in that region of ravines and hills and forests, and to take these without too much loss it was necessary to maneuver past them and attack from the flanks and rear. Farther west, to the north of Grand Fer, the Americans were engaged in equally severe fighting, but there, too, they were slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Huns. In this they were materially aided by the big bombing squadrons of the air forces which not only continually harassed the enemy in the fighting lines but made repeated raids on his bases and supply trains.

One-fourth of Germany's available military strength has been placed in the Champagne and Meuse sectors to hold back the Americans in France there, and the task these allied armies are doing, while not showy, is of tremendous importance and difficulty. The Huns are trying desperately to save the Metziers-Luxemburg railway system, on which depend all their communications in that region. It is a satisfaction to know that the Americans are giving a mighty good account of themselves there and that, while their own losses are not small, those of the enemy are vastly larger.

In the near East matters progressed favorably, the allies driving the Austrians northward and reaching the Danube on the Roumanian border, thus completing the isolation of Turkey from the central powers. A further advance to Orsova will open the way for an invasion of Austria. In Montenegro the process of clearing out the foe went forward rapidly. At Krushevatz, in the center of Serbia, German forces were strongly resisting the advent of the Serbs toward Belgrade.

Turkey, which is more than ready to make peace, has a new scheme. Plans are being discussed to make Constantinople a free port and dismantle the fortifications of the Dardanelles on condition that the allies guarantee the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. It is also proposed to grant autonomy to Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish part of Palestine.

The Germans seem to delight in violating the sense of decency of civilized people. The latest example of this propensity is the naming of Baron von der Lancken as head of a commission of neutral residents of Brussels which is to investigate charges of the unnecessary devastation during the retreat from Belgium. This baron played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell, ignoring the representations of Brand Whitlock and refusing to save the nurse from death.

Her First Suior.
"Dorothy," said a father to his little daughter, who had just returned from a juvenile party, "did you have any attention paid to you?"
"Oh, yes!" answered Dorothy. "One little boy made faces at me."—London Answers.

Remembrance.
"I understand those boches are protesting against the way Americans use chemicals in the war," said the girl at the newsstand.
"That's just the way that kind of people always was," replied the veteran hotel clerk. "I remember 'em well. They wouldn't be satisfied until they'd turned on the gas 'n' then they insisted on trying to blow it out."

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Ask.

"Cold in the Head"
Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and reduce them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists sell. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Nervous and All Unstrung?
Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so a kidney trouble is a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, dizziness, spells, irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

A Wisconsin Case
Mrs. A. Lindstrom, 501 Menomonee Ave., Marinette, Wis., says: "I suffered from rheumatic pains. My limbs and back ached and I was in misery from head to foot. My system was full of uric acid and my kidneys were badly disordered. I took different medicines, but got no relief. A friend told me how she had been helped by Doan's Kidney Pills and Doan's cured me and I am glad to tell others of the good they have done me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Conciliation.
He—Mr. Cudby refused to recognize me today. Think, I suppose, that I am not his equal.
She—Ridiculous. Of course you are. Why, he's nothing but a conceited idiot.—Boston Transcript.

Cole's Carbolates Quickly Relieves
and heals burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Heals without scars. 25c and 50c. Ask your druggist, or send 5c to J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., for a pig. Adv.

Its Sort.
"How was that spiritualistic medium exhibition the other night?"
"Merely the ghost of a show."

When the breeze blows off a man's hat he blames the hat, not the shape of his head.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Health of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it—merely means an occasional attack of indigestion, flat, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, or some other minor ailment. But the fact is, acid stomach, if not cured, will cause all sorts of serious ailments. As a matter of fact, superacidity is responsible for a long list of serious ailments that cause awful suffering and sometimes bring the best medical skill.

It is a well established fact that many cases of chronic stomach trouble, anemia, stomatitis, gastritis, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, cirrhosis of the liver, auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently valvular heart trouble and heart failure, can be traced directly to an acid-stomach.

This is not at all surprising when you consider that even the acid formed in the mouth from fermentation of bits of food lodged in the teeth—acid that is actually tasteless—is yet powerful enough to eat through the hard enamel of the teeth and decay them. Is it any wonder, then, that an excess amount of acid in the stomach causes so much misery, undermines the strength and wrecks the health and happiness of so many people? Is it not a fact, within the range of your own observation, that nine people out of ten are victims of acid stomach?

If you ever hope to be well and strong you must get rid of that excess acid. You must do this by taking medicines which merely stimulate and give one a false sense of strength and that leave the excess acid still in the stomach. You must depend upon your food for your strength—and unless you keep your stomach free from excess acid, pure, sweet, and strong, it cannot properly digest your whole body suffers.

And here is the way—absolutely guaranteed, you take no chances. It's been tested tens of thousands of times with universal success. Go to your druggist and get just one package of EATONIO, a wonderful preparation that will literally wipe the excess acidity out of your stomach. The results obtained are nothing short of marvelous. Almost instantly it relieves that painful, puffed-up feeling after eating, belching, heartburn, sour stomach, etc. Makes the stomach feel cool and comfortable.

If you need this help for your own fault, if you ever suffer another day, EATONIO is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIO, send your name and address to the Eatonio Remedy Company, 1015 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Bulk \$5.00.

ABSORBINE, JR. For manhood, the surest remedy for Bells Palsy, Stomach, Venereal Disease, Ulcers Pain and Indigestion. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug store or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

H. F. VONH, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Your Eyes

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

"Drop" After the Mories, Kissing or God will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Muriene when Your Eyes Need Care. Muriene Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Pity for Benedict.
"All men who get married are not fools." "No; some are merely unfortunate."—London Tit-Bits.

"Censored" news is the separated milk of Journalism.

PERUNA
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes:

I Ever Saw

"I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds I ever saw. I find that it always cures a cold in a short while. It also strengthens and builds up the system."
Sold Everywhere
Liquid or Tablet Form



Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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

Children's Coughs
may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S PATENTS

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The Courier-Record

H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

Published Every Thursday at Manistique, Michigan

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THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1918

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the intelligent disposition of the amendment granting women the right to vote in the recent election.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Treasury officials are urging throughout the country a final desperate effort to go over the top in the War Savings Stamp sale ending December 31 of this year.

Literature from Lansing and Washington advance many reasons for the national apathy regarding Thrift stamps, none of which, in our opinion, hits the nail on the head. The Thrift stamps are no less attractive an investment than the Liberty Bond.

