

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 23

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1919.

No. 52

LITMUS PAPERS TO TEST DEATH

French Scientist Discovers Method to Prove if Life is Extinct.

PRECLUDES BURIAL ALIVE

Test is Physico-Chemical and Has to Do With Alkalinity of the Body in Life—Litmus Paper Applied to Serum Taken From Body.

Paris.—The fear of being buried alive is perhaps an elemental fear—one of the horrors that have haunted mankind through the ages. Not only the simple and ignorant have suffered because of it but wise men as well, and some of our most gifted writers have employed the theme of suspended animation for the basis of weird and terrible tales and of poems of Dantesque horror.

There has been some speculation among medical men during the war just over as to the possibility of a considerable number of ante-mortem burials of soldiers who received their last attentions in villages where the facilities for caring for desperately wounded men were of the most primitive kind.

Precedents at Hand.

Occasionally a newspaper carries a story of a victim of catalepsy or hysteria undergoing a narrow escape from premature burial, and recently an English daily told of a nurse who was found in a forest between Berlin and Potsdam, apparently dead from an overdose of veronal, and who was placed in a coffin ready for burial. Just before closing the coffin the undertaker discovered to his horror that her heart was beating and removed her at once to a hospital, where she was given electrical treatment, under which she finally opened her eyes and uttered a few incoherent words. Such authenticated incidents cause the reader to ask if there is not some infallible test of death known to the medical profession.

In the "Review of Comparative Pathology" Dr. Severin Icard of Marseilles gives the results of his investigations in progress during a long period into this subject. His test is physico-chemical and has to do with the alkalinity of the body in life. In other words, as long as life is present in the human organism the fluids (with the exception of the urine, the gastric juices and the sweat) are alkaline. On the other hand, the tissues after death are acid.

For a short period after death the tissues are both alkaline and acid, and the litmus paper test shows both blue and red. But seven or eight hours after death is supposed to have taken place the test is positive; if life is extinct the acid test is unmistakable and the blue paper becomes a deep wine red.

This passage from alkalinity to acidity is found in all the animal series, and as far back as 1870 it was urged as a test for death by a French physician, Doctor Delagrange, who proposed in cases where death was doubtful to introduce litmus paper into small incisions in the muscular mass. But this method is likely to be repugnant to the family of the subject—an objection which Doctor Icard has overcome in his experiments.

Litmus Paper Test.

The latter practitioner has made use of a very simple method for procuring a few drops of serum matter from the tissues without mutilating the body. He attaches a small pair of forceps to a fold of skin and clamps them in place, leaving them in position for five or six minutes. At the end of this time the forceps are removed and in the depressions on each side of the "pleat" of flesh made by the confining instrument are seen to ooze several drops of serum. The blue litmus is placed in contact with this fluid, and if it turns red there is no doubt that the patient no longer lives, for the acid test is established. Sometimes it is necessary to wait as long as ten minutes for the change from blue to red to take place, but once apparent it is indisputable. It must be remembered that this test is useless before the lapse of six hours, as acidity does not thoroughly establish itself in a dead body under this time.

It is interesting to recall in connection with Doctor Icard's test that one of the tests commonly employed under such circumstances has long been that of grasping a fold of flesh with the forceps and retaining it there for several moments. In the case of a living body the "pleat" gradually returns to normal, but when life is extinct the compression of the flesh persists. Doctor Icard's test (which has been adopted in the Marseilles hospitals) has a double value in that it includes

the physical test of the compression of the skin and the chemical test which establishes a state of acidity, thus "making assurance doubly sure" and removing from the realm of chance the establishment of death in cases where doubt exists.

Hit by Train, Carried to Safety on Pilot.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Hit by a fast passenger train, carried eight miles on the pilot unconscious, and then falling off by side of the track, was the experience of Louis Hammett, who lives to tell the tale, although he is in a hospital, where he is likely to remain for several weeks.

MAKE MAPS FROM AIR

Airplanes to Be Used to Chart Amazon Area.

French Experts Plan to Survey Route of River From Flying Machines.

Para, Brazil.—Airplanes may be employed to map the valley of the great Amazon river. If the French are successful in their effort to use aircraft for surveying the routes of the rivers of French Guiana. It is understood the Brazilian government will apply the same method to the survey of the Amazon and its affluents.

A French company is said to have been formed in Cayenne, with hangars on the Maroni river, and French aviators with flying experience gained in the war are being employed to run the 25 hydro-airplanes said to have been furnished by the government.

In addition to making maps, the machines will be employed for carrying valuable freight, mails and passengers. There are immense rivers in French Guiana, which, because of the presence of many rapids, are now only navigable in canoes, which take weeks to transport freight over distances which the hydro-airplanes can cover in as many hours, with always large stretches of smooth water offering a suitable surface for landing and "take-offs."

The freight charges are said to be high, and the traffic is expected to consist mainly of gold, balata and essence of rosewood, which are the principal exports of the colony. The passenger business is not expected to be heavy.

These hydro-airplanes will also be used for prospecting the forests for balata trees, which grow in groups, so that the foliage can, it is said, be readily distinguished by aviators flying low over the tops of the forest trees.

In the past the securing of fresh sources of balata has been a work of much danger and difficulty. Specially trained balata workers, well armed, traveling in bands of 15 or 20, have been employed to explore the forests, and they had to carry with them supplies to cover many months.

STUDENT COSTS \$641.60 YEAR

Tuition Expense to Princeton University, for Which He Pays But \$174.

Princeton, N. J.—President John Greer Hibben of Princeton university authorized the following statement:

At the request of the university authorities, Treasurer H. G. Duffell of Princeton has just completed a study of the actual cost to the university of educating a student.

The figures show that for the years 1912 to 1917 it cost an average of \$641.60 annually to educate an undergraduate. Toward this the student paid an average of \$174 in tuition fees. Thus, a student who attended Princeton received, in effect, an actual gift from the university each year of services and work involving an outlay on the part of the university over and above the amount the student paid of \$467.60.

