

# Charlevoix County Herald.

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No. 47

## THE MICHIGAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The Otsego County Advance—one of the staunchest anti-saloon papers in the state—in its last issue has the following comments to make on the "Michigan Anti-Saloon League"

The Advance has always foolishly supposed that the Michigan Anti-Saloon League was organized for the express purpose of putting the saloon out of business and furthering the cause of temperance. To that end, we have given the League our support, editorially and financially, ever since this publication was founded. But we now learn that we have been laboring under a ludicrous misapprehension. Our faith has been knocked into a cocked hat, so to speak, and the editor is now racking his brains to solve the conundrum—"Why the Michigan Anti-Saloon League?"

The most successful plan that has ever been put forth to arouse public sentiment and action against the saloon has been county option. The practical man must see that in order to combat any great evil or foe, the units of strength composing such must be individually conquered. No nation ever planned the destruction of another of equal strength at one full swoop, but instead made inroads upon the outlying forces of the enemy, conquering the units of power and thereby weakening the whole. Local option has not been a failure, but on the contrary is has demonstrated that there are millions of people who hate the saloon and would exterminate it. In this manner a widespread sentiment has been aroused impelling our legislators to the acceptance of the fact that their constituents desire prohibition and that ultimately they must make this condition possible.

But local option has never been more than a means to an end. It could not be more, for its defects are too flagrant and serious to warrant its perpetuation in respective counties. It has been with this understanding that so many thousands of people have voted for local option in Michigan counties, hoping that by their act they might hasten state-wide prohibition which is a long step toward national prohibition and temperance.

The Anti-Saloon League has been the friend of local option, and has no doubt been largely responsible for putting so many counties in the dry column. Ostensibly the Anti-Saloon League has been the exponent of state wide prohibition, but successive acts on the part of that organization for the past two years seem to point to the contrary, and the average temperance man cannot but feel that the League is playing a game of hide and seek, with no definite object in view.

Three years ago it seemed certain that the League would make an issue of state wide prohibition and the chances seemed favorable for its success. But at the last minute they backed down, saying the time was not then ripe. There was skepticism expressed by the supporters of the League as to the wisdom of such a stand, and the League lost friends.

Several months ago plans were made to bring about the submission of a state wide prohibition amendment to a referendum vote of the people, and all temperance people have been conserving their strength for a big scrap next fall, believing that they would never have a better chance to carry it. But when optimism is highest, along comes National Superintendent Baker, advising an altogether different course of action, and like lambs in the fold the Michigan League bleats acquiescence.

The state wide prohibition issue has been laid on the shelf out of harm's way and the League has announced its intention to enter politics with a vengeance and elect a dry legislature that will ratify Congressman Richmond P. Hobson's prohibition amendment to the United States constitution.

There is not one chance out of a hundred that the Anti-Saloon League can elect a dry legislature in 1914. There are dozens of representatives who would vote to submit to the people an amendment to the state constitution and yet if they themselves were to cast a decisive vote upon the same measure they would vote adversely.

There is not one chance out of a hundred that two-thirds of the states will ratify Hobson's prohibition amendment. That time is not yet ripe. The anti-saloon forces are powerful, but as yet their strength is puny compared with that of the liquor forces, and it will be a long time yet before the reverse is the case.

The temperance cause in Michigan

hangs in the balance. The slightest sign of retrenchment is fatal, while a display of confidence and an aggressive front may swing the tide the other way. To lie down now is to acknowledge defeat, and in that light alone will the liquor forces look upon the latest action of the league.

The Michigan Anti-Saloon League might as well hang up its fiddle and let some other power play the temperance tune.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION IS \$80,000,000

### Michigan Stands Sixth in The Value of Its Mineral Outputs.

Michigan is sixth among the states of the Union in the value of its mineral production. It owes its prominence to its great wealth in two metals, copper and iron. In the production of iron ore in 1912, according to the figures compiled by E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Michigan State Survey, it ranked second, and in the production of copper it was third. Among the less important branches of the mining industry it ranks first in the production of salt, bromine, calcium, chloride, graphite, and sandlime brick, second in the production of grindstones, and fourth in the production of gypsum. In 1910, the total value of the production considered, the mining of iron ore was the leading industry in Michigan, but in 1911 and 1912 the value of the recoverable metallic content of the copper ores produced in Michigan exceeded the value of the iron ore mined. In 1912 the production of iron ore amounted to 12,797,468 long tons, valued at \$29,033,163, and the copper production to 218,138,408 pounds, valued at \$35,922,837. The total mine production of copper in the United States in 1912 was 1,249,094,891 pounds of which Michigan contributed 218,138,408 pounds, or 17 per cent.

The mining of copper in Michigan is of prehistoric origin, the metal having been used by the North American Indians before the advent of the white man. The total production of copper in Michigan from the earliest records has been 5,200,000,000 pounds, or about 30 per cent of the total output of the United States.

Michigan stands well up among the states in the manufacture of cement, producing 3,494,621 barrels in 1912. The salt production of the state (exclusive of rock salt) amounted to 10,271,715 barrels valued at \$2,743,388. The value of Michigan's clay products increased about 22 per cent, from \$2,083,932 in 1911 to \$2,545,498 in 1912. The mining and calcining of gypsum is also an industry of considerable importance and production increased from 347,296 short tons, valued at \$573,925, in 1911 to 384,297 short tons, valued at \$621,547, in 1912.

Other important industries are the quarrying of stone and the production of sand and gravel, lime, ganiferous ore, mineral paints, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, quartz, and scythestones. The total value of the mineral products in Michigan in 1912 was \$80,062,486, against \$65,275,324 in 1911.

Up at the Soo they are still fighting over the republican congressional nomination. The five candidates got together the other day to ascertain if some way could not be devised whereby the field could be cleared of but one Chippewa county candidate for the place, but as all of them wanted to be the one, the meeting ended in a fizzle. In view of the circumstances it is a pretty safe bet to assume that Chippewa will not furnish the candidate but that some lower peninsula statesman will grab the persimmons.—St. Ignace Enterprise.

## What to Give

For a Christmas present is often a hard problem. Its easy solution is found in visiting the stores while stocks are complete and while clerks have time to wait on you properly. If you wait until the last minute, the last day or even the last week you will encounter crowds that make shopping unpleasant, the proper selection of goods impossible and clerks who are tired and perhaps cross.

## Solve the Problem

By doing your Christmas shopping early. By following this course every one concerned will profit.

## SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR YOUR TOWN

In bringing a community to the front it is necessary to have a few who are imbued with the true spirit of progress men who are not afraid to do work without the hope of remuneration, and who understand the game of setting off local advantages in such a manner as to attract attention and convince the ones whom they are trying to reach. No section of the country ever made headway that was populated with a class of people who never spoke a good word for their locality unless they saw some pecuniary inducement. It is the spirit of local patriotism that brings out the best in the individual and makes him a booster for his own community. All men are not community builders, but everybody can do something to help the work along when a chance is offered by speaking a good word for the place where they live. Finding fault with your home town is poor policy, for it is not only demoralizing to the town but puts the faultfinder in a ridiculous light before strangers. When a stranger hears a resident running down his own town the naturally infers that there is something lacking in the faultfinder. He at once assumes that he is either a poor citizen or else has a chronic case of dyspepsia. While it is not possible to have all in a town leaders in development, it is possible to make good followers out of the rank and file of residents, if they are possessed of the real community spirit. What every town needs is a population that will pull together for the common good and always speak a good word, both in and out of season for the place that is furnishing them a living.

## Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held in the second story of the post office building Monday evening Nov. 17, 1913.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present: Cross, Kenny and Hudson. Absent: none.

On motion by Kenny, the following bills were allowed:

- E. W. Giles, cleaning streets. \$ 21.00
- Dan. E. Goodman, mds. .... 50.43
- City Treasurer, pay't, st. labor 39.05
- H. L. Winters, engineering service 37.50
- H. L. Winters, type-writing.... 3.00
- E. Jordan Lbr. Co. lumber etc. 9.03
- E. Jordan Iron Wks, fire hose. 240.00
- E. Jordan Iron Wks, catch basins 156.00
- E. Jordan Iron Wks, repair work 1.05
- Clark & Rogers, contracting sidewalks etc. .... 116.28
- Clark & Rogers, on paving job. 1349.17
- E. Hammond selling cemetery lots 3.00
- Stroebel Bros. mds. .... 97.98
- Supernaw Prod. Fuel Co, wood 1.35
- A. J. Brooks labor on hose house 17.40
- Geo. Spencer, labor, materials. 43.51
- A. J. Hammond repairing curb. 11.00
- E. Hammond labor, drayage.... 4.00

Moved by Kenny, supported by Hudson that the military organization known as "Company X" be permitted to use the town hall and that the City Attorney be instructed to draft a contract to that effect. Carried.

On motion by Kenny, meeting was adjourned. Carried.

OTIS J. SMITH,  
City Clerk.

## SOME POINTERS FOR RURAL ROUTE PATRONS

In distinct violation of postal regulations, many rural patrons insist upon placing loose change, for stamps or parcel post charges, in mail boxes. According to the ruling, carriers should leave money, when not properly wrapped or placed in an envelope, in the boxes. Aside from the legal point of view, there is the difficulty which is caused the carrier when he is forced to pick up loose money, and the loss of time accruing from such a practice. This in itself should be sufficient to make the patrons careful in the future to have the money securely wrapped or enveloped in one compact package.

Another thing which will bear emphasis at this season of the year is the fact that in order to have mail delivered or collected, rural patrons must keep a clear road to the mail boxes. The carrier is not required to leave his vehicle and where the road is in such condition as to make the box inaccessible he may drive on without stopping for mail collection or delivery.

There are no tomorrows on the calendar of the man who does things.

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The show that for fifty years has appeared in all the principal towns of the country and never grows old, a wonderful story written by the most wonderful woman of the nineteenth century—dramatized and presented to more people than any other show. It is a wonderful and delightfully instructive drama. It deals with events of the times "before the war" and few now living to recall these times, yet the story never grows old and never fails to interest both old and young. It is booked to appear at the Temple Theatre Saturday, Nov. the 29th. They carry their own concert Band and Orchestra, Negro quartette, songs and dances, auction of slaves, cruelty of masters, escape of slaves, blood-hounds trailing them, all the old time features and many new and pleasing ones.

This Company is said to be the largest of its kind on the road to-day carrying their own concert Band and will give noon-day concert on Principal street and in evening in front of the Opera House, a pack of Siberian blood-hounds in their own, new special scenery presenting life scenes of Phineas Fletchers tavern, the ice gorge on Ohio River, escape of Eliza pursued by man eating blood-hounds, Mr. St. Clares southern home showing tropical gardens with orange and magnolia in bloom. The arrival of Miss Ophelia. Topsy and Uncle Tom and all the scenes relating to Miss Eva's life and death and transformation. Don't miss this show as it means more to you than all others of a lifetime and scenes never to be re-enacted in this or any other country. Don't forget the date Saturday, November 29. Prices 25-35-50c. Advance sale at Macks.

Common sense is a good thing in its place, but its place isn't in a love letter if you would make it interesting.

Every man may have his price, but some woman is sure to come along and make him feel as cheap as a bargain counter remnant.

One of the most effective ways for local merchants to oppose encroachments of the mail order houses is to advertise liberally in the paper. Too many merchants sleep on their oars while the catalog house comes in and takes a large portion of their trade. They demur at undertaking anything like a thorough system of advertising, contending that the drift of the mail order houses is bound to come; and yet make free complaint over the inroad of the mail order-houses into their particular trade. The fact of the matter is, the trade belongs rightfully to them and would come to them if they were progressive enough in inviting it with good, live advertising.—Michigan Tradesman.

## SMALLPOX and DIPHTHERIA

There is less dread of these diseases now than formerly, because everybody knows they can be prevented, one by vaccination, the other with antitoxin. You can keep from having colds, grippe, bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, typhoid fever, rheumatism, and other dangerous cold-weather ailments, if you put your system into a proper, healthy condition to resist disease.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion helps the body produce substances which prevent the growth of disease in the blood thus putting the system into a healthy condition to resist disease. It will help you get well and strong if you have any of the above diseases, or other diseases. It is very good for children just at this time of the year—to make them healthy and strong to successfully resist the cold weather ailments.

There's direct benefit to you in every ingredient in Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. The four Hypophosphites it contains are used by leading physicians everywhere in debility, weakness and liability to disease, to strengthen the nerves. Purest Olive Oil, one of the most nutritious, most-easily-digested food known, being taken with the hypophosphites, gives rich tissue nourishment through the blood to the entire system.

You who are weak and run-down, and you who are apparently well now, but are able to suffer from various cold weather ailments, use Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion to get and keep well and strong. For the tired-out, run-down, nervous, emaciated or debilitated—the convalescing—growing children—aged people—it is a sensible aid to renewed strength, better spirits, glowing health.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion—king of the celebrated Rexall remedies—is for freedom from sickness of you and your family. Pleasant tasting, containing no alcohol or dangerous drugs, you'll be as enthusiastic about it as we are when you have noted its strengthening, invigorating, building-up, disease-preventing effects. If it does not help you your money will be given back to you without argument. Sold in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store—one of more than 7,000 leading drug stores in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.—W. C. Spring Drug Co., East Jordan, Mich.

# ROYAL

## Baking Powder

### Saves Health

and

### Saves Money

and

### Makes Better Food

You can jolly the average man by referring to him as a prominent citizen. Some men enjoy poor health—probably because they are physicians. Charity covers a multitude of sins—but they are usually our own sins. A wise man enjoys what he has, while the fool is seeking for more. Every time the temperance question comes up politicians rush for the fence. The man who stutters has one advantage; he never speaks before he thinks.

## An Excellent Showing

DELPHI, Ont., May 1st, 1913.

Mr. W. E. Sutherland,  
District Agent SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,  
Delphi, Ont.,  
Re Sun Life Policy No. 18614

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Company's cheque for \$1,921.65, in settlement of the above policy which matured to-day. I have received \$534.35 more than I paid the Company in premiums besides having \$1,500 assurance during the term of the contract free. I consider this an excellent showing and would recommend all intending assurers to select the Sun Life of Canada.

Yours truly,  
G. R. GRAY, Postmaster.

### GROWTH of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Year	Income	Assets	Life Assurances in Force
1872	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,461.85	\$ 1,064,350.00
1892	1,108,680.43	3,403,700.88	23,901,047.00
1902	3,561,509.34	13,480,272.88	67,181,602.00
1912	12,333,081.60	49,605,616.49	182,732,420.00

**V. G. HOLBECK, DIST. M'G'R**  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

## We Guarantee this Flour.

It will make more bread cost you less, make a whiter bread than the bread you can make from any other flour.