The Liberty bond selling campaigns conducted by Federal reserve banks are probably the most thorough and efficient of any financial movement ever made in this country. The campaigns are conducted in such a way as to obtain the highest number of individual purchasers while at the same time the paramount importance of obtaining the quota is never lost sight of.

But the War Stamp is supposed to be an investment peculiarly suited to the working or small moneyed classes of the country and, no doubt, it is, but with this class already leading the world in the purchase of national bonds it is small wonder that the Thrift Stamp goes begging.

There is a chance, however, that the final drive will be conducted along different lines and the people of means induced to unite in an effort to put the county over the top. In other sections, clubs are formed, each member of which pledges himself to the purchase of \$100, \$500 or even \$1,000 worth of Thrift Stamps.

It is useless to deny that the man of means must carry the big end of the financial load. For if he does not it will not be carried at all and we are too near the end of America's glorious part in the great war to fail our country and ourselves in any of our undertakings.

WHY ABDICATE?

It is generally conceded in diplomatic circles that the abdication of the Kaiser should be, or will be, one of the prime conditions of peace. In the eyes of the general public this is considered one of the most drastic conditions, the acceptance of which marks the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

Such however, is not necessarily the case. Few wars have been lost on an issue so vital as the one that has brought the rulers of the Central empires to their knees, without a complete change of the personnel of the government if not of the government itself.

The Kaiser has been the leading exponent of the principles of autocracy. In his efforts to maintain and vindicate those principles he has plunged the civilized world into war and led his people over the precipice of ruin and destruction.

Had the ambitious designs of the Prussian military party been successful the German people, wedded still more firmly to the doctrine of "Kulture," would have backed their government to the limit. Convinced that Democracy by its inability to stand the test was but a theory they would have continued the slaves of the power that made them first in the world but second in their own kingdom.

And not only Wilhelm II. but the Austrian emperor as well is faced with the prospect of dethronement, for, however inconsistent the attitude may be the people of a nation are not loyal in defeat. Smarting under the demonstrated superiority of the foe their rage generally finds outlet against those whose teaching and examples are responsible for their plight.

THE PUBLIC SH-S-S

Probably when the war is over and the activities of the various branches of governmental assistance is reviewed and dissected, the American people will find that they owe a debt of eternal gratitude to the censorship of the American press. Mr. George Creel with the assistance of the committee of public safety has been on the job every minute and has established a system of vagueness and generalization in the news of the war that has been very comfortable inasmuch as it has given the widest latitude to personal theories and conjectures.

When the Landoverly Castle was sunk by a German submarine the news was cabled via "An Atlantic port" thus baffling the numerous German spies in this country in their efforts to learn which of our coast cities were equipped with cable offices.

However, since America's entrance into the war, the man on the street has discounted the future and in a general way has kept himself abreast of the various military experts. His knowledge has injured neither him nor the cause, but on the other hand he has not resented the efforts of the censor to feed him the news after it has been made innocuous and harmless.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA

The spectacle of the Queen of Hohenzollern ill with nervous prostration, beseeching the Kaiser to abdicate and seek safety in private life, is to some extent affecting, for the present queen probably less than any other member of the ruling class in Prussia has been a disciple of the gospel of unlimited force. Nevertheless, as one looks back over the period of the war and contemplates the infinite grief and misery that encircles the earth as a result of German ambition and arrogance and reflects that a firm and righteous attitude on the part of the German ruler in 1914 would have saved the world millions of lives and billions of property, it is hard to share the anxiety of the troubled queen for the personal safety of William of Germany.

That he is exposed to hourly danger from the bullet of the assassin or the bomb of the Bolshevik, no one doubts, but we find it impossible to feel the sympathy and apprehension that was roused in our hearts over the treatment of the civilian population in Belgium or the non-combatants of Poland and Servia.

SUGAR

Relief in the food situation was hardly looked for at this time, but is none the less welcome. Owing to bumper sugar crops in this country the needs of the Allies may be taken care of without inflicting appreciable hardship on the American public.

Those, however, who look for the entire removal of all food restrictions within the next year at least will be doomed to disappointment. The humanitarian policy of the United States will not permit of the total withdrawal of our forces by land and sea promptly at the conclusion of hostilities.

The people of Central Europe as well as a large portion of Russia are today almost within the grasp of famine. Millions will perish during the coming winter and America is concerned almost as much in the alleviation of conditions in these nations as she was in the winning of the war.

HELP FOR FRONTIER CHILDREN

The Association for the Relief of Frontier Children, with offices in New York and Cleveland, O., made formal application to the War Relief Board Monday night for financial support. Based on the population, this county's assessment was fixed at \$300.

The movement seemed to be worthy of every assistance in its work of rescuing and caring for the destitute children of the various war-swept territories but the War Board decided that inasmuch as the charity was not one recognized and supported by the government and that the various quotas demanded for those thus recognized were constantly increasing, the request should be refused.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MANCHURIA

Manchuria is one of the regions in which the war is quite certain to produce important political changes. The former working agreement for the definition of interests between Russia and Japan was satisfactory at the time when it was concluded. It safeguarded Japanese economic and political interests in the South, and gave Russia such control as she required over the road to Vladivostok.

KEEP OUT SECTIONALISM

Republicans are not scrupling to use as campaign material the fact that the Democrats of the southern and border states control both houses of congress and possess, by the rule of seniority, almost all the important committee chairmanships. As a result of this, it is pointed out, the South, which pays 10 per cent of the taxes, controls the appropriation of money in congress, and retains and profits by the pork barrel system.

We do not hesitate to call this stirring up of sectionalism for partisan purposes unprincipled and dangerous. To revive the sectional issue in the face of the unexampled unity of the country is to invite the perils of bitterness and dissension. The rule of seniority in congress, by which the southern Democrats are for the time in control of the most important chairmanships of committees, is one for which Republicans are just as much responsible as their opponents.

Letters from Our Soldier Boys

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following interesting letter was received this week. The writer, Mr. Anderson, is a metal worker and a steelpacker. He enlisted in the United States Marines in March, 1916, and was among the first to be sent overseas. He is 6 feet, weighs about 180 and is as quick as a cat.

Dear Squire—I have been at the base hospital at ——— so long that it sure feels like home to me and I was rudely surprised this morning when the doctor told me I could report for duty to my regiment in the morning.

When I wrote you last I had been with the Sixty-ninth, north of Cambodia, brigaded with the English and things had been pretty warm. The artillery was snuffed the edges. By this time the gas attacks so frequent that I was rubbed completely bald where I shaved the strap on and off over my head.