The statement asserts no increase in tuition fees is contemplated.

FRENCH HELD IN PRISONS

Captive Returned From Germany Tells of Being in Solitary Confinement in Fort.

Dijon, France.—Germany still retains French prisoners of war in close confinement, it is claimed by Louis Foucher, a French volunteer, who was taken prisoner in 1918, and returned to his home here recently.

He declared that he, with two comrades, was tried before a court-martial for attempting to escape, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. He was taken to Danzig, and the others were sent to Koeningberg. The French mission from Berlin which visited the Danzig fortress discovered, according to Boucher, several prisoners in solitary confinement, and had them released. Boucher was among them. French war office records had carried the word "disappeared" against his name.

FACTS ABOUT COAL

Anthracite, Semi-Anthracite, Semi-Bituminous, Bituminous, Sub-Bituminous, and Lignite Produced in United States.

The geological survey of the United States government gives to coal six classifications.

They are: Anthracite, semianthracite, semibituminous, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite. All of these classes are produced in the United States.

Most of the anthracite coal is mined in eastern Pennsylvania. Small areas in the West are placed in the anthracite classification, but are not identical with the Pennsylvania anthracite.

There is very little semianthracite in this country, hence it is but a small factor in the trade.

Semibituminous is of higher rank than bituminous. It has a high percentage of fixed carbon, which makes it almost smokeless. It is regarded as the best coal for steamships, and is used almost exclusively by the navy.

Bituminous coal is produced in a number of grades, but generally speaking, it describes a rank of coal having about equal proportions of volatile matter and fixed carbon. It is only slightly affected chemically by weather, unless it is exposed for several years.

Sub-bituminous is used to designate a rank of coal more generally known as black lignite. It is a clean, domestic coal and ignites readily. It is produced generally in the western states.

Lignite is a product of North Dakota and Texas.

The United States and Alaska have beneath their surfaces more than one-half of the unmined coal reserve of the world.

The total unmined coal reserve throughout the world is officially estimated at 8,154,000,000,000 tons. Of this 548,000,000,000 tons is anthracite, 4,302,000,000,000 is bituminous and 3,304,000,000,000 tons is sub-bituminous and lignite.

The unmined reserve of the United States and Alaska is 4,321,000,000,000 tons, of which 22,000,000,000 is anthracite, 2,155,000,000,000 tons is bituminous and 2,064,000,000,000 tons is lignite and sub-bituminous.

The St. Louis district is the center of the bituminous area, and most of the bituminous coal produced in this country comes from the central group of states in and adjacent to the St. Louis coal-producing district.

Campaign Against Dust Blasts

Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture

One of the worst enemies of all grain interests—the grain-dust explosion—has reappeared so menacingly in recent months that the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture, backed by the United States Grain corporation has stripped for action, determined to fight to a finish this monster whose middle name is Carelessness. In a number of cities where grain is handled special meetings are being held under the auspices of the



Destruction of a Mill Caused by a Dust Explosion.

United States department of agriculture and United States Grain corporation, at which motion pictures of explosions, actual small-scale demonstration explosions, and addresses on the grain-dust menace are being given.

An effort is made to get every man interested in grain handling to attend this meeting as well as representatives of fire insurance companies and the authorities of state and city fire departments. The meetings are open to the public.

One of the startling facts brought out at the meetings, showing the need of greater vigilance in the matter of explosion prevention, is that five terrific grain blasts have occurred since last May, causing a loss of 70 lives and property valued at \$6,000,000, besides large stores of grain. This record is in marked contrast to that of the war period, when for 20 months no explosions occurred, showing that these blasts are preventable when proper precautions are taken.

Next Time Ed Will Look.

Kansas City, Mo.—A fair damsel floated into the grocery store of Ed O. Catlin on Euclid avenue.

"A bottle of milk, please," she asked sweetly. Ed got the bottle.

"Oh, what pretty olives," she exclaimed, moving toward the rear of the store. Ed looked, as he was a man, and hadn't noticed such things.

"Oh-o-o," she blushed a bit, "may I step behind your counter a moment? You see I—my—just a moment."

Ed turned and went to the front of the store. Suddenly she up and thanked him and started to the door. He remembered and looked. The bottle was still on the counter.

"Here, lady," he explained, "here's your bottle of milk." But the lady kept on going. When he looked at the cash drawer, it was open and \$75 was missing.

CUTS HIS THROAT WITH SHOE

Edge of Sole is the Weapon Used by Brooklyn Blind Man to Kill Self.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Using the sharp edge sole of a new pair of shoes, which he had never worn, to cut his throat, Patrick Fay, forty-five, an inmate of the Home for the Blind, 518 Gates avenue, ended his life. Fay had been an inmate for a year and had been a favorite in the home. He was a skillful pianist, and an hour before he ended his life was playing the piano in the reception room at the home.

Another inmate heard groans coming from Fay's room and notified the superintendent. Fay was found dead in his bed with the new pair of shoes, soaked with blood, beside him on the floor.

NO ROOM ABROAD FOR SIGHTSEERS

Admonition to Americans Who Contemplate Touring the Battlefields.

LONDON EVEN NOW CROWDED

Those Who Think of Going Are Advised to Be Sure of Quarters Before Starting—2,000,000 Are Planning to Make Trip.

New York.—Americans who contemplate visiting the battlefields in Europe next spring or summer will be well advised to secure their hotel accommodations well in advance or to postpone their journey until conditions are more favorable. Percy S. Bullen, treasurer of the Association of Foreign Press Representatives in the United States, who has just returned to New York, says that London even now cannot find room for visitors and that the state of affairs when the floodgates of tourist invasion are again open will be appalling unless the intending American visitors are forewarned and therefore forearmed.

It is estimated that some 2,000,000 persons—one for each man sent to Europe by the United States during the war—are making plans for a transatlantic trip in the next two years. Their chief object is to see the historic spots where the American soldiers fought—the Argonne forest, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel—and to devote such a period to a visit to England as time and funds will permit.

