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ALBION SUFFERS BIG FIRE LOSS

POWER COMPANY'S PLANT IS DESTROYED BY FLAMES AFTER LIGHTNING STROKE.

LOSS WILL REACH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Bolt Runs From High Tension Wires to Transmission Switches in the Plant. Papers in Office Saved.

Damage estimated at \$100,000 resulted from the destruction by fire of the Commonwealth Power Co.'s plant at Albion. During an electric storm about 6 o'clock, lightning ran from the high tension wires to the transmission switches in the plant. Flames from the switches ignited the roof. The explosion of oil barrels occurred frequently, throwing flames 150 feet above the four-story building. High tension wires falling prevented the firemen from throwing water.

The books and records were removed from the office before it burned, but aside from the papers nothing was saved. The intense heat twisted the turbines and transforming machinery beyond repair. Extra transformers will be installed to tide-over until the building can be reconstructed.

Power was cut off from the city pumping station, and most of the factories were closed until new connections could be made. No electricity was furnished the residence district for several days.

Men Save Girls From Drowning. Miss Katherine Maynard, 20, and Miss Helen Brickman, 17, and three companions were saved from death by a man named Forbes, and a companion. The girls, who are employed in a Rochester knitting mill, ventured into a scow which was moored at the edge of Chapman lake just above the dam that furnishes the power to the mill. Some one shoved the boat out and the girls became panic stricken. They crowded to one side and the boat tumbled over in 15 feet of water. If Forbes and his companion had not jumped in and pulled them out one by one, they would have drowned. Miss Maynard and Miss Brickman were unconscious when taken ashore.

Decorations for Court House. At the expense of two Lenawee farmers, persons entering the court house at Adrian after the middle of September will behold on the floor and walls a symbol of the chief product of Lenawee county—corn. The principal feature of this unique design will be a representation of two full-sized stalks of corn in its mature state, embedded in the tile floor in the center of the main corridor, over which everyone must pass to enter any of the county offices.

Epworth Leaguers Elect Officers. At a special business meeting of the state Epworth league organization at Albion the following officers were elected:

President, Prof. Clarence W. Greene, Albion college; vice-president for the Detroit conference, Rev. Howard A. Field, Detroit; vice president for the Michigan conference, Rev. Ray Merrill, Kalamazoo; secretary-treasurer, Rev. Sidney D. Eva, Marine City. It was decided to hold the convention in Albion against next year and the delegates were in favor of establishing Albion as the permanent meeting place.

Money Recovered at Toledo. The \$1,000 and three tickets stolen from John Van Dine, the state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' department, just as he was starting for Europe, were recovered in Toledo, by Under Sheriff John Shields. No arrests have been made, but officers say they obtained a clew to the pickpockets who have been working Kalamazoo. James Memo reported to the police that he had been robbed of \$125 while boarding a Michigan Central train.

John H. Townley, of Jackson, who graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan, will teach at Cornell next year, having accepted a professorship in the literary department. He is a young man of unusually brilliant attainments and is one of the honor students of the university.

Remy Bozyn, 52, and Cleriel Matenz, 24, Belgians, were drowned by Grand river near Jackson when an old row boat they were in sprung a leak and sunk.

Owing to the inability of the special bond committee to dispose of any of the \$500,000 worth of Ottawa county bonds, the supervisors have passed a resolution providing for the resubmission of the proposition to the people in hope they will rescind the action taken at the election in 1911, when the voters were voted for repairing the roads in the county.

MICHIGAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Saginaw was raised from a sub-port to a port of entry in the customs department.

Alois Koslakovitz, 17, while bathing in Saginaw river near Crow Island, was drowned.

Swedish Baptists of Cadillac celebrated for four days the thirtieth anniversary of their organization.

Battle Creek stores have decided to adopt Thursday afternoon as a holiday for the balance of the season.

While seeking shelter under a tree, Robert Miller, 76, of Eaton Rapids, met death from a bolt of lightning.

At a meeting of the carpenters unions, of Saginaw it was decided to build a clubhouse on the west side.

A bolt of lightning killed Fred Schram and a horse with which he was cultivating in a field near Charlotte.

The \$5,000 good roads bonding proposition has carried in Leroy township, Oceola county, by a large majority.

Detroit has been selected for the annual picnic of the Grand Trunk shopmen of Battle Creek, the date being Saturday, July 19.

While un hitching a horse near Coldwater, C. E. Teller was rendered unconscious by lightning that killed the animal. Teller will recover.

Rev. H. C. Trabert, pastor of Cavalry Baptist church, of Muskegon, has resigned and will go to the Portage Avenue Baptist church at Kalamazoo.

Daniel Webster, aged 19 years, of Sandusky, was drowned when he stepped into a "pitch-off" in the St. Clair river near the block 1 shops, at Port Huron. He was unable to swim.

Haden Carlson, Ernest Johnson and Frank White narrowly escaped death when their sailboat upset on Muskegon lake. They were caught under the mainsail, but were rescued by parties in a launch.

Lynn Thatcher, of Ravenna, because of the high standing he reached in two examinations, that of the agricultural test made by the Michigan State Fair association, will be sent to the Detroit fair this year.

On July 4 there will be dedicated, in Jackson a fountain erected to the memory of the wives of civil war soldiers. The fountain was erected by General Withington circle, an organization of old soldiers and their wives.

Reports that berry crops were damaged to any extent by early season frosts in the western part of the state have been shown untrue by the opening pack of the canning factories. All records for amounts of the products preserved have been broken in the first few days.

A meeting of the Michigan eugenics commission was held in the capitol and it was decided to start the eugenics survey at once. Dr. H. M. Crane of the University of Michigan was employed as chief investigator and Miss Adele McKinnie, of Toledo, was appointed as an assistant.

The attorney-general's department turned back into the state treasury \$1,250,000 from its appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1913. The appropriation for the department for the year was \$12,000, which did not include the attorney-general's salary, as that is a legislative provision. The department spent \$10,376.46.

Miss Anna J. Keeler, assistant instructor in the domestic science department at Hackley institute, at Muskegon, and a former teacher in the public schools of Grand Rapids, died in an Ann Arbor hospital Saturday. Miss Keeler was recently appointed assistant instructor of domestic science in Maine university.

Ex-State Treasury A. E. Sleeper has 40 acres of land surveyed and platted for a new village, which will be called Greenleaf. It is nine miles northeast of Cass City, on the new Detroit & Huron railroad. The Cass City Grain Co. will erect a mill and grain elevators at Greenleaf, and McLeod Bros. will build a general store.

In his final report as deputy state fire marshal Henry Wort, whose term of office has expired, declared that after working with fire chiefs throughout the state for the past two years, he is convinced that all cities that have paid fire departments would get better and more efficient service if the fire chiefs were put under civil service rules.

A verdict of \$5,000 was returned by a jury in circuit court at Kalamazoo in favor of the Lake Shore railway against the MacSim Bar Paper Co. of Osgood. The railroad company sued for \$5,000 demurrage rates it claimed the paper company had refused to pay. The paper company contended that the improper handling of shipments was the cause of slow unloading of the cars. The case will be appealed.

One of the biggest land transfers in northern Michigan in years was effected when Charles E. Knud and E. L. Beach, of Saginaw, bought from the Whittier-Palmer Co., 25,000 acres in Gladwin county.

Frank P. Rogers, who assumed his duties as state highway commissioner on July 1, has appointed LeRoy C. Smith, of Lansing, deputy of the department, and C. V. Dewart, of Detroit, bridge engineer. Smith has been chief engineer of the department for the last four years. Dewart is assistant bridge engineer of the Pere Marquette road.

CLOSE CAMPAIGN WITH A BANQUET

FARMERS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY ENTHUSE OVER ALFALFA POSSIBILITIES.

BUT THIRTY ACRES IN COUNTY AT PRESENT.

Seven Thousand Acres in Michigan Will Be Increased to One Hundred Thousand in Three Years Is Prediction.