If anyone had said run or started to run, I wouldn't have stopped going for five miles and lots of the fellows said they felt the same, as it was, I walked so far bent over that I struck my helmet on the ground before I could get my feet under me.

The fellows we relieved hardly looked human, many of them were wounded beside the dead, of which they were about fifty in our trench when they had nearly all been killed by shrapnel. The fellows who were out had been there twenty-four hours and everyone of them looked a wreck.

I want to tell you that I have never felt the same since that night, we all moved about like sleep walkers. If we were in a trench and I saw a German I would have fired a shot if we would have fired a shot. Those who walked swayed and reeled as though the atmosphere expanded and contracted with the explosions of the mighty shells.

Well, when we got to the bridge we found it in plain sight of the enemy about 200 yards away. Our heavy artillery had driven theirs away but the machine guns were on the job every minute in the day and at night it was lots worse for they had the range and were dead set that we shouldn't work on that bridge. Well, we fooled them, we got the material all ready and one morning during breakfast hour we slipped down it.

Republicans are not scrupling to use as campaign material the fact that the Democrats of the southern and border states control both houses of congress and possess, by the rule of seniority, almost all the important committee chairmanships. As a result of this, it is pointed out, the South, which pays 10 per cent of the taxes, controls the appropriation of money in congress, and retains and profits by the pork barrel system.

high water. After one gets used to going over the top and hand to hand fighting, it is different, but even then, there are intervals you forget about when you come out.

Well, to go on with my story, I was laid up nearly a month with my shoulder and when I rejoined my company it was at (censored) few of the American marines were brigaded with the continental troops and at the end of July they were practically all at Chateau Thierry in which sector those who have not been sent to ——— still remain. By this time with my honorable mention for valiant service at the Little bridge, I felt like a veteran sure enough, but take it from me Maurus, what we went into north of St. Mihiel about Aug. 20, was pure and unadulterated Hades.

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short very stout fellow who swore dreadfully in perfect English. The tall fellow stopped well out of the trench and began making passes with his bayonet while the little fellow swung his gun wildly over his head. Well, you can imagine the ground was soft, muddy and uneven, the little fellow lost his footing and fell and when I snatched his rifle the other one ran. Of course you do many things in the heat of battle that you hardly care to think of afterward but battles must be won and it is the soldier with the rifle who does it. In less than thirty minutes we had fought those fellows across No Man's Land and into their trenches and cleaned them out, and our second trench line men went on past us and the north end of Pershing's pincers started to close and from that day to this Fritz has been unable to make a dent in the American offensive.

I was offered a furlough but refused it because it is conceded over here that we have men enough to attend to Fritz and to spare and it is rumored that the Marines are to go to Italy and take a whack at the Austrians and you know that will be pie for us. Keep your eye on the Marines they are bound to be the first in to Berlin. Send this letter to Aunt Jennie when you are through with it and whatever you do don't print any of it, you know I never could stand for publicity.

Yours ever, FRANK L. ANDERSON

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

Hon. Herbert Hoover in recently discussing the live stock situation, when the work of the International Exposition was referred to, expressed himself in part as follows:

"I am very glad indeed to commend the efforts of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago to stimulate and improve the production of live stock in this country."

"It must be the desire of every American to see our herds maintained and improved, for not only have we an enormous burden to carry in furnishing food during the war, but after peace has come this burden will be even greater if the world is to recover from the enormous destruction of animals without even greater human hardship than at present."

"The Exposition with all its collateral work naturally becomes a great Food Training Camp, and in so doing is performing a great service to the country."

"This year's exposition will be staged on a grander scale than any of its predecessors and the dates are Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th."



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 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



C. J. Merkel The XKLUSI V Jeweler

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

REPORT OF MEETING OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: Balance, Cash on hand, Delinquent tax collected, Delinquent Tax Collected.

DISBURSEMENTS

Table with columns: Date, Description, Amount, Payee.

Balance on hand October 14.

We also recommend that the sum of one tenth of one mill on each One Dollar valuation of the County of the present year be raised as a Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Fund.

Very Respectfully submitted

JOHN GAYAR, Chairman N. W. FOX, Secretary

It was moved by B. A. Craver supported by J. W. Scott that the report of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Commission as read be placed upon the records and filed. Carried.

On motion of Angus McDougall supported by H. H. Albin the Board thereupon adjourned until tomorrow at 9 A. M.

J. N. FORSHAR, Clerk.

October 17, 1918.

The Board was called to order by W. L. Middlebrook, Chairman. The roll was called and all members were present and answered to their names.

The following is a report of the Schoolcraft County Agricultural Society. To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Schoolcraft County. Report of building committee of County Fair Ass'n.

RECEIPTS

Board of Supervisors \$1500.00

EXPENDITURES

Table with columns: Description, Amount.

It was moved by D. J. Ward supported by C. R. Millar that \$600.00 be appropriated to the Schoolcraft County Agricultural Society. Carried by a unanimous "aye" vote.

The various committees continued with their work. On motion of A. J. Davidson supported by D. J. Ward the Board adjourned until 2:00 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON

The Board was called to order by W. L. Middlebrook, Chairman. The roll was called and all members were present and answered to their names.

The following is a report of the Schoolcraft County Road Commissioners. To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoolcraft, State of Michigan.

Gentlemen—We the Board of County Road Commissioners of the County of Schoolcraft, State of Michigan, beg to submit the following report of work done on several roads in the County for the year beginning Oct. 10, 1917 and ending Oct. 14, 1918.

STATE REWARD RECEIVED FOR 1918

Table with columns: Date, Amount, Description.

Table with columns: Township, Received, Per Cent, in Taxes.

TRAFFIC RECORD OF ROADS

Table with columns: Road Name, Traffic Record.

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY ROAD COSTS

Table with columns: Road Name, Cost.

COST PER MILE PER YEAR

1000 Gallons of gasoline a day is used in Schoolcraft County. 9,500 Miles per day covered on County Roads. Roads under 16 Ft. Wide. \$2,900 for 7 Years Maintenance, or 414 dollars per mile per year. 240 days per year. Cost per day per mile \$1.72. Average Number Motor vehicles per day 150. Cost per vehicle per mile 1 cent.

NOTE—See Table on Bottom of Page.

240 days per year. 150 Motor vehicles per day. Cost of resurfacing \$1500 per mile for 5 years of \$300 per year. Cost per mile per day \$1.25. Cost per vehicle per mile .83 cents.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Schoolcraft County, State of Michigan. Resolved; It is hereby determined that the amount of tax which in the judgement of the Board should be raised in this County for the ensuing year is the sum of (\$52,282.55) Fifty Two Thousand and Two Hundred Eighty-two and 55/100 Dollars, and the same be expended on the following roads and parts of roads to wit:

Table with columns: Road Name, Amount.