Try a sack. If not satisfied after trying, return it to your grocer and he will refund your money without a question.



## The ARGO MILLING CO.

At Mill B, East Jordan.



## The Many Advantages of County Agricultural Schools

By MISS ZEMA LADD, Old Mission.

The world of today is beginning to realize that unless the farmer is educated to his calling, someone will go hungry tomorrow. Yes—we know that many in the great cities even now feel the pangs of hunger. Because of the consequent loss to their business, great corporations are giving millions of dollars toward agricultural education. Agriculture is becoming a main branch of study in rural and high schools.

Our law-makers are providing better means for agricultural study. In 1907, the legislature of Michigan passed an act making possible the establishment throughout the state of county schools of agriculture and domestic economy. Money for organization, equipment and maintenance of such schools may be appropriated by the board of supervisors of any county or the boards of two or more counties may unite in founding one school.

The special purpose of these institutions is to furnish the farmers and farmer's wives of the future a thorough, practical and scientific course in farm and farm home work. The result will be a general improvement in farming, in the social conditions of rural communities and an uplift of the farm home.

The school teaches the breadth of knowledge which a good farmer must attain—knowledge of marketing his products, gained in business, in keeping his accounts; knowledge of writing, reading and speaking, that he may be a man of worth to his community of animal and plant life all about him, which adds much to his success and happiness. The young woman is taught her duties as mistress of the farm home—how to cook and sew; to arrange her rooms tastefully; to keep her house cleanly; to help her husband in his business affairs; and vitally to be his efficient mate.

The students of a county agricultural school and the farmers of the surrounding territory are of assistance to each other. The results obtained by having samples of milk, butter, cream, seeds, and soil tested at the school show farmers how to correct their mistakes and what crops they can profitably grow. The students learn the value of testing farm products. Trips to nearby farms are taken by pupils and teachers, where practice is had in grafting, budding, pruning and spraying of fruit trees; also in judging livestock. School bulletins containing information as to care of stock and better methods of farming are enjoyed by the farmers of the county.

Popular, successful, and helpful is the Farmer's Short Course of one week, during March, when farm duties are least pressing. Lectures are given by specialists, practical and successful farmers and other prominent men. Practical work is done in stock and grain judging, seed selection and cooking. A student's short course, covering a period of two years of sixteen weeks each, is organized. Those who take advantage of this course do not take the regular work. Because of age, want of proper entrance qualifications, or the necessity of working during spring and fall.

A student's home is connected with the school, where young people may live and be well cared for, if the school is far from their homes. The experiments performed on the school farm are adapted to the region. Hence the results are more helpful to farmers of the community than those obtained from the State Agricultural College often several hundred miles distant, where climatic and soil conditions are different.

The failure of farmers to unite into co-operative bodies has ever been their greatest drawback. Merchants, doctors, lawyers, teachers and preachers have advanced thru organizations. Not until farmers can trust each other sufficiently to organize and work for the best interests of all, will they truly succeed. Agricultural schools show young farmers the need of co-operative bodies and teaches them how to form such organizations. One great problem of farm life, that of hired help, is being solved, by the agricultural school. It sends into co-operative bodies has out competent men who desire to become efficient farmers or farm managers. These men take a real interest in the work.

The greatest difficulty in successfully managing these schools is the expense of maintaining them. If several counties unite in establishing a school, the required amount of money is levied from a large territory. Accordingly, the individual does not suffer. If several such schools were located in Western Michigan think of the advantages that the boys and girls would enjoy not only from study of the practical side of farm life, but also of its beauties. If young people should anywhere be taught to love the farm, to enjoy its privileges and take advantage of its opportunities it should surely be in this region of flower, fruit and fortune.

Graduate students of the schools would soon take up new or partially cleared land, in Western Michigan, suitable for general farming, stock raising and fruit growing. This would develop the unused land of the state of which there are thousands of acres. The establishment of agricultural schools should be encouraged for the good of the world. They teach systematic, practical and scientific management of farms, which makes possible the production of food at lower cost, and this will eventually be a means of lowering the cost of living for all human-kind. As a result of laws enacted last winter it is possible for every county in this favored region to have a county school.

### Toast to the Apple

The following is of interest in connection with the campaign being made to advertise the apple as an article of food.

Hail, rosy-cheeked and ever wreathed with smiles,  
Pride of our nation,  
Albeit shy and full of subtle wiles,  
(Thou—mute temptation!)  
Time immemorial thou hast been to man

A fruitful college,  
Dandling aloft a prize we sadly scan,  
Forbidden knowledge,  
Nay, thou art heartless, apple spite thy core,  
Dupes of thy jesting,  
The human race in Paradise no more  
Is idly resting;  
But busy in the teeming harvest fields  
Since that fall season,  
The mind of man insatiably yields  
To scythe of reason,  
When thy mischievous, juring pranks shall stop  
Who may compute on?

What tricky sprite whispered to three to drop  
Beside our Newton?  
Thou laughing trifler, didst thou feel no awe  
Thy soul appalling,  
Betrayed of old Nature's grandest law  
By thine apt falling?  
And yet thou smilest on with face as bright,  
Artful and winking  
To make the baby crow as guide aright  
The wise man's thinking!  
—Joanna Nicholls Kyle, in National Magazine.

and as the honey is of the very best it behooves us to be ready for it with plenty of store room.  
Boneset, or thoroughwort (Eupatorium perfoliatum)—  
This is a honey plant of considerable importance wherever it is plentiful especially as it comes after the clover flow when otherwise we might not have any flow. The honey has the reputation of being very good.

Buckwheat—gives a very plentiful flow sometimes in July when we would otherwise secure very little honey and the honey although dark in color and somewhat strong in flavor, is very popular with some people. It should really be given rank as one of the great honey plants.

Clovers—except the white and alsike are not usually available for the honey bees and are as a consequence usually worked mostly by the common bumble-bee. The reason for this is that the petals of the red varieties of clover are too long for the honey bee to reach the honey. There has been a strain of bees very largely advertised as Red Clover Bees of which it was claimed that they could gather from the red clovers but most of those who have tried them have said that so far as they could see there was no difference

between them and the common Italian honey bee.  
(Concluded next week)

## WOMEN ARE TAKING BIG INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

East Lansing—That women, traveling salesmen, storekeepers and men and women of many occupations are taking a big interest in agriculture is indicated by the large number who are registering for the mid-winter short-courses in agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural college.

There are many chicken "fans" here who range in age from 21 to 70 years. A large number of the older men are here to study chickens, egg-producing and marketing.

Horticulture is a favorite study with some, for the reason that they are in small fruit business, a business they entered in ignorance. Knowledge of spraying, pruning, planting and cultivation is what they will get out of the course. Older men are now taking advantage of the course, where heretofore only the younger men registered. Dairying is one of the subjects that is also attracting the older men, especially cheese and butter-making.

# Apiculture

CONDUCTED BY

## LEON C. WHEELER

Barryton Michigan

### The Principal Honey-producing Plants

(Continued from last week)

Aster—This includes a large number of autumn flowers which can be distinguished by their star-like appearance from which they derive their name. They are distinguished from their sisters the Daisies by their color which is either white or blue while the daisies are yellow.

Asters usually begin to bloom about the first of July and continue from that time until frosts in the fall. They are in my estimation of very little value as a honey plant as the honey is of a very poor quality either for our own consumption or for the bees to winter on. Coming at the same time as the goldenrod it spoils that honey also, which has the reputation of being a very good honey where obtained in its purity. Basswood, or American Linden is one of the heaviest pro-

ducers of honey known when the season is favorable but as it takes so little in the line of inclement weather to ruin the flow entirely, it is very seldom that we in Michigan get a very good flow from it.

In mountain regions where the bloom extends over a considerable period it is one of the most important honey plants known and can usually be depended on for a good flow every year. But here where the flow is only of a few days' duration the chances are very much against it as the first rain that comes after it is in bloom usually puts an end to the flow. Here in this locality it usually blooms about the eighth to the tenth of July although in some few cases I have seen it in bloom as early as the first. This is just about the time when we usually get our rainy season in July so you see the chances are slim for a crop. However when we do get a flow it is a fine one

## True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

### Fricassee of Rabbit

Cut the rabbit in small pieces as for frying, dredge with flour and brown in two tablespoons of butter or bacon fat, do not heat the fat too much. Remove the rabbit when brown and add two tablespoons of flour to the fat in the pan, brown it, then add one pint of stock or boiling water, stir constantly until it boils. Add one teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of white pepper and a slice of onion and a bay leaf if the flavor is liked; put in the rabbit and cook very gently until it is tender. Remove the rabbit; take the pan from the fire and add the yolk of one egg to it, beaten with two tablespoons of cream. Cook the sauce till the egg thickens, stirring constantly, pour it over the rabbit and serve.

### Venison Steak

Venison may be broiled like beef steak. Wipe clean, and put it in a hot well greased broiler, sear each side quickly, then hold further from the fire and cook until done. Venison is more tender if served rare, when overcooked it is tough and dense; it should be served as soon as cooked. Serve with Maitre d'Hotel butter.

### Venison Cutlets

Cut slices from the loin of venison, trim into good shape, sprinkle with salt and white pepper; then roll in soft bread crumbs (the crumbs must be stale but not hard); lay them in a well greased broiler and cook. They may be sauted or if very carefully done pan broiled.

### Squares of Browned Hominy

One cup of grits, one teaspoon salt, four cups of boiling water. Measure the boiling water, put it into the upper part of a double boiler, and when it again reaches the boiling point add the grits, stir well until it boils, add salt, cook for 10 minutes then put it in the lower part of the boiler and cook for two hours. Turn into a bowl or square pan of suitable depth and put aside to cool. When ready to brown turn it from the bowl and cut into slices, dip in flour, then in egg (beaten with water, one egg and two tablespoons of water) and in crumbs. Put in a hot oven and brown quickly.

### Browned Creamed Potatoes

Wash and pare medium sized white potatoes; cover with boiling water and cook until tender; drain, sprinkle lightly with salt and let stand on the back of the range to dry. Press through a ricer; add half a cup of hot milk or cream and three level tablespoons of butter for each quart of potato, add salt to taste, beat

until very light, then pile into a baking dish, reserving a part of the potato; put this into a pastry bag, smooth the surface of that in the dish; then pipe over it the potato from the bag. Mix the yolk of one egg with three tablespoons of milk; beat well, brush the top of the potato with the mixture. Put the dish in a hot oven and brown.

### Broiled Steak

Select a small steak, either tenderloin or porterhouse. It should be not less than an inch and a quarter thick. Wipe carefully with a damp cloth. If very fat trim off a part, and if a porterhouse steak is being used trim off the flank end; it will not be tender broiled, but may be stewed or chuppied and broiled. When the broiler is hot rub the wires with suet and lay the steak on it; hold it near the coals and turn every 10 seconds for three or four minutes, when the outside is well seared hold the broiler further from the coals and continue the cooking from eight to ten minutes longer, according to the thickness of the steak, turn frequently.

Have an earthen or enameled dish (a pie plate will do) on the back of the range and white cooking the steak melt in this dish a tablespoon of butter, add to it half a teaspoon of salt and one-fourth teaspoon of white pepper if desired, lay the steak in this turn and baste well with the butter, pour the remaining butter over it, garnish with lemon and parsley and serve immediately. Or spread the meat with maitre d'hotel butter and serve. When cooking steak for one with bad digestion remove all fat before broiling and omit the pepper.

### Caramel Custard

One cup of sugar, three cups of milk, one teaspoon of vanilla, one-half teaspoon of salt, three eggs. Put two-thirds cup of sugar in a smooth frying pan and melt over a hot fire, stirring constantly. Turn the caramel into a mold that holds a little more than a pint and a half, turn the mold from side to side to coat it thoroughly. Make the custard by beating the eggs slightly, whites and yolks together, with a Dover egg beater, add the remaining sugar and the salt, beat till well mixed, then add the milk, mix thoroughly and turn the custard into the mold.

Stand the mold in a baking pan half filled with boiling water and put it in a moderate hot oven to bake, cook for about 20 minutes, the water in the pan must not boil. A knife may be run down in the center, if it comes out clean the custard is done. If to be served hot let stand for a minute, then turn onto a platter; if served cold place the mold in cold water, then chill, when ready to serve put it in a vessel of hot water for a few minutes to melt caramel, turn from the mold and serve. The custard may be cooked in individual custard cups if desired.

# Poultry Department

CONDUCTED BY

## ERNEST B. BLETT

Campau Bldg., 59-63 Market Ave.  
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

### Contagious Catarrh of Fowls; Roup

The affections of fowls that give the poultry raiser most concern, especially during the fall and winter are those showing catarrhal manifestations in the head. Two kinds of catarrh may be recognized—the simple form, or common cold, and the contagious form, also known as roup. This latter is distinguished from another disease sometimes called roup, but more properly designated diphtheria because of its characteristic membranous exudate in the mouth, says U. S. Department of Agriculture's "Weekly News Letter."

Simple catarrh is a common disease of the air passages and is associated with improper housing that permits a damp atmosphere and undue exposure to drafts during cold, wet weather. Weak stock or poorly nourished birds are more likely to be affected by these conditions than strong, vigorous well-fed individuals. The affected fowls are more or less dull, their appetites are diminished, breathing becomes difficult, and a thin watery discharge that later becomes viscid escapes from the nostrils or mouth.

It is usually only necessary to remove the cause of the condition to bring about recovery. In severe cases the mouth and nostrils should be washed out once or twice daily with 3 per cent boric acid or 1 per cent creolin solution.

Contagious catarrh or roup is an infectious disease of great economic importance because of its wide distribution and the usual severity of its attack. Briefly stated, its symptoms are a sudden and severe cold, with increased temperature of the head, generally diarrhea and extreme debility. In very acute cases death may ensue within a few days after the bird is observed to be sick. Usually the bad cases linger for a week or more and show progressively increasing symptoms. The secretions instead of remaining fluid as in simple catarrh, become thick, pulpy, or cheesy, and may obstruct the nasal passages, causing the mouth to be kept open to facilitate breathing. The inflammation may extend to the eye, and the resulting secretion accumulates, obstructing vision and occasionally forcing the eyeball from its socket. The fowl becomes emaciated, sleepy, and unconscious, strength is soon exhausted, and death follows. Milder cases may assume a more chronic form, symptoms being apparent up to six weeks or longer, when recovery may follow; or fowls may be more or less sick for several years, acute attacks developing when the vitality is lowered as a result of cold and dampness or other unfavorable conditions. It is these chronic cases that serve as carriers of infection and furnish the source of new outbreaks.