The campaign for the promotion of the growing of alfalfa in St. Clair county closed at Port Huron with a banquet, or as the promoters say, a "farmers' feed," under the auspices of the Young Men's Business association of that city.

The campaign was the first of its kind inaugurated in this county by auto train, carrying the gospel to the farms, giving personal demonstrations of soil preparation, and initial instructions, founded upon reports backed by governmental tests in other states and upon reports of agricultural colleges.

The campaign aroused great interest among farmers who have for years recognized that the land of St. Clair county, having been devoted principally to raising hay and beans, needed another crop.

There are about 30 acres of alfalfa grown in St. Clair county, and but 7,000 acres in Michigan, Lenawee county leading with about 1,100 acres. The prediction was made that in three years there would be 100,000 acres sown in the state.

Gen. Crozier Resumes Duties. Brigadier General William Crozier, under special detail acting as president of the army war college, has his legal duties as chief of ordinance. General Crozier was placed in charge of the war college last August, succeeding Brigadier General Mills, to carry out certain plans for the general. His work of organization is now finished and that is the reason assigned for his return to the ordinance bureau. Brigadier-General Hunter Liggett, on duty at the army war college, will become president.

Many Injured in Wreck. The intense heat, causing the rails to spread, is given as the cause of the wreck of the Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train No. 6, known as the "Fast-Flying Virginian," when 25 persons were injured near Fulton, Ind., 20 miles northwest of Peru.

Two Pullman cars and a diner tumbled completely over, but no one was killed. The engine and combination baggage and smoking car remained on the track, although the train was making about 40 miles an hour at the time.

County Clerks Close Meeting. The Michigan Association of County Clerks closed its annual state convention with a banquet at Frankenthum and decided to meet in Mt. Clemens next year. Secretary of State Martindale talked to the clerks on the relation of their work to the state department, and Burt Wickham, of Hart, discussed new laws. The new officers are: President, Frank G. Jenks, Marquette; vice-president, F. G. Wertman, Flint; secretary, Felix H. Flynn, Cadillac; treasurer, H. L. Parshall, Sault-Ste. Marie.

Bryan On Homet Affair. The expulsion of Korean laborers from the town of Homet, Cal., by the white residents was discussed informally by Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Chinda.

The secretary assured the ambassador that he had asked the department of justice to make an investigation of the incident and send a full report to him. The ambassador was informed that the federal government would take any action within its power.

After a year's effort, the Gideons, the society of Christian traveling men, secured enough money in Mt. Clemens to place a Bible in every guest's room in the various hotels of the city. The distribution of the Bibles was made an event by holding a public service in front of the city hall.

William Sherwood, of Grand Rapids, and William Gold, of Newaygo, were caught by a caven while digging a trench at Newaygo for the Grand Rapids Hydraulic Engineering Co. Sherwood died a few minutes after being taken out. Gold was not seriously injured.

Peter Michelson, the janitor who was severely injured in the Briny Inn explosion at Manistee, died as a result of his injuries.

John A. Vande, of Kalamazoo, state secretary of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A., was robbed of more than \$1,000 and tickets to New York when he was boarding a train with his family for Europe. Police were called, but not a single suspect has been arrested. The trip to Europe, where Vande has planned to spend the summer with his relatives, has been temporarily postponed.

Under the reorganization of the treasury department the four customs collection districts in Michigan are consolidated in one, thereby abolishing the position of collector at Grand Haven, Port Huron and Marquette. Collector John B. Whelan, at Detroit, will have general supervision of all the ports in the state.

HENRI DE ROCHEFORT



The veteran French editor whose relentless attacks on Napoleon, the second, drove the emperor into exile, is dead at Aix-les-Bains at the age of 82. He was a powerful public figure in France for many years.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN HASTEN TO DENY EVIL INFLUENCE.

A searching investigation of the so-called "underground system" at the capitol, not only by the senate lobby committee, but by a select committee of the house also, promises to be the first result of the sensational charges by Martin M. Mulhall, who claims to have been the general field "lobbyist" for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mulhall's startling allegations that representatives, senators and high officials of the government had been "reached" or "influenced"; that the "lobby" conducted its operations from a room in the capitol, paid money to employes there, took an active hand in making up committees and went out actively in the political campaign to defeat congressmen who opposed legislation the "lobby" wanted, have thrown congressional circles into an uproar.

Congressmen named in the Mulhall charges are issuing statements, some of them denouncing the allegations, "malicious lies." Speaker Clark last night issued a statement confirming the charge that the "lobby" had worked for his defeat. Many congressmen mentioned, however, who feel that they have been brought in without any specific charges against them, declare they will not be satisfied with the senate lobby committee's investigation alone, but will insist on a select committee of the house to sift the charges.

Rear Admiral Is Dead. Rear Admiral George Brown, retired, aged 78, died at his home in Indianapolis. He had been in failing health for several months. He was appointed to the naval academy from Indiana in 1844 and served 46 years in the navy. He was a lieutenant-commander during the civil war and commanded war vessels on the Mississippi river and Atlantic coast.

Rear Admiral Brown was taken prisoner in the fighting around Vicksburg, when his ship, the Indianola, was sunk by confederate rams. He was later exchanged and took part in the battle of Mobile bay. He was commandant at the Norfolk navy yard, 1885-1889, and again in 1893.

Statistics of the Movies. Statisticians have just completed counting all the nickels that have been spent the past year to see the "movie" shows. The grand total, said to be the official count ever prepared in this country, is 6,280,000,000 nickels, or \$319,000,000, paid by 3,600,000,000.

It is also shown that more than \$30,000,000 is invested in the motion picture industry. That more than 200,000 persons are employed and that 10,000,000 feet of picture films are produced weekly.

All Stamps Good On Parcels. Parcel post stamps are valid on all classes of mail since July 1, and ordinary stamps, including commemorative issues, are good for postage on parcel post packages, under an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson.

The Saginaw board of trade has taken the initial steps toward the organization of a trust company.

All the bankers of Shiawassee county are united in an effort to secure co-operation between the bankers and farmers for an alfalfa campaign in the fall and for securing of an agricultural expert for the county.

Terry Kelly, former Pere Marquette engineer, who lost a leg while working for the railroad, was notified of his appointment as superintendent of the Michigan free employment bureau at Saginaw.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

SECRETARY OF STATE ISSUES STATEMENT ON NEW PRIMARY LAW.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VOTER.

Provisions of Amended Statute Are Radically Different From Old Law—All Parties Are to Appear On the Same Ballot.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

During the past session of the legislature many radical changes were made in the primary election laws. The party enrollment was abolished, and so many new features were added that Secretary of State Martindale's office has been flooded by inquiries concerning the amended statute. In order that the people might know the changes that have been made and just what their duties will be at the next primary election, Secretary Martindale prepared the following statement:

By the enactment of Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of 1913, the party enrollment of electors will no longer be necessary.

The qualification for an elector to participate in a primary election will now be to have his name properly registered, as is required for other elections. A qualified elector may be registered and eligible to vote at any primary election, if he shall appear in person before the city or township clerk, or other officers in charge of the registration book and take the oath required as to qualifications for registration. A qualified elector may also be registered by the election inspectors on any primary day, by making oath or affirmation that he is a qualified elector in the particular precinct, and any person registering on any primary day shall be entitled to vote at the registering on any primary day shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election without other registration. There shall be no registration day or days for primary, general or city elections, except as prescribed by the general election laws.

In previous primary elections a separate ballot has been necessary for each political party, and the ballot given an elector corresponded with the political party with which he was identified, as shown by the enrollment book. The ballot to be used in future primary elections will be one and the same, containing the names of candidates of different political parties in separate columns. At the head of each column shall be indicated the political party and directly under such head a circle one-half inch in diameter. Under this head shall appear the names of the candidates seeking nomination in the particular party. In voting the ballot the voter shall make a cross (X) in the circle beneath the heading of the party column and a cross (X) at the left of the names of all candidates for which he desires to vote. If the voter fails to place a cross (X) in the circle at the head of the party column, the votes for all candidates indicated by the (X) at the left of the names of such candidates shall be counted, provided such votes do not vote for other candidates in any other party column. If the voter does not place the cross (X) in the circle at the head of the party column and votes for candidates in more than one column by placing a cross (X) at the left of the names of the candidates, the entire ballot shall be void. If the voter places a cross (X) at the left of the candidate's name, the ballot shall be void and rejected as to all names appearing for that office.

