

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 19

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

No. 3

Farm Products Values Advance

Michigan Crop Report Shows Some Sharp Advances

Lansing, Mich., January 7, 1915. WHEAT—In answer to the question, "Has wheat during December suffered injury from any cause," 22 correspondents in the State answer "Yes" and 321 "No" and in answer to the question "Has the ground been well covered with snow during December," 260 correspondents throughout the State answer "Yes," and 79 "No."

The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in December at 72 flouring mills was 142,037 and at 89 elevators and to grain dealers 197,324, or a total of 339,361 bushels. Of this amount 228,535 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 94,635 in the central counties and 15,191 in the northern counties and Upper Peninsula. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the five months, August-December, was 6,500,000.

Fifty mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in December.

The average condition of live stock in the State is reported as follows, comparison being made with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition: Horses and swine 97, cattle 96 and sheep 98.

The average prices for the State on Jan. 1st of some of the principal farm products were as follows:

Wheat per bushel was \$1.09; rye 94 cents; corn 68 cents; oats 46 cents; hay per ton was \$11.86; fat cattle was \$6.46 per cwt.; fat hogs \$6.67 per cwt.; and dressed pork \$8.79 per cwt.

The price of each class of horses was as follows: Under one year old \$54.21; between one and two years old \$89.44; between two and three years old \$130. and three years old and over \$167.60. Milch cows were worth \$62.18 per head.

Cattle other than milch, under one year old \$18.59; between one and two years old \$32.24; between two and three years old \$47.42 and three years old and over \$58.90.

Sheep under one year old \$4.19 and one year old and over \$5.15. Hogs not fattened \$6.15 per cwt.

The price of wheat is 18 cents, rye 32 cents and oats 5 cents higher than one year ago and corn one cent lower.

The average prices of horses, etc., one year ago were as follows: Under one year old \$56.69; between one and two years old \$92.96; between two and three years old \$134.37 and three years old and over \$173.18. Milch cows \$60.34 per head. Cattle other than milch cows under one year old \$17.77; between one and two years old \$30.14; between two and three years old \$45.09 and three years old and over \$58.10. Sheep under one year old \$4.07 and one year old and over \$4.79. Hogs not fattened \$6.74 per cwt.

On January 1st, 1905, the average price of wheat per bushel was \$1.09, rye 72 cents, corn 52 cents, and oats 33 cents; hay \$8.86 per ton; fat cattle \$3.17, fat hogs \$4.18 and dressed pork \$5.49 per cwt. Horses under one year old, \$33.50; between one and two years old, \$54.50; between two and three years old, \$80.51 and three years old and over \$112.07.

Milch cows were worth \$29.28 per head. Cattle other than milch cows, under one year old \$9.08; between one and two years old, \$15.15; between two and three years old, \$23.45 and three years old and over \$30.70. Sheep under one year old, \$3.30 and one year old and over, \$3.83; hogs not fattened \$3.73 per cwt.

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Sec'y of State.

The Week In History.

Monday, 11—Alexander Hamilton born, 1757.

Tuesday, 12—John Hancock born, 1737.

Wednesday, 13—First copy of London Times printed, 1785.

Thursday, 14—Peace treaty between U. S. and England, 1784.

Friday, 15—First locomotive in U. S., 1831.

Saturday, 16—Admiral Rodney captures Spanish ships, 1780.

Sunday, 17—Benjamin Franklin born, 1706.

Most men who are good at guessing conundrums are not much good at anything else.

1915 OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan:

A State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet in the City of Grand Rapids on Friday, February 12, 1915 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for the following state offices: Two Justices of the Supreme Court; Superintendent of Public Instruction; two Regents of the University; one member of the State Board of Education; two members of the State Board of Agriculture; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

In accordance with the action of the Republican State Central Committee, each county will be entitled to the number of delegates specified in the accompanying list, showing the proper apportionment of delegates to the several counties.

Under the resolution of 1858, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the State Convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The Republican county conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention hereby called, shall be held on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1915, throughout the State.

Each township, ward or precinct shall be entitled to such number of delegates to the county convention of its county as shall be specified in the call issued by the county committee.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

G. M. DAME,
Chairman.

D. E. Alward,
Secretary.

Dated at Lansing this 4th day of January, 1915.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES

Charlevoix County will have ten delegates from a total vote of 1538. Antrim, seven delegates, vote 1001. Emmet, eight delegates, vote 1243. Grand Traverse, nine delegates, vote 1386. The total state delegation is 1472, from a vote of 221688.

Christmas Saving Accounts.

In many towns over the United States the local banks have urged the opening of "Christmas Saving Accounts," at the beginning of a new year, and when Christmas of that year rolls around there are scores of happy women and children, because they have an available supply of money with which to make their Christmas all it should be. From an Indiana paper we clip the following, showing what was done last year:

"More than 4,000 citizens of Richmond will share in \$210,000 to be placed in circulation December 15th, by the First and Second National banks, which will release the Christmas saving funds three weeks from today."

"It is estimated that more than half of the money will be turned into commercial channels, within two weeks after it has been released, creating a temporary wave of prosperity. The remainder, it is believed, will be left in the banks as savings accounts."

"Bankers say that the Christmas savings plan has brought to the banks hundreds of persons who never had savings accounts before. Men, women and many children are included on the Christmas account books in the banking institutions."

You women and children might begin right now on a savings fund for next year. Our bankers will welcome your accounts, no matter how small.

Poisoning.

If the person takes poison either accidentally or intentionally often valuable moments are wasted in confusion in trying to decide what should be done. Therefore instead of giving a long list of particular antidotes for particular poisons we are going to give one or two general rules which are easily remembered and may be followed in all cases.

1. Send for a doctor immediately.
2. In half a glass of water mix a teaspoonful of salt and an equal portion of ground mustard and give to the patient. This will produce vomiting almost immediately, and will get rid of the larger portion of the poison. If the doctor has not arrived by this time give the patient the white of an egg which is a good antidote for most poisons.

Farmer Asks "Is It Fair?"

Wants Business Men to Correct Their Methods of Dealing.

We see a good deal in the paper against mail order houses, etc., which may be all right. I am not a victim of such concerns, but it occurs to me that some of our business men should consider their own ways of doing business lest by their methods they drive business away.

Take the meat proposition for instance. Our market men buy their beef either from Chicago, or from cattle buyers. I hear some one say "I can buy beef cheaper in Chicago, than at home." Possibly, I can also buy some things cheaper in Chicago than at home. If you cut out the middle man in the beef deal and bought of the farmer your claim of cheaper Chicago beef might not be true. A cattle buyer was in my barn recently looking at two calves. I refused to take less than \$30 for the two and he went away without the calves. I butchered the smaller one and by dint of much phoning managed to sell one-half of it. It was fat, young and tender. The half and the hide brought \$13.10, and at same rate the whole would have brought \$22.30. Had he bought it for \$15 he could have made 50 per cent on his money (less 20 cts) just for butchering the calf. His money would have been invested a day or two or three. Mine was invested for six months. I may have been up half a night with the sick mother determining that the youngster was properly introduced to this world. I taught him to drink from a pail when he wanted to suck everything in reach. It may have been Sunday, just after returning from Sunday School, and he may have spattered milk all over the front of the only whole suit of clothes I had. I may have lost my hope of a home in Paradise by vowing that if it wasn't for the love of the Lord and the fact 'twas Sunday, I'd smash his blanket head in. And you, Mr. Market Man, want me to buy groceries of you, while you buy your beef in Chicago!

Take the butter business. Earlier in the winter I was getting 34 cents per lb. for butter fat from Blue Valley Creamery Co. (now its 35 cents) and you were paying 25 cents for butter. I hear someone say—"Some of that butter wasn't worth 25 cents even—we had to sell it for 20 cents. Possibly, you have different grades of coffee, salmon, baking powder, cotton, wool and silks etc. up one side of your store and down the other. Why not have two or three grades of butter? The quality of butter is not entirely determined by the good house wife and her method of churning. If sanitary conditions do not prevail around the barn no one could make blue ribbon butter of the cream produced. It costs more to make pure cream just as it costs more to make a 50 cent pair of hose than it does a 35 cent pair. The ladies are willing to pay 40 per cent more for better hose because they are finer and wear longer. Personally, I'd rather wear the 25 cent hose, and eat the 30 or 32 cent butter, if the extra 7 or 8 cents spelled "blue ribbon butter."

I went outside for just 5 percent of my gross income last year, and mostly out of the state.

I very seldom do it, but haven't I an excuse for sending out-side for merchandise if I can save 10 or 15 per cent, providing I cannot sell my produce at home for a fair price? Think it over.—A Farmer.

Homes

A home is an institution that families maintain as a sort of headquarters for meals and lodging. Most families think a great deal of their home and, to prevent wearing it out, use it no more than is absolutely necessary. We suppose there are both men and women who enjoy living at home, but these peculiar characters seem never to meet before they establish a home of their own—and it's dangerous for them to meet afterward.

Many a man who tried to get rich quick yesterday is hunting a job today.

Avarice is what makes the other fellow close-fisted. Our own brand of economy is thrift.

Many a man knows just what he would do in the other fellow's place never succeeds in doing the right thing in his own place.

"OBSERVER" GIVES A GOOD ARTICLE SHOWING MEDICINAL FOODS

By, "OBSERVER."

You may not believe it, but a short time after my article on "Roots and Herbs" was printed, several weeks ago I heard from a man in a state more than a thousand miles away. How the paper reached him I do not know, but your publisher knows it is true. I told you then that at some future time I would give you some information on the medicinal values of some of our common foods. The man in the far away state was very anxious that it be printed at once. Here it is:

Mother Nature is a wise provider for her somewhat ungrateful children. She furnishes us many remedies that we overlook. The value of green food as a health preservative cannot be overestimated.

Dyspeptics can use lemon juice in salads where vinegar disagrees with them. Lemon juice also is good for those suffering with coughs, rheumatism, grippe, biliousness, headaches, vomiting, etc.

Lettuce, cress, celery, dandelion and other "greens" are nerve soothing. Lettuce induces sleep. Celery is especially valuable for those of nervous temperament. Onions, as is well known are good for colds and sore throats. They also relieve dropsical swellings, croup, bronchitis, etc. Cooked onions relieve constipation; an onion poultice is good for a burn or scald.

Turnips are good for nervous disorders. Rhubarb is a blood purifier and is excellent for rheumatics. The white navy bean has been declared a cure for erysipelas. Asparagus is good for the liver and kidneys. Tomatoes are said to be a cure for cholera infantum. They are also a liver stimulant and emulsify fat.

Carrots are recommended for asthma sufferers, and are also good for the kidneys. Pumpkin seed are used to remove tape worm and are a recognized remedy for the retention of urine. They are likewise good for inflammation of the bowels and bladder.

Radishes are declared good for colds, sore throat and Bright's disease. Beets are a remedy for gravel. Cranberry poultices are excellent for erysipelas. Cooked and eaten they are said to be a relief for piles. Pineapple aids digestion, relieves throat troubles diphtheria and is especially good for croup.

Almost every plant that grows has its medicinal qualities, and if we ate more of them and less meats there would be fewer doctors and drug stores in our land.

County Normal Notes.

County School Commissioner Milford called at the normal room Wednesday morning.

Miss Edith Hale and Mrs. Harry Gregory visited the normal Wednesday afternoon. Miss Hale, who teaches in the Nowland district, gave an interesting talk on the work which she is doing in her school. And although the school is not large she says the work is extremely interesting.

Truant officer W. F. Bashaw called at the normal Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Jacob Chew, supervisor from near East Jordan, gave the class a visit last Wednesday afternoon and an interesting talk on the work of the supervisors and the way in which the school district he is director of has improved.

The normal class has completed its work in making reading charts.

Hazel Pearl, Ruby Hooker, Lillian Akins and Ethel Sanford began observation in the training room last week.

Mr. Milford fell victim to the penalty for using slang in the normal room and was forced to contribute to the box.

The class has started its work in civil government and technical grammar.

Miss Clara Nowland visited the normal last Friday afternoon.

The class attended the W. C. T. U. meeting at the Congregational church last Friday afternoon.

In this week's issue is a piece of poetry entitled, "Down Around the Depo." It is very appropriate at this season of the year and good.

Editor Blett of our poultry department informs us he receives many letters, each week, asking questions, pertaining to poultry, and will gladly answer all such by personal letter, but requests that stamp be enclosed for reply.

Many a politician has found it easier to make a record than to explain it.

Occasionally a bad boy makes good.

From Out the Wilderness

A Few Sidelights of a Hunting Trip.

Just a year ago, three men were returning to this city (East Jordan) from an extended trip to the North where they had been hunting deer.

Upon their arrival at their destination they were met by an old resident from here who acted as their host. This made a party of four. You were given an account of their cook's ability in cooking a venison roast. At the close of the item, we also invited a few more of their friends to help partake of their good times.

We are greatly pleased to be able to tell you they must have done so as the following names are the ones who went and camped but a short distance from Mr. Ohls' camp: John Mollard, Joe Cummings, Archie Crego, Dr. Dicken, Dad Hipp, Nelson Muma (alias Mamma) and the Superintendent of the furnace.

We are now going to write about a few things which happened while in camp; first, it seems queer how O. W. Bartlett is bound to change the modern camp style of living to some swell mode; he was ever lastingly using the toothpick holders as drinking cups. Now he might as well have taken them for finger bowls! He was given a few callings but they proved of no avail.

Next year, signs are to be hung up in the tents stating what each article in them is to be used for. As for hunting he got lost the very first day. Mr. Ohls arrived at the tent first, when seeing it was growing dusk and no Orin, why—he thought he'd better find out what the cause was; he put his launch out and started down stream. When going half way to the Falls without succeeding in finding our lost man, he returned to get a head-light and a partner to resume his search. This time he was more successful as he met him coming home in a borrowed canoe. This is the way it happened as told by Orin.

I followed a deer track and was so interested in doing so that I forgot the way in which I came into the woods. I finally succeeded in coming to the river-side where I built a fire and sat for two long hours. Then as I sat wondering what should become of me I was aroused from my reverie by a hooting owl; I answered the culprit and to my surprise was answered by some hunters who later fired shots into the air and as I answered the shots they came to my rescue. I was taken to their camp, which was near the Falls. There I was given some supper. As I knew Ollie would be anxious as to my whereabouts I asked for a canoe and was given one when I started on my homeward trip up stream and was met by Ollie, as told above.

As for having luck in killing a deer, Orin believes in standing on his head between the bunk and the wall of the tent for at least five minutes. He claims he did this the night before he shot "Snorting Oliver." We gave this deer that name because he snorted at Oliver for at least ten minutes. There he stood, but a short distance away from him; but being taken by surprise it caused Oliver or Ollie, to get excited and so couldn't shoot straight. Now of course this was the first day of seeing a deer (this year) so you can't blame him, can you? Here we must add that Ollie should be a little more careful how he tries to get down from a tree. Of course he wanted to hang Snorting Oliver to a limb, as all hunters do their deer. He climbed a near-by tree and caught hold of a large branch or limb. He intended to bring it down to the ground but to his surprise and dismay, the limb would not come down and there he was hanging in the air. Now some of you surely can imagine just how he felt with his feet about ten or twelve feet from the ground. No way of getting down without jumping. Well he finally decided to do this. He then chose another tree to hang his prey upon. We all hope that Ollie shall know better next time than to choose such a stout tree.

As for Ira Bartlett, we must congratulate him upon his good set of nerves. He possesses such good self control that we can hardly explain to you the way in which he uses it.