Roup spreads rapidly through a flock, affecting a large percentage of the birds and causing the death of a variable proportion according to the virulence of the contagion. Young birds are especially susceptible, the mortality reaching 95 per cent at times; adult birds frequently recover. Medical treatment may be undertaken with good chances of success. One of the best methods is to plunge the fowl's head into a vessel containing a 2 per cent solution of permanganate of potassium and hold it there for half a minute. By this method the lining membrane of the nostrils and mouth is thoroughly bathed by the solution. Previous to the above treatment any secretions which have dried over the nasal openings should be removed. Affected eyes will respond rapidly to argyrol in 15 per cent solution. One or two drops should be placed in each eye twice daily. At the beginning of an outbreak the en-

tire flock should be given Epsom salts in the proportion of one-third teaspoonful to each adult bird. A convenient way of administration is to dissolve the salt in water and use the solution in mixing a mash.

As the treatment of a large number of fowls takes time and is relatively expensive for ordinary stock, it is apparent that the best method of combating roup is prevention. This can usually be accomplished by observing proper sanitary precautions.

To successfully guard against roup the poultryman or farmer must appreciate the fact that roup is an infectious disease resulting from the localization in the head of certain specific germs or microorganisms which by their rapid increase in number and toxic action on the system produce the abnormal symptoms above mentioned. These germs may be spread by various agencies. They may be brought to uninfected yards on the shoes or clothing of persons who have been among infected fowls, or on implements, incubators, etc., previously exposed; or they may be introduced by free-flying birds. However, by far the most direct and usual method of introduction is through the acquisition of infected fowls, or the exposure of healthy fowls to infected birds or cages at poultry shows.

It should be the practice of the poultry raiser when buying new stock to ascertain as far as possible whether the birds have been exposed to an infectious disease of any sort, and to further protect his flock by isolating the new birds for a period of two to three weeks and closely observing them. Birds exhibited at shows should also be quarantined for a similar period before being returned to the flock. Precaution should be taken to close as far as possible the other avenues of infection.

When the disease has secured entrance into a flock, thorough measures of eradication may prevent its spread. All sick fowls should be isolated immediately and treated if desired. Frequently it is a better policy to destroy those first affected, because of the danger of the infection being carried on the hands or clothing of the attendant to unexposed fowls in other pens. When birds are treated the operator should carefully disinfect his hands before feeding or handling other birds. The houses and runs should be cleaned thoroughly all litter and droppings being removed and should be disinfected with carbolic acid in 5 per cent solution, or cresol in 3 per cent solution. All birds that die must be burned or deeply buried. To prevent the passage of organisms from infected fowls to healthy ones by means of the drinking water the water should be medicated with permanganate of potassium in sufficient amount to give the solution a deep red color.

In badly infected flocks where roup reappears from time to time owing to the presence of chronic houses thoroughly, provide new runs if possible, and start again with fresh fowls from healthy stock, or with incubator chicks.

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# Cultivation of American Ginseng

This Plant Offers Attractive Possibilities to Those in Sympathy with the Limitations of Growth and the Slow Development of Woodland Herbs.

By WALTER VAN FLEET, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

American ginseng is a fleshy-rooted herbaceous plant growing naturally on the slopes of ravines and in other shady but well-drained situations in hardwood forests in varying abundance from Maine to Minnesota and southward to the mountains of Georgia and the Carolinas. It has long been valued by the Chinese for medicinal use, though rarely credited with curative virtues by the natives of other countries. The dried roots have been exported from this country in increasing quantities since the early years of the eighteenth century, prices rising as the wild supply diminished because of the clearing away of suitable forests from about 40 cents a pound in the early years of its collection to more than \$6 a pound for the

best qualities during the last eight years. The export trade in dry roots has attained an average value of over a million dollars annually for the past decade. The cultivation of native ginseng, stimulated by its increasing scarcity and the rising prices, began in an experimental way about 15 years ago and has attained such proportions that the output of cultivated roots is little short of that collected from the forests and in the present state of the market has nearly the same value. It is reasonable to assume that the cultivated root must eventually displace the wild article as a commodity for export. As yields of dry root from well-managed plantings appear to be at the rate of a ton to the acre, it will be realized that the product of 100 acres of mature root could very readily supply our present average exportation of 164,530 pounds. This would represent total plantings of nearly 700 acres, as it requires at least six years to grow marketable roots from seeds.

However under the present conditions of production ginseng offers attractive possibilities to patient cultivators who are in sympathy with the limitations of growth and the slow development of woodland plants in general and who are willing to make a material outlay with only scanty returns in view for several years to come, but it holds out little inducement for inexperienced growers looking for quick profits from a small investment. The culture of ginseng, and of special crops generally is best begun in an inexpensive and experimental manner, enlarging the equipment only as reasonableness seems assured. "Plunging" in ginseng is as likely to prove disastrous as in other forms of business enterprise.

The Ginseng Plant  
American ginseng. In its wild state grows from 5 to 20 inches high, bearing three or more compound leaves, each consisting of five thin, stalked, ovate leaflets, pointed at the apex and rounded or narrowed at the base, the three upper leaflets being larger than the two lower ones. A cluster of from 6 to 20 small greenish yellow flowers is produced in midsummer, followed later by as many bright crimson berries, each containing from one to three flattened wrinkled seeds of size of small peas.

The root is thick, spindle shaped, 2 to 4 inches long, and one-half to 1 inch or more in thickness, generally branched in the older specimens and prominently marked with circular wrinkles. Branched roots having some resemblance to the human form are

said to be in particularly high favor in China. The seeds are slow in germination and should never be permitted to dry out. They are usually planted in a bed of moist sand, old sawdust, or woods earth and stored in a damp, cool place until cracked by germination, which may be considerably delayed and usually does not occur until the year following their ripening. The development of the plant is also relatively slow, as it requires from five to seven years to grow marketable roots from seeds or young roots. Under favorable circumstances the plants begin to fruit about the third year and when over 5 years old may produce as many as 50 seeds annually. The older roots possess the most substance and, when properly cured, realize the highest prices. It appears almost useless to offer for sale 3-year or 4-year roots, even if well grown and of good size, as buyers for the Chinese market have learned to discriminate against them.

In planting ginseng beds it has been found desirable to start with both young roots and seeds. By securing roots three or more years old a moderate seed crop may be had the first season. A stock of 1-year or 2-year roots set at the same time will start the rotation and it is well to plant seeds also if germinated ones are available. Seeds and roots of various ages for stock are freely offered by dealers advertising in current horticultural periodicals. Seeds are now procurable at prices varying from \$1 to \$2.50 per thousand, and roots from 50 cents to \$3 per hundred, according to age and source. Added seeds cost about 50 per cent more than fresh seeds, but may be regarded as far more useful for beginners. There are about 3,000 seeds in a pound. As the output of seeds is likely in time to exceed the capacity of the plantation, it is well to restrict the production by nipping the flower heads, unless a good market for the seeds is assured. Roots gain more rapidly in size and weight if the plants are not permitted to seed.

While small dooryard and woodland plantings may be grown with little outlay, ginseng culture on a large scale is quite expensive. The cost of equipping and starting ginseng beds on a commercial basis does not appear under present conditions to fall far short of \$1,500 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land.

The Culture of Ginseng  
Ginseng grows naturally in rather dense shade and when placed under cultural conditions must be shielded from direct sunlight by tree-shade or some construction that will reduce the light to about one-fourth its normal intensity. This may be accomplished by planting it in forest beds, or, in cultivated ground, by erecting sheds open to the north and possibly to the east, but covered at the top and the south and west with laths or boards so spaced as to cut out nearly three-fourths of the sunlight. Brush and heavy burlap have been used with fair success for shading, but thin or ordinary muslins are useless, as they do not intercept enough light. The rule appears to be about one-fourth sunlight in Michigan. In the North, where open construction is preferred, Lima beans or morning-glories may be planted on the south and west sides and allowed to run on poultry netting, thus furnishing shade during the brightest summer months.

There are many methods of construction, but the most common is to set posts firmly in the ground 8 feet apart each way and about 7 feet high above the ground. Scantlings 2 by 4 inches in size are nailed on top of the posts, running the long way of the shed. The shade is usually made in sections 4 by 8 feet long, using common 4-foot laths or slats nailed on strips 2 by 2 inches and 3 feet long. The laths should be spaced about one-half inch apart. These sections of shading are laid on top of the 2 by 4-inch runners and so nailed to the posts that the laths run about north and south, thus giving the plants below the benefit of constantly alternating light and shade.

For covering seed beds a rather low shade is desirable, in order to prevent the washing out of the seeds by the drip from the laths. Poultry netting covered with brush, straw litter, or burlap, made light in spring and denser as the sun gains power, answers very well. The beds under shade should be 4 feet wide and preferably should run east and west, being so placed that the drip will fall to a great extent in the paths. The sides may be of 12-inch boards set 8 inches or more in the ground to keep out moles and held in place with small stakes. The soil should be fairly light and so well drained naturally or artificially that water can at no time remain on the beds. It should be in a condition to grow good vegetables without the addition of strong manure.

The very best fertilizers are woods soil or rotted leaves 4 to 6 inches deep, well incorporated to a foot in depth, and fine raw bone meal well worked in, applied at the rate of 1 pound to each square yard. If yard manures are used they should be very thoroughly rotted and in order to give the best results should be worked in some months previous

to planting the beds. Chemical fertilizers and wood ashes have been used, but as seriously injurious results have sometimes followed it is best, for the beginner at least, to depend on rotted leaves and raw ground bone to enrich the soil. For seed beds the soil should be half woods earth, free from fiber, and if inclined to be heavy, enough sand should be added so that the mixture will not bake or harden even after heavy rains.

Ginseng seeds are best planted in spring as early as the soil can be worked to advantage. Only cracked or partially germinated seeds should be used. They may be planted 6 inches apart each way in the permanent beds or 2 by 6 inches in seed beds and transplanted to stand 6 or 8 inches apart when 2 years old. The seeds should be covered 1 inch deep with woods soil or old rotten hickory or basswood sawdust. That from pine or oak trees should not be used. The roots may be set any time from October to April when the soil is in suitable condition, the crowns being placed about 2 inches below the surface. The most approved distances to plant are 6 or 8 inches apart each way, the latter being preferred when 7-year-old roots are to be grown.

Many planters round the surface of the beds, making the center several inches higher than the sides, since they find space for more plant on the curved than on the flat surface, but others claim that the possible injury from drought in very convex beds more than offsets this advantage. It is important, however to have the centers high enough not to retain water after a rain. For roots the beds should be worked fully 12 inches deep, but the seed beds need not be so deeply stirred as it is not advisable to have them settle to any marked extent.

Ginseng needs little cultivation, but the beds should at all times be kept free from weeds and grass, and the surface of the soil should be scratched with a light tool whenever it shows signs of caking. Ginseng seedlings grow about 2 inches high the first year, with three leaflets at the apex of the stem. The second-year plants may reach 5 or 6 inches in height, bearing two compound leaves each composed of five characteristic leaflets. A third leaf is generally added the next year and fruits may be expected. In succeeding years a fourth leaf is formed and the fruiting head reaches its maximum development, sometimes producing as many as 100 seeds, but the average under cultivation seldom exceeds 40 seeds to a plant.

In accordance with natural conditions a winter mulch over the crowns is essential, especially in northern localities. Forest leaves held in place with poultry netting or light brush are best, but corn-stalks, stripped of the husks, bean vines, cowpea hay, or other coarse litter not containing weed seeds or material attractive to mice will answer the purpose. It should not be placed in position until actual freezing weather is imminent and should be removed in spring before the first shoots come through the soil. A mulch of 4 or 5 inches of leaves or their equivalent in litter is ample for the severest climate, and less is needed in the South. Seedling beds particularly require careful mulching to prevent heaving by frost.

Free ventilation is very necessary for ginseng. In the forest, owing to the height of the protective canopy of trees, air currents are almost constant. This condition should be borne in mind in the construction of artificial shade, and the shed should contain as few obstacles as possible to the free circulation of air. Open sides at the north and east will generally insure free ventilation.

Owing to the comparatively high cost of ginseng plants and roots, the beds should be well protected by secure fences from the intrusion of wild or domestic animals and should also be securely guarded against theft, which is not uncommon with this high-priced product. Protection is especially needed with forest plantings, which should always be well inclosed. Moles may be controlled with suitable traps, of which there are several kinds on the market, or the beds may be guarded with boards or wire netting of sufficiently close mesh set 12 to 18 inches in the ground.

### Ginseng Varieties

The culture of native ginseng has been too brief to indicate varietal changes, but liberal fertilization and continual selection of seeds from individual plants having superior commercial characteristics will doubtless in the end favorably modify the wild type of plants. There are, however, various recognizable geographical races, not all of the same value to the grower. Plants from the northern range, particularly those indigenous to New York and Wisconsin, appear to possess the most useful characteristics and form the best basis for breeding stocks. Southern ginseng, though vigorous and forming roots of good size and shape, does not seed well in northern localities, evidently finding the season too brief. Some of the western types have long, thin roots of undesirable character, and another local form, dwarf in growth, has small, round, and almost worthless roots. The beginner should endeavor to procure from reliable dealers the best commercial types of ginseng as a foundation for his breeding stock. The earlier successes with ginseng cultures were made with forest plantings, and this method is still preferred by many growers where the proper conditions are available. The shade should be fairly dense, but should be produced by tall, open-headed trees rather than by undergrowth. Good drainage is essential, as the plants will not thrive in wet soils. The soil should be deeply plowed or spaded, all tree roots removed,

and their further encroachment should be prevented by cutting around the beds yearly with a sharp spade. Leaf mold or well-decayed litter should be liberally worked into the soil, and an application of bone meal raked into the surface will in most cases prove a useful addition. The culture of forest beds is in all respects similar to that under artificial shade, and the winter mulch should in no case be omitted.

Digging the Root  
The cured root is valued by the Chinese largely according to its size and maturity. The best qualities of proper age break with a somewhat soft and waxy fracture. Young and undersized roots dry hard and glassy and are regarded as less desirable. Very small roots and root fibers often realize less than a dollar a pound, while those of the proper size and quality sell readily at top quotations. Cultivated roots as a rule attain greater size than wild ones of the same age, but lack density of substance until well past the fifth year of development.

Beds should rarely be dug for market until the sixth year, and should then be taken up solidly and the undersized roots replanted or securely heeled in until time to plant in the spring. Good roots should run nearly 4 inches long, half an inch in thickness below the crown, and average about an ounce in weight in the fresh state.

Roots may be dug at any time after growth ceases in September, but mid-October is regarded as the most favorable time. They should be carefully washed or shaken free of all adhering soil, but not scraped, as it is important to preserve the natural dusky color of the skin with its characteristic annular markings.

Curing is best effected in an airy room heated to about 80 degrees F. by a stove or furnace.