The order of the party tickets on the ballot shall be determined by the party having the greatest number of votes in the state at the last preceding general election, as shown by the vote cast for secretary of state; the position of the other party tickets to be governed respectively by the same ruling. The order of the party tickets on the ballot at the general primary election to be held in 1914 will be Republican first, National Progres-

sive second, Democrat third, Socialist fourth and Prohibition fifth.

The number of petitioners required by any candidate remains the same as under the existing primary law, two per cent and not more than four per cent of the number of votes cast for secretary of state at the last preceding November election in the state, district, county, etc., as the case may be.

The old law provides that party candidates of a new party for a state office may obtain the printing of the

names upon the ballot by filing a petition signed by three hundred qualified electors, while the amendment requires nomination petitions signed by at least three thousand qualified voters.

The prevailing opinion appears to be that by doing away with the party enrollment and providing for one primary ballot on which is placed the tickets of all political parties, party lines, so far as the primary is concerned, have been eliminated. This effect is not the case and, strictly speaking, party lines by the amendment will be drawn tighter. It is true that under the new law any elector may vote for candidates of any political party he may choose, but in doing so he cannot vote for candidates of more than one political party. For instance, if a republican choose to favor a candidate for nomination of the democrat party, he can vote for such candidate, but if he does so vote he is precluded from voting for any of his republican friends. In such a case the republican in order to have his vote counted indicates in the circle at the head of the party ticket his preference as a democrat, and if he makes a cross at the left of the names of any candidate of any of the other political parties, his vote for candidates for such offices is void on all tickets and will not be counted. In another case, if he does not indicate his party choice by placing a cross (X) in the circle at the head of the ticket, and votes for candidates on more than one ticket by placing a cross (X) at the left of the name of the candidate, his ballot is void and cannot be counted for candidates for any office.

The "fifteen per cent clause," which prohibited political parties from having the names of any candidates printed upon the election ballot unless such political party cast at the primary election at least fifteen per cent of the vote cast by such political party for secretary of state at the last preceding November election, has been eliminated.

Secretary Martindale says that by doing away with the party enrollment, a saving of several thousands of dollars will be made in the state-wide year. The cost of printing and binding enrollment books, the postage necessary to make returns to the secretary of state and county clerks, and the necessary extra clerical assistance required in checking petitions of candidates, amounted to no small sum.

Rep. J. M. McBride, the built moose leader from Shiawassee county introduced a bill during the last session which was calculated to reduce the high cost of living. The bill passed the house and went to the senate but the members of the upper house did not believe that McBride's measure which was aimed to prevent unlawful discrimination in the purchase of poultry, butter, milk and eggs was constitutional and another measure was substituted which passed both houses and will become a law August 15. A joker was inserted which makes the substitute bill of little value.

The substitute bill is as follows: "Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying poultry, eggs, milk, cream or butter fat for the purpose of manufacturing, who shall with the intention of creating a monopoly or destroying the business of a competitor, discriminate between different sections, localities or communities or cities of this state by purchasing such commodity at a higher price or rate in one locality than is paid for the same commodity by such person, firm or corporation in any other locality, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the actual cost of transportation from the locality of purchase to the locality of manufacture, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months."

It is pointed out that the bill says "for the purpose of manufacturing," which would not injure the business of concerns who purchased the products mentioned in the act for the purpose of placing them in the market or offering them for sale, it is claimed that as the bill stands it is absolutely worthless.

Rev. Ingvald Hustvedt, of Minneapolis, Minn., has accepted a call from the Norwegian Lutheran church, at Alpena and the missions of Leer and Spruce.

The board of state auditors has granted the State Bar association the right to use the senate chamber for the annual convention of the association here, July 16-17.

Boys of the Biltmore forestry school, North Carolina, arrived at Cadillac and will go into camp in one of the Cummer-Diggins logging camps. After a stay of six weeks they will leave for the Pacific coast.

The city commission of Port Huron has elected Fred J. Dixon, commissioner of finance and public accounts, mayor to succeed John J. Bell, who resigned to become collector of taxes of this port.

The resignation of A. H. Stappman, pastor of the First Congregational church, of St. Joseph, has been announced. It becomes effective July 1, when he will become state superintendent of the Michigan Children's Home society institution, which cares for Michigan's orphans and foundlings.

Wireless to Connect NEW YORK with POLAR REGIONS



GIGANTIC wireless plant situated in the Arctic, with peaks of lofty mountains of ice serving as wireless poles, and power sufficient to send messages crackling out for 2,000 miles until they can be picked up by other stations and relayed to New York city. That is one of the new features of the Donald B. MacMillan expedition, which will leave this city this month.

In search of Crockerland, the unexplored continent in the Polar Sea, which Peary saw through powerful field glasses and named in 1906.

By means of the giant wireless, members of the expedition, which will spend three years exploring and mapping the land which Peary observed far to the northwest of Canada, expect to be able to report daily progress of the work to New York city—to be able to "talk" to the Museum of Natural History, father of the quest, and to their families and friends during the long absence in the Arctic wastes.

The wireless calls sent out from expedition headquarters in Flagler Bay, Ellesmere Land, will be picked up by the Canadian government station at Wostenholme Island, 1,100 miles distant in Hudson Strait, and thence will be relayed via Port Nelson and other stations to New York.

In addition to the huge wireless plant which will be established to connect the Arctic with the United States, sledges used by members of the expedition in exploring the Polar wastes will be equipped with portable wireless outfits that at any time can be set up and communication established with the main station at headquarters on Flagler Bay. In this way, scouting parties and the sledges that make the dash across the frozen sea for Crockerland will always be within "talking" distance with the base of supplies.

Had Captain Scott, the ill-fated English Antarctic explorer, been equipped with such portable wireless and a big receiving station at his base of supplies, he could have sent for aid when he and his heroic companions were trapped in a blizzard on the great ice barrier.

In addition to the wireless, Mr. MacMillan, who gained distinction with Admiral Peary on the successful quest of the North Pole, has several other innovations in Arctic work he will put into operation on his Crockerland search.

He hopes to grow fresh vegetables in hothouses by the aid of burning glasses which will be brought to focus on the sheltered plants during the summer season when the sun is visible.

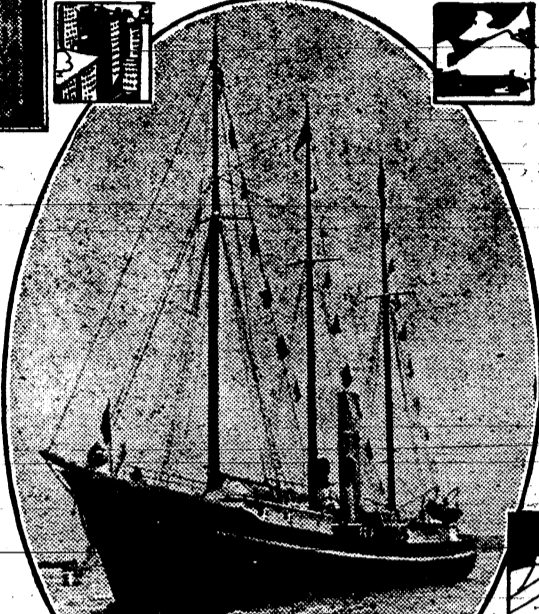
Scurvy is one of the chief enemies he expects to encounter, and he hopes that, if he is successful in raising fresh vegetables during the period while the sun is up, he will be able to hold at bay this grim-visaged specter of the deep Arctic silences.