F. N. COOKSON G. W. ROBERTS NORMAN STAUFFER

It was moved by Angus McDougall supported by Carl Schultz that the Report of the County Road Commissioners be accepted and the amount of tax raised as recommended by said Board of County Road Commissioners. The following is the aye and the naye vote upon said motion.

Aye: Frank Gierke, Milton Williams, Angus McDougall, Carl H. A. Schultz—4.

Naye: W. L. Middlebrook, D. J. Ward, H. H. Albin, B. A. Craver, J. W. Scott, C. R. Miller, A. J. Davidson, Joseph Chenord and Paul M. Stillman—9.

Motion was lost. It was moved by Carl H. A. Shultz supported by Angus McDougall that a committee be appointed to meet with the County Road Commissioners and make up a budget, the amount to be less than recommended by said Board of County Road Commissioners. Carried.

The Chairman appointed on said committee, Carl H. A. Shultz, Joseph Chenord and A. J. Davidson. The following is the report of the committee who met with the Board of County Road Commissioners.

We the committee duly appointed to meet with the Board of County Road Commissioners, to see if some reduction could not be made in budget for road work, find after explanations made by Board of County Road Commissioners, that it should be left as recommended.

CARL H. A. SHULTZ, JOSEPH CHENORD, A. J. DAVIDSON.

It was moved by C. R. Millar supported by D. J. Ward and carried by unanimous "aye" vote that a three mill tax be raised for county road work and same to be expended on the following roads: Cookson Highway through the City, Manistique Cooks Road extension and Blaney Bryan Road.

It was moved by Burton A. Craver supported by J. W. Scott and carried by unanimous "aye" vote, that \$20,000.00 be raised for general county purposes and \$8,000.00 be raised for county poor purposes.

On motion of J. W. Scott supported by H. H. Albin the Board thereupon adjourned until tomorrow at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

J. N. FORSHAR, Clerk. W. L. MIDDLEBROOK, Chairman.

The Board was called to order by W. L. Middlebrook, Chairman. The roll was called and all members were present and answered to their names.

The following resolution was offered by B. A. Craver supported by J. W. Scott and carried by an unanimous "aye" vote.

Whereas, This Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoolcraft, and State of Michigan, having ascertained from the assessment rolls of the several Townships and Wards in this City that the value of the real and personal property of the several townships and Wards according to the assessment rolls therefore as fixed by the several Boards of review is as follows:

Table with columns: Township & Wards, Acres 100th, Estate, Personal, Total.

And Whereas, This Board has ascertained and determined from an examination of the several assessment rolls of the County for the year A. D. 1918 and has found that the relative valuation of the real property of the several Townships and Wards as fixed by the several Boards of Review are relatively unequal.

Therefore Resolved, that the assessment rolls of the several townships and Wards be equalized for the purpose of taxation by adding to the Total Real Estate valuation of the Township of Mueller the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, leaving the remaining Townships and Wards as fixed by the several Boards of Review.

Further, Resolved, that we do hereby determine the valuation of the taxable real and personal property of each Township and Ward of said County to be shown by the following tabulated statement. And that the several taxes authorized to be apportioned, according to the following equalization as established by this Board.

Table with columns: Townships & Wards, Acres 100th, Estate, Personal, Total.

The following resolution was offered by Carl H. A. Schultz, supported by Frank M. Gierke and carried by a unanimous "aye" vote.

Whereas, It appears by the Certified Statements of the Township Clerks of the several Townships in this County and of the Clerks of the City of Manistique and of the proper Certificate of the moneys to be raised by tax in the several Townships and Wards in this County for the year A. D. 1918 and filed with the Clerk of this County, and that the several sums of money named, have been voted by the respective Townships and said City of Manistique, for the purpose designated and that they are authorized by law.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Supervisors of the said several Townships and Wards be and they are hereby directed to spread the said several sums upon the Assessments Rolls of their respective Townships and Wards for the year A. D. 1918 viz:

DOYLE

Upon the Assessment Roll of the Township of Doyle for Township Contingent and Accident Fund the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars; for Highway purposes the sum of half of one per cent of each dollar valuation of the Township, according to the assessment roll of last year, for a Road Repair Tax; and the sum of one fourth of one per cent on each dollar valuation according to the assessment of last year for a Highway Improvement Tax; and for school Tax the sum Four Thousand Dollars;

GERMFASK

Upon the Assessment Roll of the Township of Germfask for Township Contingent purposes, the sum of One Thousand Dollars; for Highway purposes the sum of Three; eighths of one per cent on each dollar valuation of the Township, according to the assessment roll of last year for a Road Repair Tax; and the sum of One-half of one per cent on each one dollar valuation, according to the assessment roll of last year for a Highway Improvement Tax; and for School Tax the sum of Three Thousand Dollars.

HIAWATHA

Upon the Assessment Roll of the Township of Hiawatha for Township Contingent purposes, the sum of 1/8 of one per cent on last year's valuation, of the Township according to the assessment roll of last year for a Road Repair Tax, and for School Tax the sum of One Thousand Dollars; and for Road bonding Fund Tax the sum of Eleven Hundred Fifty Dollars; for Refunding School Tax the sum of 1/8 of one per cent on last year's valuation.

INWOOD

Upon the Assessment Roll of the Township of Inwood for Township Contingent purposes the sum of Five Hundred Dollars. For Highway Improvement Tax the sum of One Thousand Dollars; for a Highway Repair Tax the sum of Five Hundred Dollars; and for School tax the sum of One Thousand Dollars; and for School Building Fund the sum of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars.

MANISTIQUE

Upon the Assessment Roll of the Township of Manistique, for Township Contingent purposes the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars; for Highway purposes the sum of one fourth of one per cent on each one dollar valuation, according to the assessment roll of last year for a Highway Improvement Tax; and for School Tax the sum of Three Thousand Dollars.