The roots are spread on lattice trays and are frequently examined and turned, but must always be handled gently to avoid breaking the forks or marring the surface. It requires nearly a month of drying to cure the larger roots properly, but the heat may well be diminished toward the end of the process except in noticeable damp weather. In all stages of curing particular care should be taken to see that the root does not mold or sour, as any defect will greatly depress the selling price. On the other hand, overheating should be avoided, as it tends to discolor the surface and spoil the texture of the interior. Once well cured, the roots should be stored in a dry and airy place, secure from vermin, until ready for sale. The market lies with the wholesale drug dealers, some of whom make a specialty of buying ginseng root for export.

The diseases of cultivated ginseng appear to be chiefly incident to the crowding of the plants, deficient drainage, and lack of ventilation. In their natural state the plants as a rule are thinly scattered on the forest floor under advantageous conditions of ventilation and soil drainage, the normal action of tree roots playing no inconsiderable part in the latter condition, and diseases, of which there are several, are likely to remain quite local in effect; but under the crowded conditions of commercial culture they tend to spread and may cause material injury. Excess in fertilization and soil treatment are also fruitful sources of injury and by weakening the resistance of the plants further invite the inroads of disease. Bulletin No. 250 of Plant Industry of the United States department of Agriculture treats of ginseng diseases and their control in the light of the most recent researches. Prosperative growers will find it advantageous to consult this work.

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As a matter of fact—only two accidents have been charged to the misuse and abuse of Pilot Acetylene, while ten thousand accidents have been charged to oil illuminants in a single year.

That is why the Oxweld Company, makers of Pilot Light machines, has grown to be the largest concern of its kind in the world.

Complete Pilot Light Plants may be purchased from dealers in Oxweld Acetylene Company products. These dealers are permanently located in some three thousand different towns.

In this district the undersigned distributors of Pilot Plants will be glad to mail you the Oxweld Company's free advertising books, telling the whole Acetylene story—with full details about the installation of the Pilot, its cost, economies, etc. Just address a postal to

**C. A. GRESSY**  
 319 W. 11th St., TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.  
 Salesman  
**OXWELD ACETYLENE CO.**  
 CHICAGO

Seven men in a houseboat on Houghton lake, were caught by the storm of the 9th, and were held by the ice for a week before being able to get to camp.

**NEMO**  
 THE NEW CORSET

with extremely long skirt, having elastic extensions at the back, which produce superb style with absolute ease.

Greatest figure-reducing corset, and greatest corset-value in the market.

For Sale at  
**M. E. ASHLEY & CO.'S.**

**Ralston**

Another Pair Just Like These

**MEASURED** by service rendered, the supreme test, Ralston Shoes "make good."

Try Ralstons once and you'll find the reason so many of your friends have acquired the Ralston habit.

Among our newest shapes and patterns you'll find your style. \$4.00 to \$6.00

**C. A. Hudson**

## Princess of Poe

At Temple Theatre Next Monday Evening, Nov. 24th

From indications at the time of writing, tickets for "The Princess of Poe" are going like hot cakes. The Knights of Pythias, for whose benefit this show is given, report that ere this paper is before the public practically all of them will be sold.

you see your friends dressed in gorgeous costumes with the beautiful stage settings used in "The Princess of Poe." The lighting effects are wonderful, and to say the least go far toward making the play the success it has been in other cities.

The princess's costume, a beautiful creation, was made by one of the best costumers in the country and is richly decorated with genuine silver. This in conjunction with her gem encrusted head dress sets her part-off to beautiful advantage in the varicolored lights.



Both anticipation and enthusiasm run high in the minds of the members of the cast, for they individually and collectively are progressing wonderfully in their parts.

Especially new scenery is being painted for the production in this city and both the scenic artist, costumer and carpenters are well along in their work so that everything will be completed before the night of the play.

You will be greatly pleased when

Marvelous indeed are the electrical effects, and the people of this city will certainly agree that they are by far the best seen in this vicinity.

The various magical effects produced, have caused for the producers many flattering compliments wherever the play has been seen.

We must not forget the children, who in their many pretty dances, do much toward the completion of the comedy.

**St. Joseph's Church**  
 Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday Nov. 23  
 8:00 a. m. Low mass. Communion for the Young Ladies Sodality and for the Children of Mary.  
 10:00 a. m. High mass.  
 3:00 p. m. Meeting of Sodality in the school building.  
 7:00 p. m. Devotions and Benediction.

Thursday Nov. 27, Thanksgiving Day.  
 8:30 a. m. High mass.

**Christian Science Church Notes.**

Christian Science Society hold services in their room over the postoffice Sunday morning at 10:30; Subject of lesson "Soul and Body."  
 Sunday School at 12:00 m.  
 Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. Reading room in the same place open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4.

All are cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD  
 G. A. Lisk, Publisher  
 ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR  
 Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, as second class mail matter.  
 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913.

## FATAL GASOLINE ACCIDENT

### Young Woman Starts Fire With Gasoline.

Another death is charged up against the murderous gasoline can. The most distressing accident that ever happened in Charlevoix was a gasoline explosion Saturday evening, by which Miss Winifred Yought, aged sixteen, lost her life.

The young woman was a niece of Al Yought, proprietor of the Central garage, and was housekeeper for her uncle in the rooms over the garage. At five o'clock she had built a fire in the kitchen range to prepare supper. The fire was not burning satisfactorily, and she took the gasoline can and poured some of its contents upon the smoldering wood. But there was fire enough in the stove to cause the disaster. The gasoline exploded, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. She ran screaming down stairs into the garage.

There was below but one person—the man in charge—and before he could do anything to save the woman there was nothing left on her person but her corset, and her hair was burned off to the scalp. Drs. Wilkinson and Montague were called, and by their advice she was taken on the evening train to Petoskey hospital, where she died just after midnight.

The doctors there say she was burned internally, having inhaled the burning gas.—Sentinel.

A Kansas farmer purchased a revolver for his wife, and insisted on target practice, so that she could defend the house in case of his absence. After the bullet had been dug out of his leg, and the cow buried, he said he guessed that she'd better shoot with the ax.

## YOUR EVERY WANT FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER

can be supplied at this store. We have anticipated your desires for this day and have in stock the finest of Turkey, Chickens, Ducks, or anything else you may desire in the line of meats.

In GROCERIES you will find here this coming week the best and freshest of the many things desired to complete your menu.

**JAMES MILFORD** Phone 49

**First Methodist Episcopal Church**  
 Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 The Opening Sermon of the Revivals by the pastor.  
 11:45 Sunday School.  
 6:15 Epworth League, Miss Ula Dewey Leader.  
 7:00 Evangelizing Sermon.

This church will enter into special Revivals next Sunday and will continue every night except Saturday night. Services to begin at 7:00. Good singing live services. Do not fail to attend.

THANKSGIVING.

The Union Thanksgiving service will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church next Thursday at 10:30 a. m. Rev. A. D. Grigsby, pastor of the Presbyterian church will deliver the sermon. Let every one remember this service and be with us.

**Presbyterian Church Notes**  
 Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

Public worship next Sunday morning at 10:30. Special communion and new members will be baptized and received. All members urged to be present, and all others made welcome.

Evening worship at 7:00. Sunday School at 11:45. Supt. Gardiner now has charge of the young peoples class and will be glad to welcome new comers.

Y. P. S. C. E. in evening at 6:15. Young people heartily invited. These meetings are growing in interest and numbers, but yet there is room.

The Galster hotel at Boyne Falls has closed and the building will be used as a postoffice, the proprietor having recently been appointed postmaster.

## EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

# Some Special Offerings in FURS

We have now in stock a special consignment of Furs which will be disposed of at close prices while they last.

The variety is complete, consisting of Matched Fur Sets for Ladies, Misses and Children and separate Muffs and Scarfs.

The Furs are varied and include Martin, Wolf, Fox, Mink, etc.

This is a remarkable opportunity for the ladies of East Jordan and vicinity to secure high grade Furs at a reasonable cost.

They would make an Xmas present of beauty and usefulness.

**East Jordan Lumber Co.**



## Briefs of the Week

Thanksgiving next Thursday. Circuit Court convenes December 1st. Steamer Hum is now making one trip each day, going to Charlevoix and Boyne City and return.

High School Rummage and Baked Goods Sale at the Zitka building this Saturday, Nov. 22, from 9:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m.

Mrs. Frank P. Ramsey sold her millinery stock this week to Mrs. H. DuPont, who took immediate charge of the store.

Sheriff Ford Robbins was in our city last Saturday with a couple of men charged with assault and battery. The case was set for hearing next Tuesday.

Invitations are being issued for a Social Dancing Party at the K. P. Hall next Thursday evening, Nov. 27th. A number of East Jordan young ladies are giving the party.

Union Thanksgiving Service will be held at the Methodist church next Thursday morning at 10:30. Rev. A. D. Grigsby, pastor of the Presbyterian church will deliver the sermon.

Chief of Police Cook gathered in Archie Bisonette last Friday night for imbibing too freely; before Justice McCalmon, Saturday, he pled guilty to drunkenness and was assessed \$15.00.

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, of this city has been elected the District President of the Epworth League for Grand Traverse District. There are forty five chapters of the Junior and Seniors Epworth Leagues consisting of 3250 members in this District.

Fire of apparent spontaneous origin defied the efforts of the fire department to extinguish it and destroyed a box car loaded with charcoal on the E. J. & S. tracks here Friday morning. The passenger train could not get past the blazing wreck that morning and passengers, mail and baggage were transferred to the depot on wagons.—Bellaire Independent.

Henry Smith died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Hollis, on Main St., Wednesday. Deceased was a long and patient sufferer from dropsy. He was about 69 years of age and leaves a son, Henry A., of Aldea, a daughter, Mrs. Hollis, and two brothers, all of whom attended the funeral services which were held Thursday afternoon at the house. The body, accompanied by the relatives, was taken to Rapid City for interment, Friday. Mr. Smith came to East Jordan several years ago, and was in the grocery business until illness compelled him to retire.

Ray W. Hott of this city and Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gunisols of Eveline township were united in marriage at the Congregational parsonage at Charlevoix, Wednesday afternoon; the pastor, Rev. Taggart, officiating. A number of their friends tendered them a reception at the bride's home Wednesday evening. Thursday they left for their new home at Albion, Indiana. Both the contracting parties are well-known and esteemed young people of our city. Mr. Hott has worked as clerk here in the past, and the bride has taught several terms in our district schools.

The gasoline ferry boat Minnie S., of Charlevoix lies on the beach at seven mile point, north of Harbor Springs. She had been at work in the fruit, carrying trade on Grand Traverse Bay, and, in company with the steamer Petosega, was being towed to this port by the steamer Fanny Rose to lay up, on Sunday evening last. When off fisherman's Island the Minnie S. broke loose from her consort. There was considerable sea running and she could not be picked up. In the brisk southerly wind she drifted into Little Traverse Bay and went ashore. At this writing we have not learned how badly she is damaged. The life saving crew went out with their power boat Sunday night to pick her, but owing to the darkness she could not be located.

H. L. Dymson spent Sunday last at Bellaire.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Denstone on Nov. 16th a son.

Otto Powers of Traverse City is in the city this week.

H. Rosenthal was at Traverse City this week on business.

Rev. Fr. Kroboth was a Cadillac business visitor this week.

Mrs. Fannie Blaha spent Wednesday visiting friends at Alba.

Pros. Atty D. H. Fitch was at Charlevoix Tuesday on business.

Mrs. W. L. French entertained the Whist Club on Wednesday.

Mrs. M. E. Heston returned home from Charlevoix Wednesday.

Lawrence Lalond spent last week with friends at Traverse City.

John Porter is at Grand Rapids this week attending a convention.

Contractor A. G. Rogers was a Charlevoix business visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Porter entertained friends at her home on Saturday evening.

Dr. H. W. Dicken returned home, Wednesday from his hunting trip.

Mrs. G. W. Powers of Traverse City was in the city on business Friday.

Miss Mae Stewart spent Sunday at Charlevoix visiting her sister Mina.

Earl Fox was over from Boyne City Sunday, guest of his relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Madison were at Boyne City and Boyne Falls, Thursday.

Atty E. N. Clink is a Grand Rapids and Lansing business visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Holbeck and Miss Ruth Renwick were Petoskey visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bechtold arrived home Friday evening from their wedding trip.

A. E. Cross and Duncan Crawford are at Thompsonville this week on business.

Miss Belle Roy entertained several of her friends Tuesday evening with "five hundred."

Miss Marjorie Hoyt entertained some friends at her home Friday evening with cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Brown of Charlevoix were in the city, Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Claude Wood left Tuesday for Iron Mountain to visit relatives for several weeks.

D. E. Housknecht and family now occupy the Richardson tenant residence on Second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Rogers at Bellaire over Sunday.

W. J. Ellison is home from his hunting trip up north. He killed two deer, bringing home one of them.

Mrs. O. Sunstedt returned from Honor this week, where she has been to attend the funeral of her sister.

Mrs. C. Bundy returned to Vincennes, Ind., on Tuesday, her mother, Mrs. James Evans accompanied her.

Lawrence Lemieux and Fenton Bulow went to Alma on Friday to visit Frank Whittington over Sunday.

Miss Agnes Porter returned from South Haven on Wednesday where she was visiting friends for a month.

Thomas Whiteford and family returned from Vanderbilt last week after spending a couple of months there.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lamb of Lake City, who have been guest of Mrs. A. Ashbaugh for a week, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Blount, Sr., who has been visiting her son, H. C., and family for some weeks, has returned to her home at Chicago.

M. A. Lemieux lost the first joint of his right-hand forefinger in an accident at the East Jordan Planing Mills, Thursday.

Contractor Henry Clark is expected home this week from Memphis, Mich., where he has just completed a fine school building.

A surprise party was given Mrs. Bert Reid on Wednesday afternoon by a number of her friends—the occasion being her birthday anniversary.

Dr. Geo. K. Wilson of Streator, Ill., and W. K. Wilson of Detroit were guests of their brother, Atty Dwight L. Wilson, for a short time this week.

The Women's Improvement Club met at the home of Mrs. G. E. Ganiard Tuesday afternoon; an excellent paper was given by Mrs. Chas. Brabant.

Mrs. Guy Reid with children of Twinning, Mich., was guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds, the past week. Mrs. Reynolds returned home with her daughter for a visit.

Phillip B. Watchel died at his home in Petoskey, Friday. He was speaker of the Michigan house of representatives in 1891, and a member of the house two other terms, and had been postmaster and mayor of Petoskey and held numerous other offices. He was 62 years old.

An infant child of Dr. Colden is very ill. Fred Bennett was at Charlevoix Friday.