Then, too, he may take with him a Great South Bay scooter, the first of her genus to invade the Arctic Circle. The scooter is an amphibious craft, native of the Great South Bay of Long Island. She is built like a boat, but equipped with runners on the bottom, and goes as well on the water as on ice. On smooth ice the scooter sails at the speed of sixty miles an hour, and in the water at the speed of a regulation sail boat.

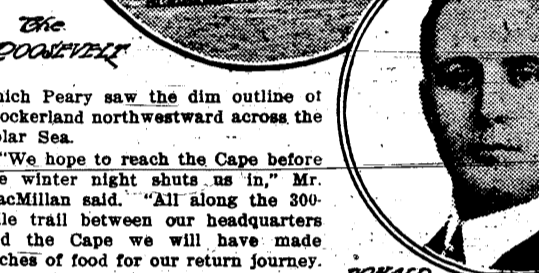
The trip MacMillan and six comrades will make is believed to be one of the most perilous that could have been selected. The safety of the expedition depends wholly upon the consistency of the winter ice in the Polar Sea, and those who have spent much of their lives in the far north have learned that Polar Sea ice is an uncertain quantity on which to pin life.

Briefly, the plan of the expedition is to leave New York on July 2 or 3, to push north, with several stops for the last supplies, until Cape York, Greenland, is reached about August 1. From there the party will proceed to Flagler Bay, Ellesmere Land, where the headquarters camp will be built. The ship, probably Peary's famous vessel, the Roosevelt, which Mr. MacMillan is now negotiating for, will return to New York and the seven members of the exploring party will set about preparing for the long, dark winter.

Some of the party will then push north through the mountains of Ellesmere Land into Eureka Sound, and through Nansen Strait to Cape Thomas Hubbard, the point from



THE ROOSEVELT



DONALD B. MACMILLAN

which Peary saw the dim outline of Crockerland northward across the Polar Sea.

"We hope to reach the Cape before the winter night shuts us in," Mr. MacMillan said. "All along the 300-mile trail between our headquarters and the Cape we will have made caches of food for our return journey. Then when the night sets in we will wait for the moon, and with its help we will return to headquarters on Flagler Bay, where we will wait for spring and the time for us to start on our dash for Crockerland.

"All winter in camp, while we are waiting for this time to arrive, we expect to be comfortable, for we will have electric lights from a power plant specially constructed, and we will be busy collecting food for the next two or three years' work. Then, there will be the wireless to occupy us, and the gardening, with the reflecting glasses which I hope to experiment with.

"It is my belief that we can grow radishes and some few other vegetables, such perhaps as Swiss chard, under glass that is heated with reflecting glasses, though I am by no means certain. The first year we will be in no danger of scurvy, but after that it is always well to prepare for incursions by the disease. I do not think we shall be troubled, however, for fresh meat is a preventive. The Eskimos, who have plenty of fresh meat, never have scurvy, and we expect to kill plenty of polar bear and musk ox.

"We hope to get the Roosevelt for the trip up, though I have not closed the deal. In the event she is unavailable we shall get another worthy vessel.

"Our wireless work presents an interesting problem. It was suggested that we use the lofty peaks of ice mountains in place of wireless poles, which would be much shorter and more difficult to carry. Some experts have maintained that sound waves thrown off from the wire would rebound from the ice crags in chaotic echoes, drowning out coherence of the Morse, but we hope to try out the experiment and find it successful.

"The range of the apparatus will be two thousand miles. We will relay through various stations back to the states, and we hope to report progress of work at short intervals.

"We will leave Flagler Bay for Cape Thomas Hubbard, from where we start our dash, on February 15. There will be ten sledges, each sledge with eight dogs and carrying five hundred pounds. We should reach the Cape March 1, about the time the sun comes back again, and without delay we will start over the ice for Crockerland, which is believed to be about one hundred and fifty miles distant.

"Our progress will depend on the condition of the ice. If we encounter high-pressure ridges and open leads, it may take some time. It may be easy going. When we reach Crockerland—if we do reach it—we will travel up and down the coast, delineate it, and then push into the interior. Our great danger lies in being caught over there, should the ice begin to break up early. We must be out by May 1 or we will not be able to get out that year.

"Suppose," Mr. MacMillan was asked, "you should get caught by an early breaking of the ice?"

"I think there is some chance," he answered simply. "There may not be. But our belief is that we shall find musk ox and polar bear, as we find them in Grantland. Our food supply we take with us will last two months.

"If we get out all right, and yet have not finished our work, we will go back to headquarters, wait another winter, and push in again. If then we are not finished, we will complete the work next year. If we get through satisfactorily the first year, we will spend some time pushing back into the ice cap of Greenland, that, saying for a cutting across one and by Peary, and a visit to the lower and by Nansen, has never been penetrated to any distance.

"The Eskimos cannot be induced to enter the 'Great Ice,' for they think the evil spirits live there, and one who has viewed the vast ragged heights of ice is inclined to agree with them. The ice mountains in the great gap are estimated as 12,000 feet in places.

"Our supply list includes 4,000 pounds of flour, as fresh bread is a great safeguard against scurvy. We also have great quantities of fruit juices.

"Besides the scooter, which I have considered taking as an experiment, we shall have a specially constructed 25-foot power boat, a sailing dory and a canvas canoe.

"We shall arrange with the government weather bureau to send data concerning weather by wireless and to make as many reports of conditions in the Arctic as possible. In addition to the wireless, we take with us a seismograph for the detection of earthquakes shocks all over the world. A house will be constructed for this as soon as we arrive.

"The portable wireless outfits on the sledges are expected to act as a great convenience and something of a safeguard, as with them we can 'talk' to headquarters from quite a distance.

"We should get home in 1915 or 1916, if we find Crockerland. If we do not, well, we'll stay there till we do."

GREAT MEN IN COMMON GLAY

Models by C. A. BEATY Words by GENE MORGAN



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

"A sailor's life's the life for me," Sir Thomas quoth in tones of glee, and while the spirit waxed red-hot he bought himself a sailing yacht. It was not spacious as to decks and those aboard risked their necks while hopping round with frantic flings to dodge the flying jibs and things. Its cabin had no room to boast, it would have squeezed a skinny ghost. The sea cook sprained a rolling pin while rolling pancakes very thin. But up above there was a mast of which you couldn't see the last, it seemed to pierce the sullen sky, not even signaling "good-by." The sails that in the wind did flap were bigger than a circus "top," and when they caught a lively breeze they beat a railroad train with ease. Sir Thomas all his hopes soon sunk by battling for a piece of junk, a "twice cup" Uncle Sam possessed; to lose it he'd felt no distress. Although defeated in the race, Sir Thomas bore it with good grace and came around again next year, and won no cup but many a cheer. He's nearly lost all hope by now, but he could travel in a kow and use a tea sack for a sail—the States would voice a welcome hail.

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and carries the mail from the railroad station.

Of course it is a bit inconvenient on calling at his office to find that one's physician is down at the railroad station in his capacity of mail carrier, waiting for the morning mail train, which is reported two hours and forty minutes late. Consequently those who are in urgent need of medical attention are apt to seek the rival doctor, who can always be found at the cobbler's bench when he is not manipulating the mortar and pestle.

One woman who had tried to locate the mail carrier physician unsuccessfully thoughtfully mentioned this fact when she induced the other to leave a pair of brogans which he was mending and listen to her symptoms.

"Hamph!" grunted the older practitioner, "you went to see him first, did you not? Well, you took your life in your hands. That young snip don't know anything, not even the names of the bones in the body. If you don't believe me, just ask him if he knows where the modus operandi is located!"

The patient took his advice, and the next time he saw the young physician asked him if he could locate the modus operandi for her.

"Sure," said the doctor, confidently. "That is the scientific name for what you know as a cut-up—There is lots of it growing around my livery stable."

Grim Humor.

Aged Uncle—Eyes insured my life for \$5,000 in your favor; what else can I do for you?

Nephew—Nothing on earth, uncle.

