

# THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

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PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917

WHOLE No. 1274



## Gather Round an Edison

You know full well that "going out" for pleasure and entertainment is an expensive matter. You owe it to your own pocketbook to compare the high cost of going out with our convenient and easy terms on all Phonographs. Have the world's greatest artists sing for you, play for you, laugh with you, right in the warmth of your own home these long winter evenings. In fact, the whole musical world is yours with one of these instruments. Come in any time for a free demonstration.

## BEYER PHARMACY

Phone No. 211 P-2 The Rexall Store Block South P. M. Depot

## TEMPTATION.....

It comes to us all in some form or another. Is there any topic so appropriate at the beginning of the new year when we are trying to make a new start?

"My temptation—how shall I meet it?" This is the theme for Sunday night.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Services for Sunday, January 7th:

10:00 a. m.—Sermon by the pastor. Theme: "Program and Policy for the year 1917."

11:20 a. m.—Sunday-school.

3:00 p. m.—Worth-While Boys and Girls.

7:00 p. m.—Sermon by the pastor. Theme: "My temptation—how shall I meet it?"



## For the Lonely Woman at Home—a Victrola

The Victrola conjures to her presence the very greatest artists of the world, and they bend their finest efforts to fill her hours with happiness. Whatever her mood, the Victrola and its artists fit into it. Whatever her musical desire, it is granted.

For the lonely woman—or the man; or the child—a Victrola is the ideal companion.

Unlike most "company," it never bores—it presents just the people you want to meet, and they give you your desire. Wouldn't you like a Victrola for your home? Our convenient terms make it easy for you to get one. Victrolas, \$15 to \$400.

## Pinckney's Pharmacy

THE PEOPLES DRUG STORE. Always Open. Free Delivery

## District Gleaners to Hold Meeting

Federation Rally Will be Held at Hill Auditorium, Ann Arbor, on Jan. 18

The Gleaners of Ann Arbor district will hold their federation rally at Hill Auditorium, Ann Arbor, January 18, and preparations indicate one of the largest gatherings of farmers ever held in this part of the state. There will be three sessions—a federation session in the forenoon to which all Gleaners are eligible; a public session in the afternoon, and a closed session in the evening.

Representatives have completed a series of special meetings in Ann Arbor districts, lining up for campaign work many arborers, which have started local contests to promote the lecture service and secure new members. The arbor securing the largest number of new members will be awarded a grand prize by the supreme federation department.

## Former Plymouth Boy Weds

A wedding of interest to Plymouth friends took place on New Year's day at Detroit, when Carl H. Stever, formerly of Plymouth, was married to Miss Marion Stein by Rev. H. Lester Smith of the Central Methodist church. The wedding took place at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stein at 1076 Ellery street, in the presence of about thirty guests. A return trip to the south, they will be at home to their friends at 187 Ivanhoe avenue, Detroit.

## Alter Co. Will Remain in Plymouth

The deal for the removal of the Alter Motor Car Co. of this village to New Haven, Mich., has fallen through, and the Alter Co. will remain in Plymouth. Guy Hamilton, who has served as president of the company since its organization here several years ago, has resigned his position. Wm. Oswald is acting as vice president and general manager pro tem. The company are just about to bring out two new models, four and a four. A meeting of the directors was held last night to discuss the future plans of the company.

## Evangelistic Meetings

For the months of January and February, Rev. F. M. Field of the Methodist church, has planned a series of evangelistic Sunday evenings in the Book of Genesis and announces the following speaking themes:

- Jan. 7—God's Masterpiece
- Jan. 14—Trail of the Serpent
- Jan. 21—A Coward Hiding in the Bush
- Feb. 4—Creating the Undertaker
- Feb. 11—Tragedy of Noah's Neighborhood
- Feb. 18—A Famous Emigrant
- Feb. 25—Climbing Up Sodom Way
- Mar. 4—A Midnight Fire Alarm

The meetings will be made an attractive part of the evangelistic services and a supply of song books, such as are used in our Sunday meetings, has been ordered for this purpose. The services will be held in the village hall Sunday evenings at seven o'clock.

Fred Johnson and family, Wednesday, were on a week-end visit with his mother and sister at Detroit.

Miss Charlotte, of Gladstone, who spent the Christmas vacation with Rev. and Mrs. Field, returned to her college work at Ann Arbor Tuesday.

The concert given at the opera house last Friday evening by the Cary-Williams Jubilee Singers was enthusiastically received by a large audience. After paying the expenses of the concert amounting to about \$100, the Plymouth League closed \$25 for the building fund of the new Methodist church.

## Former Plymouth Citizen's Meets Generous Gift

In the Plymouth United Savings Bank there is on display the architect's drawings of a beautiful soldiers' monument, which is to be donated to the village of Plymouth through the public-spiritedness and generosity of a former Plymouth boy, Harry G. Bradner of Lansing. At the regular meeting of the village council Tuesday evening, the council agreed to accept the memorial and provide a suitable place for its location in Kellogg park, as was requested by the donor.