Mrs. Moge Hart is reported ill this week.

Miss M. Phelps returned to Petoskey Friday.

Harry Pringle returned from Grayling Thursday.

J. E. Miller of Boyne City is in our city on business.

Mrs. W. C. Merchant has been quite ill the past week.

Mrs. R. N. Spence spent Friday at Alba visiting friends.

Hartford Taylor of Green River was in the city Saturday.

Contractor John Monroe was home this week with his family.

Mrs. Daniel Isaman was at Charlevoix, Tuesday on business.

H. Saxton who has been ill for two weeks is able to be out again.

Mrs. J. Mahar entertained some friends at her home, Monday evening.

Miss Carrie Porter is visiting friends at Sutton's Bay and Leland for some time.

Mrs. George Ramsey and children returned home to Traverse City last week.

Mr. Morrow of Central Lake was guest of his daughter, Mrs. T. R. Joynt this week.

Miss Aimee Doerr goes to Traverse City this Saturday for a week's visit with relatives.

The social given by Mrs. Boswell Thursday evening was much enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. H. F. McHale now occupies rooms in Elmer Richards house on Upper Main Street.

Miss Florence Barrett will spend a few days with Charlevoix friends this coming week.

Miss E. White will spend Thanksgiving vacation with Miss H. Nicloy at her home near Advance.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith of Gainesville, Fla., is guest of Supt. and Mrs. G. E. Ganiard for some time.

Mrs. A. G. Hutton of Rock Elm, is guest of relatives in Boyne City and Boyne Falls this week.

Miss Rachel Bell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Geck, returned to Gaylord, Wednesday.

Mrs. Earl Gould and children, of Mt. Bliss, visited at the home of John McClain, north of the city, the past week.

A number of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kenny at their home on Thursday evening, the occasion being in honor of his birthday anniversary.

The Young Peoples Society of St. John's church in the Bohemian Settlement will give a comedy in English in the Catholic Worker's hall on Thanksgiving night Nov. 27th at 8:00 p. m. The play will be followed by a "Shadow Social" and lunch. A general invitation is extended.

The funniest Topsy, Lawyer Marks, and Aunt Ophelia. The meapest Legree. The most faithful Uncle Tom, and the most beautiful Eva, all combine to make Harmount's Big Production of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the ideal attraction of the theatrical season. Watch for the band. At the Temple Theatre Saturday, Nov. 29.

Lloyd Baldard, employed at the iron furnace at Boyne City, miraculously escaped instant death Tuesday night when he fell 60 feet from the tram of the derrick into the ore pit of the Venezuela. His left leg was broken in two places, both fractures occurring below the knee, and his nose and upper jaw were both broken. Besides these injuries, he sustained a number of bad cuts in the scalp but it is thought he is free from internal injuries.

Mrs. Wm. Wilks returned home from Deward, Saturday.

Mrs. W. F. Empp was a Charlevoix visitor Wednesday.

C. C. Mack was a Grand Rapids business visitor this week.

C. A. Brabant made a business trip to Charlevoix, Wednesday.

Suits and Overcoats only \$9.99 at WARD'S Men's Wear Store.

Did you get your DISHES? Ask for them.—M. E. ASHLEY CO.

Mrs. Charles Thilotsen is visiting friends in the city this week.

Suits and Overcoats only \$9.99 at WARD'S Men's Wear Store.

Chas. Gunn left Friday noon on a short business trip to Muskegon.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon now occupy rooms in the Spence building.

Dry Pole Wood for sale by J. A. NICKLESS, good measure and the right price.

BLANKETS—yes lots of them; cotton and wool. \$1.25 to \$5.00 prices.—M. E. ASHLEY CO.

Miss Carrie Johnson of Traverse City is guest of her niece, Mrs. Ray Webster, for ten days.

Nelson Crandall was called home to Ambel, Mich., this week, his father being injured in a runaway accident.

The losing side in the contest of the Lady Maccabees will give a banquet Friday evening, Nov. 28th, to the winners, commencing at 8:30 sharp.

HOUSE WIRING—We are now prepared to do your Electric Light Wiring, either for a new system or repairing. Work guaranteed to be first class.—GEORGE SPENCER.

Gaylord's busted automobile factory has been transformed and re-organized into a wood products industry, for the making of base ball bats, rolling pins, ten pins, croquet sets, valve handles, etc.

Alanson is a village of 600 population and a call was sent out for volunteers one day, and the next day men, women, and children were on the job. When night overtook the workers they had completed about a mile of good road.

The social promoted by the "Willing Workers" and "Loyal Helpers" of the Presbyterian Sunday School last Friday evening in the church parlors was a great success, well attended and a most excellent supper was served. The program afterwards was most interesting and enjoyed by all present. Mr. Joynt the capable superintendent, Mr. E. Mackey and the hard working young folks acting under their instaction are to be congratulated. The rooms were most artistically decorated by Mr. Mackey who is a master of the art. A very pleasant time was spent.

Rev. James Malone, who so very acceptably officiated as priest of Holy Cross parish, Beaver Island, for several years, has been promoted to Big Rapids parish. This is very much regretted by the Beaver Island people as the good father has endeared himself to his people in an exceptional manner. His successor is Rev. Father Jewell, who comes from Elk Rapids parish. Father Jewell is a convert from the Protestant Episcopal faith, having been ordained to the Catholic priesthood about two years ago. He was formerly rector of the Petoskey Episcopal church. He is a clergyman of excellent theological attainments, and will doubtless do good work.

Annual K. P. Feather Party next Tuesday Ev'g, Nov. 25.

Isn't this awful! A certain town voted to have saloons, and the newspaper there printed the following comment: Musket Ridge has voted on saloons. If we are going to stand for women to wear slit skirts, tight form-fitting dresses and vulgar hobble skirts and the younger ones to dance the boll weevil wiggles, Texas Tommy, Tango, bunny hug, the bear dance, the calf canter, the kangaroo kick, the buzzard lope, and so on down the line, the men folks might just as well have their saloons and the whole push go to hell together.—Cheboygan Democrat.

District Ministerial Association.

The Grand Traverse District Ministerial Ass'n met at Lake City for annual meeting. A large number were present. Bishop William Burt, D. D. LL. D., was present and delivered the main address of the association. Col. Campbell delivered an address Tuesday evening. The Association voted to hold its next meeting at Central Lake. The officers for the ensuing year were elected and are as follows: President, Rev. W. F. Kendrick, District Supt. of Traverse City; Vice President, Rev. L. H. Manning, Petoskey; Secretary, Rev. T. Porter Bennett, East Jordan; Treasurer, Rev. H. E. Wylie, Manton.

FOR SALE.

A complete One Horse Draying outfit. Horse and Harness, Dray-wagon and Sleighs; stable and storm Blankets, one good Halter. A good list of patrons to buyer. If sold will give possession Dec. 1st. See J. A. NICKLESS, Drayman, East Jordan.

Telephone calls for appointments received at the

RUSSELL HOUSE

Phone 86

## COMPULSORY STOCK ADJUSTMENT SALE

### of Women's and Misses' Coats, Suits, Dresses, Waists

Utterly Disregarding Losses That May Be Necessary to Accomplish the Required Adjustment.

We cannot stop to consider losses—our stock must be adjusted to the correct proportions at once. Purchases were made and our plans were laid in anticipation of cold weather. But up to the present time the weather has been very unseasonable and backward. This forces us to place SACRIFICE PRICES on new, fresh garments—prices that will MAKE you buy. Losses to us are inevitable. Profit to you is just as certain. Best and Newest Coats, Waists, Skirts, and House Dresses in many instances at saving of ONE-HALF.

## L. WEISMAN

## I Can Save You Money

If you expect to buy a Piano in the near future.

### HOW?

Enter my PIANO CONTEST; you may win one Free if you are fortunate enough to be No. 1, or if Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 you will receive a Cash Purchase Certificate of \$250, \$225, \$220 respectively.

These Certificates are worth their Actual Face Value on the purchase of a Piano, if purchased before Sept. 25th, 1914. Come to

## Gidley's Drug Store

and ask about them. Something of interest to all next week. Look for adv.

## AT TEMPLE THEATRE

### SATURDAY Nov. 29

Evening

### Harmount's Big Scenic Production

## "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

### Pack of Siberian Bloodhounds

### Concert Band and Orchestra

### Colored Quartette

### All New Special Scenery

### Watch for the Band Concert

PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c  
Advance Sale at Mack's.



Capital \$50,000 Surplus \$6100

## 4 PER CENT

PAID ON DEPOSITS

Officers  
W. P. Porter, President  
W. L. French, Vice Pres  
Geo. G. Glenn, Cashier  
Directors W. P. Porter, W. L. French, Chas. M. Schaffer, F. M. Severance, M. H. Robertson, Carl Stroebel, Fred Smith, B. E. Waterman, Geo. G. Glenn

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.





# CALEB CONOVER RAILROADER

A STORY OF LOVE, POLITICS, INTRIGUE, OF A RICH & POWERFUL BOSS AND AN INTREPID YOUNG REFORMER.  
by Albert Payson Terhune



"Then why not withdraw?"  
"Not me! Withdraw, and be laughed at by my own crowd as well as the society clique? It'd smash me forever. No, sir! I'm in it, and I got to swim strong. The nomination and the election's easy enough. But just a won handily won't fill the bill, I've got to sweep the State with the all-fired landslide ever slidden since U. S. Grant ran around the crack twice before Horace Greeley got on speaking terms with his own stride. I've got to start in right away."

### CHAPTER IV

#### Gerald Conover's Wife

The door was here flung unceremoniously open and Gerald slouched in, his pasty face unwontedly sallow from last night's potations. For, with a few of the mushroom crop of the jeunesse doree of Granite, he had prolonged the supper-room revels after the departure of the other guests.

"Hello, Dad!" he observed. "Thought I'd find you alone."  
Caleb, his initial temper softened by his talk with Anice, greeted his favorite child with a friendly nod.

"Sit down," he said. "I'll be at leisure in a few moments. And, say, throw that measly blend of burnt paper and Egyptian swags out of the window. Why a grown man can't smoke a man-sized tobacco is more than I can see."

"The lady with sulky obedience, tossed away the cigarette and came back to the table."  
"Hear the news?" he asked. "It seems you've got a rival for the nomination."

"Grandma was telling me about it last night. His father's one of the big guns in the Civic League you know. It seems the League's planning to spring Clive Standish on the convention."

"Clive Standish? That Kid? For governor? Lord!"  
"Good joke, isn't it? I—"  
"Joke? No!" shouted Caleb.

"It's just the thing I wouldn't have had happen for a fortune. He's poor, but he belongs to the oldest family in the State, and his blood so blue you could use it to starch clothes with. Just the sort of a visionary young fool a crowd of cranks will gather around. He'll yell so loud about the people's sacred rights and 'ring rule and all that rot, that they'll hear him clear over in the other States. And when they do, the out-of-state papers will all get to hammering me again. And the very crowd I'm trying to score with by running for Governor, will vote for him to a man. He's one of them."

"So you think he has a chance of winning?" asked Anice.

"Not a ghost of a chance. He'll die in the convention—if he ever reaches that far. But it will stir up just the opposition I've been telling you I was afraid of. Well, if it meant work before, it means a twenty-five-hour-a-day hustle now. I wish you'd telephone Shavlan and the others, please, Miss Lanier. Tell 'em to be here in an hour."

As the girl left the room, Caleb swung about to face his son. The glow of coming battle was in his face.

"Now's your chance, Jerry!" he began, hot with an enthusiasm that failed to find the faintest reflexion in the calm countenance before him. "Now's your chance to get back at the old man for a few of the things he's done for you."

"I—I don't catch your meaning," muttered Gerald, uncomfortably. "You've got a sort of pull with a certain set of young addlepeas here, because you live in New York and get your name in the papers, and because you've a dollar allowance to every penny of theirs: I want you to use that pull. I want you to jump right in and begin working for me. Why, you ought to round up a hundred votes in the Pompton Club alone, to say nothing of the youngsters on the fringe outside, who'll be tickled to death at having a feller of your means and position notice 'em. Yes, you can be a whole lot of help to me this next few weeks. Take off your coat and wade in! And when we win—"

"Hold on a moment, Dad!" interrupted Gerald, whose lengthening face had passed unnoticed by the excited elder man. "Hold on, please. You mean you want me to work for you in the campaign for Governor?"

"Jerry, you'll get almost human one of these days if you let your intelligence take flights like that. Yes, I—"  
"Because," pursued Gerald, who was far too accustomed to this form of sarcasm from his father

to allow it to ruffle him, "because I can't."  
"You—you—what?" grunted Caleb, incredulously.  
"I can't stay here in Granite all that time. I—I must get back to New York this week. I've—important business there."

"Well, I'll be—" gasped Conover, finding his voice at last, and with it the grim satire he loved to lavish on this son, so unlike himself. "Business, eh? Important business?" Some restaurant waiter you've got an appointment to

to rush at 2.15 a. m. on Tuesday, or a hotel window you've made a date to drive through in a hansom? From all I've read or heard of your life there, those were the two most important pieces of business you ever transacted in New York. And it was my money paid the fines both times. No, no, Sonny, your important business will keep, I guess, till after November. Anyhow, in the meantime you'll stay right here and help Papa. See? Otherwise you'll go to New York on foot, and have the pleasure of living on what the three-ball specialists will give you for your hardware. No work, no pennies, Jerry. Understand that? Now go and think it over. Papa's too busy to play with little boys to-day."

To Caleb's secret delight he saw he had at last roused a spark of spirit in the lad.  
"My business in New York," retorted Gerald hotly, "is not with waters or hotels. It is with my wife."

Caleb sat down very hard. "You—you—" he spluttered apologetically.  
"My wife," returned the youth, a sheepish pride in look and words. "It was that I came up here to speak to you about this morning. You were so busy yesterday when I got to town that—"

"Jerry, you ass! Are you crazy or only drunk?"  
"Father," protested Gerald with a petulance that only hid his growing nervousness. "I do wish you'd call me 'Gerald,' and drop that wretched nickname. If—"

He got no further. Conover was upon him, his tough, knobby hands gripping the youngster's shoulders and shaking him to and fro with a force that set Gerald's teeth clacking.

"Now then!" bellowed the Railroader, mighty, masterful, terrible as he let the breathless lad slide to the floor and towered wrathful above him. "Are you going to tell me about this thing or have I got to shake it out of you? Speak up! Gulping, panting, all the spirit momentarily buffeted out of him, Gerald Conover lay staring stupidly up at the angry man.