MUELLER

Upon the assessment Roll of the Township of Mueller for Township Contingent purposes, the sum of One Thousand Dollars; Highway purposes, the sum of 1/4 of one per cent on each one dollar valuation of the Township, according to the assessment roll of last year, for a Road Repair Tax; and the sum of 1/2 of one per cent on each one dollar valuation, according to the assessment roll of last year for Highway Improvement Tax; and for School Tax the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

SENEY

Upon the assessment Roll of the Township of Seney for Township Contingent purposes, the sum of One Thousand Dollars; for Highway purposes the sum of 1/2 of one per cent on each one dollar valuation of the Township; according to the assessment roll of last year for a Road Repair Tax; and the sum 1/2 of one per cent of each one dollar valuation according to the assessment roll of last year, for a Highway Improvement Tax; and for School Tax the sum of Twenty five Hundred Dollars; and for paying outstanding bonds, Building, the sum of Three Mills on each one dollar valuation of the Township according to the assessment roll of the present year; and for Fire Fund Tax the sum of Three Hundred Dollars.

THOMPSON

Upon the Assessment Roll of the Township of Thompson for Township Contingent purposes the sum of One Thousand Dollars; for Road Repair Tax the sum of 1/2 of one per cent on last year's valuation Dollars, and for School Tax the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. And for a Highway Improvement Tax the sum of One Thousand Dollars.

CITY OF MANISTIQUE

Upon the assessment Rolls of the Several Wards of the City of Manistique, as follows; viz:

First Ward; The sum of Six Thousand seven hundred five and 15/100 Dollars for City School purposes. Second Ward; The sum of Nine Thousand Fifty-five and 7-100 Dollars for City School purposes. Third Ward; The sum of Forty five thousand and forty-four and 50/100 Dollars for City School purposes. Fourth Ward; The sum of Fourteen thousand one hundred ninety-five and 28-100 Dollars for City School purposes. The aggregate taxes of said City of Manistique being the sum of Seventy five thousand Dollars for City School purposes.

Whereas, This Board has ascertained from the report of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, that there has been duly apportioned to the County of Schoolcraft the sum of Twenty Thousand eight Hundred Eighteen and 79-100 Dollars as its proportion of the State Tax for the year A. D. 1918 and,

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

NO LET UP IN WAR PREPARATIONS BY U. S.

Government Will Continue Aggressive Campaign Until Foe Is Entirely At Allies' Mercy—Germany Isolated

The grim determination of the United States and the allies to win the war as quickly as possible is shown by the plans now being laid for the continuation of the great offensive.

Germany will be beaten into submission, rendered impotent for further trouble, and terms for perpetual peace rigidly enforced unless armed forces surrender promptly and unconditionally. This is the consensus of opinion and military observers here including the war reviewer of the Associated News Service. The period of useless parleying has come to an end, and the disturber and despoiler of mankind must be treated by the allied iron fist, which has supplemented the fabled mailed fist with which the erratic Kaiser proposed to rule the world.

Already plans have been laid for the program which will reduce to pulp the gigantic attempt of Germany to enslave the world and place all the peoples thereof under an autocratic mastership which grew from the intolerable and cruel iron rule of such men as Frederick the Great and Bismarck. It is planned to have four million American fighting men overseas by the latter part of next June, if not before. Already troops from Brazil are battling on the side of the Allies, and it is probable that other South Americans and Cubans will be added to the great army for world liberty. Millions of Japanese troops are held in leash, and China will, if necessary, furnish many men. This all means that the fate of Germany is sealed and her wretched autocratic power doomed. There is no escape from the inevitable torrent that will descend upon the misguided nation and sweep away forever the military monster that was fostered and trained by the Kaiser through a period of more than forty years, and at last threatened the happiness and prosperity of the world.

Should the German people fail to realize the seriousness of the situation now, the winter plans of the Allies will be carried forward relentlessly and vigorously, and in the spring there will begin an offensive with an overflowing measure of men, munitions, war planes and what not, that will sweep the Teutonic enemy across the Rhine and into the very heart of Berlin, where victory for God and humanity will be proclaimed. The foregoing is not the idle ranting of over-patriotic enthusiasts, but is the calm judgment of clear-brained men trained in the art of war.

Already the Germans are giving away before the determined allies. They are concentrating their shattered divisions for further severe chastisement, and recent reports from the battle fronts aver that they are in desperation, massing their machine guns against the Americans particularly in a forlorn hope that seems to be forlorn indeed.

CONGRESS WILL NOT ADJOURN

The joint resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives several days ago providing the adjournment of Congress over the election period and until Nov. 12, has been rendered null and void by action of Republican Senators who have been angered by President Wilson's decree in calling for the election of a Democratic Congress. Senator Martin of Virginia, majority leader in the Senate, has been notified that the Republicans will defeat any adjournment resolution in retaliation. Majority leader Kitchin of the House has recalled the original resolution passed by that body.

Maintenance Report on All State Reward Roads.

Large table with columns: Name of Road, Class & Width, Length in Miles, General Supervision, Work on Grade, Bridges & Culverts, Material, Dragging Patching, Contract, Resurfacing, Unusual Freight, Total Cost, Remarks.

Totals 1918 October, \$63,921.13

STATE OF MICHIGAN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR SCHOONCRAFT COUNTY IN CHANCERY

Charles E. Hamiel, Plaintiff vs. Northern Michigan Land Company, Samuel R. Van Sant, Trustee, Grant Van Sant, Trustee, L. Schoenrock, Trustee, and Van Sant Company, Defendants.

Suit Pending in the Circuit Court for Schooncraft County in Chancery, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1918, at the City of Manistique in said County.

In this cause, it appearing from due proof on file that the defendant, Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan corporation, cannot be found within the state and that no officer or agent of said corporation can be found within the state upon whom service of summons may be made...

On motion of Virgil I. Hixson, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the said defendants Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan Corporation, Samuel R. Van Sant, Grant Van Sant, L. Schoenrock and Van Sant Company, a Minnesota corporation cause their appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order...

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be published in the Courier-Record a newspaper printed and circulating in said county and that said publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession...

STATE OF MICHIGAN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR SCHOONCRAFT COUNTY IN CHANCERY

JOHN SAUTTER, Plaintiff vs. Northern Michigan Land Company, Samuel R. Van Sant, Trustee, Grant Van Sant, Trustee, L. Schoenrock, Trustee, and Van Sant Company, Defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for Schooncraft County, in Chancery on the First day of November, A. D. 1918, at the City of Manistique in said County.

In this cause, it appearing from due proof on file that the defendant, Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan corporation, cannot be found within the state and that no officer or agent of said corporation can be found within the state upon whom service of summons may be made...

On motion of Virgil I. Hixson, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the said defendants Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan Corporation, Samuel R. Van Sant, Grant Van Sant, L. Schoenrock and Van Sant Company, a Minnesota corporation cause their appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order...

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be published in the Courier-Record, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county and that said publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession...