The three boys were out hunting when Ira came upon a large buck, doe and fawn, all resting. Now he thought he surely could get one of the three. He first shot the doe who jumped in the air then over a log. Thinking he'd better shoot again, he shot at the buck who snorted and whirled around then darted out into the wilderness. All

that was left now was the fawn. Now for a dead shot. Biff—bang—"Surely I hit him." Then yelling for his pals and telling them not to move, "he had two all-right," he started looking for the deer in the "wrong" direction. The boys told him, but no, he knew he was right. When going in a round about way he spied the fawn, who looked real excited, raised his gun once again for a sure shot when the fawn darted away. He had a merry chase of a mile and then the deer gave out. He caught him all-right. Here we must say that the fawn had some feeling for other folks as he ran exactly toward the camp. This saved Ira a drag of some distance. Well, he got the doe and fawn, but the buck was a little too quick for him. Now I don't dare say, but think that if Ollie and Orin had done as told and stood still they would both be standing there yet. We are all pleased to think that they had presence of mind enough to move. If that fawn had not dropped dead, it is hard telling where Ira would be now.

Here we must also congratulate Orin upon his improvements in cooking. The reason for his fine qualities in cooking has been discovered by a party who found a book in his possession called, "The Complete American and Canadian Encyclopedia of Valuable Instructions." This book can be bought for \$1.00. Maybe a few more would like to possess one like it.

As for Muma (or mamma, as he was called), we are all sorry to think that he received an injured arm when one of the crowd killed a large doe. The boys had a very good time in the evenings as reported, but Mamma, Dr. Dicken was called upon to adjust his arm.

You can imagine how interested the boys were as to forget the say—"The North wind doth blow, and we shall have snow. What shall poor Robin do then?" The question now was, "What shall we poor fellows do now?" The river was frozen over so hard that a band of Indians could have had a splendid time showing us one of their old time War dances. As there are none around here, we were cheated out of having that so-called treat. The only way out, was to walk out.

The eight boys dug out away from tall timber to a near-by station, only thirty-two miles away, to get where civilization was. Walking was good part of the way, but four of the boys paid \$10.00 each to drive the last seven miles.

The party conducted by Mr. Ohls, also had to walk out. They made sleds and took their deer out with them. After a week's waiting for the river to break up in order to take boats and go after their hunting outfits, Mr. Ohls and others made two unsuccessful trips to the Falls. The third proved alright and after a day and night traveling on the river, breaking ice as they went along, they arrived in Dollarville at seven o'clock in the evening. They had no mishap on their journey except two motor boats sunk. One boat has already been taken out, but the other is still in the river.

Here we wish to say a few words about the camp of eight. They are a bright set, on the alert as to what step to take, which would lead to luck, as they call it. Why, honestly they were somewhat like a drove of bees humming in the June sun, or a band of Indian warriors on their return from a successful trip which was so perilous as to make your blood run cold, (if told) when one of the crowd would kill a deer.

We all hope that they shall go again to the wilderness of the North and bring a few more of their particular friends along with them. Cloverland is beautiful in the summer, but its grandeur can't be described in the winter with all its picturesque scenes.

Next year we shall be again situated in its wilds a few miles from the Big Sea Water or Lake Superior.

Call upon us if possible. A good time is guaranteed.

—From One of the Bunch.

If a woman declines to tell her age give her time, time will tell.

Why is it as easy to annoy grown folks as it is difficult to amuse a baby?

Gossip is what others say about you; what you say about others is news.

The ideal husband exists chiefly in the minds of women who never married.

Men may come and men may go, but the chigger is no respecter person.

Good judgment frequently enables a man to use good judgment of others.

Our idea of a snob is a man on a ladder who kisses the feet of the man on the round above him, and kicks at the man on the round below him.

THE BLUE BOMB

BY J. V. GIESY

"A Story Of Humor, Mystery, Romance, and Adventure"

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"It is those who have to gain by it," declared Shikoku. "It is not the people of Nippon. It would be a political war—not one of the people. I beseech the gods that it will not come. I myself am a man of peace, content to burn my charcoal and see my daughter married and go to the gods when my time shall come."

"When we fought with Russia I saw what war meant. Nippon will be long in regaining her loss even though she won some miles of land. Still, the tax-gatherer levies a war tax on my earnings. Our mothers still grieve for the sons who came not home. The whites say that we grieve not because we do not weep. They are wrong. Our children are our children, the same as theirs. I have had children and I know. I had a son and I gave him to Nippon. He was one of those who came not back. It was for Nippon, and I do not regret; but I miss the sound of his voice, and I walk not so straight as I did. We lost many young men, and her young men are a nation's strength. It is for that that I curse this new town in the valley on the mountain's other side."

"It is for what?" the stranger inquired.

"They make strange things there if one believes gossip," said Shikoku. "There is a strange man who is the spirit of the place. Things born in his brain are constructed in that valley. They are things for use in war."

"Nippon must be prepared," admonished the stranger with a voice which quivered.

"Nippon should study to create, not plan to destroy," Shikoku replied.

"We have learned much from these hated whites. We should be content to accept and profit thereby, and so make Nippon great."

"Yet if the government should decide on war?" the stranger questioned.

"All! All!" crooned little Shima from beyond them. She began to sway herself to and fro.

"See! said Shikoku; "she remembers the brother. She fears for war. There are many who do so. The gods will destroy those who seek to shed more blood."

He rose and stood almost erect, his grizzled face thrown into highlights by the flame from the furnace. He stretched out an arm and swept it to the south and east. "A curse will fall upon them—persons of selfish purpose who seek to shed the blood of their fellows, to satisfy their selfish greed. Our young men have left the temples. Their little bells toll in vain. Our people heed not the call, but the gods are not dead. They are watching. We to Nippon unless her people heed the call in time! We have grown a headstrong race, puffed up in our passing pride. Stranger I, Shikoku, tell you there will be no war."

He ceased, and, squatting down, reached for another cigarette.

Yet while he had spoken it had seemed to the other that his voice was the voice of a prophet. His heart throbbed at the man's words, and after he had fallen silent he sat for some time without speaking, then: "The gods send you are right," he said.

Shikoku nodded and rose stiffly. "Come, he invited. "I am an old man and I grow weary. Shall we rest?"

"By your courtesy, yes," accepted the other, and followed his host.

Shikoku led him to a floored chamber in the hut, spread a mat on the floor, and laid down the wooden headrest.

"It is my son's room," he said softly. "The gods send you dreams of comfort." He bowed and retreated, sliding the screens across the open side.

The stranger stretched out on the mat but he did not sleep. Lying alone in the dark he fell into a train of thought. The talk with the charcoal burner had both moved and reassured him.

The man had talked to him from an open soul. He had not suspected. Of so much Gafford felt sure. More than that, he had told him what he wanted to know, which was beyond doubt that he was headed for the right place.

In the dives of Kobe, as a strange coolie, he had picked up stray bits of gossip during a long day after he had landed from the yacht. That landing had been far down the roadstead in the dead of night. From the spot where the launch of the Nantucket had left him he had reached the city on foot.

He had money, and he spent it with discretion. More than once he had drunk loosened tongues, and he had learned, as he hoped, that there was a place somewhere back of beyond where a new town had been established. He had also gathered that a spur of railroad had been run into the hills to the place.

If his suspicions were correct he felt certain that something of the sort would have been done in order to transport material and supplies. As a result he felt certain that he was on the track of what he sought. Of Oshitu or his captive he heard no word, and did not inquire.

Something told him that he would find them at the birthplace of the blue bombs. That night he slipped away and set out. He might have followed the railroad, but elected not to, for the simple reason that he sought to avoid observation. He deemed it better to walk openly along the road, in the part of a coolie, going somewhere or anywhere, as the case might be. Morning found him trudging along a rising course toward the blue of the hills.

During the greater part of that day he lay concealed and drowsed free from notice. At night he went

forward again. By the next morning he deemed it safe to go on in the open. The sight of Shima at her weaving had tempted him to prove again his disguise, and seek for information in a place far enough removed from the outer world of cities to, as he hoped, be safe. Fortune had favored him again. In the morning he would go forward, follow the railroad as a guide, and so come to the place he sought.

Gafford thanked his God that he was possessed of the physique to go with his part, and an excellent command of Japanese. Again in the dark he seemed to hear Shiela Mc-Rae's voice in the garden of the Nippon. "Is it possible that you were sent to your country's aid years ago that you might be prepared?"

The thought invoked another. Shikoku had said: "The gods will destroy those who seek to shed more blood." He recalled the rapt expression of the man's face as he had spoken—the strange force of his words.

He quivered with a odd, nervous tremor as he lay on his mat in the room of the charcoal-burner's son.

"Those who seek to shed the blood of their fellows to satisfy their own selfish greed." The description was apt for Oshitu and Yamata.

He with his own ears had heard then plan to enrich themselves from the toll of war. He had not thought of it before, but here was a peasant burner of charcoal, who alone in the silence of his hills had thought it all out.

He thought of Shiela, and of White-Kate. They were as far apart as heaven and hell, yet both women, and both bound together in their common love of country, and both linked with his fate.

The one had inspired his promise to work for his country. The other had furnished the means and the help which had enabled him to at least make the attempt. The one had become the victim of a man's lust for beauty and gold. The other was already doubly the victim of the lust of the man she had killed to avenge another's wrongs.

It was she who had at the last still further sacrificed a good part of her hopes in order to enable him to save both the former and his land from the one who would destroy equally both woman and country for his own gain. It was always women, though Gafford, who made the supreme sacrifice.

His thoughts went again to Shiela, beyond the mountain, in the valley of blue bombs, as he had come to call the place. The thought of her held him until he fell asleep and ran over into his dreams.

The first light of morning saw Shikoku and his guest moving. After a frugal breakfast the stranger prepared to depart. The charcoal-burner and his daughter bowed him away as though he might have been a personage of degree, rather than the thing he seemed.

"Saonart," they called after him as he started up the road. "If you return this way, come and see us."

"Saonart!" he called back.

Noon found him past the top of the mountains. Below him stretched the sweep of fir-clad shoulders. Far to the left he became aware of a smudge which hung over a distant cup in the tumbled landscape. Far down a raw red scar in the hillside showed where the newly built railroad clung to the side of the cliff.

A sense of elation thrilled him as he stood and gazed toward the distant smoke-hazed valley. There within sight was the spot which he had started to find. Alone and single-handed he was going to fight his country's battle. Without official recognition, to be denied if he failed, unrecognized if he won, he was attempting this thing.

Yet no soldier ever went into battle with a more sincere love of his home land than pulsed through Gafford's veins as he turned from his first view of the smoky valley and went on down the road.

After a time he came to the railroad and turned off along it. He went carefully now, with an eye out for any chance observation. Once, about the middle of the afternoon, a rumble and a singing of the rails sent him to cover under some bushes, while a train rattled by.

Armed men sat guard on the box-like coaches. Scowling frown faces looked out of narrow slitlike windows as they passed. Gafford realized that they were convicts on their way to work in the bomb plant.

The sight spurred him to haste. More men taken in meant that they were rushing back to the track and went on after the train.

It was a crooked trail the road took around the shoulders of hills, through cuttings, on spidery trestles, over brawling mountain torrents. Gafford, out of his knowledge of engineering, admired the work of the men who had built the track. No mean ability had run those tangents and levels and supervised their working into a concrete whole.

Twilight came down while he trudged forward, but he kept on. The valley of the smoke smudge still lay before. Presently, as the darkness settled, he became aware of a dim glow against the sky ahead, which faded and brightened like the flicker of heat lightning, and knew that it came from the furnaces of the great plant.

Gradually as he advanced the glow grew brighter, until at length he turned an angle where the track took a sharper descent, and the valley he sought lay full before his eyes.

The smoke of its fires blotted out the heavens. It rose and hung like a mighty pall above the valley. The fires of the furnace and forges shone upon the under side of that curtain of smoke in a waxing and waning red.

The glare of the flames which fed them sprang from the mouths of mighty stacks and funnels, seem dimly in the blood-red glare. Long rows of lighted windows twinkled and winked up at him as he stood. To and fro between him and the inner glow passed the bobbing silhouettes of moving figures. The dull reverberations of the blasts struck throbbing upon his ear. The snort of a yard-engine came to him like the barking of a dog. The glow on the cloud of smoke deepened and flashed the trees and bushes on the hillside about him into inky traceries of design.

A great pillar of fire leaped from a cupola and died with a deadened roar. A great red eye opened before him and poured out a molten stream of fire, about which puny figures of darkness leaped and danced. For a moment it seemed to Gafford that that smoke-roofed valley might well be the pit of a fabled hell.

CHAPTER IX.

The Maker of Bombs.

Gafford turned away from that red valley where the fires of the forges and those of human passion mingled to produce the engines of destruction, and climbed up the shoulder of the hill.

He scrambled up, his path lighted by the crimson reflection from the smoke pall, and went for some distance along the rim of the mountain which ringed the valley round. When he was satisfied that he had come far enough from the track he sat down, took some cold food from the blanket-roll he carried, and ate. Then, with the blanket wound about him, he slept.

The gray of morning found him alert. Rising, he began scouting about the region. Haste urged him, until it was with an effort that he forced himself to work out the lay of the land before making some move to come to the object he sought.

(Continued next week.)

SCHOOLS LIKE DENMARK'S FOR THE UNITED STATES.

That the Danish folk high schools for "grownups," which have made possible the recent wonderful development in rural Denmark, can be successfully transplanted in modified form to the United States, is the conclusion reached by H. W. Focht of the United States Bureau of Education in a bulletin just issued. Mr. Focht has studied both the Danish schools and American rural conditions at first hand, and he believes that what the Folk high schools have done for rural civilization in Denmark they can do for the United States.

The place to introduce the new type of school is the region known as the South Atlantic Highland, according to Mr. Focht, embracing all of West Virginia, 42 counties in western Virginia; 23 in western North Carolina; and 4 in western South Carolina; 25 in northern Georgia; 17 in northeastern Alabama; 45 in eastern Tennessee, and 36 in eastern Kentucky. It is not that these sections are necessarily behind other parts of the country in education, though much illiteracy prevails, but that the peculiar local conditions demand some institution like the Danish schools.

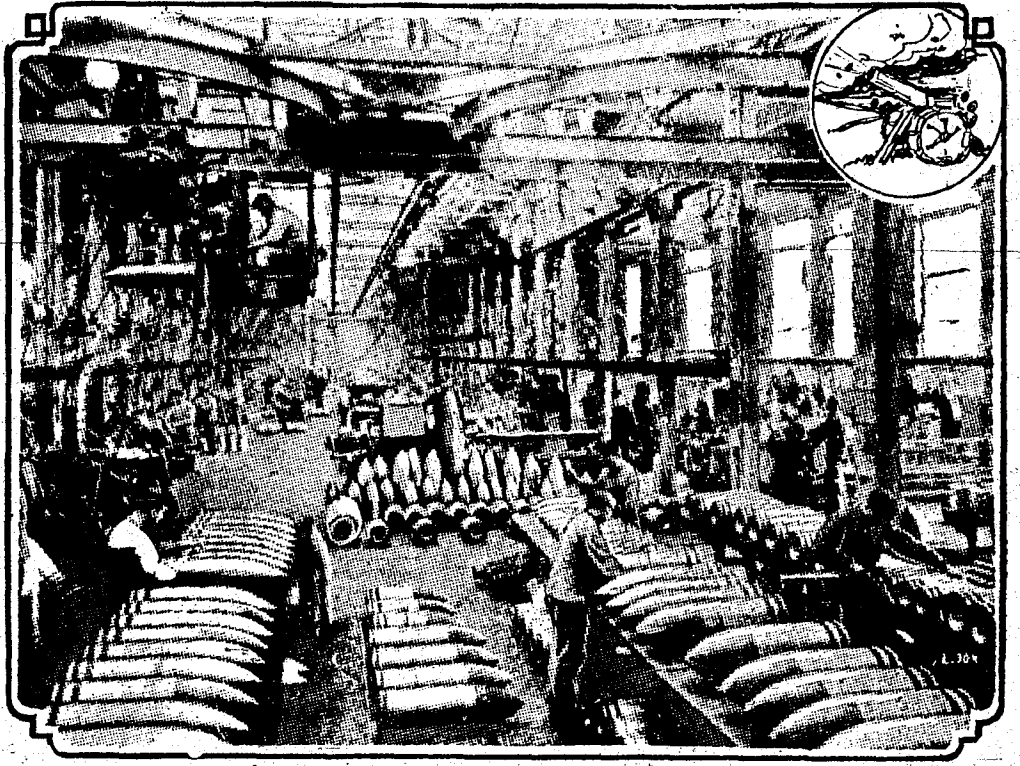
There are already a few Folk high schools in the United States, established by Danish immigrants. While grave difficulties have been experienced by these schools, Mr. Focht is of the opinion that they are due to certain special causes that could easily be overcome in real attempt to adapt the Folk high school to American life in the mountains.