"I'm—I'm married!" he bleated. "I—I meant to tell you when—"  
"Who to?" demanded Caleb in an agony of self-control.  
"Miss Enid Montmorency. She—"

"Who is she?"  
"She is—she's my wife. Two months ago we—"  
"Who is she? Is she in society?"  
"Her family were very famous before the war. She—"

"Is she in good New York society?"  
"She—she had to earn her own living and—"  
"And what?"  
"She—I met her at Rector's first Her company."

"You MARRIED a chorus girl?"  
"She—her family before the war—"

Caleb had himself in hand. "Get up!" he ordered. "You haven't money enough nor earning power enough to buy those boards you're sprawling on. Yet you saddle yourself with a wife—a wife who'll down all your social hopes. And mine. You let a degrading doll with a painted face drag you into—"

"You shan't speak that way of Enid!" flared up the boy tearfully. "She is as good and pure as—"  
"As you are. And with a damned sight more sense. For she knows a legal way of grabbing onto a livelihood; and you don't. Shut up! If you try any novel hero airs on me, you young skunk, I'll break you over my knee. Now you'll stand up and you'll listen to what I have to say."

Gerald, cowed, but snarling under his breath, obeyed.  
"I won't waste breath telling you all I'd hoped for you," began Conover, "or how I tried to give you all I missed in my own boyhood. You haven't the brains to understand—or care. What I've got to say is all about money. And I never found you too stupid to listen to that. You've cut your throat. Nothing can mend that. We'll talk about the future at another time. It's the present we've got to tend to now. You're going to be of some use to me at last. The only use you ever will be to anyone. Your allowance, for a few months, is going on just the same as before. But you've got to earn it. And you're going to earn it by staying right here in Granite and working like a dog for me in this campaign. If you stir out of this town, or if you—that woman comes here, or if you don't use your pull in my behalf with the sapsheads you travel with at the Pompton Club—if you don't do all this, I say, till further orders—then, for now and all time, you'll earn your own money. For you'll not get another nickel out of me."

I guess you know me well enough to understand I'll go by what I say. Take your choice. You've got an earning ability of about \$4 a week. You've got an allowance of \$48,000 a year. Now, till after election, which'll it be?"

Father and son faced each other in silence for a full minute. Then the latter's eyes fell.  
"I'll stay!" he muttered.  
"I thought so. Now chase! I'm busy."

Gerald slouched to the door. On the threshold he turned and shook his fist in impotent fury at the broad back turned on him.  
"I'll stay!" he repeated his voice scaling on octave and breaking in a hysterical sob, "I'll stay! But, before God, I'll find a way a way to pay you off for this terrible, the campaign is over."

Caleb did not turn at the thud of the door, but he was scribbling a telegram to his New York lawyer.  
"Gerald in scrape with chorus girl Enid Montmorency," he wrote. "Find her and buy her off. Go as high as \$100,000."

"Father Healy says, 'The sins of the fathers shall be visited on the children,'" he quoted half aloud as he finished; "but when they are visited in the shape of blithering idiocy, it seems most like a breach of contract."

The Railroader was not fated to enjoy even the scant privilege of solitude. He had hardly seated himself at his desk when the sacred door was once more assailed by inquisitive knuckles.  
"The Boys haven't wasted much time," he thought as he growled permission to enter.

The tall, exquisitely-groomed figure of his new son-in-law, the Prince d'Antri, blocked the threshold. With him was Blanche.  
"Do we intrude?" asked d'Antri, blandly, as he ushered his wife through the doorway and placed a chair for her. Caleb watched him without reply. The multifarious branches of social usage always affected him with contemptuous hopelessness. He saw no sense in them but neither, as he confessed disgustedly to himself, could he, even if he chose, possibly acquire them.

"We don't intrude, I hope," repeated the prince, closing the door behind him, and sitting down near the littered centre table.  
"Keep on hoping," vouchsafed Conover gruffly. "What am I to do for you?"

He could never grow accustomed to this foreign son-in-law who he did not know but two wife, and to his daughter's written instructions, he had yielded to the marriage, and consented to its performance at the American Embassy at Paris rather than at the white marble Pompton Avenue "Mausoleum," and had readily allowed himself to be convinced that the union meant a social stride for the entire family such as could never otherwise have been attained.

His wife and daughter had returned from Europe just before the reception, bringing with them the happy bridegroom. Caleb had never before seen a prince. In his youth, fairy tales had not been the average child's conception of a marital being in gold-spangled doublet and hose, to guide him. Hence his ideas had been more than shadowy. What he had seen was a very tall, slender, very handsome personage, whose costumes and manner a keener judge of fashion would have decided were on a par with the princely command of English: perfect, but a trifle too carefully accentuated to appeal to Yankee tastes.

Beyond the most casual intercourse and table talk there had been hitherto no scope for closer acquaintanceship between the two men. The reception had taken up everyone's time and thoughts. Caleb had, however, studied the prince from afar, and had sought to apply to him some of the numberless classifications in which he was so unerringly wont to place his fellow-men. But none of the ready-made moulds seemed to fit the new-comer.

"What can I do for you?" repeated Conover, looking at his watch. "In a few minutes I'm expecting some—"

"We shall not detain you long. We have come to speak to you on a rather delicate theme."  
"Delicate?" muttered Caleb, glancing up from the politely embarrassed prince to his daughter.  
"Well, speak it out, then. The best treatment for delicate things is a little healthy exposure. What is it?"

"I ventured to interrupt your labors," said d'Antri, his face reflecting a gentle look of pain at his host's brusqueness, "to speak to you in reference to your daughter's dot."

"Her which?" queried Caleb, looking at the bride as though in search of symptoms of some violent, unsuspected malady.  
"Amadeo means my dowry," explained Blanche, with some impatience. "It is the custom, you know, on the Continent."

"Not on any part of the Continent I ever struck. And I've been pretty much all over it from Frisco to Quebec. It's a new one on me."

"In Europe," said Blanche, tapping her foot, and gazing apolo-

getically at her handsome husband, "it is customary—as I thought everybody knew—for girls to bring their husbands a marriage portion. How much are you going to settle on me?"

"How much? What? Money. You've always had your \$25,000 a year allowance, and I've never kicked when you overdid it. But now you're married, I suppose your husband—"

"But, Mr. Conover," broke in the prince, with more eagerness than Caleb had ever before seen on his placid exterior, "I think you fail to understand, I—we—"

"What are you driving at?" snapped Conover. "Do you mean you can't support your wife?"  
"Papa!" cried Blanche, in distress. "for once in your life try not to be coarse. It isn't a question of support. It is the custom—"

"For a father to pay a man to marry his girl? I can't see it myself, though now you speak about it, I seem to have read or heard something of the sort. Well, if it's the custom, I suppose I guess I'll do it. The prince shivered, very gently, very faintly.

"It affects you that way," growled Caleb. "You wouldn't be brought up the subject if I was, I say. Blanche, if you're too timid to make a suggestion, how'll this strike you? I'll double your present allowance—\$50,000 a year, eh?"

"Impossible!" gasped d'Antri. "Not on your life!" retorted Caleb. "I could double that and never feel it. Don't you worry about me not being able—"  
"But I cannot consent to—"  
"Who's asked you to? It's to be her cash, ain't it? Not yours. I don't think you come in on this scene at all, Prince. It seems to be up to me and Blanche. And—"

"Oh, you'll never understand!" cried Blanche in despair. "For the daughter of a man of your means, and the social position I am, to occupy as Princess d'Antri, my dot should be at least—"  
"Hold on!" interposed Caleb. "I think I begin to see. I—"  
"You don't see," contradicted his daughter, pettishly. "I'll have to explain. I—"

"No, you won't, if I couldn't understand things without waiting to have 'em explained, I'd still be braking at \$50 a month. As I take it, this prince party meets here in Yurup, heads your father is the Caleb Conover—an old fool of an American with a pretty daughter to place on the nobility market—and you make your bid. You marry him and he's so sure of his ground he don't even hold out for an ante-wedding bonus. He chases over here with you, and when he don't find the dowry, or whatever else you call it, waiting for him at the dock, he makes bold to ring the cash register."

The prince was on his feet. "I cannot consent, sir, to listen to such—"  
"Oh, yes, you can. I've heard of your sort. But I somehow thought they were all counts. I didn't know exactly how a prince stood; but I supposed the job carried an income with it. It seems you're just in the count class, after all. The kind of man that loaf about Yurup living on the name of some ancestor who got his title by acting as hired man to his king or emperor, or whatever he called his two-for-a-quarter country. The sort of man that does nothing well enough to keep him in pocket money. Then some lookout makes the high sign, 'Heiress in sight!' and—"

Blanche burst into tears. Her husband threw his arm about her shoulders in assiduous, theatrical fashion, while Caleb sat gnawing his unlighted cigar and grimly eyeing the couple.

"There, there, carissima mia!" soothed d'Antri, "your father knows no better. In this barbarous country of his there are no leisure classes. I—"  
"You bet there are!" snorted Caleb. "Only, here we call 'em traps, and we give 'em thirty days' instead of our daughters. Hangs stop that damned snivelling, Blanche! You know how I hate it. I'm stung all right, and it's too late to squeal. The only time there's any use in crying over spilt milk is when there's a soft-hearted milkman cruising around within hearing distance. And from where I sit, I don't see any such rushing to my help. You'll get your 'dot' all right. Just as you knew you would before you put up that whimper. We'll fix up the details when I've got more time on my hands."

"Only, I want you and me and this prince-feller of yours to understand each other, clear. I'm letting myself be led for a certain sum, because I've crowded so loud about your being a princess that I can't back down now without raising a laugh, and without spoiling all I've planned to get by this marriage. Besides, I'm going to run for governor, and I don't want any scandal, or dramatic separation for lack of cash coming from my own family. I'm caught fair, and I'll pay. But I want you three to understand that it's straight blackmail, and that I pay it just as I'd pay to have any other dirt story pushed up. That'll be all to-day. If you want some

reading matter, Prince, here's a paper with a list of the "finers" that sail for Yurup next week. Nothing personal intended, you know. Good-by."

"But, papa—" began Blanche, who, like d'Antri, had listened to this exordium with far less natural resentment (that might have been looked for—)

"That'll be all, I said," repeated Conover. "You win your point. Clear out! I'm busy."

The princess knew Caleb too well to press the victory further. She tearfully left the room, d'Antri following in her wake. At the door the latter paused, his long white fingers toying with his silky beard.

"Sir," he said, "you may be assured that I shall never forget your generosity, even though it is couched in such unusual language. You shall never regret it. I understand you have a wish to adorn the best society and—"

"No," grunted Conover, "not the Best, only the Highest. And it's no concern of yours, either way. Goodby!"

As the titled couple withdrew, Anice Lanier came in.  
"Mr. Shevlin, Mr. Bourke and most of the others you sent for have come," she reported. "Shall I send them up?"

"Yes," said Conover dully, "send 'em along. It'll be good to talk to real human beings again. Say, Miss Lanier—as the girl started to obey his order—"did you ever write out that measly interview of mine for the Star, endorsing those new ideas of Roosevelt's on race-suicide, and saying something about a childless home being a curse to—"

"Yes, I was just going to mail it. Shall—"  
"Well, don't! Tear it up. There's no sense in a man being funny at his own expense."

### CHAPTER V

#### In Two Camps

In the headquarters of the Civic League sat Clive Standish. With him were the committee chosen to conduct his campaign. Karl Ansel, a lean, hard-headed New England giant, their chairman, and incidentally, campaign manager, was going laboriously over a list of counties, towns and villages, corroborating certain notes he made from time to time, by referring to a big colored map of the Mountain State.

"I've checked off the places that are directly under the thumb of the C. G. & N. Ansel was explaining as the rest of the group leaned over to watch the course of his pencil along the map. "I'm afraid they are as hopelessly in Conover's grip as Granite itself. It's in the rural districts, and in the towns that aren't dependent on the main line, that we must find our strength. It's an uphill fight at best, with—"

"With a million-and-a-half people who are paying enormous taxes for which they receive scant value, who have thrust on them a legislature and other officials they are forced to elect at the Boss's order!" finished Standish. "Surely, it's an uphill fight that's well worth while, if we can wake men to a sense of their own slavery, and the frauds they are forced to connive at. And that's what we're going to do."

The more experienced, if less enthusiastic, Ansel scratched his chin doubtfully.  
"The people, as a mass are slow to wake," he observed. "Oftener they just open one eye and growl at being bothered, and then roll over and go happily to sleep again while the Boss goes through their pockets. Don't start this campaign too optimistically, Mr. Standish. And don't get the idea the people are begging to be waked. If you wake them, you've got to do it against their will. Not with any help of theirs, maybe you can. Maybe you can't. As you say, it's perhaps worth a try. Even if—"

"But they've been waked before," insisted Standish. "And when they do awaken, there are no half-measures about it. Look how Jerome, on an independent fight, won out against the Machine in 1905. Why should the Mountain State—"

"The people are sleepy by nature," laughed Ansel. "They wake up with a roar, chase the Boss out of their house, smash the Machine and then go back to bed again with the idea they're heroes. As soon as their eyes are shut, back strolls the Boss, mends his machine and reopens business at the old stand. And that's what you have to look forward to. But we've been all over this sort of thing before. I'll have your 'speech route' made out in an hour, and start a man over it this afternoon to arrange about the halls and the 'papering' and the press work. Speaking of press work, I had your candidature telegraphed

to New York to the Associated Press early this morning. There'll be a perfect cloud of reporters up here before night. We must arrange to see them before the Conover crowd can get hold of them. Sympathy from out-of-State papers won't do us any harm. The country at large has a pretty fair idea of the way Conover runs the Mountain State. And the country likes to watch a good fight against long odds. There's lots of sympathy for the under dog—as long as the sympathizer has no money on the upper one? "How about the sketch of the situation that you were having Craig write out, telling about the stolen franchises, the arbitrary tax-rate, the machine-made candidates, the railroad rule and all that? It ought to prove a good campaign document if he handles the subject well."

To Be Continued

### STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT

### The Keeley Treatment

As there seems to be a great misunderstanding in regard to the Keeley Treatment we are publishing the following in regard thereto. We wish to say that this is no Jall as the patients are given all the liberty possible in connection with their treatment. We have card, smoking and reading rooms which are especially furnished for the use of patients, a great many of whom have stated to the management that they had spent the pleasantest four weeks that they ever spent in their lives while taking the treatment. The Institute is open to the inspection of anyone who is interested and the friends of patients are welcome at any time between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. any day of the week. We will follow this article with a series of articles explaining further in regard to the Treatment and the results obtained verifying the same by recommendations of graduates of this Institute, physicians and Catholic Clergymen which should be read by all. For further information will be addressed The Keeley Institute, 2225 Ottawa Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

### REAL ESTATE

BELOW is a list of reliable Michigan Real Estate Dealers compiled for the benefit of our readers. If you want to buy, sell, lease, rent or information concerning business, lands, etc., write them. No names will be run under this head, other than those who are reliable and honest, and if found otherwise the name shall be removed from list at once. For information in regard to space in this column write to UNITED WEEKLY PRESS ASSOCIATION, 609 MARINE AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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# HAPPENINGS IN STATE

## TO MAKE FARM LIFE APPEAL TO THE BOYS IS AIM OF Y. M. C. A.

Lansing—To make the life of the rural boy more worth while and the appeal of the farm more effective for young men generally is the declared aim of the county Y. M. C. A. secretaries of Michigan who met in conference here recently.