The monument is of white granite and stands fifteen feet and six inches in height. The figure of a woman, standing in sort of an alcove and representing peace, surmounts the memorial. On the front of the base are inscribed the following words: "In memoriam. A tribute to those sons of Plymouth who offered their lives in the war of the states, 1861-1865." The architects are Lloyd Bros. of Toledo, Ohio. Kellogg Park offers an ideal location for a memorial of this kind, and Mr. Bradner's thoughtfulness and generosity in erecting a fitting memorial to the many sons of Plymouth who offered their lives in the dark days of our civil war shows a most patriotic and generous spirit on the part of the giver. It is needless to say that every citizen in Plymouth will rejoice in this most beautiful and generous gift of Mr. Bradner to the town of his birth.

It is planned that the unveiling of the monument will take place on July 3rd, next. An elaborate program will no doubt be arranged by our citizens.

## Former Residents in Auto Smash

John M. Burton and family of California, and formerly of Plymouth, met with a terrible auto accident on the night of December 22. Mr. Burton was at one time superintendent of the old Detroit, Plymouth & Northville electric road. We take the following from the Los Angeles Times of Dec. 23:

"While attempting to pass an auto just ahead at San Fernando and Verdugo roads at 10:45 o'clock last night, a small car driven by John M. Burton, former manager of the Glendale and Montrose railway, was struck by an Eagle Rock street car and completely demolished, one of the occupants being killed and three others horribly mangled. The living victims were immediately rushed to the Receiving hospital, where at midnight little hope was held out for their recovery. Emma Lee Burton, a daughter, was killed. Mr. Burton, who was driving, sustained a fractured skull. Mrs. Ellen Burton, his wife, suffered a fractured pelvis and internal injuries, and Zelma Burton had one leg torn off and her head crushed. The death car belonged to the Pacific Light and Power company and it is believed that Mr. Burton is employed by that concern. The street car was No. 635 Eagle Rock. The conductor was E. G. Tucker, and the motorman a Mr. Fintlow."

Later—Since the above was set in type word has been received here that Miss Zelma Burton had died of her injuries. Mr. Burton will recover, but Mrs. Burton is still in a precarious condition. A double funeral for the two sisters was held last week Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of Plymouth chapter, O. E. S.

Mobilols at Griffith's Garage. Clarence Stevens and family of Arbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were New Year's guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stevens.

Ralph Lorenz returned home from a few weeks' stay with relatives in Langdon, North Dakota. He accompanied home by one of the

## Plymouth Agricultural Association Elect Officers

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the farmers of Plymouth and vicinity at the Grange hall last Saturday. At the morning session a constitution for the Plymouth Agricultural Association was adopted and the following officers were elected for the new organization for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Sutherland  
Vice Pres.—Wm. Farley  
Sec.—Tress—G. C. Ravler  
Directors for one year—Harry C. Robinson, Wm. Kobbeman  
Directors for two years—James Gates, Charles Root.

At the noon hour a Vienna lunch and smoker was enjoyed. At the afternoon session a set of by-laws was adopted and the meeting was addressed by J. M. Bride, market director of the extension department of the M. A. C. Mr. M. Bride gave an interesting talk on the system of organizations of this kind in Germany and Denmark. The people of these two countries are recognized as leaders in community organization work. The organization of the Plymouth Agricultural association is moulded after the systems employed in those countries. The Plymouth Agricultural association starts off with a large membership and its members are enthusiastic for its success.

## G. A. R. Elect New Officers

The following comrades were elected to the several offices of Eddy Post, No. 231, for the year 1917:

Commander—O. P. Showers  
S. V. Commander—A. N. Brown  
J. V. Commander—C. E. Maynard  
Surgon—James Furdy  
Chaplain—Henry Robinson  
Officer of the Day—C. J. Bunyea  
Quartermaster—W. J. Stewart  
Officer of the Guard—James Manzer  
Adjutant—David Peterkin  
Sergeant Major—Chauncey Baker  
Q. M. Sergeant—Wm. Smitherman

Raymond Vick of Depoy, Ky., and son, Sigel, of Detroit, were visitors at J. B. Pettigill's, last Sunday.

Over ninety couples and several spectators attended the dancing party given in Penniman hall, New Year's night. Fischer's orchestra furnished excellent music, and the hall was attractively decorated. All report a fine time.

The annual meeting of the Masonic association was held in Masonic hall, Monday afternoon. The board of directors was unanimously re-elected. H. C. Willis was elected on the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Quackenbush.

**If You Have a Printing Want WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS**

Putting out good printing is our business, and when we say good printing we don't mean fair, but the best obtainable. If you are "from Missouri" give us a trial and we will show you.

**WHO DOES YOUR PLUMBING**

An Important Question.... because it concerns the HEALTH of every member of your family. Can you afford to run the risk of employing inexperienced plumbers?

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS is a guarantee the work done by us will be installed in the best sanitary manner. Remember, our prices are not more than often asked for inferior work.

**F. W. HILLMAN**  
Hardware, Tinning, Heating  
Phone 287.

**Solving the Tire Problem.....**

The greatest drawback to the automobile is its troublesome tires. Let us look at the construction: Tires consist of only the inner tube and a thin outside casing, or container. Your tires are stretched when new. You would seldom have a blowout if the tires were always new. You would not be free from punctures, however.