"The Folk high school spirit has emancipated the agricultural population of Denmark," declares Mr. Focht. "It has at least made country people the peers of their city brethren. They have become leaders in affairs, in production, in distribution, in politics, chiefly because they have learned to think for themselves and to act independently of the industrial classes."

"In the United States there is great danger of going to the extreme in the immediately practical and technical. The work of special schools is in danger of focusing too much on making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, on teaching girls to cook and keep house according to sanitary regulations and the like.

"These things are all necessary and must be taught in the schools, but they are utterly insufficient to make us a really great agricultural nation. It was not the local agricultural schools and household economics schools that primarily made Denmark a great scientific agricultural nation, but the Folk high schools. We need such schools in the United States; schools that would teach a greater love for the soil; that would help us to measure the good in life by spiritual standards and not by man-made rules; schools that would help us to rise above the limitations of locality and state, and teach an understanding of the national and even universal in the United States."

KRUPPS WORK DAY AND NIGHT TURNING OUT ENGINES OF DEATH



This interior scene in the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, shows the turning shop where projectiles for the big German guns are turned out by the thousand. The works are being run day and night to the utmost capacity and 46,000 men are employed.

"A Dip in the Ocean."



Tramp—Say, lady, have you another flannel cake like the one you gave me yesterday?

Kind Lady—Did you like that one so much?

Tramp—No'm, but I want to half sole my other shoe.

Choice of Literature.



"Watcher readin' Billy?"

"Aw, chase yerself! Wot does a kid like you care about de condition of de stock market? Wot?"

If Mother Had Been There.

"A farmer and his daughter were driving home from market in their pony cart, when two ruffians leaped out upon them from a hedge. After searching the pockets of both, the robbers got into the pony cart and drove off.

"Well," said the farmer, "here's a nice thing; pony and trap gone, and all our money as well."

"Not quite, father," replied the girl. "The money is safe, for I put the purse in my mouth while the thieves were searching my pockets," says Home Notes.

"Great Scot, Polly!" cried the old man, "now if only your mother had been here, too, we might have saved the pony and trap."

Stolen Goods.



Mrs. Hicks—Your cook, I understand, has taken her departure.

Mrs. Wicks—Yes, but nearly everything else she took was ours.

Classified Want Ads.

This department will appear each week in this paper and also 50 or more Western Michigan weeklies, covering 27 counties of the Fruit and Potato belts. Think of it, your advertisement, properly classified, will go into over 50 different newspapers. The cost is six cents per word per insertion. FOUR INSERTIONS GIVEN FOR THE PRICE OF THREE. Cash with order. Remember this service takes you away from the congested district of the big cities and sends your message into the smaller cities, villages and rural communities. This is where you buy results, not merely space. Send today for list of papers and order blank. UNITED WEEKLY PRESS ASSOCIATION, 59-63 Market Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—TWO LIVE MEN TO MANAGE branch office, experience not necessary if willing to learn. \$20.00 weekly to start. C. C. Locke Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y. A-141.

BE A DETECTIVE. BRILLIANT OPPORTUNITY AND FUTURE. Splendid income. Interesting work. We teach everything. Learn how. Booklet free. Walter J. Burns Detective Correspondence School, Burns Bldg., Dept. S., Detroit, Mich. D-138.

Wanted SALESMEN for territory. Our representatives are needed in all sections of the country. We are selling live wild geese. Write for particulars. J. H. B. Co., 124 E. State St., Grand Rapids, Mich. A-141.

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS—LISTEN. WE HAVE A FAST seller and easy to demonstrate, write us for free particulars. The Mills Importing Co., 808 Second Ave., Joliet, Ill. D-141.

MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL DIRECT to customers. Sulfolthen toilet preparations, antiseptics and disinfectants. Good commissions. No investment. Write for particulars. Name territory wanted. Sulfolthen Chemical Co., 384 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich. A-141.

WANTED: MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS in every locality to represent me. No capital or experience required. Big money made during spare time. Send two-cent stamp for postage. Address: Rose System, 821 Sunset St., Dallas, Texas. A-141.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED FOR THIS town and vicinity to represent high class line of products. Used in every household daily. No experience required. Easily made \$3 daily. For particulars address 193 Stanley Ave., Detroit. D-141.

BOYS, GIRLS, EARN \$1.50 BIBLE in hour. Outfit 10 cents. Eldredge, 1044 F. Academy Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. D-140.

FOR WOMEN
LADIES, HAVE YOUR FURS REPAIRED and relined by experts. New sets made to order. Write and tell us what you want. Home and get our prices. M. Lindley Co., 946 Cherry St., Grand Rapids, Mich. X-138.

IF YOU WANT ANOTHER \$2 DAILY! No experience, constant spare time work, knitting hosiery, machines furnished on contract, we take product. Helping-Hand Stores, (Inc.), Dept. 957, Chicago, Ill. D-141.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—SMALL WOOD WORKING plant and cider mill. Power, 2-gasoline engines. For particulars address A-Box 62, Muir, Mich. D-141.

SAW MILL FOR SALE CHEAP. ON ACCOUNT of poor health am forced to sell. J. E. Jones, Maple Rapids, Mich. A-141.

MICHIGAN WHITE CEDAR FENCE posts. George M. Chandler, Onaway, Mich. A-141.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your farm or business write Grand Rapids Business Exchange, Grand Rapids, Mich. Y-136.

MINERAL BATHS
FAMOUS SALT AND MINERAL BATHS for men and women. Rheumatism, Disorders of the Blood and Nervous System, Bring In Co., Manistee, Mich. A-139.

RHEUMATISM CURED. Most powerful magnetic mineral water in the world. Oldest springs in Michigan. Every ailment relieved. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Kidney complaints. Write for particulars. Leonard Sanitarium, Eaton Rapids, Mich. Y-136.

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WANTED—EVERYBODY SUFFERING piles, fistulas, fissures, ulceration, bleeding, itching. Write free trial! Positive painless pile combination. S. U. Tarney, Auburn, Ind. A-141.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM AND all diseases of the blood cured at home. Write Sam J. Davis, secretary, or Dr. John Tripp's Sanatory Company. Y-130.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE
FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HEAD OF O. I. C. broad-rows—eligible to register. Guaranteed to be with pig. Call at or address O. I. C. Stock Farm, Glenn Boylan, Proprietor, Concord, Mich. D-141.

FOR SALE CHEAP REGISTERED PERCHERON Stallion, twelve years old; sound, kind and safe. Eli-Thatcher, Ravenna, Mich. B-141.

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WANTED FARMS. WE WILL SELL your farm, entire cost fifteen dollars. Farm buyers catalogue free. Farm Realty Co., Concord, Mich. D-141.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM 60 TO 100 acres good land in E. Michigan for 3 or 4 years, close to school and market. Cash rent preferred by experienced farmer. Best of references. James Anderson, Kansas, Ohio. A-141.

GOOD FARMS AROUND LANSING. Lansing real estate and East Lansing residence properties. J. D. Tower, 513 Prudden Bldg., Lansing or East Lansing, Mich. A-141.

FOR SALE BY OWNER 75 ACRES. FOR description and particulars write William Thorp, Portland, Mich. A-141.

WANTED—SMALL FARM TO RENT with privilege of buying later. (Address) Lakeview Enterprise, Lakeview, Mich. B-140.

3,000 ACRES, LARGE AND SMALL tracts, Pittsburg county; farming, pasture, oil and gas land; \$5 to \$25 per acre. Write John Cavanagh, McAlester, Oklahoma. B-177.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.
IF YOU HAVE ANY STOCK FOR SALE you can easily dispose of it by advertising it in these columns. This department goes in not only this paper, but over 50 others. The cost is six cents per word for each insertion, four insertions for the price of three. Give your order to the publisher of this paper or send it to The United Weekly Press Association, Grand Rapids, Mich. D-132F.

MISCELLANEOUS
BUY FEED CAR LOTS: COTTON SEED, Oil Meal, Hominy, Gluten, etc. Save money! Ask prices. J. E. Bartlett Co., Red Bank, Jackson, Michigan. D-140.

FIREARMS WANTED. BUY, SELL OR exchange all sorts. Stephen Van Rensselaer, West Orange, N. J. D-139.

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THE WONDERFUL FALL-BEARING strawberry Francis has no equal, write Tindall, the Fall-bearing strawberry man, Boyne City, Mich. D-141.

U. W. P. A. 141

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Brand new tires 38% to 40% off of the list price. Guaranteed to be fresh stock; no breaks or patches; all standard makes. Send five per cent of the net price to cover express charges and we will send the tires C. O. D. for the best make we secured. THE SECOND TIRE CO. 215 Fourth National Bank Bldg. Grand Rapids, Mich. D-137.

ARE YOU USING Hansen Type
"The Diamond Nick" kind? If not you are missing a good thing. Ask us. Grand Rapids Electrotype Co. 240 Lyon St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hong Ying Lo Co.
(CHAN HOY)
When you are in Grand Rapids remember you are welcome at the CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANT. Where the best meals are served. Monroe Ave., Corner Pearl St. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, safe, perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it post paid for only 25 cents. The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. Send me 25 cents for 20 high class assorted post cards, and I will send you the Rat and Mice exterminator receipt FREE. Your money returned if you are not entirely satisfied. Address 4221 17th Ave., Rock Island, Ill. HILTON ROSS.

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JACK FROST CHILBLAIN OINTMENT
WILL CHASE YOUR CHILBLAINS. Relief after first application. STOP SUFFERING ORDER TODAY! SEND FIFTY CENTS FOR TRIAL SIZE. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money returned. Write name and address now. JACK FROST MFG. CO. 215 Murray Building Grand Rapids, Mich. U. S. A. AGENTS WANTED. BIG DEMAND.

THE CHILDREN'S STORY TELLING CLUB

Essilyn Dale Nichols, Editor
1527-35 St., Rock Island, Ill.

Send Manuscript and Letters for this Department Direct to the Editor of this Department.

Dear Little Folks:—Your editor is going to tell you a story this week and the name of it is: "The Return of Greyball." We will have the story first, and then we will have our letters, for we have some fine letters this week, too.

THE RETURN OF GREYBALL.

Bessie and Katie had teased their mama for a little kitten of their very own until she had promised to get one for them.

"I would love to have a little spotted kitty," said Bessie.

"I would love to have a little white kitty," said Katie.

One morning when Bessie opened the front door she saw a little furry grey ball all huddled up on the door step.

"Oh, Katie!" she cried excitedly, "come here quick. A little kitty has come to our house."

Katie ran to the door.

"Kitty! Kitty!" said Bessie, kneeling down and patting the kitten's soft fur. "Want some nice warm milk?"

"Meow! Meow!" said the kitten.

"Isn't she sweet!" cried Bessie. "I believe a grey kitty is nicer than a spotted one."

"Isn't she cute!" sighed Katie. "I guess a grey kitty is cuter than a white one."

"Oh, Mama!" cried Bessie and Katie in a breath, "may we keep her for our very own?"

"Yes," said Mama, "you may, if no one comes to claim her."

"Oh, goody!" cried Bessie.

"I hope no one comes to claim her," said Katie.

In a few days the kitten had grown quite used to its new home and would follow Bessie and Katie about almost everywhere.

They called her Greyball because she was grey; and fed her bread and milk until she grew almost as round as a ball.

One day a strange boy stopped at the door with a basket of string beans for sale, and while their mother was bargaining for the beans Bessie and Katie came running up to the door with Greyball scampering at their heels.

"Why, that's my kitten!" cried the boy setting his basket down and trying to catch Greyball.

But Greyball arched her back and ran into the house.

"I lost my kitten about a week ago," explained the boy, "and that's her. I want her back again."

"Will you sell her?" asked Mama who noticed the anxious looks and tearful eyes of Bessie and Katie.

The boy shook his head.

"No," he said, "I don't want to sell her—I think too much of her."

"Well," said Mama, "if she belongs to you of course you must take her."

Bessie and Katie looked very sad when Mama said this, but they knew it would be wrong to keep something that did not belong to them. So they kissed Greyball good bye and shed a few tears into her soft grey fur because they were so sorry to see her go; and then the boy put her in his basket and carried her away.

"I'll tell you the rest of the story next week, Dearies. We must print our letters, you know; and if we printed all the story we would have to omit our letters, and we don't want to do that, do we? Our first letter is from Bina Davis, Mesick, Michigan."

Dear Editor:—I thought I would send in a name for the story we were to name. I thought "Ponto, the Peace-maker" would be a good name. I have two sisters and one brother. I am in the fifth grade and I am ten years old. I liked the story we were to name best. From Bina Davis.

Dear me, Honey, you are the second contestant who sent in "Ponto the Peace-maker" as a name for our story; and it is really a nice name, isn't it? But you see, the story has already been named, so I will just have to say "Thank you," and ask you to write again. Our second letter is from Mary Lynn, Dutton, Michigan.

Dear Editor:—I am a little girl seven years old. I haven't any papa

but I have a mama and two brothers named Arthur and Floyd. My papa died before I was born. I have a canary bird named Benny. My brother Arthur has a dog named Foxy, and my brother Floyd has seven doves and two rabbits, named Benjamin and Cotton-tail. I think a good name for the story is: "A Friend in Need." I go to school and am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Morgan. We are going to have a Christmas tree at the church. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours truly,
Mary Lynn.

Thank you, Mary dear, for your good wishes, and for your very nice little letter. The name you sent was fine, and although your name came in too late to win the prize it is good to have tried. And some of these days we are going to have a prize contest in which every little contestant will win a prize. Watch for it. Our third letter is from Sarah Cryster, Bitley, Michigan.

Dear Editor:—I was reading all the nice stories that were in your paper, and I like them very much. The stories that Mary E. Bridges wrote were very nice indeed. She used to live near me, we were chums. I live in Bitley, Michigan. Route number two, township Home and Lilley. We have a very large farm here—a section of land. We have twelve horses, about thirty head of cattle, fifteen pigs, two cats and one dog. We have a new horse barn. My brothers are shingling the new house just built. The silo is all up now but the top. I have to walk a mile to school. I am thirteen years old. My teacher's name is Otto Smith. I have three sisters and two brothers going to school besides myself. We all like school very much. Well, this is enough for this time. Hope to see this in print next week. I hope I'll get the present.

Little friend, there is one thing you forgot and that is the name you meant to send. But it's all right anyway, because your letter reached me a bit too late for the contest. The next time we have a contest I will set a "time limit" the same week I give you particulars about the contest and then you will know just how long you have to try. That will be the best way, won't it? And here is one thing I want to tell ALL-YOU CHILDREN. Do not be disappointed because your letter isn't printed the next week after you send it in. None of the letters can be published that quick. But be patient and you will see your letter in print—possibly about a month after you send it to me. Our fourth letter is from Theola Patterson, Ravenna, Michigan.

Dear Editor:—This is the first time I have written to you. I enjoy your letters very much; also your stories. I would very much like to be a member of your club. I have for pets, one dog, Buster; and two cats, Whitefoot and Whiteface. The title I suggest for your story is: "Ponto and Fluffy." My studies at school are reading, arithmetic, spelling and history. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. I have never to school four years. My school is a mile and a half from my home. We are going to have Christmas exercises at our school. My favorite song is "Just as the Sun Went Down."

If anyone can guess this riddle send me a card and I will return it with a letter.

Riddle.

If a hen and a half laid an egg and a half, how many eggs would seven hens lay in seven days?

I will say good bye.

THEOLA PATTERSON,
Ravenna, Michigan.