Mr. Bullen has been all over the western front during the last few weeks and he predicts nothing but anger, irritation and despair as the lot of any visitors who trust to luck to secure hotel accommodations.

No Steps Yet Taken.

The difficulty of the situation will be realized when it is remembered that the usual flow of tourists to Europe has been completely suspended during the war and that only those among the wealthiest will have the first chance of securing hotel accommodations when the bars against tourist travel shall have been removed.

So far no steps whatsoever have been taken abroad to meet an unusual influx of visitors. Mr. Bullen was so impressed with the difficulty threatened in London that he prepared a memorandum on the subject, which he submitted at a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London. In the discussion which ensued it was proposed that steps be taken for the formation in London of a national committee of reception. As a nucleus of the organization it was proposed that representatives of the various Anglo-American societies should meet, with power to add to their number various representatives whose experience would be useful in solving the problem now presented. Such persons would include members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London and other Americans, besides leading Britishers.

Plan Suggested.

The first essential step is to mobilize and list all available accommodations provided by hotels and boarding houses, and then enlist the assistance of every householder willing to place a room at the disposal of the committee of reception. If this plan matures London will keep in touch with New York on the question of accommodations and people in the United States will be advised as to the best time to travel and the chances of securing accommodation at reasonable rates. At the time Mr. Bullen left Liverpool nothing actually had been done except to call attention to the problem and the dissatisfaction which will ensue if American visitors to England and France next year find themselves absolutely stranded, as is threatened.

Belgium is apparently well able to take care of visitors to the Belgian battlefields, mainly because Ypres, Dixmude and the much battered coast towns are all within easy range of Ostend, Bruges and Ghent. Of all the battlefields visited, Mr. Bullen declares Ypres is the "most devastated," but, with its memories of heroic fighting extending from Ypres down the Mennens and Poelcappelle roads, "is beautiful in its ruins." Ostend is probably the best center for automobile parties, and the burgomaster of Ostend is one of the few men preparing to deal with an unexampled demand for hotel accommodations.

Ants Eat Courthouse.

Constantine, Mich.—Ravenous ants have eaten their way through practically all the baseboards in the cellar of the courthouse at Centerville, St. Joseph county. Sashes and floors have also been destroyed. Workmen are re-

placing the timber, where possible, with concrete. The ants do not break through varnish and do not frequent the building proper. They are about a quarter of an inch long with black bodies and white heads.

Timber Wolf Killed.

Madisonville, Ky.—After terrorizing the inhabitants of Madison county for many months, the timber wolf that has killed sheep, calves and dogs was killed by Isalah Burden one morning recently on "The Point," near Fish Hall farm. The animal was brought here and exhibited at the Garrick theater. It weighed about 75 pounds.

USE STRANGE CURES

Tobacco Quid Montenegrins' Remedy for Wound.

Charms for Ills 'Lose Ground' When Red Cross Aids Suffering Mountaineers.

Niegosh, Montenegro.—American physicians doing relief work in Montenegro tell of some curious methods of treatment employed by the inhabitants of this little mountain country. When a Montenegrin is wounded the first thought of the natives is to apply chewing tobacco, horsehair or a fresh rabbit skin with the hair facing inside. Common ink is considered a sovereign remedy for burns. To stop bleeding sores or wounds cobwebs are used. When a person is bitten by a dog, the favorite remedy is to pull off the salivary ear and rub the wound with it.

The patron saint of Montenegro, Saint Vascilla, whose shrine is situated on the summit of a mountain between Podgoritz and Niksic. Every week thousands of devout Montenegrins come to this mountain shrine seeking cure for their ills.

But since the arrival of the American physicians the pilgrimages to the ancient shrine have not been so numerous. For the natives have found that their ills can be cured much nearer home and with greater certainty at any of the numerous Red Cross dispensaries and clinics. The inhabitants come from the remotest mountain regions. They are carried in all sorts of conveyances—wheelbarrows, donkey carts, buffalo wagons or on horseback. In one case an old woman, suffering with scarlet fever, was brought to the Red Cross hospital at Niegosh in an iron soup pot. It required four days to get her over the many mountain ranges.

In another instance a farmer carried his typhus-afflicted wife on his back a distance of 65 miles and at the end of the journey fell exhausted on the steps of the Red Cross hospital. He was rewarded for his labors, however, four weeks later by the complete recovery of his wife.

'SHELLSHOCKED' AT WEDDING

British Soldier is Said to Be 'First Man Married Without Knowing It.'

Bristol, England.—Thomas Maynard, said to be "the first man married without knowing it," was summoned to court here by his wife, his second wife, charged with desertion. Mrs. Maynard told the court her husband had previously been convicted on a charge of bigamy.

Maynard explained that a wound received at the front in France caused a clot of blood to form on the brain. He also suffered from shellshock, he declared. When convalescing in a hospital at Bristol, Maynard told the court, a girl took him out one day for two hours and married him.

"You were married without your knowledge?" asked the judge.

"Yes, and when I was tried the court said he had never heard of a more remarkable case," was the answer. "I was immediately released after sentence."

Maynard was ordered to maintain his wife.

GIRL, 18, HELD AS ROBBER

Golden-Haired Young Woman Accused as New York Police Check Up on 23 Jobs.

New York.—An 18-year-old, golden-haired girl stood behind the bars of a west-side police station today while the police were checking up on twenty-three robberies which she and a man 24-years-old are charged with having committed in the last two weeks.

The girl, who was expensively gowned, and her companion were armed with pistols when arrested. They are alleged to have carried on a systematic campaign for the robbery of apartment houses by visiting furnished rooms advertised for rent, making note of the surroundings and returning later to rob. A search of their home is said to have revealed stolen articles valued at thousands of dollars.