Suppose you would put new casing into your old tires. They could never blow out, the new casing would always hold the tube. Very seldom, however, would a nail or spike go through both shoes. You would be free from punctures. You could, no doubt, drive your car without thought of tire trouble until the outside shoe was worn through.

Therefore when a tire is placed in another, you cannot have blowouts, you prevent punctures and get extra long mileage "without tire." In short a "double tire" would solve the problem.

But common sense is too slow and thick and would not work successfully on its inside. After many years of study a practical inside casing has been perfected and is known as the **MAKOTIRE**.

It works the same as the best casings would in the tire, without the defect. In a word, it seems to have solved the tire problem.

**MAKOTIRE** will revolutionize tire construction and make the auto a real joy of pleasure. Come in and let us show you the Makotire.

**HENRY J. FISHER**

**The Detroit Edison Co.**  
MAIN STREET, PLYMOUTH.

**The Young Man**

who aspires some day to go into business for himself cannot afford to overlook the advantages of a Savings Account with the

**Plymouth United Savings Bank**

It installs the principal of system into his management of money matters; it provides a systematic method of accumulating the necessary capital; it gives him the prestige of an affiliation with a strong banking institution.

**Plymouth United Savings Bank**  
PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN.

**Did You Ever Use Wright's Condensed Smoke?**

It imparts to meat the same smoke flavor that is obtained when meat is smoked over a fire in the old-fashioned way. One bottle will smoke a barrel of meat. It's a wonderful addition to baked beans or any vegetable with which one usually cooks a piece of smoked meat. Wright's Ham Pickle cures meat without trouble.

"HYAL QUALITY STORE."  
**ROCKWELL**

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WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

European War News

The Russian steamer Suchan, captured by a German submarine recently in the Arctic ocean east of Cape North, has been brought into a German port, says an official Berlin announcement.

The French armored cruiser Gaulois was torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea and sank in half an hour, according to official announcement by the admiralty at Paris. There were only four victims. Two were killed by the explosion.

On the Moldavian front the Austro-German forces, continuing their heavy attacks, captured several high positions and two towns in the Zabala valley. The Berlin war office announced. Violent Russian and Romanian counter-attacks were repulsed. In Wallachia the Russians were again defeated. In Dobruja, the Tarento allies captured 1,000 men.

Lloyd's of London reports the sinking of the Russian steamship Tuskar by a German submarine. Three members of the crew were drowned. The cutter Protector has been blown up. The number of men lost is unknown. Six other ships were sunk.

In reply to the proffers of Germany and her allies for a peace conference, the entente allies, in a collective note made public at Paris, declare that they "refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere. The entente allied governments insist that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties and the free existence of small states and have not brought about a settlement for the future security of the world. The note declares that the proposal of the central powers is not an offer of peace, but a "war maneuver."

An entire Russian regiment of coast artillery—about 1,500 men—with the exception of 50 men, was lost when the Finnish steamship Ohonoe struck a mine near the Gulf of Finland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to Berlin. One thousand horses also were drowned.

Domestic

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, in his inaugural address at Albany, N. Y., urged that the state troops who recently have been on border duty, be paid an extra wage for Mexican service.

Declaring she knew no jury in the South would convict her, Mrs. Winston Tubb shot and killed R. G. Mize, forty-five, a prominent Monroe county politician and a member of the county board of supervisors. The shooting occurred at Aberdeen, Miss.

Another warning to British merchant ships to watch for German submarines has been flashed by British warships lying near the American coast. Masters of ships said they had been warned that a wholesale attack on commerce was contemplated.

In the stable at St. Louis where the \$20,000 prize horses of Adolphus Busch, III lived with dignity nearly 100 guests welcomed the new year. Four guests were assigned to each stall, and they toasted the coming of 1917 and then left their stalls and danced on the stable floor.

The Standard Oil company raised the price of Caddo crude oil to \$1 at Shreveport, La. This move on the part of the Standard Oil company is in keeping with the raise recently made by the Prairie Oil and Gas company of Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Hagerman State bank of Hagerman, Tex., was robbed by five bandits. The safe was blown open. The robbers escaped in a motorcar with \$5,000.

Butler Bros., a merchandising firm with plants in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Dallas and Indianapolis, announced at Chicago that profits of the last few months would be shared with employees. The amount involved is more than \$500,000.

Birth control as a means to an end and "higher motherhood" as the end, such was the conclusion arrived at in a discussion of birth control before the Chicago Woman's club.

The interstate commerce commission at Washington and the railroad locked horns on the power of the commission to order immediate return of unloaded freight cars. Railroad representatives claim the interstate commerce laws do not give the commission such broad powers.

Related reports from the all-Pan Handle of Texas jackrabbit drive, held in a united effort to reduce the cost of meat, indicate that not less than 10,000 jackrabbits have been killed in the various drives.

The jury in the case of 11 defendants charged with use of the mails to

The coroner's jury reported that Mr. and Mrs. Becker, wealthy Mason county landowners, came to their death from gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties, and recommended that Charles and Jack Thomas, charged with the crime, be released. The inquest was held at Mason City, Ill.

A declaration that he had retired from the presidency of the First Bank of Japan for the purpose of promoting "better friendly feelings between America and Japan" was made by E. Shibusawa of Tokyo, "the Morgan of Japan," in a letter made public at Los Angeles, Cal.