Route No. 5, Box 33

We are very glad to welcome a smart little girl like you to our club, Theola. I like your favorite song, dear, and I used to sing it. One of my favorite songs is "The Holy City." Write and tell us who guessed the riddle, won't you? I must say Good Bye, now, until next week.

stantly. Just before removing it from the fire, stir in one teaspoonful of sugar. When cool, put it into bottles and cork tightly.

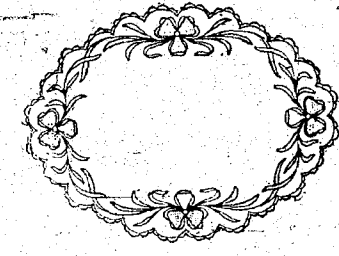
Ice-cream.

Make a rich pie crust of one cupful of pastry flour and half a cupful of lard, mixed with ice water to make of

the proper consistency. Roll this out thin and spread with a thin coating of butter; then sprinkle over with fine granulated sugar and cinnamon. Roll up the crust very tightly and cut in proper lengths. If done properly the pieces will resemble ice-cream. Bake in moderate oven to a very light brown and while still hot roll in sugar. Arrange on a plate in star shape and garnish with laurel leaves.

Late Embroidery Designs

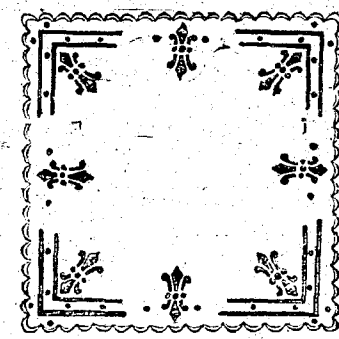
Prepared Especially for Our Paper



11198. Design for Oval Centerpiece.

This design, executed in Punch Work embroidery, now so popular, makes a handsome centerpiece.

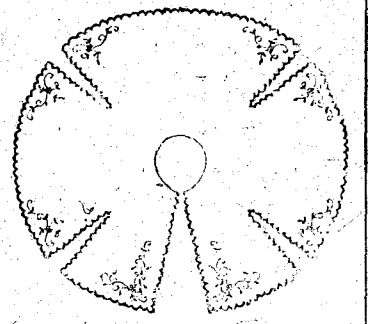
Stamped on 18x26 inch pure imported white or ecru linen, 50 cents; perforated pattern, including necessary stamping materials, price, 25 cents; punch work needle, 5 cents.



No. 013. Square Centerpiece.

A conventional design for square centerpiece. Stamped on 18 inch pure imported ecru linen, price, 35 cents; stamped on 22 inch pure imported ecru linen, 45 cents; stamped on 27 inch pure imported ecru linen, 60 cents; stamped on 36 inch pure imported ecru linen, 80 cents; stamped on 18 inch pure imported white linen, 35 cents; stamped on 22 inch pure imported white linen, 50 cents; stamped on 27 inch pure imported white linen, 65 cents.

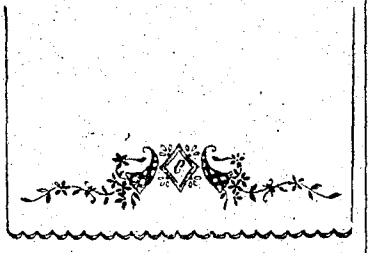
65 cents; stamped on 36 inch pure imported white linen, 90 cents; perforated pattern of 17 inch size, 15 cents; perforated pattern of 21 inch size, 20 cents; perforated pattern of 26 or 35 inch size, (section only is given), 15 cents.



1555. Infant's Kimono.

This design is very effective and easy of execution as will be seen. Very pretty when made up.

Stamped on cashmere, price, \$1.00; stamped on linen, price, 50 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents.



0158. Pillow Case.

A very dainty design for pillow case to be embroidered in solid and buttonhole stitch, the horns in smit stitch. Stamped on good quality tubing, size 22x36-inches, price, 55 cents each; per pair, 90 cents; perforated pattern, including all necessary stamping materials, 15 cents.

How To Draw A Chicken

Information From Specialists That Will Benefit the Young Housekeeper.

(1) Hold the chicken by the legs and run it quickly over the flame from a loosely-twisted lighted newspaper which, for safety, may be laid in a coal bucket or ash tray. This will remove the fine hairs. Remove any pin-feathers with the aid of a sharp small knife blade. The charred hair may be washed off later.

(2) Cut the legs off well below the knee joint. If the legs are cut above the knee joint the flesh on the drumstick will be pulled back from the end.

(3) Cut the head off leaving as much of the neck as possible, then push the skin of the neck back and cut the neck off quite close to the body. The envelope of the remaining skin gives the dressed bird a neater appearance. The neck bones with the adhering meat make a valuable addition to the giblets. The gullet and windpipe are, of course, on the neck and must be pulled away.

(4) To remove the entrails, make an incision about 2 1/2 inches in length across the abdomen and as close to the vent as possible. In making this incision, be careful not to penetrate the intestine. Slip the fingers in first, and gradually insert the whole hand through the slit into the body cavity. Work the viscera loose from its attachments by sliding the fingers over the inner surface of the body walls. In this way, after a little practice, the viscera can be removed quickly and easily. The lungs will almost invariably tear, leaving shreds sticking to the back. These, and the kidneys of the chicken, which are two long, dark red bodies lying each side of the backbone and firmly fastened, should be removed in pieces. The rest of the viscera, including the crop, which lies far front and just under the skin of the breast, when loosened will come out in a mass through the incision. The intestine is still at-

tached to the bird at the vent. To separate it clearly, the tube should be picked up just as close to the vent as possible and its contents pushed well back from the vent. Then cut closely around the vent, holding the intestine tightly between the fingers to insure cleanliness. Run a stream of water through the slit into the body cavity in such wise that it flows out through the vent and cleans the short piece of intestine still remaining. Then cut both vent and intestine away, leaving a neat, round hole no larger than is necessary.

To prepare the giblets, detach the heart, gizzard, and liver, taking great care not to break the little green gall bladder attached to the liver, which contains a very bitter liquid which, if allowed to escape, will give a bitter flavor to the giblets and gravy. This gall bladder is so close to the liver that some liver tissue must be cut away to be on the safe side. The color of a healthy chicken liver may vary from yellow to dark red. To prepare the gizzard, hold it with the thin edge toward the palm of the hand and make an incision the whole length along the thick side, being careful merely to cut through the muscle, but not into the inner sack. Then open the gizzard as you would a pocket-book and remove the inner sac, which is full of gravel, if possible without breaking it.

Finally, wash the chicken and giblets in clean, cold water; but do not let the chicken soak in the water, because the finest flavors of the meat and much nutritive material are dissolved in the water.

Once the chicken is dressed and washed, put it at once in the coldest place available and keep it there until it is to be put on the fire. The best way is to dress it just in time to go into the stove.

Teaching The Use Of A Library

Knowing how to use a library is so important in the estimation of the United States bureau of education that Dr. Henry B. Evans, of the bureau's editorial staff, has been commissioned to find out what the educational institutions of the country are doing as to "instruction in the management and use of libraries." The results of this investigation are made public in a bulletin just issued, on "Library Instruction in Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools."

Out of 446 institutions of higher education replying, 91 give definite library courses. Of 166 normal schools replying to the bureau's inquiry, 93 reported instruction in library methods.

Separate library schools have been established at the following institutions: Simons College, Boston; West Reserve University, Cleveland; Ohio University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois; and Syracuse University, New York.

Required courses in library instruction are maintained by the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Uni-

versity of North Dakota, Ohio State University, Oregon Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, Utah Agricultural College and the University of Washington. All of these institutions give full credit toward graduation for courses designed to train students in effective use of books and libraries.

Elective courses in library work are offered by many prominent institutions of higher education, including Cornell University, the University of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, West Virginia and the University of Denver.

Wisconsin and Idaho are the only states requiring library instruction in the normal schools, according to the report. "The best material in a library," the bulletin asserts, "is frequently in the form of magazine articles, pamphlets and technical papers prepared by experts. Every student should be required to take some course in the handling of library tools. Such a course should not only be required, but it should constitute a definite part of the work required for a degree."

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



1145. A Practical Comfortable Apron.

This attractive model is cut with raglan sleeve portions to which the back and front portions are joined. The neck is low and in round outline. Useful ample pockets are added on the fronts. This style affords splendid protection to the dress beneath, and will prove a model easy to make. The pattern is good for percale, lawn, seersucker, gingham, drill, alpaca or sateen. It is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large, and requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1147. A Dainty and Attractive Negligee.

As here shown blue crepe was used, with facings of white satin and feather stitching. This design could also be developed in lawn, batiste, nainsook, voile or all over embroidery. It is also good for fancy handkerchiefs or embroidered squares. It may be finished in round or pointed outline, and trimmed in any desired way. It will require four handkerchiefs or squares 20 inches in size if made without the collar, or five handkerchiefs with collar. If made of material it will require four yards of 36-inch material. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1163. Ladies' House Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Styles, and in Raised or Normal Waistline.

This garment is cut on simple lines, and with a view to practical service and comfort. The right front is shaped over the left in closing, and the sleeve is good in wrist length, with a band cuff, or it may be made in the convenient short length, so much in vogue. The pattern is good for gingham, seersucker, galatea, chambray, linene, poplin, voile, serge or cashmere. The skirt is a simple three piece model. This style is easy to develop. It is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1170. Girl's Dress with Separate Skirt, and With Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

For this smart little dress one could use serge in blue, brown or green, with a finish of rows of soutache braid, binding in black or self color. The model is also good for plaid and checked suitings, for velvet or corduroy, and will look well in combinations of silk and cloth. For wash materials it is also desirable. The blouse has vest portions to which the collar is joined. The sleeve in wrist length is new, but the short length sleeve is equally popular. The skirt is a two piece model. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1157-1156. A Popular and Stylish Gown.

Composed of ladies' shirt waist pattern 1157 and ladies' skirt pattern

1156. Both models may be used separately, or combined as here shown. A popular tunic style is shown in the skirt, with a new feature in the poke that forms a panel over the back. The waist is shaped in front at the closing, and has short yoke sections, that extend over the front, and form part of the back. The sleeve is good in wrist or short length, and for high neck effect, an adjustable chemisette is given. Hercules braid forms a neat trimming for this gown, which was developed in brown serge. The waist pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the skirt, and seven yards for tunic and waist for a 36-inch size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern in silver or stamps.

1159. Costume for Misses and Small Women

A simple tunic dress in basque style. There is no style more youthful and becoming than this attractive model illustrates. As here shown mahogany brown serge was used, with facings of satin in a darker shade. The tunic joins the long basque under a wide belt-like facing. The basque is gathered over the sides and fronts, and at the back, where it joins a shaped panel section, cut with extensions that form part of the facing at lower edge. The sleeve as a jaunty cuff. A chemisette furnished with this model provides high neck finish. In crepe meteor combined with chiffon this model would develop attractively for an evening gown. Bands of satin or silk would form a quaint and attractive finish. The style is also good for broadcloth, faille, poplin, chambray, crepe, velvet or satin. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1160. Girls' Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Blue and white striped galatea is here shown, with trimming of white linene. Plaid suitings, serge, voile, poplin, wool mixtures or neat shepherd checks, are equally appropriate. The waist of this model, cut in blouse style, has the right front shaped over the left. The sleeve in wrist or short length, is stylish. The skirt, a three piece model, has a lap tuck in front. It is joined to the waist under the belt. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Shoes and stockings are a complete study, and the fashionable French woman will change hers several times during the day.

The British board of trade figures show that retail food prices between August 31 and December 1 advanced 17 per cent. Prussian figures show the advance at Berlin to be 16.4 per cent during the same period.

FASHION CATALOGUE

Price, 10 Cents.

JUST OUT. LATEST STYLES

LEAVE ORDERS AT OFFICE.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Salmon Vinaigrette.

Remove skin and bones of large tin of salmon; heap on lettuce leaves in salad bowl and put away to chill; make vinaigrette by beating together four tablespoons olive oil and half cup white vinegar; add salt and pepper and teaspoon of very finely chopped parsley and onion. Serve very cold with the salmon. This is a favorite French way of serving cold boiled fish of any kind.

Salmon Sandwiches.

Chop a half cupful of green olives, some crisp celery and one or two small canned pimentos; add to canned salmon broken up fine, with skin and bones removed; soften with mayonnaise or French dressing or if preferred a little plain, fresh cream; add salt and pepper, very little; chill; and spread between lettuce leaves on thin buttered slices of white bread.

Spaghetti and Bacon.

Take a small package of spaghetti and half a dozen slices of bacon. Cut up the bacon and fry until crisp. Put the spaghetti into about two quarts of well salted boiling water, add a

half teaspoonful of red pepper and let it boil for twenty minutes. Then drain in a colander and rinse in cold water. Add the bacon and about half a can of tomatoes. Let it boil for about thirty minutes, season and serve.

Spice Cake.

Two cupfuls brown sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sour milk, three eggs, two and one-half cupfuls flour, one cupful raisins, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Bake in individual tins and when cold frost with white frosting and decorate with simple design in vegetable coloring with brush or with candles. Serve on a plate garnished with laurel leaves.

French Mustard.

Take one-quarter of a pound of best yellow mustard and pour over it one-half pint each of water and vinegar. Add a pinch of salt and a piece of calamum root the size of a pin. Put it on the fire and while it boils add one tablespoonful of flour; let it boil for twenty minutes, stirring it con-

MOTHERS OF DELICATE CHILDREN

Should Read the Following Letter—Mrs. Slack's Story About Her Child's Recovery Is Entirely Reliable.

Palmyra, Pa.—"Three years ago my little girl had black measles which left her with a chronic cough and so awfully thin you could count all her ribs and she coughed so much she had no appetite. "Nothing we gave her seemed to help her at all until one day Mrs. Neibert told me how much good Vinol had done her little girl, so I decided to try it for my little one, and it has done hers much good she is hungry all the time, her cough is gone, she is stouter and more healthy in color and this is the first winter she has been able to play out in the snow, coasting and snow-lolling without any ill effects."—Mrs. ALFRED SLACK, Palmyra, Pa.

We know Vinol will build up your little ones and make them healthy, strong and robust, therefore we ask parents of every frail and sickly child in this vicinity to try a bottle of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil.

If we can induce you to try a bottle of Vinol as a body-builder and strength-creator for your child, and you do not find it is all we claim, we will return your money on demand.

W. C. SPRING DRUG CO.



GLASSES FITTED
CONSULT
J. LEAHY
Optometrist
Expert on Eye Strain

Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all other symptoms of Eye Strain cured.

Crossed Eyes Straightened Without an Operation.

Fitting Children's Eyes a Specialty. Difficult Cases Solicited.

Glasses Guaranteed to Fit.

Office with Drs. Vardon & Parks
Wednesday, Jan. 20th
will remain until Thursday noon
Home Office, Petoskey, Mich.

The girl who declares she wouldn't marry the best man living usually stands pat and hooks up with a dead one.

LIFE INSURANCE REFUSED

Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent, scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills today.—Hites Drug Store.

It's all right to pray for the things you want, but it is advisable to do a little of hustling for the things you must have.

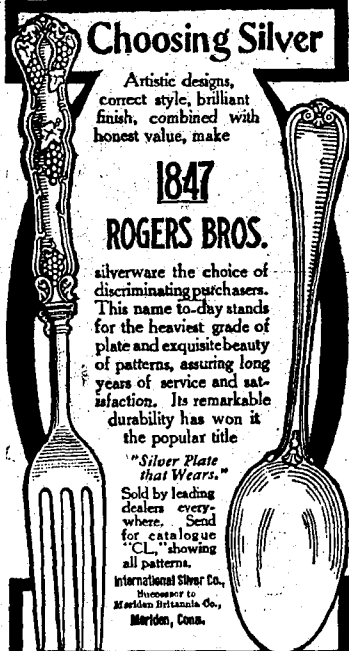
CHICHESTER SPILLS
DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.



LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE TESTED

Choosing Silver
Artistic designs, correct style, brilliant finish, combined with honest value, make



1847
ROGERS BROS.
silverware the choice of discriminating purchasers. This name-to-day stands for the heaviest grade of plate and exquisite beauty of patterns, assuring long years of service and satisfaction. Its remarkable durability has won it the popular title "Silver Plate that Wears."
Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "C.L." showing all patterns. International Silver Co., Waterbury, Conn., or Rogers Bros. Co., Meriden, Conn.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the Republican Elector of Charlevoix County.

I wish to announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Commissioner of Schools. I believe that my experience in the office and my knowledge of the condition of the schools of the county will make it possible for me to render efficient service.

If elected to the office I will do my best for the boys and girls of the county
Respectfully submitted,
J. H. MILFORD.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS

May L. Stewart Announces Her Candidacy for Nomination.

Thru the columns of the Herald I desire to formally announce that I shall be a candidate for the county commissionership of schools in Charlevoix county on the Republican ticket at the primaries on the third day of March, 1915.

That this is ambitious, I do not deny but I have postponed making the announcement in order to find out whether a goodly number of citizens in this county considered me worthy and qualified to fill this responsible position and I now feel that I have somewhat determined that sentiment. My candidacy is now receiving support throughout the entire county from laboring men, farmers, merchants, business men and professional men who have pledged their confidence and support over their own signatures. I therefore feel justified in submitting to the electors of Charlevoix county my candidacy.

In political announcements it is customary for the candidate to pledge his faithfulness in the performance of his duties in the office to which he aspires. No office should be further removed from all temporary political unrest than the commissionership and the personality and character of the candidate are of vital importance. To what degree of faithfulness he is pledging himself depends upon his native interest in educational matters and I believe the voters of the county have a right to inquire with what breadth of view he is interpreting those indefinite provisions of our state law which deal with the possible uplifting of our rural schools through ways and means left solely to the ingenuity of the commissioner and designed as food for thought in his leisure moments.

The commissioner holds teachers' examinations, grants certificates, keeps the same on file, makes a list of qualified teachers, receives institute fees and pays the same into the county treasury each quarter—but these duties are required of him by law. He is expected to visit each school room under his jurisdiction at least once in the school year but the simple performance of this duty would reflect no special credit upon his office for his reports must show that he has done this or his salary would be discontinued. Pledging the performance of required duties would mean little indeed and I wish to call attention to the special powers of the commissioner which I hope to exercise with ambition and judgment.

Section 7 of Act 186 of the compiled school laws of Michigan instructs the commissioner to counsel with teachers and school boards concerning improvements in the discipline, instruction and management of the school.

Section 8 of the same act says it shall be the duty of the commissioner to promote by such means as he or she may desire, the improvement of the schools in the county and the elevation of the character and qualifications of the teachers and officers thereof.

These are the duties which require of every aspirant for this office a hearty loyalty to the public school and belief in the strength and grandeur of our public school system. These are the duties which I hope to make a reality, not a misnomer, remembering ever that the centralized school is ideal and that we should work toward this goal, but that in this county our most immediate and most practicable plan is the "Standard School" and that we should strive to attain this goal by improving conditions in sanitation and health, in organization, both in discipline and attendance, in library supplies and the use thereof, in the qualifications of the teacher encouraging an active not a passive attitude toward her work. We must first of all arouse a desire for a "Standard School" plate in every district of the county. Teachers, boards of education and commissioner must all unite with this one aim,—to have our rural schools win public recognition from the state authorities. This will be my aim in the office which I seek.

I have always lived in the public

school, am a graduate from East Jordan High School, have attended two of our state normals, receiving a life certificate from the state normal college. I have also studied in the state university in Ann Arbor where, in classes on method and science of education, I had the finest opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with various city and county superintendents. I taught two years in the rural schools of this county and have spent three years instructing high school classes. I have had the privilege of real schooling in both theory and experience and both feel and hope that this has fitted me for the position to which I aspire.

I firmly believe that character and executive ability are prime requisites and both welcome and invite investigation of my work and standing in the different schools with which I have been associated during the past eight years.

I wish to assure the voters of this county that should I be favored with the nomination and election I shall make my record as your commissioner of schools truly progressive in its earnestness of purpose.
—MAY L. STEWART.

SCHOOL NOTES

Several of the grade rooms have been treated to sleigh rides by their teachers recently.

The Charlevoix County Teachers' Institute will be held at Boyne City on Feb. 1 and 2. The institute will be conducted by Prof. G. Masselink and the lecturers will be Dr. Stanley M. Krebe and H. R. Pattengill.

Supt. Holliday has secured from the State Library at Lansing two traveling libraries, one to be placed at the West Side school and one at the Jordan River school. These books may be used by anyone living in the district and the opportunity to secure good reading at no cost should be taken advantage of by many.

Arrangements are being made with the high schools at Boyne City and Charlevoix for a ten weeks spelling contest between the three high schools of the county. A suitable prize will be given to the winning school.

In the recent series of basketball games for the championship of the high school the Juniors defeated the Freshmen, the Seniors lost to the Sophomores and in the final game the Sophomores defeated the Juniors. The Sophomore team was composed of Bruce Cross, Donald Porter, Hilton Milford, Melvin Roy and Joe Clark.

The local basketball team played Harbor Springs here Friday night. The next game will be with Bellaire high school at Bellaire next week Friday.

The teachers of the grades are giving special instruction in the care and preservation of the teeth. Next Tuesday a small tube of dental preparation will be given to every child who is supplied with a tooth brush. Parents should cooperate with the school in this matter and see that children are required to brush the teeth. It is hoped that we may soon have free dental inspection for all pupils.

A school savings system has been started in the schools and the children will have an opportunity next Tuesday to deposit money for the first time. Any amount from one cent up may be deposited and the pupil will be given a card with the amount of his deposit recorded. When a pupil's account reaches one dollar it will be placed to his credit at a local bank. Careful provision has been made for the recording of all accounts and parents may have information regarding the same at any time. All money deposited in the school bank will be kept at one of the local banks. This is an opportunity to teach children the important lesson of systematic saving. See that your child adds a little to his account every Tuesday morning.

Care vs. Neglect

Farmers must keep more and better stock if they would make farming pay. It is an essential and a most profitable accomplishment to learn by mistakes, not make light of them and be indifferent to them so as to make the same blunder again. When we have learned how to save, to make and apply manure (this means more stock fed on the farm) in the most profitable manner; when we have learned to turn grain into meat in the most profitable way, which will be to feed most of the grain to our stock, then the manure of the animals fed will increase the next crop nearly two fold; then we may believe that farming pays. It is natural that the soil's fertility will gradually become less strong. If we would be thrifty cultivators we must calculate to keep stock to consume our crops and eventually return it to the soil. To keep too many half starved animals is not right; it is poor policy to allow them to become poor and we have no right to keep or retain half starved animals for the mere sake of having them. The kind of soil a man cultivates in connection with the crops and stocks he raises determines the kind of a farmer he is.

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, JANUARY 16, 1915.

ECHO BRIEFS

Mr. and Mrs. George Murray accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Scott Bartholomew departed for Gulfport, Miss., week ago Monday. While there they will erect a monument to mark the resting place of their late son Fred A. Murray.

Mr. John Henning and daughter, Belle, visited at Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murveys last Sunday, Mrs. Henning being deprived of the pleasure on account of sickness.

Church services were enjoyed Sunday at the Bennett school house for the first in a long time. Rev. Shumaker occupied the pulpit.

Roscoe Mackey and family also Mr. and Mrs. Brigham were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew last Sunday.

Edward Thompson and son, Merle, accompanied by Will Vanderventer visited Mrs. Phebe Wolverton last Sunday.

Mrs. James Thompson has been on the sick list the past two weeks, is some better now.

Miss Ruby Robinson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Bartholomew Saturday night and Sunday. Miss Robinson is making good as a teacher in the Bennett school.

The hum of Thos. Bartholomews new shredder was heard again in action this week.

Many a man knows just what he would do in the other fellow's place never succeeds in doing the right thing in his own place.

THE CORPSE'S EXCURSION.

Death is a Solemn Affair But So is Economy.

Cal White stuck his head in through the ticket window of Salters Depot railroad station and said:

"Boss, gimme two round-trip tickets to Society Hill—one for myself and one for a corpse."

"I never heard of nobody buying excursion tickets for corpses," said the agent. "What's the meaning?"

"Well, boss," Cal replied, "my brother Webster died yesterday, and I want to take the corpse up to Society Hill and let the family view the remains, and then I'll bring him back to Salters Depot here and bury him. That'll be a big sight cheaper than for the whole family to traipse all the way from Society Hill and all the way back again."

A Real Bargain.

"Have you Hike's Baking Powder?" inquired the female bargain-finder.

"No, madam," answered the wily grocery clerk; "but we have Bikes's, which is just as good, but costs thirteen cents more, and contains a coupon, which, when presented with 9,999 similar coupons, entitles the holder to one guess at the number of minutes from now until the end of the world, the one coming nearest to a correct solution being rewarded with a certificate good for one year's subscription to 'The Cookladies' and Laundry-maids' Gazette,' when accompanied by 39 cents in cash."

She bought Bikes's and went away perfectly happy.

Disenchanted.

"Yes," she admitted, with a sad little sigh, "there was a time when I thought him the grandest man in the world—when I thought that nothing could ever make me cease to love him."

"Well," her friend replied, "I suppose we are all doomed to these disenchanted experiences. We have only to become acquainted with a man to discover that he is not the god we have supposed him to be."

"But it wasn't becoming acquainted with him that destroyed my ideal. I am sure that I could still think him splendid if I had never seen him in riding breeches!"

Notice to Tax Payers

All persons liable for taxes in the City of East Jordan are hereby notified that the tax roll for the State, County, County Road and School District taxes for 1914, is now in my hands for collection, and the tax can be paid at my store in said city. If paid on or before Saturday, Jan. 9th, there is added no penalty, but on Jan. 10, 1915, 4 per cent penalty will be added to all unpaid taxes.

Dated Dec. 11, 1914.

C. C. MACK,
City Treasurer.

BOLTS WANTED.

We want to buy a few hundred cords of four-foot bolts in soft elm, hemlock, spruce, pine and balsam, 6" and up in diameter, smooth, straight stock, all cut 49" long. Will buy same delivered on car on E. J. & S. R. R. or in our yard. EAST JORDAN, CABINET CO.

Many a sermon that touches the spot is wordless!
Boaster may be a polite term for liar

FOR MEN AND WOMAN

Backache? Feel tired? Not so spry as you used to be. Getting old? Many persons mistake kidney trouble for advancing age. Kidneys out of order make you feel old before your time. Foley Kidney Pills tone up and invigorate the kidneys, banish backache, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Hites Drug Store.

Use
Black Silk Stove Polish



"A Shine in Every Drop"
Get a can today from your hardware or grocery dealer.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

JANUARY

CLEARING SALE

Tuesday, Jan. 12th to Saturday, Jan. 23rd

An eleven days Clearing Sale on Fur Coats, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Sheep-lined Coats, Jumper Jackets, Sweaters, Wool Pants and Shirts, Men's wool and fleeces-lined Underwear; ladies' and children's Coats, Ladies' Dresses, Waists, Dress Skirts, Silk Skirts and Brocaded Velvets, men's Wool Sox and Mittens, work Mittens, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Knit Scotch and all winter Caps.



Come in and let us show you the Bargains we are offering.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Briefs of the Week

The E. B. Clark Seed Co. this week added a night crew to their force of seed-pickers.

Alfred Merchant while coasting on talpassa hill was run into, and severely bruised Wednesday afternoon.

Some of our local people have started a Belgian Relief Fund. R. O. Bisee will receive funds and forward same to the right source.

A Civil service examination for Rural Letter Carriers will be held at Boyne City and Charlevoix on Saturday, Feb. 14th, for Charlevoix County. Those interested may obtain information from the post-masters.

Frank Covert died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Claude Wood, in this city, on Thursday morning. Deceased has been ill for some time past. Funeral services will be held from the residence this Saturday noon conducted by Elder S. E. Kellman, Adventist pastor at Petoskey.

The farm residence of Jos. Etoher, about one-half miles west of Advance, was destroyed by fire Friday noon. Partially insured. Both Mr. and Mrs. Etoher were away at the time the fire started. All the household furniture was saved, together with some of the doors and windows.

That Charlevoix County made no mistake in again sending Hon. H. I. McMillan to the State Legislature, is evidenced in apportionment of committees. Mr. McMillan is chairman of the important committee of Fish and Fisheries and a member of the following committees: Michigan Reformatory, Private Corporations, Village Corporations.

Arthur Shepard and Miss Minnie Gleason, two well known and popular young people of East Jordan, were united in marriage at Charlevoix last Monday by Rev. Quinton Walker, pastor of the M. E. Church. They were attended by Frank Shepard and Caroline Heileman. After Jan. 20th they will be "At Home" to their friends in the Stone residence on Esterly St. just west of the Methodist parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Eber A. Ashley celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary on Thursday evening, January 14th, 1915 at their residence on Fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Porter Bennett, in the presence of about thirty guests. Master Charles and Miss Florence attended their parents. The host and hostess were the recipient of a beautiful china breakfast set. After the ceremony a delicious repast was served.

After deciding upon Ironton as the place of meeting of the County Farmers Institute, the management changed their minds and decided to hold what is termed the Round-up meeting at East Jordan, the dates being the same—Jan. 26-27. C. W. Melick of Rochester Mich., will have charge of the institute. E. O. Ladd of Old Mission and M. E. Duckles of Elk Rapids will give addresses. A Woman's Congress will be held Tuesday, Jan. 26, conducted by Mrs. E. J. Cifts of Lansing.

Your Money Comes Back To You

When you invest it in the quality diamonds that we carry. These gems are the most suitable gifts—rings, scarfpins, bracelets, pendants etc. Guaranteed by Experts.

C. C. MACK
JEWELER

J. L. Weisman was at Boyne City Friday.

Warren Hoover left for Flint Saturday last.

Grober Allen returned from Northport, Monday.

John Porter returned from Bay City Saturday last.

Miss Florence Goodman returned to Detroit, Saturday.

W. M. Boudrie is working at Deward for several weeks.

Mrs. John Q'Connor returned to Boyne Falls, Friday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Pearsall a daughter, Jan. 12.

Orden Keller has gone to Flint where he has employment.

L. C. Madison was at Charlevoix Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. John Hockstad returned from Traverse City, Monday.

Mrs. G. A. Bell is expected home Monday from Elk Rapids.

Kenneth Ward of Deward was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Ella Camp and daughter have moved to Petoskey this week.

Mrs. W. M. Wilkes is receiving a visit from her father of Alger, Mich.

Mrs. B. E. Waterman left Thursday for Galesburg, Mich.—her old home.

Mrs. James Howard left Tuesday for Detroit to visit relatives for some weeks.

S. B. Taylor of Traverse City was transacting business in the city Friday.

E. N. Clink was a Kalkaska and Traverse City business visitor first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bogart of near Traverse City are visiting their son, Henry and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter left Wednesday to visit relatives at Chicota, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Madison returned from their visit at Brimfield, Ind., Saturday last.

Archie Menzies returned to Vanderbilt, Tuesday, accompanied by Orin Bartlett.

Joseph Zoulek has the contract for moving a house owned by George Chaddock.

Mrs. Ray Burr of Central Lake spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smatts.

Cecil Blair and family moved to Grand Rapids this week where he has employment.

Charles Marshall of Traverse City was transacting business in our city first of the week.

Drs. Marshall and Delacy of Boyne City were called here to attend Mr. Albert Steele Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore entertained the "Imps" Saturday evening at their home on the West Side.

Miss Harriet Thomas and Nell Maddaugh, with the sixth grade pupils drove to Boyne City Saturday.

A sleigh load of young people drove out to Frank Lalondes Thursday evening and enjoyed a pleasant time.

The Improvement Club will meet with Mrs. C. C. Vardon next Wednesday instead of Tuesday as usual.

Mrs. Charles Nowland left Saturday last for Detroit where she will take treatment. Miss Foster accompanied her.

Maribeth Durand is recovering from a severe attack of quinsy. Her sister Isabelle is still under a physicians care with the same trouble.