STATE OF MICHIGAN IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SCHOONCRAFT IN CHANCERY

EVAN L. WORTHAM, Plaintiff vs. Francis J. Johnson, Thomas L. Johnson, Charles R. Johnson, Mary S. Johnson, Cornelia S. Sheldon, James I. Houghteling, Lucretia P. Houghteling, Theodosia Stockbridge, Marica B. Jenks, Josephine H. Canfield, and A. Cass Canfield and their unknown heirs, legatees, devisees, and assigns and assigns of Francis B. Stockbridge, Betsy A. Stockbridge, Otis R. Johnson, Emily Johnson, William D. Houghteling, Marcia E. Houghteling, and Owen W. Addis and the Children's Home of Kalamazoo, Michigan, Defendants.

11th Judicial Circuit Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Schooncraft, in Chancery on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1918.

In this cause it appearing from the Bill of Complaint filed herein and from the affidavit of Virgil I. Hixson, attorney for plaintiff filed in said cause, that after diligent search and inquiry the names of the persons who are included as defendants in this cause without being named are unknown and cannot be ascertained...

On motion of Virgil I. Hixson, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the said defendants Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan Corporation, Samuel R. Van Sant, Grant Van Sant, L. Schoenrock and Van Sant Company, a Minnesota corporation cause their appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order...

STATE OF MICHIGAN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR SCHOONCRAFT COUNTY IN CHANCERY

JOHN SAUTTER, Plaintiff vs. Northern Michigan Land Company, Samuel R. Van Sant, Trustee, Grant Van Sant, Trustee, L. Schoenrock, Trustee, and Van Sant Company, Defendants.

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In this cause, it appearing from due proof on file that the defendant, Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan corporation, cannot be found within the state and that no officer or agent of said corporation can be found within the state upon whom service of summons may be made...

On motion of Virgil I. Hixson, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the said defendants Northern Michigan Land Company, a Michigan Corporation, Samuel R. Van Sant, Grant Van Sant, L. Schoenrock and Van Sant Company, a Minnesota corporation cause their appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order...

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be published in the Courier-Record, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county and that said publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession...

MORTGAGE SALE

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Charles W. Baggott and Elizabeth V. Baggott, his wife, to the NORTHERN TRUSTEE COMPANY, a corporation, dated February 23, 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Schooncraft County, Michigan, on March 15, 1917, in Book 13 of Mortgages on pages 238, 239 and 240...

Wherefore, the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now secured by such mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed under the power of sale therein contained...

That said land will be sold, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Manistique, Schooncraft County, Michigan, on Saturday, February 1st, A. D. 1919 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR FARM INDUSTRY

Many Michigan Farmers Review Federal Aid Under Provision of Recent Act—Low Interest Rate

Farmers in Allegan county are setting the pace in Michigan as borrowers from Uncle Sam under the National farm loan act, according to a report filed with the Michigan Agricultural College, with the assistance of their county farm bureau, Allegan county farmers have completed the organization of their second farm loan association, and have already approved applications for the borrowing of \$52,000.

Appraisal of the property of farmers desiring to take advantage of the federal farm loan plan is being conducted by a committee of Allegan county men, acting with the appraiser of the Federal Land Bank.

WASHINGTON SEES PEACE BY CHRISTMAS

If Central Powers Are Sincere Allied Peace Terms Will Be Accepted Soon

World peace will come by Christmas if the enemy countries are sincere in their professions and representations, is the belief of a diplomat who talked freely with a representative of the Associated News Service. Since the peace appeals of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been received by President Wilson some doubt has arisen as to the enemy's sincerity.

Sincere Gratitude.

Mrs. William Bell, Logansport, Ind., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my gratitude for the good Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy did me when I had a severe attack of diarrhoea three years ago. It was the only medicine that relieved me."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE at Manistique, Mich. Oct. 5, 1918.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEAR

A course in common sense and the basic idea of Christian Science, and an editorial policy for newspapers directed against fear, was urged at a meeting here recently of a committee of business and professional men which have virtually been in charge of the city during the so-called Spanish influenza epidemic.

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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. CLISSON, Manager. SWEET SHOP George Graphos, Prop. Candies and Ice Cream

Cookson-LeRoy Hardware Co. Hardware and Implements FRED MILLER Representing Reliance Life Ins. Co. Pittsburg, Pa. Office: 223 Oak Street

One Acre Farms IN CITY LIMITS \$5 Down, \$5 per Month R. H. TEEPLE City Billiard Parlor CIGARS AND TOBACCO Francis Zimmerman

Thomas Brothers Cigars Tobacco Light Lunches 321 Deer Street Wm. Mueller Licensed Baker

Braut's Studio Artistic Photos C. J. Merkel The XKlusive Jeweler CEDAR STREET

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

Try Our Job Department

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

Boy Howdy! If you only knew tobacco can chew this class of tobacco without extra cost. Then you'd have a satisfying chew. It lasts so much longer than any man can chew this class of tobacco without extra cost. It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost. PEYTON BRAND Real Gravelly Chewing Plug 10¢ a pouch—and worth it. P. B. GRAVELLY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE, VA.

Buy Cigars now for yourself and Friends at Thanksgiving. We keep ours in the best condition. You take a little trip to Cuba where the best tobacco grows, when you smoke one of our cigars. Have a box of cigars at all times in your house so that your friends can have a real good time when they come to see you. They will feel restrained if they must smoke their own cigars. And then it costs you less to buy cigars by the box. Buy your cigars from us and KNOW they are right. E. N. Orr & Co.

DAIRY FACTS

NEED MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Supply Should Be Maintained to Help Supply Increasing Demands of European Allies.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

In making this recommendation in its supplementary production program, the United States department of agriculture points out that dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation and that the dairy cow produces more food on less feed than any other of our domestic animals.

Before the war the United States received dairy products from about twenty foreign countries; now these supplies have been largely stopped and it has become necessary not only to replace them at once but also to export large quantities. In 1914, for instance, we imported approximately \$4,000,000 worth of dairy products and we exported, not including fresh milk and cream, in 1917 we exported



Splendid Type of Dairy Cow.

\$20,000,000 pounds more than we imported.
The total amount of milk produced in this country in 1917 is estimated to be \$4,611,330,000 pounds. Large losses occur and the greatest is through the failure fully to utilize skimmed milk and buttermilk for human food. These products have all of the food value of whole milk except the fat. A given quantity of them would produce seven times as much food value in the form of cottage cheese as they would produce in the form of meat if fed to live stock. The possibilities of increasing the supply of food by the fuller utilization of these by-products are enormous. In brief, there should be a better utilization of skimmed milk and buttermilk, both as food on the farms and through the market.