Bascom B. Robinson, president and founder of the Bankers Reserve Life Insurance company, died of heart trouble at Omaha, Neb.

One hundred and twelve men who were on American steamships torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in European waters arrived at New York on the Spanish steamer Alicante, from Barcelona.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., canceled a mortgage of \$200,000 on the West Side Neighborhood house, conducted by the Young Women's Christian association, as a Christmas gift. It was announced at New York.

Mexican War News

Sixty Villista soldiers, made prisoner by Carranza troops in a battle at Bustillo, Mex., were promptly executed by a firing squad, a Carranza official in Juarez announced.

Forces operating under the banner of Villa have occupied Saltillo, the capital of the state of Coahuila. It was announced at El Paso, Tex., by Villa partisans.

Two prominent Mexican families, said to be those of Governor Mirales of Coahuila and the late Jesus Carranza, applied at Laredo, Tex., for permits to bring into the United States boxes containing \$125,000 in money.

One more appeal for modification of the protocol providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is made by General Carranza in a message delivered to Secretary Lane at Washington by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican members of the joint commission.

Washington

President Wilson emphasized his desire for railroad legislation supplementary to the Adamson law by making a special trip to the capitol at Washington to confer with Senator Newlands, chairman of the commerce committee, who will have charge of expediting through congress measures recommended by the president in his recent message.

As a result of a fall on the golf links at Washington, President Wilson is suffering from a wrenched ankle and walks with a marked limp.

President Wilson has tentatively agreed with administration leaders in congress at Washington on a bond issue to meet part of the treasury deficit which confronts the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, estimated at about \$180,000,000.

President Wilson said at Washington that he would veto the \$28,000,000 public buildings bill if it comes to him in the form in which it is now pending in the house.

It was announced in Washington that every able-bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years is held liable for service in the National Guard in war time, without further act of congress, by war department regulations for the government of the guard issued under the national defense act.

Foreign

Sisters of Charity were without aid in rescuing inmates of the St. Ferdinand de Halifax Insane Asylum at St. Ferdinand de Halifax, near Quebec, when the destroyed the building at night, resulting in the death of 45 woman inmates and one sister.

The Russian steamship Karak, while bound from Archangel, Russia, for New York, with 128 passengers aboard, hit a mine on November 29 off Kirkwall, Scotland. One passenger and two members of the crew were drowned.

The three Scandinavian nations, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, through identic notes, the Norwegian copy of which was handed to the state department at Washington by Minister Bryn, have expressed their interest in President Wilson's proposals "looking toward the establishment of a durable peace" and their "deepest sympathy" with all efforts to shorten the war.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Copenhagen Ekstrabladet says that bread and flour tickets will be issued in Sweden from January 15.

A Berlin dispatch says that the merchant submarine Deutschland, and its sister ships will carry on future voyages special mail at rates recalling those of the transcontinental "post in the days of the forty-niners. A special charge of two marks for a postcard or letter will be levied in addition to the regular international postage.

Six passengers were killed and several others were injured when the east-bound Toronto-Montreal Canadian Pacific railway express crashed into the west-bound Cornwall local near Smiths Falls, Ont.

Personal

Miss Bessie Baine Smith, wife of

RAIL LINES SEEK TO RAISE RATES

Will Renew Fight Made Before Legislature of 1915 for Half-Cent Increase.

SAY MORE INCOME IS NEEDED

Roads Will Rely Upon Figures as to Their Receipts and Expenditures to Obtain Action at Coming Session.

Lansing.—Michigan railroads will again ask the legislature to grant an increase in passenger rates of one-half cent per mile, bringing their compensation up to the point established by the United States interstate commerce passenger traffic.

Whether the Pere Marquette, which is still in receivers' hands, will take part in the movement is not known, nor have the receivers announced they will make an individual attempt to obtain legislative aid. The effort will be along the same lines that governed the attempt made before the legislature of 1915, when the measure to increase fares to 2 1/2 cents failed by a comparatively small margin.

So far as is known, no new features of a probable argumentative nature have developed, and the railroads will rely upon their showing of passenger receipts and expenses and the general rule that railroad receipts must be considered by periods in order to convince the legislators they must have more income from the passenger end of their business.

Helme Makes Final Report

The swan song of James W. Helme, dairy and food commissioner, in the shape of his last official report to Governor Ferris, has gone to the state printer. The burden of the entire report is that the dairy and food department of Michigan can be made to pay for itself and at the same time do more work for the people.

"Had the legislature not taken away some of the work I was doing," says Mr. Helme, "I would have turned in a lot of profits for the place myself. I could suggest a dozen laws whereby a sufficient revenue might be obtained by this department to sustain it, and no one be oppressed or injured. This is the correct way to reduce taxation in the state.

"We also need in this state a law requiring that the sale of all commodities be made in quart measures or multiples thereof. The next legislature ought to pass a specific law barring from the state elder vinegar made from dried peels and cores."

Mr. Helme repeats his recommendation for a "pure liquor law," which he made two years ago, as he insists that with the state dry it will be more needed than ever. Such a bill, according to Mr. Helme, "would have brought in several thousand dollars' revenue to the department, all of which would have been paid by people outside the state. It may be said that the state will go dry and thus take away this revenue. Such is not the fact for liquor will still be kept in every drug store in Michigan."