Lon Cummings received a badly cut right ankle while chopping wood in the basement of his home Monday. He will be laid up for about a week.

Mrs. Alice Kenyon and Miss Harriet Thomas with the seventh and eighth grades drove to Ellsworth Thursday and had supper at the hotel there.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guhn were pleasantly surprised Tuesday evening at their home by a number of their friends, and bringing a pot luck supper with them.

Mrs. W. H. Parks was pleasantly surprised Tuesday, when fifteen ladies with full baskets called to spend the evening and remained to supper; a very pleasant time reported.

About twenty-five members of the L. O. T. M. M. drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Barrie, Thursday and prepared dinner which they carried with them. A pleasant day was enjoyed by all present.

P. Coonan returned from Bay City this week.

Tom Passenger lost a valuable cow last Thursday.

Earl Fox left Tuesday on a business trip to Cadillac.

Frank Severance left Thursday on a business trip to Arkansas.

Albert Steele left for Grand Rapids Wednesday where he will remain for treatment at the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Conway now reside in the E. A. Lewis tenant residence on Stones Addition.

Ray and Aura McDonald of Central Lake were guest of their brother, R. T. and family over Sunday.

Mrs. E. Burdick arrived home Saturday after a six weeks visit with friends at Berkeley and other points in California.

The W. R. C. spent Tuesday at the home of Mrs. E. Cook, about twenty-five being present. A pot-luck supper was served.

Miss Marjorie Hall, telephone operator of Charlevoix who has been substituting for Miss Maude Snook returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Millie Mitchell of Mancelona, who was called here some time ago to help care for her sister, Mrs. C. N. Fox returned to her home, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman left Friday for San Diego, Cal., where they will remain for a three months visit with their daughter, Mrs. McFarlane and family.

A supplement to the Charlevoix County Herald appears with this issue which contains the Annual Tax Sales for Charlevoix County. Additional copies may be obtained at this office.

The article in this week's issue, on concrete road construction, will be received with enthusiasm by our good road booster. It gives style of building and cost. It should be read by every good road booster.

What an interest is manifested by our young people, and how eager they are each week to get the paper, for the department, made expressly for them, "The Children's Story Telling Club." The letters from other boys and girls are read with interest and the stories are good and interesting. Boys and girls, join the club, if you have not done so.

COW FOR SALE—Address E. H. Clark, R. F. D. No. 1, or phone No. 253—34.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

The pastor will preach both morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:00. He would remind the men of this city that we live in changing times. There is a strong and clear movement back to the church. It is a sign of progress and of improving conditions. You need the church men of East Jordan, it is your best friend and the church needs you and your influence. Your old friend the pastor gives you a very cordial invitation to come.

Sunday School at 11:45 prompt.

The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:15 and you will find a warm hand clasp.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "Friends of the Captain" subject for the morning service.

11:45 Sunday School. Over 230 were present last Sunday.

7:30 "The Prodigal Son" will be the Evangelistic theme for Sunday evening.

Do not forget the services next week. The following will be the themes.

Monday—The Important March.

Tuesday—The Real Issue of the War.

Wednesday—The Rejoicing Army.

Thursday—The Victorious Army.

Friday—No Surrender.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday Jan. 17, 1915.

8:00 a. m. Low mass and Benediction. Holy Communion for the Ladies Altar Society.

Monday Jan. 18.

7:30 p. m. Meeting of the Altar Society.

The new officers of St. Joseph's Holy Name Society were installed Wednesday evening. The presiding installing officers were Rev. Father Kroboth and Moses Hart Jr. After the ceremonies of installation the Junior branch rendered a musical program after which a delicious lunch was served.

VISITATION MOVEMENT.

Being Inaugurated in the Interest of Our Churches.

Last Tuesday evening a house-to-house visitation movement was inaugurated in the interest of every church and Sunday school in the city. At the meeting held in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, representatives from only two churches were present, so arrangements could not be quite completed. All will be complete, however, by Sunday and announcements will be made from the pulpits of both churches.

Mr. Geo. Washburn, a State Sunday School worker, organized and planned the work; much enthusiasm was expressed at the meeting, and since the workers began the campaign, the spirit of willing helpfulness has been found among all church workers.

The purpose of this movement is to get every family in town in touch with some church. It has been used in many cities of all sizes in the country, with sometimes marvellous results. The city will be divided in about fifty districts. In each district two people from different churches will call at every house and secure data relating to the church relations of every member of the household. People are requested to remain at home or some member of the family during the two hours from two to four next Tuesday afternoon, to receive these callers.

The visitation headquarters will be the K. of P. hall. A mass meeting of all workers and all whether church members or not who are interested in this movement, will be held there Saturday evening at 7:30. Mr. Washburn will be here at that time.

This movement, when perfected, will include every church in the city, which means that every individual in the community has a direct personal interest in it. Try to so arrange all business and social affairs that you can call, if requested to do so, or remain at home to receive next Tuesday afternoon. Wherever this movement has been carried on it has had far reaching influences, not only religious, but social and even commercial as well. Everybody in the community will gain something, so it is up to everybody to boost the movement.

If you have suggestions, or if you wish to offer aid, report to Mr. Howard Porter, chairman of general committee; Miss Nell Maddaugh, Miss Agnes Porter, Miss Mildred Drescher of the publicity and visitors committee; the pastors, the Sunday School superintendents, or anyone whom you know to be interested. Each person may offer help through the officials of his own church.

"Opened Shutters" Released As Special Feature.

For next Wednesday evening, Jan. 20th, Manager Adams has secured the above four-reel film feature. The Michigan Photoplay Weekly of recent date has the following relative to the films:—

"Opened Shutters" is a photoplay that will hold the audience by its charming simplicity. There are no excitement, no wrecks, mystery or sensations. It is something totally different and totally unexpected. It will be a tremendous uplift for every exhibitor who shows it.

It is a simple story, sweetly told, but not a sermon. It is not a treatise on how to be happy by being good. It is a story that will hold your patrons. It is a benediction, and one that will enable your business to enjoy its natural expansion.

The story was written by Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham. The leading roles are enacted by Miss Anna Little, Mr. Herbert Rawlinson, Mr. Wm. Worthington, Mr. Frank Lloyd, Miss Betty Schade and Miss Cora Drew.

At this day and age of the film story it is a sensation to see a four-reel feature without what has always been thought necessary—thrills, mystery, or wrecks. Yet here is one that with none of the so thought necessities of a successful feature, will shower a wreath of good feeling over all who see it.

Occasionally a locomotive engineer tanks up and makes his own head light.

Trees Often Are a Serious Detriment to Crops and Roads

As a rule, any tree bordering a tract of land devoted to the growing of corn or other crop in the production of which considerable moisture is required will exhaust the soil of both fertility and moisture for a distance considerably greater than the spread of the branches. Where trees do not add to the appearance of a farmstead and are not needed for pasture there is little reason for letting them stand, for where they border the highway they tend to cause snow to block the road in winter and keep it from drying out in summer.

The hen that lays where she happens to be, when she takes the notion to lay, is certainly setting a bad example.

WEISMAN'S Big Annual

January Clearance Sale

is now on in full blast.

Genuine Bargains can be found in every department.

Come In and Investigate.

L. WEISMAN

THE "PRUDENT MAN" BANKS HIS MONEY AND KEEPS "HIGH AND DRY"

The one way to keep the sun of prosperity always shining on you is to always have MONEY IN OUR BANK.

Too many make the mistake of saving for a while and then investing in some deal and LOSING all they have. They then also lose their COURAGE. No one can ever make a mistake by PILING UP money in the bank and constantly making his balance bigger.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank.

We pay FOUR per cent. interest.

State Bank of East Jordan

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

Europe always did have an unparalleled display of ruins to exhibit.

Better a \$10 wedding suit than a \$10,000 breach-of-promise suit.

When a man's wife also talks in her sleep—well, that's the limit.

The heyday of youth isn't in it with the payday of manhood.

Cain did not invent war. He was merely the first murderer.

Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money by interviewing Mrs. George Sherman who is local agent for a well known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

DEMAND FOR THE EFFICIENT

Alert, keen, clear headed, healthy men and woman are in demand. Modern business cannot use in office, factory or on the road, persons who are dull, lifeless, inept, half sick or tired. Keep in trim. Be in a condition that wards off disease. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean the system, keep the stomach sweet, liver active and the bowels regular. Hites Drug Store.

WHAT SHE WANTED

"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs." She bought Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucus membranes and helps throw off the choking secretion, eases pain and gives the child normal rest. Hites Drug Store.

EAST JORDAN CABINET CO.

R. E. WATERMAN, Manager.

Custom Planing Mill.

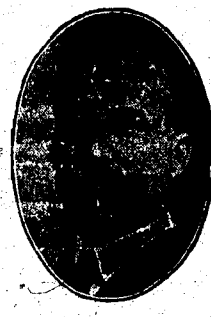
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Windows and Glass, Siding, Ceiling and Flooring Mouldings, Turned Work, and Scroll Sawing.

FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS

The White is King

For Sale by EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.



The Sand Farm Dept.

Conducted By

The Sand Farmer

Mail Suggestions and Inquiries to

Louis P. Haight, Muskegon, Mich.

JIM SMITH

Back-to-the-Lander's Success

CHAPTER IX.

Where Rest and Peace Are Found. Vacation Farm.

Jim Smith never realized the large amount from his farm which he had figured before he bought the land but he was raised enough to supply all their wants and a little more. The land was paid for. The little shanty had become a neat little cottage, where Margie had a room large enough to permit her to dress without standing on the bed. There was a cozy fire-place in the sitting room which gave out good cheer as the pin stumps sent out their fragrant odors while Jim and his wife sat in the firelight together, thinking of the past and the future.

Jim had grown thinner. His face had changed from the bright red to a dark tan and to use his own words, he felt "like an ox."

One day a young man came out of the woods where Jim had said there were so many. But he did not frighten Margie at all, for she ran to him with open arms. He was her Jack, and he had come to take her back to the city.

He had arranged for the minister to come out in the afternoon. The little cottage was decorated with flowers and ferns. The lace curtains were at the windows. The alfalfa fields were knee-high, and the garden yielding the best of everything.

The two young lives were joined, and they started for their new home in the city, full of joy and hope, with the blessing of the two parents who had taken each other for better or for worse twenty-five years before.

As Jim and his wife returned to the house which now seemed more lonely because of the daughter's absence, he seated himself in the big chair before the little fire which was burning on the hearth, to take off the September evening chill, and drew his wife down upon his knee.

"Dear heart," he said, "do you wish you were going back to the city flat and all that it would mean?"

She put her arm around his neck and there was a light in her eye which Jim had learned to love, as she said: "Jim, the flat was where we lived until we moved to another. This is our home, and now that I can do my part I am contented."

(The End.)

Spend A Good Percentage Of Board Money For The Enduring Features Of The Roadbed

Mistake to Spend Bulk of Road Money for an Expensive Surface on a Bad Foundation of Poorly Drained, Graded and Laid Out Road.

Washington, D. C.—An important factor in the financing of good roads by county bonds is discussed by the authors of Bulletin No. 136, of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Highway Bonds."

In this bulletin the authors point out that in expending money raised by the sale of highway bonds the highway commissioners should distinguish carefully between the permanent and the perishable features of the road. Foundations, drainage structures, alignment and grades, are permanent features which should be looked upon in the light of an investment. If these features do not comply with a certain standard, it will be poor economy to spend money on transitory improvements such as hard surfaces, which must be renewed at considerable expense from year to year.

Local conditions, of course, determine to a great extent the proper standards for the permanent features of any highway. Twenty years experience in modern road building has shown, however, that there is a minimum which should be built on borrowed money should comply with. A close study of 244 different types of road shows that to meet this minimum standard, the following sums will probably have to be expended for three standard kinds of highways:

least slighted, in the calculations of the road-builders. When roads are built with borrowed money it is, of course, especially important to avoid this error. On the other hand, however, it is not necessary to regard the total cost of surfacing a road as a temporary improvement. Much of the surfacing may be classed as a permanent investment, for it is becoming more and more common to have surfaces built in two courses, the lower of which is as much a permanent feature of construction as the grading itself. This is particularly true of these types of road that are built with concrete foundations for bituminous-macadam, brick, or asphalt surfaces. It is probably conservative, indeed, to regard 40 per cent of the surfacing cost of macadam or more enduring pavements as a permanent investment. It is seldom nowadays that hard roads are permitted to wear into the foundation course of the surfacing.

Probably it is safe to say that an average of about 62 per cent of the total cost of surfacing a road should be put into the permanent features, and with bituminous-macadam roads, about 56 per cent. This method of estimating cannot be applied to any gravel or natural soil road in which no part of the surfacing can advantageously be considered permanent, for under most systems of maintenance it steadily deteriorates.

Roads built with surfaces entirely of concrete, or with brick pavements

Type	Drainage and Grading	Surfacing	Total	Drainage and Grading %	Surfacing %
Gravel (20 feet wide)	\$1,817	\$2,599	\$4,416	41.15	58.85
Ordinary or waterbound macadam (15 feet wide)	3,400	5,815	9,215	36.89	63.11
Bituminous macadam (15 feet wide)	2,765	7,533	10,298	26.85	73.15

A study of these figures will help counties to avoid the common error of first fixing the sum to be spent and then demanding an exorbitant mileage in return for it. So called macadam roads have been built with bond money by simply spreading broken stone in the mud. The inevitable result of such shortsightedness is that long before the bonds have been paid off, the improvements for which they were issued have ceased to exist, and the county has nothing to show for its increased debt. In the same way, it is manifestly poor policy to build an expensive surface on defective grades with poor alignments and short lived drainage features.

Even when much of the money expended upon a highway has gone into the permanent features, there is still danger that the cost of repairs and maintenance will be overlooked, or at

Relation Of Size Of Business To The Farmers Income

A careful study by government experts in regard to the profits made by a large number of farmers in different parts of the United States shows that the size of the farm business is one of the most important factors controlling the farmer's income. The problem of how large an investment is needed in order to carry on a certain type of farming to advantage is of the utmost importance. The amount of this investment will vary according to the type of farming and to the region selected.

In a survey of over 100 farms in an irrigated district in Utah only three farm owners, with less than \$10,000 total capital, received a labor income of more than \$1,000 for their year's work.

By labor income in this case is meant what remains of the net income after deducting 6 per cent for invested capital and working capital; in other words, what the farmer himself receives for his year's work and supervision.

In a group of 35 of these men, who had small farms and an average capital of \$5,345, the average labor income was \$235. One out of every five received nothing for his labor and made less than 5 per cent interest on his farm investment. With high-priced land this amount of capital gave him too small an area to utilize to advantage. If land were cheaper, so that a much larger area could be obtained with this same amount of money, then \$10,000 might be a suffi-

cient investment to give the farmer a substantial income.

In the central states, where wheat, corn and oats are the prevailing crops and where land is from \$150 to \$250 an acre, \$10,000 would be entirely too small an investment to yield the owner a good income, for the reason that 40 to 50 acres—the total amount of land he could possibly buy with this amount of money—would not utilize his teams, machinery, or labor to the fullest advantage.

On the other hand, the number of acres is not always a true measure, as a big business can be conducted on a small area; 20 acres of truck and small fruits may equal a 200-acre farm devoted to grain, hay, cattle, and hogs. It is the type of farming that determines the number of acres necessary for efficient operation. Many persons have made the mistake of buying too high priced land for successful general farming. In other words, they paid truck-farming prices for land which, on account of market relations, should be used for only grain and general farming.

The proportion of the total investment that should be used as working capital is equally as important as size of investment. Generally speaking, about 75 to 88 per cent of the farmer's investment is in real estates, the other 12 to 25 per cent being in live stock and other equipment. This proportion will vary according to the type of farming followed. In regions where dairying is the main enterprise the amount of working capital may represent one-fourth of the entire investment.