Better results in dairying may be secured by proper sanitation and care in producing and handling milk; by better care and utilization of pastures; by raising on the farm adequate supplies of roughage, particularly legumes and silage, to take the place of grains so far as is practicable; by preserving for dairy purposes all the high-producing animals and eliminating those that are inefficient; by feeding according to production so as to secure the greatest yield of milk with the least quantity of feed, which necessitates a record of production of individual cows; by the full utilization in the community of good bulls throughout the entire period of their usefulness and to their full capacity, and by the prompt control of disease.

DAIRY COW IS ECONOMICAL

Animal Will Convert Hay, Grass and Cornstalks Into Milk in Cheapest Manner Possible.

Two facts stand out prominently as reasons for the increased production and use of milk. The first is that milk as purchased on the market usually supplies food material together with the growth-producing elements more economically than either meat or eggs. The second reason is that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of animal food. One great law of food conservation is to turn edible feeds into edible foods in the cheapest possible manner. The dairy cow will utilize coarse materials, inedible to humans—such as grass, cornstalks and hay—and will turn them into milk. Other farm animals also are converters of coarse roughage into edible foods, but are not so efficient as the dairy cow.

GET PROFIT FROM DAIRYING

Breeding Furnishes Most Economical Way to Obtain Large Producers—Use Best Heifers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In dairying large production and profit go hand in hand. Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The purebred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, should be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation.

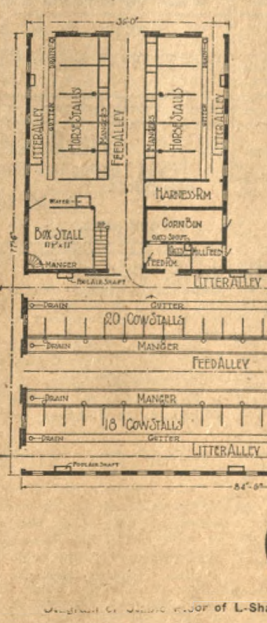
OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

A special service of articles on scientific agriculture, dairying, poultry raising and domestic science, written by recognized authorities.
THE COURIER-RECORD MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
We desire to make this department of greatest possible interest and value to our readers in the rural districts. Your suggestions are invited.
H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor

DESIGN FOR FINE MODERN COW BARN

Sanitary Stables Necessary to Increase Dairy Production.
HAS HORSE STABLE WINS

The Plan Here Explained Provides Structure That Easily Can Be Kept in Dry, Warm Sanitary Condition.
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1837 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.



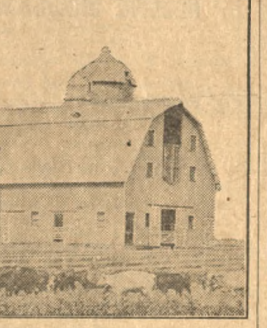
Plan of L-Shaped Dairy and Horse Barn.

planned just to suit his liking he should wait a year and talk with progressive dairymen and get their ideas and he will be well paid for his trouble. One of the very important things to consider in building any barn is to so arrange it as to get into it all the sunlight possible. Sunlight is the best disinfectant known to science. It is important to study the matter of ventilation carefully and not let a carpenter put in a system of ventilation unless it is known that he thoroughly understands just how and what to do. Last winter I was in a barn that cost a great amount of money that was finished up with an elaborate system of ventilation and yet was cold and foul simply because the ventilation system was just upside down. The ventilators were drawn out all the warm air and keeping in the cold air and noxious gases. The owner said he knew something was wrong, for his barn was always cold and foul, but he had an old, experienced carpenter to take charge of the job and thought he ought to know what to do. Now the laws of nature are not changed for an experienced or inexperienced carpenter and if one wants to build a barn and have it well ventilated he must do it along lines conforming to the working laws of nature.
Another point to be considered in building a barn is to arrange a convenient way for taking out the manure. It is now well known that the best and most economical way to handle manure is to take it directly from the barn to field. For this work the most convenient way is to drive right through the barn with the manure spreader. Little carriers run on tracks or cables are an improvement over wheeling the litter out on a wheelbarrow, but one can drive through the barn and load direct in the manure spreader in one-half the time it takes to remove the litter with

the month of September was their best chance to use their ingenuity in old costumes and see what could be done in the way of alteration and renovation.
It must be truthfully said that not much was done. It is difficult to tell of the process of re-establishing old clothes that goes on in small centers, but in the great cities the people who sell clothes report an extraordinarily good season beginning the first of September.

Trim Coats With Fur

America believes in the restlessness of the coat and skirt for everyday usage, and Paris, while agreeing to this idea, continued to create one-piece frocks of soft thin materials to be worn under heavy coats. America makes her coat suits of heavy materials and trims them with fur.
Both use a quantity of soft velvet for evening gowns, and Paris uses more metallic fabrics for new kinds of curts bodices to join up with heavy street skirts. America relies more on the separate bodice, to be bought at



This coat-dress by Jenny is of black satin and gray cloth, with gray wool embroidery; notice the bottom of the collar and the neck of the frock are finished with bands of embroidery, leaving an open space between showing the neck. Drecoll designed the one-piece frock of beige-colored glove-skin cloth, with barrel-shaped cape to match. The cape and skirt are trimmed with bands of the material, and there's a collar of marabout trimmed with brass buttons.

ness of the tailored suit as the French make it and its lengthened hem as the Americans make it.
Substitute for Tailored Suit.
As a compromise between the coat suit and the slim frock which many women choose for autumn street wear there is a costume which may soon be overridden by popularity. It consists of a narrow skirt and a tunic blouse that falls below the hips and is loosely girdled with a monastic cord. The blouse has no visible fastening. It apparently does not open. In truth some of them do not open. They slip over the head and adjust themselves with the carelessness of a peasant's smock. If they were tightly banded at the waistline with yards of brilliant material they would be definitely Arabian and quite brilliant in effect. They do not permit a girle to touch them. They have a monk's cord carelessly twisted below the waistline, knotted, and dropped in tasseled ends at front or side.
(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

BEAUTY AND THE COLD BATH

Invigorating Shower Will Serve as a Great Precaution Against the Cold Winds.