Demurrage Bills Show Fault

Some idea of the extent of delay in unloading cars, cited by the carriers as one of the real causes of the freight congestion, can be gleaned from figures furnished to the Michigan railroad commission.

Six of Michigan's railroads, the Pere Marquette, the Michigan Central, the New York Central, the D. & M., the Grand Trunk and the Detroit Terminal, reported to the commission that in four months ending October 31 they had collected \$406,453 in demurrage. Not all of this was in Michigan, but most of it was.

"And to think," said Chairman Cunningham, of the commission, as the figures were totaled up, "that 400,453 cars stood on the tracks three days. There are two free days before the demurrage starts."

Rice Has Civil Field

The withdrawal of Representative Albert E. Petermann of Houghton from the contest for speaker of the state house of representatives gives that office without further struggle to Representative Wayne Rice of Newaygo.

This means that both house and senate in the 1918 legislature will be headed by avowed "dry" men. Representative Rice of Newaygo, who is speaker pro tem of the 1915 house, is as strong a prohibitionist as Lieutenant Governor Dickinson. This completes the "dry" control of legislative committees and arrangements.

ALL OVER THE STATE

Flint.—It was learned here that representatives of the Michigan Railway Co. have obtained right of way options across several Genesee county farms west of Flint where the company plans to construct an interurban line from Owosso to Flint. This railroad has been proposed for years and it is reported that the railroad representatives are experiencing little difficulty in obtaining right of way options at reasonable figures.

Dexter.—John Eriming, four miles southeast of here, died a few minutes after he was home from helping his brother butcher hogs. He was years old and leaves a wife and six children.

Waterford.—Fred H. Hoagland, father of A. Hoagland, died at the age of 85.

was not made by Mr. Rice or Mr. Petermann. It came in the formal lining up of the votes. The strongest drys in a general way, were supporters of Mr. Rice.

It will be the "dry" who will hold the position of power. They will hold to carry out their policy, which is to pass prohibition legislation which will actually prohibit, but which will be kept within the limitations set by the national constitution.

Now all members of the house will come to Lansing as Rice supporters. And all will have some chance at committee assignments.

It is not known what policy Speaker Rice will adopt in the forming of committees. It has been suggested that the policy of Lieutenant Governor Dickinson has proved very successful in the senate.

Mr. Dickinson named no "wet" for the liquor committee, but he gave the "wet" senators the committees they wanted. The "wet" senators did not care for committee responsibility on liquor legislation, and "wet" representatives may feel the same way.

May Reorganize Securities Board.

If the supreme court of the United States upholds the constitutionality of the so-called blue sky law, the Michigan legislature will in all probability be asked to consider a bill whereby the securities commission will be reorganized and a board appointed whose members can devote their entire time to the administration of this law.

Under the present statute the Michigan commission is composed of the attorney general, the state treasurer and the banking commissioner, who is chairman of the board. The law requires the commission to meet at least once a week, and because of the increasing work in their various departments, it is almost a physical impossibility for the three state officers to meet often and consider the work of the securities commission.

It is believed that it would be a much more satisfactory arrangement to have a permanent commission to do the work outlined by the blue sky law. While there is a tendency to decrease, rather than to increase the number of state boards and commissions, the fees received from brokers and new companies would be more than sufficient to pay salaries and expenses, and a permanent board could be made practically self-sustaining. This plan will naturally be abandoned if the Supreme court of the United States says the statute is void, but should it be sustained there is every reason to believe the commission will be reorganized to some extent.

Since the law was placed on the statute books two years ago the commission has passed upon 527 applications, of which 451 were approved and 23 were disapproved. The balance have been withdrawn or are held up for further investigation. The fees received by the commission total approximately \$50,000.

To Muster Out Guardsmen

Maj. F. L. Wells, senior mustering officer who was in charge of the mobilization of the state's troops at Camp Ferris last summer, returned from Fort Snelling, the Minnesota camp, to his headquarters in this city and left at once for Fort Wayne, where he will assume charge of the mustering out of the returning Michigan troops.

The Third Minnesota regiment has been mustered out by Major Wells at Fort Snelling. It is expected that he will be stationed at Fort Wayne, the Michigan winter camp, until the last of the Michigan guardsmen are again in their homes.

Major Wells established a new record at Fort Snelling when he mustered out a regiment in 12 days. The previous record was 14 days.

At this rate, it is calculated by state military officers that it will be more than two months before the last of the Michigan troops are returned to their home stations, even should they be dispatched back as rapidly as Fort Wayne is vacated by former bodies of soldiers for their use. It is improbable that they will be dispatched with such rapidity. It is therefore not improbable that five or six months will elapse before all Michigan guardsmen are again in their homes.

Will Not Fight Equalizers

The Michigan state board of tax commissioners is not going to recommend to the legislature or to Governor Ferris for transmission to the legislature that the state board of equalization be abolished and that the tax commissioners' figure on taxable values be taken in lieu of the report on the state board of equalization.