WOMAN TESTS HER DOCTOR

Physician Tells Her to Ask Rival if He Knows Where the Modus Operandi is Located.

In a little town on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad in Maine there are two rival physicians. The town not being large enough to support even one, the older of the two takes on an uncertain income through cobbling the shoes of the townsfolk, while the other runs what he calls a livery stable.

GOD'S LOVE SHOWN

Prophet, Apostle, Preacher and Religious Teacher May All Translate the Message.

With our hearts in a responsive mood, we cannot read scripture without feeling the inspiring thrill of apostolic fervor for our enrichment of others as well as for ourselves, by an appropriation of the "riches of God in Christ Jesus."

Every one who has sufficiently come to himself to realize that this is not his abiding place, but that his home lies yonder, must feel the need of something that is not supplied by this material world. There is a longing desire for something not made, nor created, and therefore past finding out by creatures of time. The spirit of the inner man cries out for something of, and belonging to, eternity, that an immortal soul, on the tossing, changeable sea of human life, may be able to rest upon.

The apostle claims to have found this soul desideratum, and prays and labors that others may also find it. He would "make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ; to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God."

Strange paradox! To make known the unknowable! Such is the mission of the spirit through our earthly words, and their deeds. The ideal work of prophet, apostle, preacher and religious teacher, is to translate the message of God's love through Christ to a world lost and ruined without it. In a life and language that all men may understand, and be "convinced of sin, of righteousness and of judgment." "He that hath an ear" may "hear what the spirit saith unto the churches."

God is Love.

No man can translate the message of divine love until he has learned the divine hatred of sin. Both the love and the hate are revealed in the sacred history of God's "wonderful works among the children of men."

Judgment and mercy each has its message; one complements the other, and should be studied together. When each is considered in its proper relation to the other, there are no contradictions and nothing incredible. The "paradoxes of divine love" blend as light and shade in the perfecting of a picture.

"God is love," and all his doings among the children of men are acts of mercy and for the eternal good of the greater number. When the sun is seen by the eye of faith, the heart yearns and the mouth gives utterance: "O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works among the children of men."

For a true interpretation of the divine revelation, and for a proper translation of the message of God's love to a lost world, there must be a deep, earnest, sympathetic study of the scriptures, under the guidance of the holy spirit, who inspired it. Then will be seen the unity of a purpose running through the whole Bible. That purpose is expressed with epitomized brevity in Ephesians iii, 19: "To know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God."

We can go back of all beginning, and say, with the inspired Psalmist: "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever." "In wisdom he made the worlds." He made great lights—the sun to rule by day, the moon and stars to rule by night. In all this men are ready to believe in the goodness and mercy of the Almighty. But the same inspired truth declares that "He slew great kings and famous kings, for his mercy endureth forever." We must be in harmony with the whole truth, believing that God is good and merciful when he destroys as well as when he creates. The vessel, stamped with the image of its maker is marred at the potter's wheel; it must be broken and made over again.

Purposes in His Providences.

"Hard sayings," "Dark sentences," "Who can stand it?" "An austere man—I was afraid." "My punishment is greater than I can bear"—These are the unwise who criticize the unfinished work of the all-loving Father.

Pain is often but the pressure of the father's hand, pressing his wayward child closer to himself. The inactivity of months on a bed of sickness has saved many a soul that would have lost itself in the swirl of gale and pleasure. For some, poverty and toil are needed to save them from becoming ingrates to infinite love, which supplies their need. Labor gives, by far a more satisfying and fuller life than idleness.

There are many who are blind to the lofty purposes of God in his providences, which, to mortal sense, seem hard, dark and terrible. The cause is not hard to find—"men" still "love darkness rather than light."

Ravages of Sin.

A brittle thing is our earthly happiness—brittle as some thin vase of Venetian glass; yet neither anxiety, nor sorrow, nor dart of death, which is mightier than the oak-cleaving thunderbolt, can shatter a thing even so brittle as the earthly happiness of our poor little homes if we place that happiness under the care of God. But though neither anguish nor death can break it at a touch, and selfishness can shatter it, just as there are acids which will shiver the Venetian glass, Sin and selfishness—God's balm does not heal in this world the ravages which they caused.—Canon Farrar.

We are not at all sure that we shall have any possessions, anything of our own in the future life—anything, consequently, to give away. Perhaps it will all belong to all. So let us have enough of giving while we can, and enjoy the best part of possession.—Jean Ingelow.

I have great hope of a wicked man; slender hope of a mean one.—H. W. Beecher

CHANGED MIND ABOUT MULE

Lieutenant's Ideas as to Kindness and Firmness Vanished Soon After the Animal Got Busy.

There is a Lieutenant in an Ohio regiment who believed that mules were much maligned, and that if well treated a mule would behave accordingly. In his own company was a mule with a bad reputation, and the Lieutenant undertook to tame him.

"I will show you how this mule should be treated," said the officer.

So he had the mule brought in front of his tent, saddled him without resistance or protest, and patted him kindly on the neck.

"He needs kind but firm treatment," said the Lieutenant.

Then he mounted the mule, which walked six steps, danced three steps, executed an original hop, step and jump with each leg, and then projected the Lieutenant into the air and into a thorny bush.

"Catch the brute and kill him," roared the Lieutenant, as the hospital corps assisted him to his tent. The man caught the mule, but did not kill him. He was just as good as any other mule.

Safe.

Little Mary was on the veranda in the morning sunshine when she saw a friend of the family approaching, and without waiting to be addressed she called: "Hello, Mr. Mason, I've had a birthday."

"Why, Mary, is that so? How old are you?"

"Four years old," she told him.

"I wonder, now, what I'd better do to you?" Mr. Mason pondered, and was amused at the reply that came very positively.

"You can't. I'm sitting on it."—Woman's Home Companion.

IF YOU ARE A TRIFLE SENSITIVE about the state of your skin, you can use a small jar of Shaking Ales' Face Cream, the anesthetic powder, into them. Just the thing for Dancing Parties and for Looking in New Shoes. Gives instant relief to Itch, Aching, Swollen Tender Feet, and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Samples FREE. Address: Ales S. Olmsted, La. Bay, N. Y.—Adv.

No Substitute.

Scientific formulae will never take the place of holding hands in the moonlight as a mode of meeting, and the superlative idiosyncrasy of lovers will be always blessed.—Doctor Crane.

Water in being is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, makes clothes whiter than snow. Adv.

Starts With Big River.

One Mississippi river scheme proposed to prevent the recurring floods on that stream contemplates a job of excavating 500 times larger than the Panama canal.

The Proof.

"Miss Curt has the sharpest kind of eyes."

"She has that; the kind that look daggers at you."

Mrs. Wheeler's Soothing Syrup for Children Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the ailments of the throat. It is a most effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

Lots of uncles and aunts forget that children are born to make a noise in the world.

One way to keep boys on the farm is to install a motor to turn the grind stone.

Some men would sit in the shade rather than stand in their own light.

COMPLICATION OF WOMAN'S ILLS

Yields to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Athens, Texas.—"I had a complication of diseases, some of them of long standing. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and some other things that you suggested. I must confess that I am much better in every way and have been relieved of some of the worst troubles. My neighbors say I look younger now than I did fifteen years ago."—Mrs. SARAH R. WHEATLEY, Athens, Texas, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 32.

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or received so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In nearly every community you will find women who have been restored to health by this famous medicine. Almost every woman you meet knows of the great good it has been doing among suffering women for the past 30 years.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, many of them state that it has saved them from surgical operations.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultation) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Save Time!

Time lost because of headaches, lassitude and depressions of biliousness, is worse than wasted. Bilelessness yields quickly to the safe, certain home remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Hold everywhere. In boxes, 25c, 50c.

LIFE SIZES AND ELECTROTYPES

Libby's Selected Pickles

Nature's finest, put up like the home-made kind and all your trouble saved. This extra quality is true of all Libby's Pickles and Condiments and there is real economy in their use.