The woman who is accustomed to a cold shower will find it a great precaution against the cold winds. It should be taken the first thing in the morning in a well-warmed bathroom. Some enjoy the tepid shower, which is afterward allowed to run cold.
The cold plunge is more taxing to the delicate woman, and if a shower is impossible the cold sponge bath is its best substitute. All of these cold baths should be followed by a brisk rubbing with several coarse towels, so as to insure the healthy glow which imparts a glorious tingling to the surface of the body.
If your flesh is flabby, after washing the face with warm water and soap, dash the skin with cold water to which has been added a teaspoonful of benzoin. A cold compress around the neck at night will harden the flesh and remove the flabby appearance.
There are many women who, when

FALL AND WINTER WEARING APPAREL

New York.—French and American gowns have both appeared in force since the first of October, notes a leading fashion correspondent. They were in existence since the first of September, but the public usually permits the people in the trade to use September for their own selection and purchasing, while it wears what it has on hand and looks at clothes with interest, but not always with the intention to buy.
The demand for conservatism has struck to the heart of the public, and the shops, made of georgette, fine muslin, chiffon or lace.
France uses more black, elaborately trimmed with metal and colors, for evening and afternoon, and America uses more soft, bright blue and flame color for evening gowns. France does not show as much gray as we expected.
It might be said that the only strong essential point of difference is the draped skirt for evening instead of the straight line—the former American and the latter French; and also the short-



This coat-dress by Jenny is of black satin and gray cloth, with gray wool embroidery; notice the bottom of the collar and the neck of the frock are finished with bands of embroidery, leaving an open space between showing the neck. Drecoll designed the one-piece frock of beige-colored glove-skin cloth, with barrel-shaped cape to match. The cape and skirt are trimmed with bands of the material, and there's a collar of marabout trimmed with brass buttons.

the sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in the human voice when it speaks from its instant life, tones of tenderness, truth or courage.

CHICKEN SOUPS

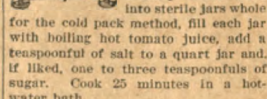
FOLLOWING are a few chicken soups a little out of the ordinary:
Vermont Chicken Soup.—Reheat six cupsful of chicken stock, season with salt and pepper and a grated onion. Add one head of lettuce, shredded, and one cupful of green peas. Simmer until the peas and lettuce are done. Beat an egg, add enough stale bread crumbs to make a paste and shape into small balls. Drop these into the boiling soup and simmer ten minutes, then serve.
New Jersey Chicken Soup.—Reheat three quarts of chicken soup. Simmer one cupful of rice until it is tender in the stock, rub through a sieve, season and reheat. Thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Add a cupful of boiling cream and one-half cupful of chopped, cooked chicken; serve with croutons.
Chicken Soup With Dumplings.—Chop fine two ounces of suet, add half a cupful of flour and salt and pepper to season. Add enough cold water to make a paste and shape into balls. Reheat six cupfuls of stock, drop in the balls and simmer 15 minutes. Season to taste and serve.
Chicken Soup Hollandaise.—Cut into dice two cucumbers, two carrots and two turnips; cover with a quart of chicken stock and cook until the vegetables are tender. Season to taste, add a tablespoonful of butter and thicken with the yolks of four eggs beaten smooth with a cupful of cream. Pour into the tureen and add half a cupful each of cooked green peas and French beans.
New Orleans Chicken Gumbo. Cut up a chicken, dredge the pieces with flour and fry brown with a sliced onion and four slices of salt pork. Add four quarts of water and cook until the chicken is nearly tender. Add two slices of boiled ham cut in bits, a pod of red pepper, two quarts of sliced okra and half a can of tomatoes. Simmer until the chicken is done, season with salt and pepper and add one teaspoonful of powdered saffron.

Novel Nightgown

A novel nightgown seen recently is made of striped wash silk. The stripes are pale blue, pink and gray, and the model is strictly tailored and finished off on the edges with a binding of rose-colored ribbon. An odd feature of this gown is the slit skirt, which is also bound with the ribbon.
Nellie Maxwell

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace, and plenty, where supporting and supported, polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss.—Thompson.
TOMATO WAYS.
HEN CANNING. select tomatoes that are ripe, but not over-ripe, and free from blemishes. Scald them for two minutes, then dip in cold water and remove the skins and the green core with a sharp knife. Pack into sterile jars whole for the cold pack method, fill each jar with boiling hot tomato juice, add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart jar and, if liked, one to three teaspoonfuls of sugar. Cook 25 minutes in a hot-water bath.
Tomato Puree.—This may be made from small or broken tomatoes. Cut and cook them until the tomatoes are soft, then press the pulp through a sieve, discarding the seeds and skins. Add one medium-sized onion, two tablespoonfuls of chopped sweet peppers and a teaspoonful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. Cook all together until the mixture is of the consistency of catsup, stirring often to keep from burning. Pour it into jars and sterilize for 20 minutes in a hot-water bath.
Dried Tomato Paste.—Prepare the tomatoes as for canning. Put to cook with no water in an enamel kettle; when tender put through a sieve and cook the pulp until it is very thick, then place it over hot water in a slow oven, where it may dry out without danger of scorching. It may be then sealed in hot sterile jars or further dried on plates, cut in squares and stored in moisture-proof containers.
Spanish Pickles.—Slice thin one peck of green tomatoes, four onions, and chop four green peppers. Let the onions and tomatoes stand over night in a cupful of salt. In the morning drain them and put them into the preserving kettle. Add the pepper, one-half ounce each of allspice, cloves and peppercorns, one-half cupful of brown mustard seed, one pound of brown sugar, and enough vinegar to cover the mixture. Heat gradually to the boiling point and boil one-half hour. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.



Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace, and plenty, where supporting and supported, polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss.—Thompson.

DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

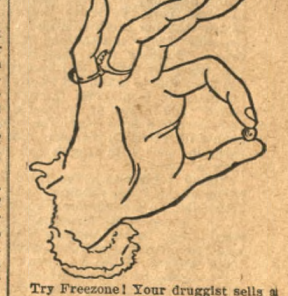
A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.
Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.
A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxury.
Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.
Using "Cut-Over" Lands.
Agricultural possibilities of "cut over" lands in Louisiana have been once more demonstrated by Ed Strain, a farmer living a mile and a half north of St. Benedict, producing a bale of cotton an acre on cut-over land broken and prepared in the fall and planted in cotton in the spring of the next year. The fact that Mr. Strain is a blacksmith by trade and has taken to farming only recently renders the agricultural feat the more remarkable.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!
Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

The Way of It.
"Chapple is boasting about saving a life at Atlantic City."
"That's true. He saved his own by not going in swimming."

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

London's Wires.
London's telephone and telegraph wires extend to 3,500 miles overhead and 921,000 miles underground.