Two years ago the commissioners asked the governor to request the legislature to put the state board of equalization under the control of the tax commissioners. Governor Ferris has received the new recommendation of the commissioners. It had been decided some time ago to repeat the request of two years ago, but since then the recommendation was voted by the Michigan state tax conference, by the Grange, the Michigan Association of Farmers' clubs and by the Gleasons.

Hence, the commissioners thought the question should be left to others.

New Corporations

Thomas McGraw Estate company, Detroit; William T. McGraw, Josephine W. Hinman, Orville Williams, Citizens' Hotel company, Flint, \$300,000.

Wolverine Coal company, Lansing, \$200,000.

Seaside Heights Home Laundry company, Grand Rapids, capital stock \$50,000 to \$10,000.

Oakway Land company, Detroit, \$25,000; Orrin K. Jones, William J. Smith, Charles F. Scott, Ray L. Smith, \$100,000.

Clothing company, Leland, capital stock increased from \$3,500 to \$10,000.

V. Frank Land company, Detroit, \$10,000; Frank E. Vignoe, George Annie Gleason, \$10,000.

Male Merchandise company, Detroit, \$3,000.

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völkertrieges

Vor einigen Tagen wurde es klar, daß die Russen sich irgendwo in der Nähe der Linie Wuzen—Straila zur Schlacht stellen würden, und ebenso klar war es, daß eine fast befestigte Stellung wie diese von der Natur wie-geschaffene Verteidigungsstellung nicht im ersten Anlauf genommen werden konnte. Die Russen haben mehrere Wochen Zeit gehabt, die Stellung südlich vom Bogen des Sereth bei Galatz zu befestigen, denn man muß den russischen Führern unbedingt so viel militärischen Verstand zusprechen, daß sie das Tor, durch das die Deutschen höchstwahrscheinlich nach Norden vorbrechen wollten, schließen und verarmen lassen. Das Tor im Galatz-Gebiet ist heute der gefährlichste Punkt an der ganzen russischen Front. Gefährlich für Rußland. Wenn das russische Heer sich auf dieser Stelle festsetzt, wird die deutschen Bogen vereinsamen, ist an keine Rettung mehr zu denken, denn nördlich von der Enge zwischen Galatz und Mammai Serrat, nördlich vom Donau-Arnie, können die deutschen Heere sich wieder fürsorglich ausbreiten, wie sie die Pässe hinter sich hatten.

Wadensien ist nicht zufrieden mit der Niederwertung Rumänien, denn Rumänien hat nur das Tor, durch das er in das Herz des russischen Kolosses stoßen konnte, und das endgültige Ziel, von dem er in der Defensive an der Kaiser sprach, kann sich nur auf Jugoslavien beschränken. Die Zurückführung der rumänischen Front südlich von Siebenbürgen ist den Russen eine hehre Gemaeh. Der gewaltige Verlust der Rumänen an Menschen und Material auf dieser Front, hat den Russen gezeigt, daß mit dem Abbruch der befestigten Front früher begonnen werden muß, wenn die Geschäfte gerettet werden sollen. Die russischen Stellungen in den genannten Teilen der rumänischen Waldau-Front befinden sich in den schwer passierbaren Bergen der Ost-Karpaten. Das Einstellen der Angriffe, die zu den gewaltigsten Anstrengungen gehörten, die die Russen je gemacht haben, scheint zu bedeuten, daß die Russen mit der Fortschaffung der schweren Geschütze beschäftigt waren und nur (soviel zurückziehen, um die Stellungen gegen die Angriffe der deutschen Verbündeten zu halten.

Während die Russen ihre Geschütze fortschafften, brachten Wadensien seine herten und die Wege wurden geebnet, die zum endgültigen Ziele, der Niederwertung der russischen Militärkräfte, führen sollen und werden. Diese Operationen, wenn sie, wie zu erwarten, erfolgreich sind, dürfte Rußland, das sich heute noch ziert, gefügiger machen, sie haben deshalb im engsten Zusammenhang mit der Bemühung Deutschlands, den Krieg durch einen ehrenvollen Frieden zu beendigen.

Wie die schnell verlogene Offensive der Franzosen bei Verdun, so hatten die Operationen der Engländer in Mesopotamien und bei El Arsch nur den Zweck einer politischen Demonstration, die sich dem theatralischen Debut Lloyd Georges im englischen Parlament würdig zur Seite stellt. Sie können die Friedensside, die anfänglich wie ein leichtes Schmeicheln von der Vergamund rolle und langsam zur Rannee wurde, nicht mehr aus der Welt schaffen. Sie ist in die Herzen der Völker eingegeben und hat sich dort wie eine heiße Sehnacht eingemittelt. Unter der rauhen Schale schwalltlicher Reden englischer Politiker und den wüsten Geschimpfen britischer Sympathisten, liegt der heimliche Kern des Friedens, der die rauhe Schale, wie fest sie sich auch kräutert, zu zerbrechen wird, wie die Frühlingsträume immer wieder neues Leben unter dem schmelzenden Schnee hervorlockt.

Während die Russen ihre Geschütze fortschafften, brachten Wadensien seine herten und die Wege wurden geebnet, die zum endgültigen Ziele, der Niederwertung der russischen Militärkräfte, führen sollen und werden. Diese Operationen, wenn sie, wie zu erwarten, erfolgreich sind, dürfte Rußland, das sich heute noch ziert, gefügiger machen, sie haben deshalb im engsten Zusammenhang mit der Bemühung Deutschlands, den Krieg durch einen ehrenvollen Frieden zu beendigen.