Spanish Olives

Every one from Seville, long famed as the home of the world's best olives. Only the pick of the crop is offered to you under the Libby label. Either the Queen or Mission variety or Pimento. Sold only at Libby's. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

Contentment may be better than great riches, but it is just as hard to get.

There's No Other Kind. "Did you have a bad toothache?" "I think so, but if you know of any other kind of a toothache perhaps it was that kind-I had."

Different Thing. "What do you think of a man who is asleep at his post?" "He is not fit for his job." "But suppose it is his bedpost?"

Meanest Man. There are some men mean enough to live on their father-in-law and then complain of the visits of their mother-in-law.

Some Use After All. Diminutive Onlooker (after golfer makes his sixth fruitless stroke)—"If yer digs up any wriggly worms, can I ave 'em, guv'nor, 'cos I'm going a-fishin'!"

Change of Scene. Irritability is often cured by a change of scene. If a family could separate for a day or so, many of the little annoyances would be cleared up by the happy reunion.

Wedding in June. He had just popped the question. "You take me by surprise," stammered the young woman. "Dearest, I'm glad to get you in any way," he came back promptly. "And she let K go at that."

Tourists in the Desert. "What is that smoke?" "Indian signaling." "I wish we could reply to them; but we have no wood." "Call Algy—I think we can make a smudge with one of his Turkish cigarettes."

Blamed it on Dad. Tom, the piper's son, had stolen the pig and was running away with it. "I wouldn't have to do this," he blubbered, "if dad could make a Mrin' for the family."

For in all ages of the world there have been musicians to whom music was an art rather than a livelihood.

Oh, You Husbands! Governor Sulzer of New York said recently of a notorious politician: "This man deems himself honest, but his idea of honesty is a good deal like some husbands' idea of devotion."

"Two husbands were talking about a third. "Blanc," said the first, "is a very devoted, conscientious and considerate husband, I understand."

"Yes," said the second, "whenever he is going to be home to dinner he always notifies his wife beforehand."

Charitable. Upton Sinclair said the other day in New York: "Everybody is jumping up and saying that poverty, bitter and grinding poverty, has nothing to do with making girls go wrong. Well, for my part, I think that such assertions are too charitable toward modern social conditions, too charitable toward modern employers."

"Such charity reminds me of the young lady who was asked: "Did pretty little Footlites marry the septuagenarian Gobbs Golde for love or money?"

"For both," the young lady answered charitably, and she added, "Tottie loves money, you know."

BANISHED Coffee Finally Had to Go.

The way some persons cling to coffee, even after they know it is doing them harm, is a puzzle. But it is an easy matter to give it up—for good, when Postum is properly made and used instead. A girl writes:

"Mother had been suffering with nervous headaches for seven weary years, but kept on drinking coffee. "One day I asked her why she did not give up coffee, as a cousin of mine had done who had given to Postum. But Mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up."

"Finally, one day, she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relief, I asked for a taste."

"That started me on Postum and I now drink it more freely than I did coffee, which never comes into our house now."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville." Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum (must be boiled); Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

MAKING THE ZONE HEALTHFUL

E. W. PICKARD



Ancon, C. Z.—All the world gives to Col. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, and his assistants full credit for the wonderful work they have accomplished in making the Panama canal zone healthful and keeping it so. All the world that knows gives equal credit to those American, Italian and English doctors and soldiers who sacrificed their health and in some cases their lives to prove that yellow fever and malaria, the two terrors of tropic America, are transmitted by the bite of mosquitoes. It is not my intention to tell over again the latter story. The devotion of those brave men actually made possible the building of the Panama canal, for their work has been taken full advantage of by Colonel Gorgas and his forces, and the zone is now one of the most healthful places in the world.

Before the coming of the Americans the isthmus was a veritable pest hole. The French canal builders and their workmen and the laborers on the Panama railway died like flies, usually of malaria or yellow fever. Today a fatal case of malaria is a rarity, the more malignant form being almost unknown, and not a single case of yellow fever has originated in the zone in several years.

The Stegomyia mosquito, the yellow fever bearer, has not been exceedingly hard to exterminate because it breeds and lives only near human habitations. When the Americans had substituted a regular water system and underground sewers for the rain water barrels and the open ditches in Colon, Panama and the other towns, and had fumigated all the dwellings, Stegomyia was practically extinct. That job of fumigat-

ing, by the way, raised a great row among the ignorant inhabitants of Panama. They could not understand why they should be all moved out into the street and their houses filled with evil-smelling fumes, and they were inclined to offer forcible resistance until the zone police took the matter in hand.

Much more difficult has been the task of eradicating malaria, for the Anopheles mosquito, which makes a specialty of carrying this disease, is widespread and of several varieties. It is the female only that bites, and she needs blood—preferably red blood—for the development of her eggs. The eggs are deposited in a slow moving or stationary water and hatch out into little larvae or "wrigglers." At least once in two minutes the larva must come to the surface to breathe, and that is where the sanitary department gets it, usually.

As one wanders about the zone he sees at the headwaters of every stream, ditch or other water course, at frequent intervals along its banks, and at the edge of every pool, a big tin can or a keg. From this receptacle there is a constant drip, drip, drip of larvicide, a black, oily-looking compound of crude carbolic acid, caustic soda and resin. This spreads out over the water, an iridescent film, and when little Anopheles larva comes up for air he meets a swift death. To replenish these cans of larvicide a small army of Jamaicans is kept traveling about the zone, and others go around with tanks of the compound strapped on their backs, spraying every pool they come to.

Another measure of extermination has been the draining and filling in of swampy ground and the straightening and clearing of water courses so that their flow will be too swift for Madame Anopheles. The work of draining and filling has been extensive and near the Pacific end of the canal has resulted in the reclamation of large tracts of land for building sites.

The third part of the anti-mosquito campaign is the careful screening of buildings occupied by human beings. Ordinary mosquito netting would not do and only copper wire will stand the climate there. Consequently a fine-meshed copper screening is used. If any Anopheles escapes the larvicide and succeed in gaining entrance to a habitation, the mosquito-killers are summoned and seldom fail to get them. Nine days must elapse after a mosquito has bitten a malarious person before it becomes infectious, and this gives the mosquito brigade plenty of time to kill the insects while they are asleep on the walls. This "lock-

tion of infected persons in the hospitals helps a lot, for of course the mosquito cannot carry malaria until it has bitten a malarious person.

Rats, that carry the bubonic plague, and flies, that transmit various other diseases, have received adequate attention from the sanitary department, and dumb brutes are not neglected. As an instance of the latter fact, every horse and mule in the zone must be placed at night in one of a series of corrals established by the department and there it is fed and cared for, the owner paying a reasonable fixed charge for the service. These animals, if left out, often are attacked by a disease that is infectious and may be transmitted to human beings. Besides that, the native cannot be persuaded to keep his stable in sanitary condition.

Many other sanitary regulations are imposed on the people of the isthmus. All garbage must be deposited in receptacles to be collected by the department's wagons and burned in its crematories. Chickens may not be kept within a certain distance of any dwelling. Rain water may not be gathered and kept in open receptacles. That last rule is not easy to enforce, for the Panamanian prefers rain water for drinking purposes. But all these are for the general good, and the United States has the treaty right to attend to the sanitation of Panama and Colon as well as of the zone.

In addition to the two great hospitals at Ancon and Colon, the department of sanitation maintains a dispensary with physician and nurse at every town along the route of the canal and at Porto Bello, where the commission has a big stone quarry. The larger hospital, on Ancon hill, close to Panama, in the spring of the year had about 900 patients. Its wards and the residences of the physicians and nurses are scattered picturesquely though rather inconspicuously on the east and north slopes of the beautiful hill, and the grounds are filled with magnificent trees and lovely flowering vines and bushes. A little further around the hill is the hospital for the insane, and it, too, is well filled, for the Jamaican and Barbadian negroes go crazy at the slightest provocation.