INFLUENZA
Fights with a Cold
The Cold. At the first
signs take
HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years
—in tablet form—safe, sure, no
opiates—breaks up a cold in 24
hours—relieves grip in 3 days.
Money back if it fails. The
genuine box has a Red
top with Mr. Hill's
picture.
At All Drug Stores

**Better Than Pills
For Liver Ills.**
You can't
feel so good
but what **NR**
will make you
feel better.
Get a
25c.
Box.
Nature's Remedy
Your
Druggist
GIDLEY & MAC, Druggists

**Black Silk
Stove Polish**
Liquid
or
Paste
**Does
Not Rub
Off, Lasts
4 Times as
Long as Others,
Saves Work.**
Get a Can Today

**Not a Bite of
Breakfast Until
You Drink Water**
Says a glass of hot water and
phosphate prevents illness
and keeps us fit.

Just as coal, when it burns, leaves
behind a certain amount of incom-
bustible material in the form of ashes,
so the food and drink taken day after
day leaves in the alimentary canal a
certain amount of indigestible mat-
ter, which if not completely elimin-
ated from the system, each day, be-
comes food for the millions of bacteria
which infest the bowels. From this
mass of left-over-waste, toxins and
poison-like poisons are formed and
sucked into the blood.

Men and women who can't get feel-
ing right must begin to take inside
baths. Before eating breakfast each
morning drink a glass of real hot
water with a teaspoonful of lime-
stone phosphate in it to wash out of
the thirty feet of bowels the previous
day's accumulation of poisons and
toxins and to keep the entire alimen-
tary canal clean, pure and fresh.

**LADIES' SECRET TO
DARKEN GRAY HAIR**
Bring Back its Color and Lustré
with Grandma's Sage
Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a
heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol
added, will turn gray, streaked and
faded hair beautifully dark and lux-
uriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sul-
phur recipe at home, though, is
troublesome. An easier way is to get
the ready-to-use preparation improved
by the addition of other ingredients
in a large bottle, at little cost, at drug
stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and
Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a
lot of fuss.

Coyote Killing Resumed

By the U.S. Department of Agriculture



A Coyote Photographed on the Western Plains.

The biological survey of the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the North Dakota Agricultural college, has made arrangements to begin work in destroying coyotes and other predatory animals in North Dakota. That the funds available may be expended to the best advantage conferences have been held at which plans of procedure were worked out, and certain sections of the region needing assistance most urgently were designated. The latest and most effective methods of hunting and trapping wolves and coyotes as developed by the biological survey will be employed in this campaign. Similar operations for the destruction of predatory animals destructive of live stock are in progress in Montana and other western states.

CHILD LABOR IS REDUCED

Decrease of More Than 40 Per Cent Under New Law

Child labor has decreased more than 40 per cent since the child labor tax provision of the revenue act went into effect April 25 last. This act levied a tax of 10 per cent on the net earnings of plants employing children under 14 years or between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours in the production of commodities entering into interstate commerce.

Reports of internal revenue bureau agents, it is announced, indicate that the greatest decrease has occurred in the cotton mill industry of the southern states where, it is said more than 85 per cent of the mills now are operating on a basis that exempts them from the tax. Marked reduction in child labor also was reported, it was said, in the coal mining and canning industries. Many plants, particularly cotton mills, have discharged all children under 16 years of age, the report said, rather than adjust the operation to an eight-hour day.

Methods of Education Too Much a Cramming Process

Everyone admits that the methods of modern education are far from perfect; that the whole system is too much a cramming process, too little that "leading forth" of the individual mind which is implied in the etymology of the word, declares a writer. Too often the creative imagination of the child is not only not developed—it is deliberately smothered and stifled. And even his critical faculty is discouraged by the average teacher's authoritative attitude, which repeats day after day: "Your opinion is of no importance; So-and-So (Addison, for example) has been admired by two centuries of competent judges, and it behooves young people like you to accept their opinion."

Woman Physician Asserts Garters Prove Injurious

Here's another theory of a woman physician. Savages develop a better race than do civilized nations—because savages do not wear garters. Dr. Augusta Rucker of New York made this claim recently before the international conference of woman physicians, held in New York. She condemned children's garters and elastic shoulder straps, at the same time urging looser clothing for women, and the abolishing of pointed toed shoes and high heels.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

The apple crop of 1919 in the United States is estimated at 25,000,000 barrels. The highest yield ever known was in 1906, when it jumped to 69,000,000 barrels.

In northern China the food principally consists of turnips, potatoes, maize, rice and millet. It is considered a heinous offense to ride a bicycle anywhere near Constantinople.

It takes three men six months to make a cashmere shawl, which requires ten goats' fleeces.

Porridge in the cool season in Burma is almost as popular as a breakfast food among Europeans as it is in Scotland, but the oatmeal used to make it is imported from Europe.

Communism Was Tried Out Centuries Ago by Little Republic in Central Asia

In the heart of Asia centuries ago Manchur merchants discovered three large auriferous regions which the Peking government immediately claimed by forcing thousands of laborers to work the mines. Most of these men, when possible, fled and hid in the mountains and forests surrounding them. As the government kept refilling the deserted ranks the colony in the hills also grew and formed itself into a federation, whose leaders were to protect the lives and supply the means of livelihood for the rest.

This little republic was founded upon the shores of the River Centung, and is the earliest communist experiment known. All the fruits of labor and production were for common use. It was absolutely prohibited that anyone withhold from the commune any part of the gold which all were occupied in mining; it was placed to the credit of the whole colony and deposited with the association, to be used for anyone in need. Everyone had to work to his utmost capacity, and charity or begging was unknown.

Any disobedience to the laws was punishable by death. This sentence was pronounced by a committee of twenty-five, elected by universal suffrage, as well as two judges and the two presidents of the commune.

ART THOU THE SAME?

Art thou the same, thou sobbing winter wind?
The same that rocked the cradle of the May,
That whispered through the leaves of summer noon,
And swelled the anthem of the full-grown year?
Art thou the same, thou piteous, moaning thing,
Beating against the pane with ghostly hands,
Wailing in agony across the waste—
Art thou the same—the same?