Neue Finanzpolitik

Washington. Ein Schritt auf einer neuen Bahn ist die Bestellung der Bank von England zum Vertreter der Bundes-Reservebank New York, welcher die Bundes Reserve Behörde ihre Genehmigung erteilt. Die übrigen 11 Reservebanken haben das Recht, sich an der neuen Regierungsbank, besonders der Bank von Frankreich sind hierdurch die Wege geebnet. Die Reserve Behörde wünscht eine Reihe finanzieller Verbindungen einzugehen, um die Finanzlage der Vereinigten Staaten als einer blühender Nation zu stärken und die Möglichkeit zu haben, den großen Goldvorrat durch Ankauf von britischen Noten und Schecks, wachseln festzuhalten.

Der Schritt ist eine völlige Abkehr von der früheren Finanzpolitik, da sie die Vereinigten Staaten und Groß-Britannien zum ersten Male in direkte finanzielle Beziehungen bringt.

Wachte nichts vom Weltkrieg

Baltimore. In das Reich der Entenfüßler dürfte folgendes Geschichtchen gehören, das sich hier aufgetragen haben soll. Lena Neff kam hier von Indianapolis an und hat einen Polizisten, ihr den Weg nach dem Bureau des Norddeutschen Lloyd zu zeigen. Sie erklärte dem Beamten, sie wolle nach Deutschland zurückkehren und dort von ihren Verwandten leben.

Sie war sehr erklaut, als ihr Mitgefühl wurde, daß wegen des Krieges keine Dampfer nach Deutschland fahren. Als Ursache für diese befremdliche Unwissenheit führte sie an, sie sei seit 17 Jahren in diesem Lande und habe in einer Familie in Indianapolis gelebt, in der man ihr alle Rechte vorenthalten und ihre Dienste mit einem Lohne von \$2.00 im Monat vergütet habe. Trotzdem sei es ihr möglich gewesen, sich \$402 zu ersparen. Sie wird nunmehr hier bleiben, und sich einen Dienst finden, in dem sie noch mehr neuen Grundstücken beghandelt wird.

Rette Ausländer

Ein New Yorker Rollimporter der vor einigen Wochen von England zurückkehrte prophezeite, daß wollene Kleidungsstücke in Amerika in kurzer Zeit um 100 Prozent im Werte steigen werden. Er wollte in England Rohwolle einkaufen und ist mehr als enttäuscht von dem erlangten Quantum.

Sie werden sehr bald \$50 für einen Anzug bezahlen müssen, den Sie jetzt für \$25 kaufen können", sagte er zu den Berichterstattern. "England hat schon seit Jahren Rohwolle aus Australien für jedes Pfund dort produziertes Wolle mit unerschwinglichen Kosten gekauft. Die Produktion von Rohwolle in Australien, das es auch sehr gut getragene Kleidung haben als die der Staaten ergibt, ist unerschwinglich, es kommt jedoch nur für seine Goldvater und seine Zirkulation. Eine Goldvateruniform fällt nur wenig Lagerhaltung aus, das heißt, es ist ein

Detroit United Lines Plymouth Time Table (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) EAST BOUND

Beautiful Monuments are often marred by ill shaped and poorly cut letters. Note the work we have created; or better still, visit our works and see the class work we are turning out in this line.

W. H. BETTEYS, M. D. Office and residence 11 Mill Street Sixth door south of Baptist church.

Dr. A. E. PATTERSON Office and residence, Main street, next to Express office.

C. G. DRAPER JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST

R. E. COOPER, M.D.C.M., Physician & Surgeon, OFFICE OVER RAUCH'S STORE

MICHIGAN TO ENTER TRADE CONVENTION Convention to be held in Pittsburg January 25, 26 and 27.

New York-Michigan, with its great foreign trade interests, is expected to be not only well represented, but to be an important part in the proceedings of the fourth national foreign trade convention in Pittsburg January 21, 22 and 23.

Every branch of American foreign trade, including manufacturing, lumber and mining, has a representative in the National Foreign Trade convention of which James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, is chairman.

The important of the convention is accentuated by the need for commercial preparedness in anticipation of the end of the European war.

Farrell has sent invitations to various industrial and commercial organizations throughout Michigan as well as to individuals, firms and others, to send delegates.

The lumber interests of the country form so large a part of American foreign trade that the National Lumber Export association, realizing the responsibility of co-operation with other industries engaged in foreign trade whose interests are so strongly represented in the Webb bill, now before congress, has decided to hold its annual convention in Pittsburg commencing January 24, so that its members have an opportunity of participating in the national foreign trade convention.

995 FREIGHT CARS TIE UP Roads Collect Large Amount of Money Report Shows On Demurrage Clause.

Concrete evidence that the large freight cars are one of the causes of congestion to unload promptly, was produced by Chairman C. C. O'Connell of the state railway commission when he received demurrage statements of four roads.