In Colon, stretching along the seashore in the only pretty part of that flat city, is the other hospital, smaller but no less efficient and well manned than that at Ancon. Its grounds are swept continually by the refreshing winds from the Atlantic and many of its wards are built out over the water. Both hospitals are served by corps of physicians and surgeons, mostly rather young, but able, ambitious and studious. Among them are a number of army and navy surgeons. These men, are acquiring invaluable experience and merit a few of them have been called away to positions of great responsibility and high remuneration.

One mighty good thing the French company did to establish a sanitarium on Taboga island, and the Americans, recognizing its value, promptly reopened it for the benefit of white convalescents. These may remain on the pretty island for two weeks, paying \$2 a day for room, board and medical attention.

Taboga lies twelve miles due south of Panama and is as attractive a tropical isle as one will often see. Its curving white beaches in little bays are ideal bathing places. Its lofty hills, clad with dense vegetation, afford occupation for the climber, and the small fishing village of Taboga is ancient and not uninteresting. Gorgeous birds and flowers and luscious fruits are everywhere. Nothing more perfectly beautiful can be imagined than an evening on the grassy slopes of the sanitarium grounds. A myriad stars glitter overhead, the Southern Cross and Canopus swinging above the northern horizon. In the forest night birds sing and a variety of tree toad sends forth a clear, musical note that can be heard a mile. In the little public square of the village the native women and children are laughing and singing as the men set forth on all-night fishing trips. And off to the north, twinkling in the glow of Panama, wink the light buoys of the canal's sea channel.

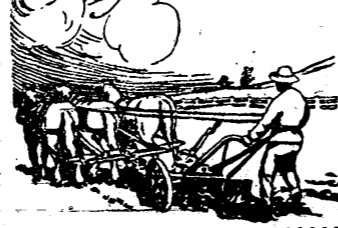
If in later years Taboga does not become a favorite winter resort for wealthy Americans, I shall miss my guess.

Woman Heads Flock of Geese.
Mrs. Mary Radinsky, the "human incubator" of Gary, Ind., the mother of five healthy goslings. She is the owner of a poultry farm and for the past few weeks her stock has not been increasing with the rapidity she hoped. Recently a hen deserted the hatching of goose eggs which there were pockets of death in which there were pockets for five eggs. She placed the eggs there in and for 15 days wore it day and night. She was rewarded when every egg hatched.

A Mild Suggestion.
"Are you in favor of woman suffrage?"
"Yes," replied the timid looking man. "But I'm a little apprehensive about the importance they attach to the ability to go without eating. One is a while some of them might to offend the cry 'votes for women' in favor of three meals a day for men."

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Kill the potato beetles.
Make friends with the colts.
Good time to plan for a silo.
Overcrowding leads to disease.

Alfalfa keeps stock in good condition.
Alfalfa should be grown on every farm.

Alfalfa is the greatest of all sub-soilers.
An alfalfa field is a hog's idea of heaven.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise.
Alfalfa means more money and better homes.

Good condition is measured by both weight and health.
Loosening the subsoil allows the winter rains to soak in.

Your hens should be thoroughly dusted before setting them.
A hog to gain profitably must have plenty of pure water at all times.

Cabbage growing for kraut factories is a peculiarly uncertain business.
A thing of beauty and a joy throughout the entire year is a grape arbor.

Robbing late in the fall is a dangerous practice—that is, wholesale robbing.
Head off the lice and mites. Now is the time to thrust in the whitewash brush.

Switzerland is first and Belgium second in the interest taken in the raising of bees.
Plan to keep a few bees next year and see how much you learn in attending to them.

One of the big arguments in favor of the incubator is that the chicks are not born lousy.
The calf's digestive organs are very easily impaired. Keep them in good working condition.

Corn meal and skim-milk make the best of feed to hurry chicks along to the fry and broiler stage.
The good dairy cow not only pays for her feed but she pays for food for the whole family as well.

When you find a weak or queenless colony put it on top of a strong colony and it will be taken care of.
One beekeeper in the west took 138 pounds of comb honey from one colony last season—a pretty big yield.

Inbreeding of bees is as impractical as inbreeding of animals, but the difficulty is in controlling the drones.
A new asparagus bed may be started by plowing up an old bed, splitting the roots and resetting them.

The farm work is now crowding the daylight hours. Don't let this be the cause of neglect of the milk or cream.
Keep the hens supplied with a dust bath, and a little insect powder mixed with the dust will have its good effect.

The work of the dairy must be regular. There must be certain times to feed and certain times to milk the cows.
Plant plenty of beans. There is no better vegetable food grown, and the market for excess production is never glutted.

Grow early onions from sets, but the main crop from seeds. Onions from seeds keep better, grow larger and are of better quality.
When buying a new rooster, though he costs more, get a good one, because the rooster is half the pen during the breeding season.

The proportion of down-feathers on the legs of Asiatic chicks when hatched, indicates the amount of feathers they will have when matured.
You cannot fully judge of the capabilities of your cows unless you supply the feed in liberal quantities during the whole period of lactation.

In organic form the egg contains 650 grains of water, 125 grains of fat, 108 grains of lime, 30 grains of albumen, 26 grains of sugar and ten grains of ash.
You need not expect big framed hogs from starved pigs. They must be pushed from the time they are able to eat until the finish and on home producing feed, if you want strong animals.

Keep charcoal before the hogs all of the time. The cheapest and best is that made from corn cobs. Dig a hole in the ground, cement it so it won't cave in, fill it full of cobs, cover with any old piece of metal, shovel a little earth around the edges and your cobs will char nicely.

Keep the weeds down.
Sweet clover is a biennial.
Alfalfa is the best soil doctor.

Good tillage brings the profits.
Alfalfa increases the milk flow.
Feed the potato bugs some poison.

Alfalfa has no equal as hog pasture.
A comfortable cow is a profitable cow.
There's no weed so good as a dead weed.

Alfalfa does things and never loafs on the job.
Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good.

Plowing under clover saves hauling out manure.
Begin early to fight the mites with all your might.

A stingy feeder is never a profitable pork producer.
A high selling price does not lessen the cost of production.

As good a grain as you can find to make milk is ground oats.
Variety of foods should always be found in the chicken ration.

Concentrated foods should always be fed with those more bulky.
Everlasting watchfulness is one secret of success in stock raising.

It is often better to buy good fertilizing than to sell good stock.
Fresh water should be easily accessible to the ducklings at feeding time.

If your method of feeding is not giving results adopt another system.
Golden Bantam sweet corn is becoming more popular throughout the east.

Good seed corn is one of the most important factors in producing a good yield.
Better cows mean fewer of them to supply the demand for beef, milk and butter.

On the average farm poultry flocks can be raised more cheaply than bought.
No man can tell whether corn will grow or not, without making a germination test.

The fan in poultry raising is measured in the terms of profit for the most of us.
Keeping down the weeds will greatly assist in the extermination of the pesky flies.

A vinegar jug and a pie tin may be quickly made into a very serviceable water fountain.
What excellent yields of hay some fields would bring if the weeds would only turn to grass.

It does not pay to devote high-priced land for long periods to pasture and the production of hay.
Planting only such vegetables as are liked by the family is better than planting a great variety.

Wheat has been proved to be an excellent hog feed, practically equal, pound for pound, to corn.
To kill Canada thistles in a field, put the field in some cultivated crop and keep the weeds down.

The busy hen is the productive one; hence she should be so fed as to induce the greatest activity, if in confinement.
Ground oats, green clover hay and sweet skim milk make a good ration for the lambs after they are three weeks old.

Collingwood says there is no animal mixture under the sun so intricate, so compact, so full of power and force as the egg.
Don't lose a half a day in a critical time on account of a broken fork. Keep one or two extra ones on hand, also an extra handle.

In France, they mix spices and herbs with the food given to fattening poultry, which are said to impart a delicious flavor to the meat.
Arrange to begin haying in good season. Now is the time to make your work adjust itself properly to the haying season. Look ahead and be ready.