Art thou the same, thy poor heart bruised and faint,
Treading thy way along through twilight gloom?
Art thou the same that sang to greet the dawn,
Carolling in the sunlight like a bird,
Too glad for speech, too glad for aught but song?
Art thou the same that prayest but for night,
For night to come and ease thee of thy pain—
Art thou the same—the same?

Thou winter wind that wallest through the night,
Thou broken heart too crushed to moan or cry,
There will be rest even for ye, poor thing,
And more than rest—a joy new washed in tears;
For through the portals of the fading year
Lie sunny hills and fields fresh-clad in green,
And after night who knows what day may bring?
And ye unchanged, the same—the same?
—Frances Dorr (Swift) Tatnall.

Declares Superman on Moon.

According to Prof. William H. Pickering of Harvard, who recently made a study of the moon from an observatory in Kingston, Jamaica, there are evidences of the existence of a race of superior beings on the moon. Professor Pickering asserts a careful study reveals vegetation in spots on the moon's surface.

Artificial Coffee.

A young Japanese in Hyogo is reported to have invented artificial coffee almost equal in every respect to natural Brazilian coffee. It is said that the goods now manufactured by the young inventor are more wholesome than the natural bean, while retaining all its flavor and quality.

Seminole Indians Taken Under Uncle Sam's Wing in Florida Everglades

In the least known wilderness of America, the Everglades of Florida, where no white man can find his way unguided, 600 full-blooded Seminole Indians have at last been officially "discovered." Ever since the Indian war in 1842 the Indians in Florida have not been recognized by the government or the state. They were supposed to have been removed to western reservations or hunted and shot by white traders who coveted their land. But a remnant of the great Seminole tribe persisted in Florida, eluding the government agents and retreating foot by foot before white people who claimed to have purchased their lands, till they finally made their homes in the maze of unexplored swamps, studded with thousands of luxuriously vegetated islands, which form the Everglades. The government finally has been persuaded to grant them 100,000 acres of land for an Indian reservation under an Indian commissioner.

The Seminoles live in an absolutely primitive state, in thatched huts. They are afraid of the camera, they wonder at the telephone, the automobile, the train and the commonest conveniences. They are suspicious of the white man and his government. Yet when on occasional trips to the villages they learned of the war with Germany they showed themselves no slackers.

They are a remnant of a few thousand Seminoles who disappeared into the Everglades when the government agents started to move them west.

Death Valley Is Seventy Miles Long, Ten to Twenty Miles Wide; Barren Waste

Death valley, 276 feet below sea level, is an alkaline desert region in California, on the Arizona border. It is seventy miles long, ten to twenty miles wide, and is situated between high foothills. Only seventy-five miles away Mount Whitney raises its 14,500 feet into the air, and with other nearby elevations is a barrier to any moisture reaching this parched region.

In summer the temperature reaches 130 degrees in the shade, where there is shade enough to cover the thermometer, and even the nights are too hot to sleep. Terrific winds of heated sands sweep up and down the valley and render it a barren waste, except for a few stunted cacti and greasewood. In autumn tourists may venture into its confines, but they must carry "drink" for both man and beast, as the lone stream that enters this dreary region is bitter alkaline and soon disappears in the sand, while springs are miles and miles apart. However, a few slinking coyotes, rattlesnakes, horned toads, buzzards and half-starved jack rabbits manage to exist in some mysterious manner.

Mother's Cook Book.

They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit! There's not a place in earth or heaven, There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whispered yes or no, There's not a life or death or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth—without a woman in it.
—C. E. Bowman.

Little Holiday Cakes.

These little cakes will please the children and are nice to serve with tea when a friend drops in.

Spice Nuts.

Take one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat, two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth of a cup of shredded citron, the same of almonds, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of allspice and cloves. Cut the nuts and citron very fine, sift the baking powder with the flour and mix with the fruit, nuts and spices. Beat the sugar, shortening and eggs until creamy, then add the flour mixture gradually. The dough should be stiff enough to form into small balls the size of a hickory nut. If too stiff moisten with milk, if not stiff enough add a little flour. Place on buttered tins and bake until light brown.

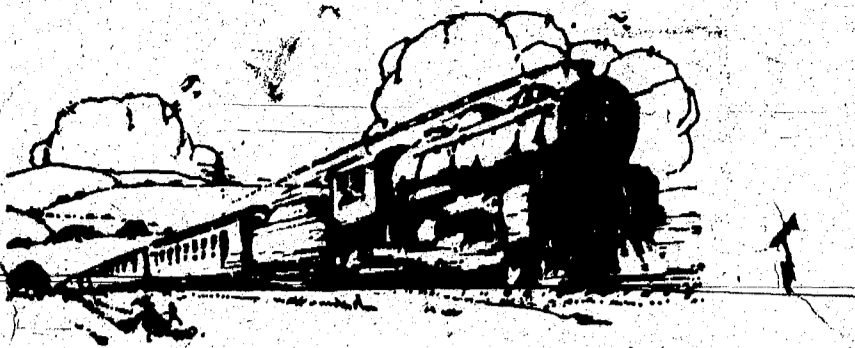
Orange Cakes.

Take half a cupful of shortening, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, five eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of orange extract and a teaspoonful of grated orange peel. Mix and beat well. Roll out and cut in fancy shapes. Cover with yellow fondant flavored with orange and sprinkle candied peels over the top of each.

Wild Rose Cakes.

Take one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter substitute, one-half cupful of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one and three-quarters cupfuls of flour, sifted; one teaspoonful of extract of rose. Cream the butter, sugar and beaten yolks, add the milk alternately with the flour which has been sifted with the baking powder, beat well, add flavoring and fold in the whites of the eggs. Bake in square tins. When cool cut in squares and dip in fondant. With a pastry tube make a small rose of softened fondant tinted pink. Add a yellow center, using colored fondant or a sprinkling of grated lemon or orange rind.