The religious aim, which forms a basis for all the association efforts, is likewise uppermost in the rural county organization, but its religion serves as an instrument with which to carry on its social service and to minister to community needs.

A very practical phase of the rural community problem which the Y. M. C. A. is called upon to face, is counteracting the cityward tendency. To do this it becomes the association's task to convince the young man who contemplates leaving the country, that the farm offers him bigger opportunities toward which he often mistakenly turns.

Plans for the coming year's work by the rural association contemplate a still greater emphasis upon agricultural contests for the boys of the association. Last year 450 contestants participated in such contests as corn and potato growing and poultry raising.

A specific instance related in the experience of one of the secretaries, demonstrate the effectiveness of what the association plans more extensively to do. A country lad ran away from home because he dreaded the routine of the farm and hoped to find in the excitement of the city some opportunity to do something.

Brought back to his county the association interested him in a corn growing contest in which he took second prize. The following year the little fellow applied himself with energy to the task of intensive corn culture with the result that he took first prize in his county by raising 160 bushels on an acre from which 30 bushels would have been the standard for the contest. The men were persuaded to let the lad enter the men's contest. The latter at first demurred, but agreed to let the "boy come in and get a few pointers." The lad entered his exhibit and took first prize, and did the same in the Michigan state contest. The lad is now fitting himself to come to M. A. C. next week and upon graduation is determined to go back to the farm.

Along similar lines, the rural associations are planning to aid young men who cannot see any future in the farm in a bigger vision of their calling. In this regard the association plans to cooperate with the state through the activities of the Michigan Agricultural College, reaching the youth in the adolescent age when he is the most susceptible to right or wrong impressions and is open to influence as to the real mission of the farm.

## HIGH PRICES FOR TURKS MAY GO STILL HIGHER

East Lansing—Regardless of the present high price of turkey, the old Thanksgiving bird is very liable to be much more valuable before the day of the annual killing and praise on account of a disease that has become prevalent in Michigan flocks. The disease known as "black-head" is not a new one by any means as it appeared years ago, but its present form seems to be more virulent and is working havoc pretty generally about the state in what appears to be an epidemic.

A number of requests for aid have come to the veterinary department at M. A. C. from owners of flocks who saw their turkeys die one by one and were not able to discover the reason for it. One woman in the southern part of the state who has a large flock of birds implored the department recently to assist her in saving her remaining turkeys. The owner forwarded one of the sick fowls to the department and an examination was made. Finally the bird was killed and an autopsy held.

The autopsy divulged what had been suspected black-head. The disease is an intestinal trouble and when it develops in a flock carries the birds off one by one until there is none left. The veterinary department informed the owner who had submitted the bird of the form of disease and also suggested the remedy which

was simple and effectual. The "black-head," however, has developed in the flocks in so many Michigan counties that it is declared the disease will have a big bearing on the price we pay for the old Thanksgiving bird.

## FIVE CHINESE IN ATTENDANCE AT MICH. COLLEGE OF MINES

Houghton—Part of the 30 per cent increase of attendance at the Michigan College of Mines this year is due to the five Chinese students who have entered. Another well-known oriental student is a native of Hawaii. However, to offset the increase from this source is the failure of any Mexicans, Central or South Americans to appear. Usually there have been at least a half-dozen of Latin-Americans at the college. Three years ago two of the Maderos, Raoul and Julio, brothers of the murdered president, were in attendance.

## NEIGHBORS PUT IN AND HARVEST UNFORTUNATE FARMER'S CROPS

Manton, Mich.—Frank Moffitt of near this place knows well what it means to have good friends and neighbors. Over a year ago he was the victim of a runaway in which his back was broken. Constant lying on his back has been his lot ever since. This spring neighbors put in his crops, and kindly hands from time to time attended to keeping things going for him. But when the harvest time came Mr. Moffitt was in the same hard physical condition. What good are corn, potatoes, etc. if left in the ground, asked Mr. Moffitt's lodge brothers and sisters. No good at all, and they set aside a day to garner in the harvest. In a crowd they proceeded to the Moffitt farm recently husked and cribbed the corn, dug and put the potatoes in the cellar, gathered the vegetables and pulled all the roots.

## The Meaning of "1 Inch of Rain"

On every Government daily weather bulletin or chart the amount of rainfall at various places is printed in inches and hundredths of inches. According to the "Weekly News Letter" from the Federal department of agriculture the public, in a general way, understands that a rainfall of 2 inches in one day is heavy, and that one of a tenth of an inch is light, but no attempt is made to associate the linear measurement of the water with its equivalents in weight or bulk. This is necessary for a proper understanding of the actual quantitative value of the rain, and the few figures following may prove of assistance in making calculations.

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 43,560x144, or 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying slightly with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 3,630x62.4 equals 226,512 pounds, or 113 1/2 short tons.

The weight of 1 United States gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 226,512 divided by 8.345 equals 27,143 gallons of water on the acre. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each, and would be sufficient to fill a tank or pool about 20 feet square and 9 feet in depth. Should a farmer desire to build a cistern to be supplied by rainwater from a roof, he can, if he knows the annual rainfall of his locality, so construct his cistern as to make the best possible use of the rainfall. For instance, a rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet capacity would mean a total volume, 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern (loss from splashing, etc., not considered). This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or about 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each, enough to fill a cistern 3 feet in diameter to a depth of 4.97 feet.

## EATON MAN HARVESTED 2,000 BARRELS APPLES THIS SEASON

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—From the orchards that T. A. Farrand, of this city, has leased in different sections of Michigan, he has harvested

upward of 2,000 barrels of apples this fall, and has nearly the whole lot ready for shipment. From several of his orchards he has already commenced shipping, and the prices he is receiving, in common with other Michigan fruit growers, are the highest that apples have been sold at in many years, almost before the close of the picking season. The demand for the fruit is much greater than the supply.

## PUBLIC DRAIN COMMISSION MADE \$156,409 IN 13 YEARS

Lansing, Mich.—Exhaustive figures, covering 13 years of work, have just been compiled by A. C. Carton, secretary of the public domain commission of the state showing that since the work of

every will be used in the administration of the law without the creation of additional offices. No paid agents will be employed.

## FORTY ENTRIES IN CORN CONTEST HELD AT MARION

Marion, Mich.—A corn contest was recently put on by the publishers of the local newspaper, Messrs. F. H. Dewey and R. E. Rouse. There were forty entries most of these being by farmers living in the vicinity of Marion. The judges who passed upon the corn awarded the prizes according to the quality and the ripeness of the grain. What these enterprising publishers have done in Osceola county other publishers can do in other counties.

## MICH. SUGAR CROP WILL BE NORMAL

Grand Rapids—The crop indications in Michigan are of a highly satisfactory nature and there is no question but that the yield of sugar beets will be up to the earlier expectations. Farmers in all parts of the state are preparing to harvest their crops, and the sugar factories will start the 1913-14 campaign at the customary time. The yield in some parts of the state has been smaller this year than last, but the good crops in the other sections have more than offset the disadvantage. The drought and extremely hot weather worked to the disadvantage of the beets in the

undeveloped. The greater part of the island is covered with second growth timber. There are about twenty-five people living here, Indian and white, most of them are engaged in fishing or lumbering. I want to get more people here. I want them to farm and to raise poultry. This is also a fine place for a summer resort. We have a good harbor.

"I cut my farm out of the woods; my good wife and I are doing the farming by hand-power. Forty-six tomato plants and twenty-four cabbage plants were planted this year on a square rod. We harvested eight bushels of tomatoes and 24 head of cabbage. We had good patches of cabbage, rutabagas, cauliflower, beans, carrots, corn, beets, onions, cucumbers, turnips and early potatoes. We also secured some nice celery and a few muskmelons. One of the cabbages weighed twelve pounds, and a rutabaga eight pounds.

"Our chickens did well. We raised about 200 chicks with 15 hens. The chicks are all living, the smallest ones weighing about a pound.

## RECEIVE CALL FOR 10,000 WHITE PINE SEEDLINGS

East Lansing, Mich.—An unprecedented sale of white pine seedlings at the Michigan Agricultural College forestry reserve this fall, indicates that there is a movement on foot to again reforest the state with white pine. This movement according to Professor F. M. Sanford of the forestry department, is growing rapidly and many land owners in the state who have soil suitable for the growth of pine are beginning to make inquiries to his department for advice as to the best methods of going about the reforesting of their property.

The call for white pine and other trees, which thrive on light soils has been exceptional this fall as trees are used as wind-breaks and land anchors literally the trees protecting fields with shifting soils from winds so that vetch, alfalfa, and other crops can be grown.

All trees are being sold at cost and the demand is large especially among farmers with wood lots. Five acre tracts, in some instances are being set out and these tracts are looked after by C. A. Tyler, the college field agent, who is connected with the extension department work.

## KENT GROWER SHIPPED BARREL OF APPLES TO SCOTLAND IN 1862

Muskegon, Mich.—George H. Tuxbury who has a farm in Alpine townships, Kent county, believes that he is the first exporter of Western Michigan apples. About 1862 Mr. Tuxbury shipped a barrel of Strawberry apples to Glasgow, Scotland, with good results. Mr. Tuxbury has been in over thirty-seven different fruit growing states and says that in no state of the 37 can good fruit be produced cheaper than in Michigan. Although Mr. Tuxbury is now 82 years of age he is intensely interested in the apple industry of Western Michigan.

## KENT COUNTY ROADS IN GOOD CONDITION

Grand Rapids—The special committee appointed to inspect the road work of the Kent county good road commissioner recently made a report in which there was much commendation than criticism. When the report had been read, Supervisor Goulet said he thought it was now up to the board of supervisors to pass a resolution congratulating the good roads commission on its good work, that from the talk of the first day one would be led to believe nothing but streaks of mud were to be found in Kent county. This he said had now been disproved and he thought the knocks ought to be turned into boosts. The report of the committee was accepted and filed.

## String Beans For The Canning Factory



Eight tons of string beans and thirteen bushels of seed were taken from three acres in the above pictured cherry orchard on the L. E. Titus farm on the Grand Traverse peninsula. An acre and a third of green tops were plowed under for fertilizer and the straw from one and two-thirds acres was used. From 40 to 70 women and children were kept busy during the picking season. The gross receipts from the string beans sold amounted to over \$100 an acre, in addition the cherry orchard was given good cultivation and made a fine growth. One and one-half tons of beans were picked in one day, by 68 pickers.

creating forest reserves was commenced, Michigan is just \$156,409 ahead on the work of this department.

The total cost of the work on the three big reserves up to the end of the fiscal year, July 1, was \$165,135.86. Since that time the land has increased in value so rapidly and such large sums have been collected in dead and down timber, seedlings, trespass fees and in value represented by the state plants and their property, that they now represent \$321,545.68.

These figures concern the three big forest reserves at Higgins lake, Houghton lake and Fire lake. The value of the land in these reserves alone represents a total of \$270,885.75.

"I expect that the state's work in reforestation will be the means of saving many woodworking industries to Michigan," declares Mr. Carton. "We will be able to cut timber within a few years and concerns which might otherwise find themselves without material can be supplied."

## FIFTEEN WIDOWS WITH CHILDREN GET PENSIONS

Lansing—Since the mother's pension act became effective in August, 15 widows with children dependent upon them are now drawing amounts which total \$53 a week. Of the 15, but one of the pensioners resides outside the city, her home being in Aurelius.

There are now, according to County Treasurer Vetter, 25 applicants for pensions. These are also all residents of Lansing. One case is now being investigated by Probate Judge Gardner, as it has been reported in this instance that the applicant is not entitled to anything under the law. The probate judge generally investigates these cases. The law only applies to widows left destitute with children.

The amounts being paid vary. Circumstances alter a number of cases and in instances of sickness the limit of \$3 a week is paid. No amount higher than that can be paid to any one child. A question of residence has come up in several instances among the applicants and this matter has been referred to the attorney general by the judge of probate. It is generally understood, however that no mother can benefit under the law until she has lived in this state the length of time that would entitle her to vote had she general suffrage.

## WISCONSIN'S INSURANCE LAW IS NOW IN EFFECT

Madison, Wis.—The first policies in a state life insurance fund in America were issued recently by the insurance department of Wisconsin. Former Speaker Chas. A. Ingram of Durand, who introduced the bill in the 1911 session to create state insurance, received the first policy.

Applications came from several states, but under the laws policies may be issued only to residents of Wisconsin.

The law making provision for state life insurance was enacted after the idea had been worked out by Commissioner of Insurance Eken and a legislative committee. A study had been made of similar laws in Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

No policy is issued for a larger amount than \$1,000. When the number of policy-holders reaches 1,000 the maximum policy issued will be \$2,000 and when the number reaches 2,000 the maximum policy will be \$3,000, the highest amount authorized. Existing governmental machinery will be used in the administration of the law without the creation of additional offices. No paid agents will be employed.

## EVART TEACHER HAS PREPARED ILLUSTRATED ALFALFA LECTURE

Evart, Mich.—Robert Rosen, instructor in agriculture in the high school here has prepared an illustrated lecture upon alfalfa which he purposes giving to his students in agriculture and such of the farmers of the county and others as desire to attend. The lecture had been prepared with the idea of spreading information in regard to the most approved methods of the growing and harvesting of this valuable crop.

## MICHIGAN MUST FIGHT ITS HOG CHOLERA ALONE

Lansing—Michigan, owing to its not being situated in the corn belt and therefore not a "hog state" will get none of the \$75,000 appropriated by the federal government to study and combat hog cholera. Application was made but the state was turned down regardless of the fact that according to what is considered a too conservative estimate as made recently by Dr. Ward Giltner, state veterinarian, M. A. C., Michigan is losing annually \$1,000,000 through hog cholera. According to Dr. Giltner, there is no abatement and the disease is found now in all most every county in the state.

Branch county just now is suffering from the malady more than any other section and the disease is breaking out in the upper peninsula counties. The M. A. C. bacteriological department is doing everything possible to assist in preventing the spread of the disease and is manufacturing large amounts of serum at its own expense.