A third point in the consideration of the farmer's investment is the quality of material in which working capital is invested. This is especially true in regard to live stock. Investigations relating to profits in farming show conclusively that the efficiency of the animals to which the crops are fed is one of the most important factors in determining the farmer's net income. This is to be expected, since on many farms in this country the bulk of the crops is in reality sold to the dairy herd or to meat-producing animals. If these are of such poor quality that they yield low returns for their feed, the income to the farmer must be correspondingly small. Hence, no matter how large the total investment, if the quality of the equipment is deficient financial failure is inevitable.

FOREST SERVICE

U. S. Department of Agriculture

The timber industry represents 37 per cent of the annual production of wealth in British Columbia.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than a billion feet to the box industry annually.

The annual cut of British Columbia timber is approximately 2 billion feet. There are 420 mills and 790 logging camps in the province, employing about 60,000 men.

The Massachusetts forestry association offers as a prize the planting of fifty acres of white pine, to the town which gains first place in a contest for town forests.

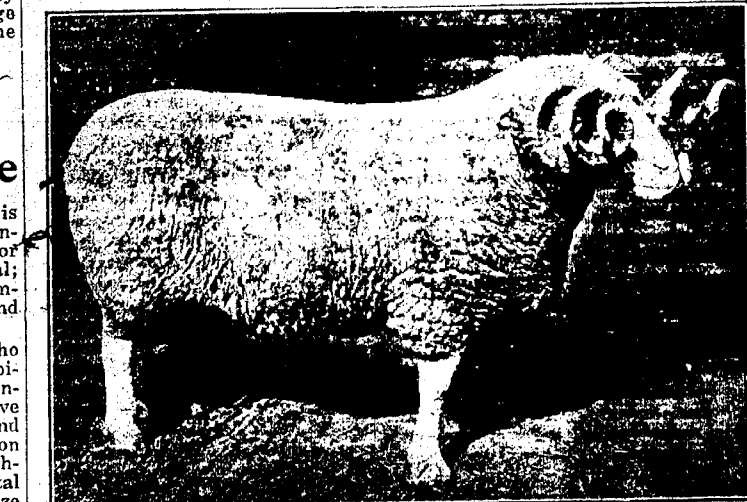
Boxmakers in the United States use more than four and a half million board feet of lumber each year or more than one-tenth of the entire lumber cut of the country.

In addition to his own fire detection system, the supervisor of the Palisade national forest, Idaho, was notified of each fire by from five to ten different local settlers, who thus showed their co-operation in working for fire suppression.

The Boise national forest in Idaho had 30 fires during the past summer, yet 28 were held down to less than 10 acres, and of these 15 were less than one-quarter of an acre. The supervisor says this success was due to a lookout tower, and to efficient telephone and telegraph service.

The Uinta mountains of Utah, included within the Wasatch, Uinta, and Ashley national forests, should become a favorite recreation region, because of the many small lakes within depressions scooped out by glacial drifts. Seventy such lakes can be counted from Reid's peak, and one particular township, 36 miles square, contains more than a hundred.

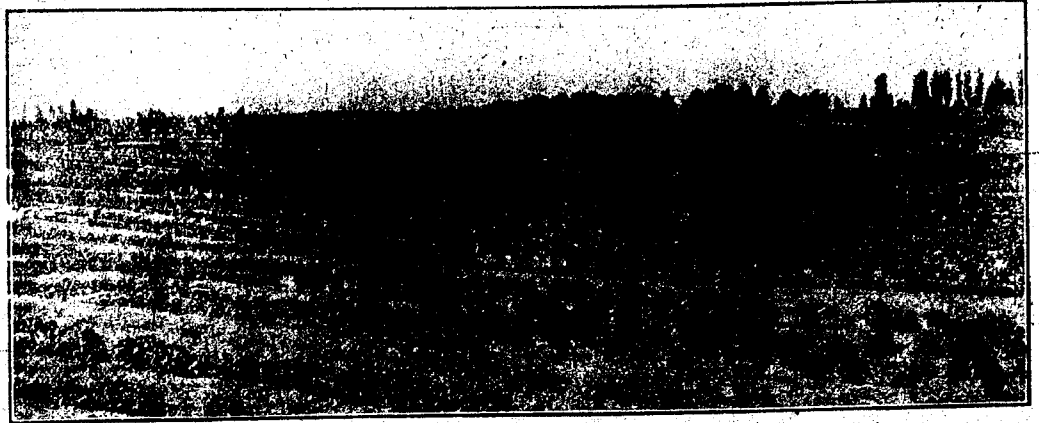
Because of the war, English manufacturers and consumers of wood pulp have been caused considerable uneasiness. Production is at a standstill in the countries at war, and in Norway and Sweden, principal sources of supply, mills have been greatly hampered because of lack of coal and of chemicals. England has practically no domestic sources of pulp.



A DORSET RAM.

This illustration shows a close fleece. The strength of the head and the horns are characteristic of mature rams of the breed.

Apples and Beans in Western Michigan



One-year-old apple orchard on light land with beans between the trees on the W. Thomas farm on the outskirts of Manistee City. The income from beans and other crops, which can be grown between fruit trees, is sufficiently great to pay the expenses of caring for an orchard until it comes into bearing.

Fertilizer Resources Of The United States

Utilization of Kelp, Coal By-Products and Fish Scrap Recommended.

Washington, D. C.—In discussing the fertilizer resources of the United States the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, in its annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, says in part:

While the extraction of potash from such natural silicates as the feldspars is quite feasible physically, it is not practicable economically, unless some other salable product is produced in the same operation. An investigation into the use of feldspar in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen showed promise of a practical method of producing ammonia simultaneously with potash from feldspar. The most promising American source of potash, however, is the annual crop of giant kelps on the Pacific coast. Working maps have now been made of nearly all the commercially available kelp beds from the Cedros islands to the Shumagins, off the Alaskan coast. The area of these beds aggregates nearly 400 square miles, capable of yielding annually, either as dried kelp or as pure potassium chloride, over six times the present consumption of soluble potash salts in the United States, or something more than the world's present total production. The development of a great American industry, based on the conservation and utilization of this important national resource, of fundamental importance to the national agricultural interests, seems now to be a matter of time only.

If all the coal that is now coked in the United States were treated in modern by-product ovens and the ammonia thereby saved, the nitrogen tonnage would be about that now consumed in the fertilizer trade of the country. While the transition from the old "beehive" to the modern furnace method is steadily progressing, the greater dependence for nitrogen carriers yet remains in cottonseed meal, slaughterhouse by-products, fish scrap, and some other less important materials. The growing and insistent demand for more nitrogenous feeds to support the meat production demanded by the dietary customs of the American people is gradually, but steadily, withdrawing these "organic" carriers from the

command of the fertilizer manufacturers, while the demand for nitrogen carriers is steadily increasing. The necessity for artificial methods of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the United States is not immediately present, but is approaching rapidly. It would be premature to announce the results of the department's investigations as yet, but the types of material which are of commercial promise for American conditions have been pretty well worked out and substantial progress has been made in the investigation of the fundamental technical factors which must control the production of these particular types. At the same time investigation is being made of other possible sources of nitrogen. Following up previous investigation of the possibilities in the fish-scrap industry of the Atlantic coast, already developed, a study has been made of the possibilities on the Pacific coast, including Alaska. The waste fish and fish residue approximate annually 120,000 tons and can be made to yield about 12,000 tons of scrap (fertilizer) and 3,000,000 gallons of oil, worth, perhaps, \$1,800,000. A study is also now under way of the possibilities under American conditions of utilizing garbage and other city wastes.

Although improvements are being made, the wastage of phosphate rock at the mines is still disconcertingly large. In Florida, where the most actively worked fields are situated, investigations of the Bureau of Soils have shown that practically 2 pounds of phosphorus goes to waste for every pound produced in merchantable rock. Studies are now being made looking to the recovery or prevention of some of this wastage by mechanical methods, while several chemical methods have been carefully investigated. One of the latter is a modification of the well-known sulphuric acid extraction, but by "steps." Extraction by electrolysis has been shown to be economically impracticable, but the use of the electric current to produce temperatures necessary for volatilization methods appears very promising, and at least two such methods are now being subjected to factory trials by outside commercial organizations.

Making Contract For Marketing By Parcel Post

There are many farmers who would like to market various kinds of produce by parcel post, and there are also many town and city residents who would like to receive produce of different kinds direct from the country. One of the principal difficulties in getting parcel-post marketing started, so far as the producer is concerned, is finding a customer for what he has to market, and, with the city housewife, the finding of a farmer who can supply what she desires. The question with both producer and consumer is, "How can I make a contact in order to market by parcel post?"

The producer may get into touch with persons who desire to market by parcel post in several ways: (1) A start may be made with an acquaintance in town or city, or such town or city acquaintance may put the producer into touch with some one who desires to market by parcel post. (2) It is suggested that many town and city physicians have patients who need strictly fresh eggs

regularly, and by making inquiry of a number of city physicians arrangements could doubtless be made not only for eggs but for many other articles as well.

(3) A small advertisement in a city paper might produce satisfactory results. A number of city and other papers are making a specialty of a parcel-post advertising column or section, which might be tried.

(4) The post office department has instructed the postmasters in a number of cities throughout the country to issue a list of producers, showing what each one has to offer for sale by parcel post, these lists being distributed free to the patrons of the office. Detroit and Chicago are nearest cities for this section, designated to conduct parcel-post marketing campaign.

(5) Producers who desire to develop marketing by parcel post on more than a small scale might find it desirable to go to the city, select the proper kind of a residential section, make a personal canvass of the housewives, and arrange for trial or sample shipments.

City housewives may find some of the foregoing suggestions useful in making contact with producers from whom they can secure such articles as they desire. In addition to this, they could doubtless obtain ready response to an advertisement in some county or agricultural paper circulating in a section where they know they could secure the kind and quality of produce wanted.

Much dissatisfaction has resulted from farmers asking unreasonable prices for the articles they offer for sale. It is necessary to have knowledge of what the various kinds of produce sell for in order that proper prices may be fixed. It is a little more trouble to the farmer to sell through parcel post than in the ordinary way, and it is also somewhat more trouble to the city housewife to market by parcel post. She has to attend to the ordering, the returning of empty containers or market baskets, and the making of remittances. In consideration of these facts the producer must receive a better price than he ordinarily does, and the con-

sumer should secure a better article than ordinarily at the same price or an article of the same quality at a somewhat lower price.

The cost of marketing a family sized quantity of any commodity is greater in proportion than that of marketing a lot of 10 or 25 barrels or a carload, and this must be considered in adjusting the price. Neither the producer nor the consumer should expect to have all the difference in price on his side; it must be divided equitably between the two, taking into consideration the cost of container, the postage, the ordinary or local price obtainable by the producer, and the retail price which would have to be paid by the consumer—as well as the extra bit of work or attention required on the part of both parties to the transaction. This fixing of a proper price is an important item in making a start and has much to do with the continuance or permanency of a direct-marketing proposition, once established.

The quality of articles supplied is also of much importance in making parcel-post marketing satisfactory. The supplying of a good-quality article will insure not only the good will and continuance of the customer but will virtually advertise itself and the shipper by being well spoken of by the housewife to her neighbors and friends; while the supplying of an undesirable or poor quality will have precisely the opposite effect.

Personal acquaintance between producer and consumer is very desirable, and if it does not exist at the start it should be cultivated at the very earliest opportunity. They should establish their business relationship upon a basis of mutual trust and confidence as soon as possible; honest representation and fair dealing are requisite to its satisfactory continuance.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

By Paul Leake.

In order to get war news the people of England are subscribing for American newspapers.

Orders for \$500,000 worth of knapsacks have been placed with a St. Louis firm by the British government.

The British army has purchased 250,000 pounds of felt in Chicago for cavalry saddle blankets.

Russia denies that she exchanged with Japan half of the Island of Saghalien for heavy artillery.

A Petrograd dispatch says the Russians have 357,406 Germans and Austrians as prisoners of war.

C. W. Barron, who is in London, is quoted as saying that Germany's resources will not permit her to extend the war beyond the year 1915.

It is said German air men drop bags of lime before throwing bombs and the whitening of the ground by the lime gives them accurate range.

The German people are being asked to live on rye bread and vegetables and leave meat, white bread and delicacies for the ill and wounded.

An Athens, Greece, correspondent says Serbia has refused Austria's offers of peace on two separate occasions recently.

The American Consul at Berlin says Germany will have to buy 2,000,000 bales of cotton from the United States during the next year.

A London dispatch says that forty train loads of German dead were recently sent from the western battle front to Charlevoix for incineration in the furnaces there.

Christmas cards were sent by the King and Queen of England to every soldier at the front to all wounded in hospitals and to every sailor in the navy.

The Commercial club of Kansas City estimates the horses and mules sold through that market for war purposes amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

When Queen Wilhelmina of Holland signed the war loan for \$11,000,000 she informed the minister of finance that she personally would subscribe one million of it.

While viewing moving pictures of Belgium war horrors at a theater in Racine, Wis., Mrs. F. Thomas, wife of a hotel proprietor, recognized one of the fleeing refugees. She is now trying to locate and relieve her sister.

A cable to America says the frivolous conduct of the upper classes in Vienna is causing much irritation among the common people who are caring for hundreds of thousands of refugees from Galicia and violence is predicted.

Radical Changes In Marriage Laws Recommended

COMMISSION FAVORS ACT PROVIDING FOR ISSUING OF LICENSES NINETY DAYS BEFORE WEDDINGS.

Commission Suggests That Final Decrees be Held up Four Months by Circuit Judges—Would Prohibit Marriage of Blacks and Whites.

Lansing—The Lansing State Journal in reviewing the changes and suggestions made on the marriage law by the commission prints the following:

Eloping couples from Chicago will be forced to shun Benton Harbor, St. Joseph and other towns in Michigan, if the next legislature follows out the legislative recommendations of the commission appointed by Governor Ferris to revise and codify the state statutes, as the commission recommends that applications for marriage licenses be made 90 days in advance of the wedding and that the county clerk be required to publish the bans once each week for a period of six weeks.

Whites Couldn't Marry Blacks.

Proceeding on the theory that hasty marriages increase the number of divorces the commission in drafting its recommendations for the new domestic relations act, makes some radical departures from the present system. The commission would make it a felony for whites and blacks to intermarry and if the ideas of the commission are carried into effect former inmates of state asylums will be required to present a certificate from the secretary of the state board of health showing that they are physically fit to marry before a license may be obtained.

While no specific mention is made concerning a eugenics law the commission recommends that a bill be passed requiring physicians to report immediately every case of venereal that is called to their attention. During the 90-day period between the time application is made for a marriage license and the time granted, county clerks will be expected to write to the secretary of the state board of health to ascertain whether either party has a disease that would render marriage inadvisable. The commission recommends the passage of a law that would make it a felony for a person afflicted with a venereal disease to marry.

"The number of insane and epileptic persons in Michigan justifies this action," is the justification of the

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freesick Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

GOOD NEWS

Many Thankful Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the many had back sufferers in this vicinity are glad to learn where relief may be found. Many a lame, weak and aching back is had no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands upon thousands of people are telling the good news of their experience with this tested remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

Samuel Whiteford, blacksmith, Water St., East Jordan, Mich., says: "The first noticed that there was something wrong with my kidneys was when my back began to ache. If I stooped, I could hardly straighten and was troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. The passages of the kidneys secretions were too frequent and very annoying. I used Doan's Kidney Pills on a friend's advice and they cured me. I have since been free from kidney complaint."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Whiteford had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

An important branch of this company's business is serving as trustee under a mortgage securing an issue of bonds. The increase of business in this branch of the

GRAND RAPIDS TRUST COMPANY

is due to the fact that it is a corporation sure to be in existence until the last maturing bond is paid, and because extreme care is used to see that titles are good and bonds are well secured and properly issued.

Consultation invited.

123 Ottawa Ave., N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

ALFALFA IN WEXFORD COUNTY

Title of Booklet Published by County Farm Agent James F. Zimmer, Pertaining to Alfalfa Growing.

Cadillac—A new booklet of thirty-six pages has just been issued by County Farm Agent James F. Zimmer, entitled, "Alfalfa in Wexford County."