Nellie Maxwell



The railways of the United States are more than one-third, nearly one-half, of all the railways of the world. They carry a yearly traffic so much greater than that of any other country that there is really no basis for comparison. Indeed, the traffic of any two nations may be combined and still it does not approach the commerce of America borne upon American railways.
—United States Senator Cramer.

Ask Any Doughboy Who Was "Over There"

and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

He saw the foreign roads—in England and France, the best in Europe—and in other Continental countries—and he knows.

The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

We have the best railroads in the world—we must continue to have the best.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

YOUR LAST CHANCE To Subscribe for The Herald At the \$1.00 Rate

Public Trustee

Revenue is to the corporation what blood is to the body, reduce or thin it and the corporate body at once shows financial anemia, physical impairment, operative inefficiency.

A corporation engaged in the Telephone business, upon which the public is so vitally dependent, must have ample revenues in order that the equipment shall be of the latest and best type; that the lines shall be kept in perfect condition; that the personnel shall be contented and alert on account of liberal compensation and attractive working surroundings, and that bond interest and a reasonably good dividend rate shall be secure, in order that new capital for extensions and improvements may be readily obtainable.

The source of these revenues is the charge to the public for the service rendered.

Under present conditions higher rates and good service are interdependent. The Telephone Company is the Trustee of the public for the receipt and expenditure of funds devoted to the service of the public.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

IMPORT TRADE FOR 1919 SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Gain of \$374,000,000 over the same period of 1918. \$1,287,000,000 over the first nine months of 1914 and \$1,870,000,000 over the first nine months of 1913.

Imports for the same period of 1919 ending September show a gain of \$374,000,000 over the same period of 1918. \$1,287,000,000 over the first nine months of 1914 and \$1,870,000,000 over the first nine months of 1913.

A study of the import table shows that, compared with the first nine months of 1914, Asia has made the most strenuous stric in the American market, or from \$210,000,000 for the 1914 to \$897,000,000 for the 1919 period. In this grand division Japan appears to have scored the greatest gains, or from \$80,000,000 to \$272,000,000. The British East Indies have advanced from \$83,000,000 to \$220,000,000; China from \$29,000,000 to \$108,000,000. North America has also recorded a remarkable conquest of our market, the total increasing from \$351,000,000 for the first nine months of 1914 to \$854,000,000 for 1919. In this division Canada has scored the most heavily—\$121,000,000 to \$339,000,000.

South America shows an increase of from \$173,000,000 to \$481,000,000, but a slight falling off compared with the 1918 period, from countries whence we purchase raw materials for manufactures, while from Brazil, which is fast developing into a manufacturing country, there is an increase from \$79,000,000 for the first nine months of 1918 to \$161,000,000 for the 1919 period.

We took from Oceania during the first nine months of 1914 \$38,000,000 worth of goods, \$20,000,000 worth from Australia and New Zealand, and for the 1919 period \$117,000,000 worth; \$62,000,000 from Australia and New Zealand.

From Africa \$16,000,000 worth in the 1914 period and \$85,000,000 for 1919 period.

Naturally, imports from Europe for these two periods show a marked falling off because of industrial disruptions which have not been wholly repaired. Our total of imports from Europe for the 1919 period was \$621,000,000. For the first nine months of 1918 they came to \$250,000,000; and for the first nine months of 1919 to \$452,000,000. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from \$119,000,000 for the 1918 period to \$178,000,000 for the 1919 period; from France \$48,000,000 to \$73,000,000; from Italy \$21,000,000 to \$34,000,000; from Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden from \$12,000,000 to \$64,000,000; Switzerland, \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000; Spain, \$11,000,000 to \$35,000,000; Greece, from \$15,000,000 to \$22,000,000.

We imported about \$66,000 worth of goods from Austria-Hungary and Germany for the 1918 period, and almost \$4,000,000 worth for the 1919 period; about \$320,000 from Turkey in 1918 and \$20,000,000 worth in 1919.

Hope to Save Millions in Fires by Breaking the Matches While in Flame

When match breaking becomes a national habit \$50,000,000 a year will be saved.

By breaking matches—that is, of course, matches one uses in lighting cigar, cigarette, pipe or gas stove—many fires that annually cause a loss of approximately \$35,000,000 will be eliminated, according to a statement by fire prevention authorities. And to spread the gospel of breaking matches and preventing fires, a nationwide picture campaign of education is to be started.

"Under existing conditions America's fire losses are increasing year by year," said Harvey Levey, educational director of a film company that is to produce the pictures. "There is only one way it can be outdone—that is by education. The fire departments are doing the best they can. Until the people are educated to back them up America will continue to pay—not only in money but in lives, and that must be placed first."

The campaign will be put on in cooperation with efforts of the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture. Films showing every phase of destruction by fire and of methods to defeat heavy fire losses will be exhibited in theaters in every community in the country, Levey said.

The first essential, Levey said, is the breaking of lighted matches before they are thrown away. Much less chance will be afforded for a match to ignite adjacent combustible materials.

Use Two Hooks Instead of One in Hanging Pictures

Never fasten picture wire to a picture so that, beginning at either side of the picture in the back, it comes up to the hook on the molding in such a way that a triangle is formed. While not exactly a part of picture framing, the fastening of the wire or cord is most essential, for even the most beautifully framed picture should be so hung that the actual mechanism of hanging is as inconspicuous as possible. Therefore use two wires, fastening them so that they are parallel with the sides of the frame, and use two hooks at the molding instead of one. If you can use cord or wire which blends in with the wall itself so much the better.

First in Pea Industry

Wisconsin supplies 49.7 per cent of the commercial pea pack of the United States. Of the 8,668,000 cases of peas canned in the United States this year 4,376,000 cases were packed in that state, according to the figures of the National Pea Packers' association. The state is first in the industry, with New York as the nearest competitor.