Get good dairy cows, good alfalfa fields and a silo, and the farm success is assured.
There should by all means be a hay press in every community where hay is grown for market. Where farms are small, the owners should purchase one in partnership.

Don't feed swale hay. It isn't fit for feed. It is good for packing around crockery, iron castings and such things, but isn't fit to pack a horse's stomach with.
The color of the eggs sold today are considerably darker than they averaged thirty years ago, all of which proved that Asiatic blood has been largely introduced throughout the country, and that it has its effect on the egg.

Don't forget there is nothing better for your birds in winter than nice, bright dried clover leaves. Now is the time to gather it, tie it in bunches and hang it up in the granary, or in a machine shop or woodshed, or elsewhere.
It will be time well spent.

NIAGARA IS GRAND

Nothing Can Mar Grandeur of This Natural Wonder.

Regardless of Hotels and Refreshment Rooms the Falls Retain Their Wonderful Impassiveness and Charm to the Beholder.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Niagara has been described a thousand times. Dickens did it in masterly fashion. "The first effect," he says, in the course of an eloquent passage, "and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle was peace." Other writers, visiting this celebrated pilgrimage-place at later dates, when hotels and refreshment rooms had already begun to batten upon its fame, have brought away recollections far from peaceful. The falls, they declare, are spoiled, defiled, not only by the catering for tipsters and honey-mooners, but by the electric power houses and factories which have grown up around the gorge. Whether these severely utilitarian, but none the less interesting, erections are a defilement or not is debatable; one thing is certain, Niagara can never be "spoiled." It is one of the two supremely majestic natural wonders of the world, one of the few whose sights which must always justify their reputation. Perch a cheap eating-house on the very brink of the falls, and the falls would remain magnificent. Probably the eating-house, veiled in drifting spray, overhung by frail rainbows and shaken by the thunder of the cataract, would have its banality turned into some strange effect of subtle loveliness. Even if its ugliness were unassailable, it could not, by its presence, make the falls ugly.

A short distance below the falls an iron bridge leaps the gulf from America to Canada. For myself, I happen to think the bridge an object exhibiting real beauty, in its curve and in its pattern; but apart from such personal prejudices, no one can deny that the falls, wearing a tremendous gauze of vapor athwart the rigid spider's web of metal, do indeed beautify it and throw round its arch a glamour



View of Niagara Falls.

which it would otherwise lack. Even the much-abused power houses down the gorge are not unpleasing in certain lights. They rise against the sky on the cliff summit like fantastic modern renderings of mediaeval fortresses of barons' burgs on the Rhine; capitalist robbers' castles, as may be some indignant critic would name them, enthroned to plunder both nature and man.

Nobody, I conceive, can screw up much admiration for the trimmy and parasitic portion of the town of Niagara Falls itself. The odor of its too blatantly hospitable restaurants, greeting the newcomer on his emergence from the railway station exit, the rattle of its gramophones and other musical entertainments are admirable; but these offenses are kept at a proper distance by the park waterfall. One the platform which overhangs the American fall one can be alone; and indeed, I imagined that the most sociable soul would here desire solitude. For, without wishing to indulge in any false rhetoric, one cannot but describe this spot, with all due reverence, as a place of worship. The view which the eye encounters is overwhelmingly impressive, and the roar which beats upon the ear contributes superbly to that impressiveness.

Outspread before the spectator is the sumptuous panorama of crashing liquid, flinging itself in a kind of agony of struggle to the brink and then, by contrast, almost serenely—sink ing sheet, upon sheet, down the drop into the cauldron whose depths are concealed by veering, billowing steam.

\$1,000,000 a Day for Protection.
Minnesota.—One million dollars a day is the price paid by the United States for protection against enemies, according to David Starr Jordan, former president of Leland Stanford University. He says that the enemies would have to borrow money from New York before they could fight America.

Prize Men Mothers Kittens.
Lynn, Mass.—A prize hen, for which President Mellen of the New Haven railroad paid \$250, squired a litter of ten kittens under her wings when her eggs were removed after she had shown a determination to set. The hen drove off the mother cat which attempted to get possession of her offspring.



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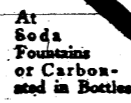
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sparkling with life—delightfully cooling—supremely wholesome.

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Demand the Genuine—Refuse Substitutes.



At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

LIKE THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Woman's Recital of Family History Just a Little More Than the Magistrate Could Stand.

A woman appeared in court, and the magistrate noticed that the family name of the complainant was exactly the same as that of the defendant. "Are you any relation?" asked the magistrate.

"I am," said the woman. "I am the defendant's stepmother and his mother-in-law."

"What?" asked the astonished magistrate. "How can that be?"

"Well, your honor," said the woman, "you see his father is my husband; but before his father married me he had been previously married, and by that marriage his father became father of a son, being him—William—as it were. Now, you see, I had also been previously married, and being married had a daughter by my first husband. And as a widow I married this boy's father, my husband, and about the same time his son married my daughter. And then—"

"Help!" gasped the magistrate. London Tit-Bits.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 1, Boston." Adv.

How Herman Quit.
The painful duty was thrust upon me recently to select an office boy. The line was well formed, and upon looking them over a young voice piped up: "Don't forget me, mister!"

A little later this lad was before me and I said to him: "What is your name?" He replied, "Herman Mallowitz."

I then asked him where he worked last, and after he told me I said: "Herman, were you fired?" He hesitated a moment and then spoke up: "Well, I didn't exactly get fired. I just told 'em to go to h—!"—Exchange.

Important to Mothers.
EASTLICK'S CAROLINE'S CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Eastlick* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Preserves Indian Relics.
Inscriptions and carvings on the rocks, the work of ancient Indian tribes, are being preserved by the government by means of an impression made in paper.

Don't buy water for bathing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Soap, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Unconcerned.
The best beauty-foam on earth is good health.

The more a man learns the more he realizes that life is a highly complicated conundrum.

Katherine's Point of View.

Little Katherine is a believer in the outdoor life, and she does not confine her fresh-air activities to her own backyard. Her mother recently had a load of coal placed in the rear of the yard, thinking Katherine would devote her time to playing in the sand. She did play there part of the time, and part of the time she was out of the yard.

"Katherine," said her mother, astonished because her daughter was not staying in the yard, "don't you know I had that man bring this sand here to keep you in the yard?"

"Mamma," replied Katherine, "tell him to come and take it away."

Suitable Retreat.
"Where do you suppose the dove of peace goes when it is frightened away?"
"I suppose, to some pigeon hole."

When a man gets all the thinks he needs he has a large surplus.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

Free Homesteads in the new Dominion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The thousands of free people already settled in these provinces are making every acre of the Canadian soil blossom with life. The world from all its perils will flock to this land of opportunity and gain.

For many cases the railways in Canada have been built in a short time there will not be a acre of land left. Write to the nearest agent of the Canadian Government or to the nearest agent of the Canadian Government.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

DAISY FLY KILLER
Small and kills all flies. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and all other flies. Kills all mosquitoes. Kills all ticks. Kills all lice. Kills all fleas. Kills all mites. Kills all worms. Kills all insects. Kills all bugs. Kills all beetles. Kills all crickets. Kills all grasshoppers. Kills all locusts. Kills all cicadas. Kills all cicadas. Kills all cicadas.

FOR DRINK AND DRUG HABITS
Small and kills all flies. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and all other flies. Kills all mosquitoes. Kills all ticks. Kills all lice. Kills all fleas. Kills all mites. Kills all worms. Kills all insects. Kills all bugs. Kills all beetles. Kills all crickets. Kills all grasshoppers. Kills all locusts. Kills all cicadas. Kills all cicadas. Kills all cicadas.

3 DAY CURE

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA
Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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Small and kills all flies. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and all other flies. Kills all mosquitoes. Kills all ticks. Kills all lice. Kills all fleas. Kills all mites. Kills all worms. Kills all insects. Kills all bugs. Kills all beetles. Kills all crickets. Kills all grasshoppers. Kills all locusts. Kills all cicadas. Kills all cicadas. Kills all cicadas.

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