The alfalfa growers have contributed to the work, many who have been growing alfalfa for years. Among the contributors are Matt Jeffers, Mesick; Emil F. Brehm, Cadillac; William Bishop, Sr., Manton; E. B. Brooks, Hoxieville.

Professor Zimmer has illustrated the work with many photos, among them we find one of Mr. and Mrs. Wendelin Grimm, originators of Grimm alfalfa.

To every one of our readers who are interested in this great new farm crop a booklet will be sent free upon request by addressing James F. Zimmer, Cadillac, Mich.

Lansing—The vital statistics reports of the secretary of state's department shows that during November there were 2,932 deaths and 5,305 births, an increase of five deaths and a decrease of 39 births compared with October. Of the deaths in November, 463 were infants under one year of age, 935 persons 65 years or over, 130 from tuberculosis and 196 from cancer.

MARKET GOES ON AS USUAL IN RUINED EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN



Ortelburg, whose ruins are shown in the photo, is a German town on the Russian frontier. The Russians in their march on East Prussia bombarded the town with telling effect, as may be judged by the ruins, but were compelled to retire before the Germans under Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Regardless of the ruins all about them, on the regular market day merchants and hucksters may be seen at their accustomed places in the market place with their supply of food stuffs.

Some United States War Benefits

Warring nations of Europe have recently placed orders in the United States for:

125,000 tons of steel wire	\$ 4,000,000
Miscellaneous steel, Pittsburg	1,000,000
50 automatic screw machines, 80 turret lathes, Cleveland; 30 engine lathes, New England; 12 large engine lathes, New York; 500,000 canteens New Kensington, Pennsylvania; 200,000 rifles, Remington Arms Co.; 200,000,000 cartridges, Union Metallic Cartridge Company; 300,000,000 cartridges and 700,000 rifles from Winchester Arms Company; total output artillery cartridges, Metallic Cartridge Company; 11,000,000 pounds powder, Dupont Powder Company; 1,500 machine guns from Colt works, (large order pending); 50,000 revolvers from Colt works; 200 armored automobiles from Auto Car Company; 1,000,000 Remington rifles; 50 nine-inch guns, Bethlehem Steel Company; 900 six-inch Hentzers and shell cases; 25 aeroplanes, various manufacturers; 4,000,000 aerial	
arrows	25,000,000
\$12,000,000 worth ammunition, Crucible Steel Company	12,000,000
Estimated total	\$42,000,000

A mathematician estimates that it would take 112 years to count a billion dollars if the dollars were counted separately.

Greece has turned to Chicago for its wheat supply and is negotiating for the purchase of 1,666,000 bushels a month.

Only one person in every thousand in Denmark is unable to read and write compared with seven in every thousand in the United States.

Organization of all lumber associations of the country into one body will be effected at a conference to be held in Chicago February 24 and 25, 1915.

Plans are being made by the American Bible Society to give every sailor passing through the Panama canal a bible printed in his own language.

ment to the 1915 legislature that an appropriation of about 300,000 be made to build a training school and enlarge the library. The exact amount of the appropriation will be fixed at the January meeting of the regents.

Lansing—At a meeting of state grange deputies here the matter of furthering public health and the beautifying of county church yards was discussed. The general social uplift was also talked over. The tonnage tax was not discussed.

Ionia—Fred A. Chapman received a cable from General F. W. Green in London saying he would sail Wednesday for America. Mayor Green went to Holland and other European points after reed for the Ypsilanti Reed Furniture factory, but is understood not to have had a very successful trip.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE WAR.

By Paul Leake.

Prince Von Buelow, once German at an Israelite home in New York, sailor to Italy, says the German naval raid on the British coast was simply a prelude to what the German fleet is to undertake and that the results will astonish the world.

Germans and Austrians must sell all real estate they possess in Russia within six months or it will be sold at public auction.

An Edinburgh dispatch says 22 grandsons and great grandsons of Queen Victoria are under arms in the war and that all but five are fighting with the Germans.

John Hayes Hammond, Jr., is reported to have invented a powerful projectile containing a mixture which after the projectile leaves the siege guns turns the steel contents into a white hot mixture and a separate chamber contains hydrocyanic acid the fumes of which are deadly. The shell sets fire to everything it touches.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Plummer*

CURRENT EVENTS

By Paul Leake

During the year 1914 American manufacturers turned out \$15,000,000 motor vehicles valued at \$485,000,000.

In the United States there are 15,000 automobile dealers, 13,630 garages and 680 supply houses.

Welfare workers of Chicago state there are 85,000 wage earners seeking employment, of which 40,000 are women.

Mary Pickford, the popular moving picture actress, has just signed a contract in New York by which she will receive \$2,500 a week. This will make her income \$200,000 or more as she will also receive 50 per cent of the net proceeds of every picture produced.

The Guggenheim interests are sued for \$6,262,000 damages for alleged brand and conspiracy in leasing the properties of the Adams Mining Company of Kansas City to the Western Mining Company.

The Cunard Line of Steamships paid \$50,000 to insure the Lusitania for one trip to England and back again, the highest premium ever paid on a single marine insurance.

Chicago has contributed \$14,000,000 to the \$135,000,000 raised to take care of the cotton crop.

Twelve hundred coke ovens in the Connelville district have resumed operations, giving employment to several thousand men.

The English firm of J. F. Neame & Co. of London is asking bids on 20,000,000 railroad ties.

The Pennsylvania R. R. during the month of December handled 9,300,000 parcel post packages at New York and Philadelphia stations.

The Union stock yards of Chicago announce that 16,452,807 animals for human consumption were sold at Chicago for \$134,000,000 spot cash during the year just closed.

The wine harvest of France, except that part occupied by the Germans, is 1,484,000,000 gallons as against 1,086,000,000 gallons in 1913.

The National Biscuit Company distributed \$100,000 among 20,000 employees on Christmas.

Wisconsinites have a hard time getting married. They must not only secure a certificate from a physician as to physical fitness but must also provide the war tax stamp for it, and for the marriage certificate furnished by the person performing the ceremony.

John Hays Hammond discussing trade possibilities suggests a Pan-American supreme court which should have final jurisdiction in disputes arising over investments made by Americans in South and Central America.

Statistics recently compiled show the average life insurance carried by each of 22,000,000 families in the United States to be \$932. About \$20,763,000,000 life insurance is in force in this country.

It is rumored that several attempts have been made to blow up the Bethlehem steel works, of which millionaire Schwab is president. The plant is now being guarded by detectives.

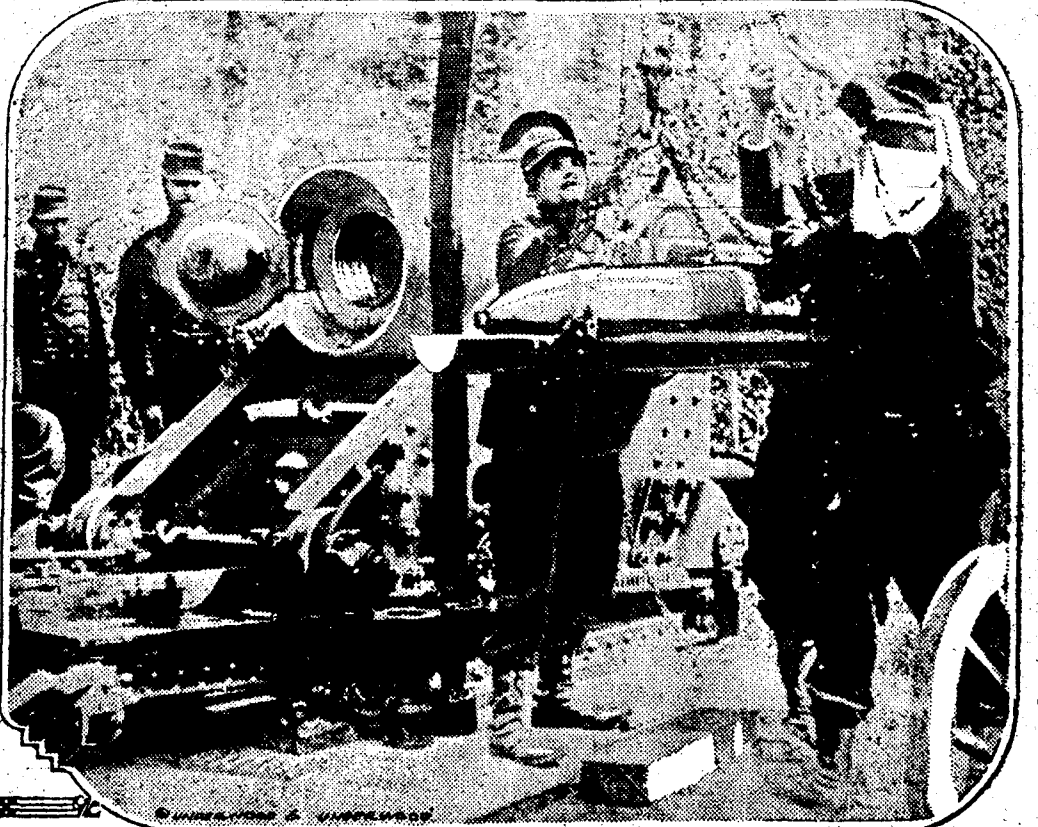
The post office department announces that during the Christmas season more than 100,000,000 parcel post packages were handled. During the year the total amounted to more than a billion.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been invited to make a tour of China and "write her up."

It is estimated by New York bankers that more than seven billion dollars was spent for Christmas presents. Figures were based on withdrawal of funds on banks of the country.

Judge Edgar Howard of Columbus, Neb., conjectures that the longing for return to home life may induce Secretary of State William J. Bryan to retire from the cabinet soon.

FRENCH USE CRANE TO GET HEAVY SHELLS INTO FIELD GUN



So heavy are the shells fired by some of the French field guns that they are loaded into the gun by means of a crane, as is seen in this photo. Note the big bore of the gun. It resembles a safe deposit vault more than anything else. After the shell is rammed home the swinging door is closed. The gun is set in what is known as a well. The gun carriage itself works on wheels so that when set off the recoil carries it backward on a smooth platform.

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M. E. ASHLEY & CO. THE STORE THAT SELLS "WOOLTEX"

NEW MENACE TO RANGE STOCK

Menziesia a Poisonous Plant Which May Kill Sheep and Cattle

Stockmen in the Northwest are being warned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the plant Menziesia is poisonous and may kill sheep and cattle. Menziesia is a straggling, branching shrub which grows to be from 3 to 7 feet in height. In this country it is found in the southern Alleghenies and in the mountains of northern California, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. The Rocky Mountain species, which is the one known to be poisonous, usually occurs at altitudes of from 3500 to 6000 feet on moist northern slopes, in open woods and about the "balds." In some places it grows abundantly, and on the other hand there are long stretches in which no specimens at all are to be found.

Stock poisoned by Menziesia exhibit symptoms much like those caused by a number of other plants. There is a noticeable frothing at the mouth and weakness, which causes staggering in the gait and ends in more or less complete paralysis. There is usually pronounced nausea and sometimes difficulty in breathing. It is believed, however, that a considerable quantity of the plant must be eaten before its effects become dangerous.

Where there is abundance of other fodder sheep will not eat Menziesia. The trouble occurs when there is no other food readily available. Thus when sheep are driven rapidly along narrow trails—where the plant is most likely to abound—they are apt to seize upon it; and this is also true when bedding grounds are used repeatedly and the healthy forage in the neighborhood consequently exhausted.

The remedy is for herdsmen to learn to recognize the plant. A further investigation into the subject is now being carried on, but the Department has already published a preliminary pamphlet, "Menziesia, a New Stock-Poisoning Plant of the Northwestern States," which contains a description and pictures of the plant. The thin leaves of the shrub are one to two inches long, and one-half to one inch wide. The flowers grow from terminal buds, expanding with the leaves. They are bell-shaped or cylindrical, about one-quarter inch broad, and pink to greenish white in color.

A Few "Hoe-Dont's"

Don't double up like a half-opened jackknife while hoeing. Better bend a hoe shaft and stand up to it.

Don't chop the earth and let the weeds lie in the row. Draw them out into the cultivator space.

Don't go out with a hoe without a file in your pocket. Filing a hoe is easier work than cutting weeds with a dull one.

Don't fall to have one "abbreviated" hoe made from an old one. There are many places it will fit.

Don't fool away much money on "patent" hand hoes. Better stick to the old style.

Don't select a hoe with a heavy blade and a crooked handle. It makes you tired.

Don't take the new hoe yourself and give the old one to the boy because it is light. It makes him tired.

Don't forget that it takes 75 dollars worth of time to wear out a seventy-five cent hoe. It is worth a cent of money on the dollar of time to have a good one to start with, and then keep it good.

Don't do all the cultivating yourself and make the boy do all the hoeing. Change with him once in a while. You have no idea how much it will rest you to hoe for an hour or two.

Don't forget that a new hoe is about the right shape to do the work required of it. You can not improve the pattern with round corners.

Don't forget that hoeing is "easy" or "hard" work, as you make it; a tool out of order is hard on man or beast.

Don't imagine that because you hoe like father did that you are doing a good job. Maybe he didn't know how.

Don't think that just because you went afield with a hoe on your shoulder and came home at night "dead tired" that you had been "hoeing." Maybe you don't know how.

Apple Epigrams

A little land and a living is the slogan of the hour.

The apple is the aristocrat of foods and the best medicine.

The climate and conditions that are best for apples are best for man.

Anarchy never gathered fruit from its own apple tree.

Apple orchards are better nurseries of citizenship than the deck of battleships or military camps.

The man in the orchard is always a good citizen.

Horticulture is a science, not a guess.

The twentieth century is to be the age of the apple, and Colorado is to be the center of its empire.

The apple barrel is nature's medicine chest.

I would rather trust a judge that loves apples than one that hankers after bear meat.

Apples are an antidote for drink and tobacco.

Apples carry the pure food stamps of the great physician.

The road that leads to the orchard is the pathway to a simple, happy, prosperous life.

Are you really in the harness for business now? Many folks are. Buckle the straps good, tuck in the ends and let the other fellow do the kicking. Keep your own legs inside the traces and pull true all the time.

Another Dorothy
SHOES
"Comfort"

The Shoe you speak of to your friends—the shoe you love to put on—the shoe you will buy again.

That's the shoe you get here. It is fitted by salespeople who make a study of their jobs. They take an interest in your foot comfort.

Our big variety of Dorothy Dodd styles insures a fit for every foot that comes into this store.

WE CAN FIT YOU.
C. A. HUDSON

We Buy Furs And Hides

Everyone knows that the market in FURS is low, but HARRY KLING, will buy your stock and pay in spot cash the best prices obtainable anywhere.

If it is true that every failure is a step toward success, the fact would explain why some men become richer every time they fail.

Many a man becomes weary from trying to dodge people who make him tired.

HOW TO CURE A LAGRIPPE COUGH

Lagrippe coughs demand instant treatment. They show a serious condition of the system and are weakening. Postmaster Collins, Barnegat, N. J., says: I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a violent lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me, and less than half a bottle stopped the cough. Try it. Hites Drug Store.

Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.

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ONLY HIS FUN.



Maud (angrily)—So you told Ethel that there was something cheap looking about my face, did you?
Jack—I admit it. I referred, of course, to your nostrils—two for a scent.—Washington Star.

Very Likely.

The depot of Meridian, Texas, is about a mile from the business part of the town. One night a sleepy, weary traveling man said to the darkey who was driving him to the hotel:

"Old man, why in the name of Heaven did they put this depot so far from town?"

The darkey scratched his head in thought, and replied:

"Waal, boss, I's forced to admit dat I hasn't give de matter s'ficient cogitation, but jes' jumped up for an answer like dis. I s'pose dey done dat so as to have de depot as near as possible to de railroad."

We have just received information that the First National Nurseries of Rochester, N. Y. wants lady or gentlemen representatives in this section to sell all kinds of Roses, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds. They inform us that without previous experience it is possible to make good wages every week. Any one out of employment write them for terms and enclose this notice.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup bronchial and lagrippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by Hites Drug Store.

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