Daily Thought

All that is best in the great poets of all countries is not what is national in them, but what is universal.—Longfellow.

HINTS FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Tuberculosis and internal worms bring about greater losses to the poultry industry than any other causes, according to H. D. Munroe, extension poultry specialist of the Ohio State University. Unsanitary conditions are largely responsible. These may be improved by rotation in the chicken runs. Soil about permanent houses may be plowed and cultivated crops raised. Portable colony houses may be used for growing chickens.

The legs of chickens suffering from worms become paralyzed. Although the fowls eat heartily they become emaciated. No cure is known for the worms; prevention is the only remedy. Birds suffering with tuberculosis become emaciated and are often lame in the left leg. The most reliable evidence of tuberculosis may be obtained from a post-mortem examination. White spots varying in size from a pinhead to a pea may be found throughout the liver and spleen. White lumps of tubercles varying in size from a pea to that of a hen's egg may be found on the intestines and body walls. The lungs are rarely found to be infected. The spleen is frequently the first part affected.

False Interpretations of Providence and Wonders

We are guilty of false interpretations of providence and wonders when we either make those to be miracles that are none, or when we put a false sense upon those that are real; when we make general events to have a private aspect, or particular accidents to have some universal signification. Though both these may seem at first to have the strictest appearance of religion, yet they are the greatest usurpations of the secrets of the Almighty and unpardonable presumptions on his high prerogatives of punishment and reward.—Thomas Sprat.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Real courtesy is not a mere outside polish, a mask assumed for a purpose, but is a product, a manifestation of the true feelings of the human heart. The great thing is not to be discouraged by seeming reverse or relapse. The victory is to endurance, and there would be no endurance if we were always gaining. Fear to spend what we have, nobly and on fit subjects, is a mean-kind of thing, but fear to squander and to waste is wholesome and righteous. Economy is not miserliness, and there is a grandeur about moderation which is wanting in excess. Poverty must be a crime—at least, it is punishable by hard labor.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE



MISS BINA M. WEST.

Member of the National Woman's Republican Committee of Eleven, and Vice Chairman of the Republican Michigan State Central Committee.

The honor of being the first woman chosen to hold a political office on a Michigan Party Committee has been given to Miss Bina M. West, the founder of the Woman's Benefit Association of Port Huron. This honor has been worthily placed as Miss West has made a phenomenal success in organization work. The Association she founded 27 years ago is today the largest fraternal organization for women in the world. Miss West brings to her appointment years of successful training and business experience.

MICHIGAN WOMEN ORGANIZED

District Leaders Named and Resolutions Passed for Party Recognition.

The recent very successful meeting of the Woman's Central Committee, jointly with the Central Committee in Detroit, December 16, has shown that the women have an intelligent grasp of what is required of them and the Congressional districts will be thoroughly organized early in the year. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Chicago, vice chairman of the Illinois Central Committee, was the guest of honor at this meeting.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the women of the Republican State Central Committee, and the members of the Woman's Executive Committee of the State of Michigan in joint session have expressed it as their belief, that the preservation of our Republic and the perpetuation of the American ideals of democracy in Government is dependent upon the success of the Republican party in 1920, the party which has always stood for exact justice to all groups, and for equal rights and responsibilities under the law;

WHEREAS we feel that the success of our party in 1920 will depend very largely upon the work which is done by the women of this country; and

WHEREAS we feel that as representatives of the Republicans of Michigan it is our manifest duty to take our position on matters of vital interest to the women of Michigan, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the members of said committee in joint session, that we do hereby instruct our Chairman to communicate with the State Central Committee, and urge upon said Committee that it be appointed to the various conventions to be held in this State for the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in June, 1920, that such delegates be instructed to support a change in the laws and rules governing the formation of the Republican National Committee so as to provide for the selection of two members to said National Republican Committee from each State, one such member to be a woman. Be it further

RESOLVED that we do urge upon the Republican State Central Committee, and upon the platform committee, if such be appointed, that serious consideration and approval of a law for the regulation and the censorship of motion pictures in this State, for the education of the child which is one of this State, for the immediate enrollment of women into existing Republican Clubs in the State, and into clubs which may be hereafter formed, so that every Republican organization in the State of Michigan shall be open alike to men and women. Be it further

RESOLVED that we do hereby extend to Hon. Chas. B. Warren, member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Michigan, and Hon. Hurl E. Doby, Chairman of the State Central Committee of Michigan, and the men members of said committee, our sincere appreciation for the courteous assistance extended to the Republican women of Michigan in their efforts to organize and enroll the women of this State, our great party.

Women members of the State Central Committee are: First Congressional District, Miss Lotta Broadridge; Second, Mrs. Norman Bowbeer, Wyandotte; Third, Mrs. Caroline Kleinsteub, Kalamazoo; Fourth, Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Hastings; Fifth, Mrs. Alde L. T. Blake, Grand Rapids; Sixth, Mrs. E. D. Black, Flint; Seventh, Mrs. Elizabeth Deo, North Branch; Eighth, Mrs. C. W. McClure, Saginaw; Ninth, Mrs. Orrin T. Boll, Muskegon; Tenth, Miss Flora M. Minchin, Evart; Eleventh, Mrs. A. E. Sangster, Cheboygan; Twelfth, Mrs. Abby B. Roberts, Marquette; Thirteenth, Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, Detroit.

This capable committee hopes at an early date to have their Committees in every county organized, thereby having in each county an equal representation of women with men. Furthermore there will be a course of study outlined in every county, whereby women will be educated on the principles of the party as well as a study of the constitution and organization methods.