"What we most need," said Dr. Giltner in discussing the state's big livestock problem, "is more trained men and we are trying to turn them out of this department. County agriculturists can be of great assistance in preventing the spread of the disease and in teaching the farmers preventive measures. Serum, we know will cause immunity, but the big question relative to serum is how and when to get the greatest benefit.

"We have treated some of the big prize-winners of the state with serum recently and there is a great demand for it. The effect that cholera will have on breeding stock can not be estimated. It is killing hundreds of the best stock that was kept for breeding purposes only. You can see what this will mean in another six months. Every state where this disease is as prevalent as it is in Michigan, should have an appropriation for the study of the disease in all its phases. Until we can study every angle of it, the malady cannot be treated intelligently as a whole nor can it be stamped out. Cholera is this state's big livestock problem right now."

## MANY COUNTIES TO CONTINUE THEIR SUPPORT OF BUREAU

Traverse City—The boards of supervisors of the counties of Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Leelanau and Osceola have all made appropriations for the continuance of the program for the development of Western Michigan. The other counties in the Western Michigan territory will pledge contributions before the close of the year. In some cases the funds will be promised by the supervisors and in others by the public spirited men of the counties.

southern counties of the state, but sugar people do not believe the damage is nearly so serious as has been reported in the daily press.

The board of directors of the Menominee River Sugar company of Menominee has decided to pay a rate of \$6 a ton for beets at the loading station. This means that the company will pay the freight. The contract which the company has had with its growers provided that the company would pay at the rate of \$6 per ton for beets delivered at the factory, but there was a clause inserted that if there was no law passed by congress during 1913 reducing the tariff on sugar, the company would pay the freight on the beets. The Underwood bill provides for a reduction of 25 per cent of the present tariff on sugar, the same to become effective beginning March 1, 1914, and it further provides that sugar shall be put on the free list May 1, 1916. The decision of the company to pay a higher price than was contracted for is in line with the liberal policy of the corporation toward its beet growers. There is every prospect of a big crop in the Menominee country.

## THIS MICH. POSTMASTER IS ENGAGED IN PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT WORK

Traverse City—Richard W. Balesinger lately appointed postmaster upon Garden Island, attached to Charlevoix county, is engaged in practical development work. He has named his office Success and has begun a work which promises much.

"I am a homesteader," he recently said, "this beautiful island is about five miles long and three miles wide, but practically

## Michigan's School System Is far Above the Average

Ann Arbor—Michigan's standing among the 48 states in public education was clearly brought out by Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation, when he addressed the sixty-first annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' association on "Comparative Standing of the States in Public Education."

Dr. Ayres showed that Michigan's school system, in point of general efficiency, ranked above the average, being seventeenth among the 48 school systems. This means that although Michigan is ahead of 31 states in general efficiency, she has 16 states ahead of her. Her next door neighbors, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, rank higher in general efficiency, holding sixth, eighth and tenth places, respectively, as compared with Michigan's rank of seventeenth.

How many children are there in Michigan of school age? According to 1910 statistics there are about 800,000. And how many of these are in school? About 79 per cent, leaving 21 per cent not in any school. One-fifth, then, of Michigan's children of school age are not in school and it is from this one-fifth that Michigan's army of 75,000 illiterates comes.

Rhode Island has the longest school year of any state—193 days—but if these 193 days of schooling were divided equally among the children of school age in the state, the result would be 116 days of schooling each. This is the "effective school year." The results of this comparison show that this

state provides 109 days as its effective school year.

In nearly a quarter of the states the effective school year is less than three months. As a nation, the United States has a shorter school day, a shorter school week, and a shorter school year than any other highly civilized country in the world.

The people of the United States spend half a billion a year for their schools. Michigan spends \$2 millions of this half billion. For every \$100 of wealth she spends 35 cents on her schools.

The two extremes of annual expenditures for each child of school age was \$3 in South Carolina and a little more than \$30 in Washington. Michigan stands a little more than halfway between these extremes, spending annually \$18 per child. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois all spend more.

The ordinary child requires from 8 to 10 years of schooling or 9 months a year to complete its elementary course. In North Carolina or New Mexico the attendance period is so short that the average pupil would need about 22 years to complete an eight-year course of nine months each.

In 18 of the 48 states the average annual wage of public school teachers amounts to less than a dollar a day. The highest average paid in the United States is \$918 in California, the lowest is \$200 in North Carolina. The average annual salary in the United States is \$385. Michigan pays her teachers \$5 less than the average annual salary in the country and about half as much as California pays.

## Grange Ginger

By A Granger, Traverse City

### Three Important Pieces of Legislation

The Michigan State grange may be the means of instituting three important pieces of legislation by "initiative" next year. The executive committee, which was in session at Flint, Mich., recently arranging for the meeting of the grange to be held at that place December 8, voted to recommend to the grange that it dedicate its next year's legislative labors to this end.

It is proposed to initiate by petition a law for the tonnage tax, a law for the Torrens system of land transfers and an amendment to the recall law which shall bring judges within the scope of the law's operations.

If the grange adopts the recommendations of the executive committee, work on these three laws will at once be undertaken and petitions prepared and circulated. With its 800 granges and its 50,000 grangers in Michigan, there will be no question about securing the necessary number of signatures to the initiatory petitions. Thereupon the proposals will automatically go to the people for a vote.

The executive committee completed arrangements for the Flint convention, which is to be held in the Masonic temple, and which promises to be one of the greatest in the history of the organization.



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Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tinware, brass. It works quickly, easily, and leaves a brilliant surface. It has no equal for use on automobiles.



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INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. Successors to Rogers Silverware Co. BRIDGE PLAZA, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Financial Statement

For the City of East Jordan for the Month of October, 1913.

### General Fund

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Balance on hand	\$3145.99
1 City Taxes	211.80
1 Penalty	19.94
Total	\$3377.73

#### DISBURSEMENTS

1 People's State Savings Bank int. on roller order	102.00
2 Otis J. Smith, salary	25.00
7 Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	13.70
7 Romeo A. Emrey, recording deed, etc.	.90
7 Henry Cook, salary	75.00
7 Am. Surety Co., bond of J. F. Kenny	5.00
7 Geo. G. Gléhn, ins. on T. Hall	20.70
7 G. A. Lisk, printing	10.05
7 C. J. Malpass, light bulbs	1.00
7 E. J. Lbr. Co., order elec. Light Co.	308.61
22 G. Spencer, installing sewer	210.37
22 L. Monroe, running roller	4.50
22 E. J. Chemical Co., sewer pipe	149.69
22 Frank Zitka, rental for lot	5.00
22 City Treas. water taxes coll.	50.25
22 C. H. Whittington, contagious diseases	8.00
22 Alice Sloop, contag diseases	8.00
22 J. Tafelski, cont'g diseases	11.81
22 C. C. Vardon, cont'g diseases	16.00
22 Hite Drug Co., cont'g diseases	14.15
22 W. H. Parks, cont'g diseases	23.00
29 Nat. Office Supply Co., supplies	2.25
June 1911	
16 Dan Goodman, on st. roller	850.00
October 1913	
31 Balance on hand	1462.75
Total	\$3377.73

### Street Fund

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Balance on hand	\$943.76
1 City taxes	105.90
Total	\$1049.66

#### DISBURSEMENTS

3 L. Monroe, running roller	33.00
3 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	21.00
7 City Treas., paym't st. labor	45.80
7 E. J. & S. R. R. Co., freight on stone	34.10
7 Pet. Crushed Stone Co., crushed stone	198.24
7 A. Kenny, sprinkling streets	40.75
7 A. J. Hammond, patching curb	10.00
18 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	22.50
22 City Treas., paym't st. labor	29.30
22 Rob't Cook, work on bridge	1.75
22 F. M. Severance, gravel	25.00
22 J. A. Lancaster, repair work	1.40
22 Jos. Zoulek, grading ditch	2.50
29 Lewis Bancroft, street labor	3.00
31 Balance on hand	581.32
Total	\$1049.66

### Water Works Fund

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Balance on hand	29.19
1 Water Taxes	237.66
Total	\$266.85

#### DISBURSEMENTS

7 E. J. Iron Works repair work	5.01
22 E. J. Hose Co., paint shop, Payne fires, false alarm	81.00
22 Reid-Graff Co. labor, and material	119.73
31 Balance on hand	61.11
Total	\$266.85

### Interest & Sinking Fund

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Balance on hand	\$255.26
1 City taxes	79.43
Total	\$334.69

#### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand	334.69
Total	\$334.69

### Sewer Fund

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Bal. on hand	62.87
1 Special Sewer Taxes	7.74
Total	\$70.61

#### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Bal. on hand	70.61
Total	\$70.61

### Paving Fund No. 1

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Bal. on Hand	\$1782.91
1 Paving Taxes	107.13
Total	\$1890.04

#### DISBURSEMENTS

October	
31 Bal. on hand	\$1890.04
Total	\$1890.04

### Paving Fund No. 2

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Bal. on hand	\$57.82
1 Sale of Bonds	5122.49
1 Paving Taxes	41.44
Total	\$5751.75

#### DISBURSEMENTS

October	
7 Clark & Rogers, on paving job	883.04
7 H. L. Winters engineering	90.00
22 Clark & Rogers on paving job	500.00

22 H. L. Winters, engineering	58.00
31 Bal. on hand	4129.71
Total	\$5761.75

### Paving Fund No. 3

#### RECEIPTS

October

1 Bal. on hand	\$32.73
1 Sale of Bonds	1413.79
Total	\$1446.52

### Cemetery Fund

#### RECEIPTS

October

7 Clark & Rogers on paving job	282.00
7 Harry Holland, help engineer	14.80
31 Bal. on hand	1149.72
Total	\$1446.52

### Summary

General Fund	\$1462.75
Street Fund	581.32
Water Works Fund	61.11
Interest and Sinking Fund	334.69
Sewer Fund	70.61
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 1	1890.04
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 2	4120.71
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 3	1149.72
Cemetery Fund	301.45
Total	9972.40
Less Outstanding Orders	506.89
Cash on hand at end of Month	\$10479.29

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

### GOOD NEWS FOR THE GIRL WITH UGLY HAIR

Don't mourn over it! Don't envy others because they have beautiful hair. Begin right now to give proper, intelligent care and attention to your hair—and then let others envy you. Use Harmony Hair Beautifier, a delightful liquid hair dressing that is just what it is named—a hair beautifier. To make the hair glossy, soft and silky—make it easier to put up in smooth, wavy folds, and "stay put"—to restore to your hair the well-groomed appearance you want it to have—to overcome the unpleasant, oily odor of the hair and leave instead a delightfully dainty, fresh rose fragrance—Harmony Hair Beautifier will please you, or your money back. Very easy to apply—simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing it. Contains no oil; will not change the color of the hair, nor darken gray hair. To keep hair and scalp dandruff-free and clean, use Harmony Shampoo. This pure liquid shampoo gives a rich lather that immediately penetrates to every part of hair and scalp, insuring a quick, thorough cleansing. Washed off as quickly, the entire operation takes only a few moments. Can't harm the hair; leaves no harshness or stickiness—just a sweet cleanliness. Both preparations come in odd-shaped very ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops. Harmony Hair Beautifier, \$1.00, Harmony Shampoo, 50c. Both guaranteed to satisfy you in every way, or your money back. Sold in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store—one of the more than 7,000 leading drug stores of the United States and Great Britain, which own the big Harmony laboratories in Boston where the many celebrated Harmony Perfumes and Toilet Preparations are made.—W. C. Spring Drug Co., East Jordan, Mich.

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Why Every Farmer and Stockman Should Attend the Great International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago from November 29 to December 6.

1. Because it will show him how to make the most money from high-priced corn-belt lands.
2. Because it pays to breed and feed good live stock, and the International is a grand object lesson for both.
3. Because there he will meet and consult the men who have made the greatest success in stock raising and farming, and hear from their own lips how they did it, and what they have in bank to show for it.
4. Because he can hear public discussions of all matters relating to live stock by the foremost representatives of the industry throughout the world.
5. Because he can there buy pure-bred animals to improve his flock or herd, and make the personal acquaintance of men who produce and sell them.
6. Because there is a word of shortage of live stock, and his co-operation is needed for the mutual benefit of himself and the public.
7. Because these great annual shows are of incalculable benefit to general agriculture, on the success of which depends general prosperity in city and country.
8. Because live stock on farms is essential to soil fertility, which is the keynote of agricultural prosperity.
9. Because the International not only creates interest and enthusiasm in stock raising, but it furnishes both instruction and materials to make a success of it.
10. Because it furnishes a series of delightful and instructive entertainments, so brilliant and attractive that visitors come in thousands from many nations and nearly every state to attend them.

11. Because the selection of prize winners and distribution of nearly \$100,000 worth of cash prizes, valuable trophies and medals of honor can be witnessed throughout the entire show, a most interesting and valuable educational privilege to all visitors.

12. Because no enterprising and prudent farmer or stockman who desires success in his chosen profession, can afford to do without the knowledge of successful modern methods to be gained at this greatest and best of all stock shows.

13. Because during such a trip, needed machinery and supplies can be selected and purchased with great advantage to the work of the coming year.

14. Because an unusual opportunity will be given during the show to see the operations of the greatest packing plants in the world at Chicago.

15. Because in attending the International, he will combine a grand opportunity for education and observation in his line, a delightful season of entertainment, and a business and pleasure trip to Chicago, all in one.

### County Normal Notes

Mrs. Rifenburg visited the normal on Wednesday of last week.

The class renewed agriculture last week.

In reading the class has been studying Greek Myths from the Baldwin's fifth readers the past week.

Lila, Bertie and Willard Howe were absent Wednesday afternoon and Thursday on account of the death of their cousin.

The picture exhibit was held in the music and normal rooms on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The normal students assisted the teachers in making the pictures more interesting to the children, who showed good taste in their choice.

Early to bed and early to rise is one of the combinations that make a small boy sore.

Sometimes a married woman gets so hungry for a loving word that she talks to herself.

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Stark Trees Are Bearing in every tree-growing soil in every land; people have learned to say "Stark Trees" when they refer to nursery stock. Those who want trees that are sure to grow and bear and please, buy Stark Trees and avoid all worry.

Stark Year Book Free.—Finest color plates ever issued showing fruit in actual size and color. Wonderful Stark Delicious and Stark Early Elberta records best ever made by any apple or peach. Complete encyclopedia of all fruit trees that should be grown in America; also shrubs, vines and ornamentals.

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In addition to the contributions of this all-star cast of writers and artists in every issue of The Chicago Sunday Tribune, you get fifty to sixty feature articles by from fifty to sixty writers whose words are an admitted authority upon the themes on which they write; every item of interest worth printing from every spot on the globe—the cream of the world's doings, both in our own America and foreign lands, furnished by every reliable news gathering agency known to modern newspaperdom.

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