Farmers in Yaqui Valley Live in Fears and Always Prepared to Fight Indians

Some day it may occur to somebody to write a book with the title "Surprises of Mexico," for it becomes more and more evident that the land is full of odd places and people. Not far over the border, for example, lies a region where life is still lived by white settlers under pioneer conditions, and, as says a recent traveler, the "pioneer farmers in the Yaqui valley have to live in forts and carry guns for protection against the Indians." Here, too, still wild American aborigines, a horde of about 20,000 of them, classified as the Tarahumare Indians, who live in caves, worship woodpeckers, and are for the most part doubtless as ignorant of the United States as if Columbus had not sailed from Europe. The land itself is unquestionably an asset to the future of Mexico, and the present troubles of the nation are over, except for the pioneer farmers and the growth of a few mining towns, the "land of Nayarit" remains as much as it must have been when Cortes was conquering another part of the country. In its promise of agricultural produce and mineral wealth it is said to be one of the richest regions in the world, but so far "its only roads are the winding cow-trails made by cattle on their way to water holes. Not a single railway crosses it from east to west, and one line only splits it from Nogales to Mazatlan. Vast areas of the interior are practically uninhabited except for lonely huts here and there in canons or near water holes." And the United States is only a day's ride away across the Texas border.

Adornment of Rooms in Home Requires Careful Study of Color Scheme

Rooms have to be studied, like people, for their adornment. Their height, their width and their relation to the sun must be considered. They also have to be treated in relation to those who live in them.

People are playing with colors now. Some tints, like amber and yellow, are very difficult. You have to lead up to them, and very often before the scheme is complete the designer throws it up in despair.

Brown is the most difficult of all. Of every hundred people who think they want brown, and come to the great furnishing houses with their color palettes full of every tone, ninety-five resign themselves to another color. Greens are the easiest colors to live with, and joyous jade greens, some shot with blue, others with yellow, are now to be found in the most dignified rooms. Greens rest tired eyes in a way that captious blues can never do. Those who cannot change their furnishings often favor this kindly color.

Stripes and plain-colored hangings give size and height to a room. Motley cretonnes or silks draw a room in and make it smaller. So it is best to go warily when dealing with the brilliant furnishings of today.

SMILES FOR ALL

"Do get Jimmy to tell you about when they had bottled the enemy up." "I will, I hear it is a corking story."

In Doubt.

What is that noise? exclaimed Mrs. Cumrox. "I'm not sure," answered her husband. "It sounds as if the waiter had dropped a load of dishes; and then again, maybe it's only the jazz band tuning up."

Looks That Way.

"What's the debate at the lyceum tonight, Uncle Heck?" "Which is the purtiest name, Doris or Gladys? And I'll tell you the jedges have got their work cut out for 'em. I'll say they have."

Explained.

"How are they proposing to remedy the decrease in marrying?" "They're not proposing at all. That's the trouble."

Helpless.

Pat—O've traced me sneecetry back to an Oriah king. Mike—Sure, that's esay. What chanst has a dead man to defend himself?

A Good Way to Do.

Patience—When Clarence attempted to kiss Peggy, did she holler for help? Patrice—I should say not. She just helped herself.

Clothes Make the Woman.

Alice—How do I look in this dress? Gladys—Charming, dear. Isn't it wonderful how much a dress can do for one?—Boston Post.

And They Come High.

Bacon: "If a woman was made from a man's rib in these days what do you think he would get in return?" Robert: "A rib-roast, I suppose."

WRIGLEYS



After a hearty meal, you'll avoid that stuffy feeling if you chew a stick of

WRIGLEYS

Other benefits: to teeth, breath, appetite, nerves. That's a good deal to get for 5 cents!

Sealed Tight—Kept Right



→ The Flavor Lasts ←

HENS FALL FOR NEW SCHEME

Indiana University Expert Makes Them Work Overtime by Electric Light.

Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue university's experiment in increased egg production here through the use of electric lights in poultry pens is proving a success, according to Prof. A. G. Phillips, who has charge of the work. He says that the hens in the coops that have electric lights are laying more eggs than the hens in unlighted coops.

In the coops with lights the hens continue scratching and hunting for food. It is said, whereas in the other pens the hens hunt their roosts as soon as darkness comes. With the additional amount of food and exercise the hens in the lighted pens become better egg producers. The electric lights are kept lighted until ten o'clock each night, giving the hens about five and a half hours' overtime work each day.

"Then hens have no unions that we know of, so there is no objection to the longer working day," said Professor Phillips.

ROB JAIL TO GET WHISKY

Williamstown, W. Va., Lookup is Looted of 32 Cases of Liquor.

Marietta, O.—Whisky isn't safe in West Virginia, even if it is locked in jail.

Chief Bush of Williamstown, just across the Ohio river from this city, made the discovery when he went to the village jail to inspect a haul made by two Marietta detectives and himself.

Thirty-two cases of good whisky were on a truck which three men attempted to smuggle into West Virginia from Marietta. The coppers got the men and the liquor.

The latter was held in the Williams-town jail and the men locked up here. Last night someone reversed the usual order of things and broke into the jail. It's dry today.

BELGIANS EXECUTE IN EFFIGY

Crowds in Brussels Vent Hate Toward Condemned Germanophile Editors.

Brussels, Belgium.—Directors and editors of the Germanophile newspaper Bruckellois, who were condemned to death as traitors by the Brabant court a week ago, were publicly executed in effigy before the city hall here. The actors in the ceremony were four gendarmes and an executioner, and the scene was witnessed by great crowds, cinema operators being busy recording the incident.

The death penalty exists in Belgium, but it is never carried out except in effigy.

THIS WOMAN FOUND RELIEF.

Men and women suffering from kidney and bladder trouble will be glad to read how one woman found relief. Mrs. G. Hyde, Homestead, Mich., writes: "I had that terrible backache and tired out feeling, scarcely able to do my work. Foley Kidney Pills made me feel like a new person."—Hite's Drug Store.

SALTS IF BACKACHE AND KIDNEYS HURT

Drink lots of water and stop eating meat for a while if your Bladder troubles you.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sore and paralyzed and laggard. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with bicarbonate and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, sneezing, blowing, headache, dizziness. No struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh disappears. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly. It's just fine. Don't stay snuggled with a cold or nasty catarrh.