On July 10 to October the Michigan Central collected in demurrage \$118,564, which \$71,995 was assessed in Detroit. As two days' free time must elapse before the railroad can assess a demurrage charge, this means that 71,569 cars were held for demurrage in Detroit in four months.

Pere Marquette, in the same time collected \$92,000 in demurrage, as informed the railway commission that it will collect twice as much next year.

Grand Trunk collected \$48,794 in 4 months and the Detroit and Mackac received \$2,423 from the same source. Other roads have not reported.

Prehistoric Gorms. In these days, when disease and death are so much discussed, it is hard to realize that disease and death have in the earth for millions of years. On the fact of their long existence, there is no theory, for the same forms discovered in the same strata have been found in the same places. These prehistoric forms of life are the same as those which we find in the earth today.

London. Die eine Deutsche bei Central News was Amsterdam und Deutsch sagt in seinen Golland und Deutsch land ein Bericht unterzeichnet worden, nach welchem das letzte vier, Wild und Golland aus Golland zu sein.









REVIEW OF EUROPEAN WAR AND OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1916

Great Conflict Rages With Increased Intensity—Roumania, Fifteenth Nation to Enter Struggle, Overrun by Central Powers—Teutonic Allies Make First Peace Proposals—United States Faces Several Crises.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Those who are engaged in or are viewing at close range the titanic conflict in which all Europe is involved can with difficulty appreciate the magnitude of the events which have transpired during the past 12 months.

Europe continued its blood-letting throughout the year with even greater ferocity than marked the first 18 months following the breaking of the storm. The great war raged on its second and entered upon its third year, with little promise of an early conclusion of peace.

There were seven outstanding phases of the great war during the year 1916. These comprised the great offensive of the Russians in Galicia, which was finally checked by the Teutonic allies; the superhuman efforts of the Germans to capture Verdun, which were thwarted by the equally superhuman defense offered by the French; the long-awaited grand offensive of the British and the French on the western front, resulting in the recovery of considerable areas in the Somme region, but not definitely breaking the deadlock in northern France; the checking of an Austrian offensive by the Italians and the launching of a counter-offensive by which the Italians made big strides in their campaign against Trieste; the conquest of Roumania by the Teutonic allies; the drive of the Serbs, aided by French, Italian and British troops, in an effort to regain their lost kingdom, and the final abandonment by the entente allies of their disastrous Gallipoli campaign.

The Russians launched their offensive in Galicia on the first day of the year. On January 9, the effort of the entente allies to force the Dardanelles was definitely abandoned, and the forces of the allies entirely evacuated the Gallipoli peninsula.

Early in February, the Russians, after a lull in the fighting, resumed their offensive in Galicia and on February 10 they crossed the Dniester and threatened Czernowitz. The Russians, under Grand Duke Nicholas, also continued their drive in the Caucasus and on February 14 they captured the important town of Erzerum. February 21, the Germans, led by the crown prince, launched their attack on Verdun, and during the next few days they smashed their way through the outer defenses until they came within big-game range of the French stronghold. The French, taken by surprise, were forced to give ground, but by the last of the month they had strengthened their shattered lines and had checked the German drive. In the Verdun sector, for the next few months, occurred some of the most sanguinary fighting of the entire war. The Austrians had considerable success on the Italian front during the month, entering Durazzo on February 26 and driving the Italians before them. Portugal signaled its entry into the great conflict February 23 by seizing 24 German steamers interned in Portuguese ports. Germany demanded the release of the ships and on March 9 declared war on Portugal, the thirteenth nation to enter the conflict.

The month of March was marked chiefly by the continued determined attacks of the Germans upon Verdun. The assault entered its third stage in this month with repeated attacks on Vaux, Douaumont and other outlying towns, most of which were repulsed with terrific losses. During the month the Italians finally checked the Austrian drive and launched a big offensive along the entire Austrian front. The Russians continued their victorious drive against the Turks in Armenia, capturing Bitlis on March 3, and other important towns later in the month.

The early days of April saw a slowing up of the Russian offensive in Galicia. The Germans launched a counter-offensive all along the Russian front but gained little headway. The following months saw terrific fighting along this front. April 23, the British admitted a defeat at the hands of the Turks in Mesopotamia and on April 25, General Townshend and 10,000 British soldiers, who had been besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, were forced to surrender after repeated efforts to relieve them had failed.

Great Sea Battle Fought. The first great naval battle of the war was fought by the German and British high seas fleets off the coast of Jutland, Denmark, May 31. The British admitted the loss of six large cruisers and eight destroyers, the Germans one battleship, one battle cruiser and a number of light cruisers and destroyers. More than 6,000 lives were lost. Both sides claimed the victory. Five days later Great Britain received a staggering blow when the British cruiser Hampshire was blown up in the North sea by a mine and the British warship was sunk with all hands.

As if in answer to the peace proposals, the French in the Verdun sector delivered a crushing attack on the German front December 15, winning 23 square miles of territory north of Verdun and driving the Germans back to the line from which they started in February. General Foch, who directed this attack, had been a few days before placed in supreme command of the French armies in the west, succeeding General Joffre, who was made commander in chief of the French armies, but with little more than advisory powers.

WAR AND THE UNITED STATES

Diplomatic difficulties growing out of the war in Europe continued to confront the United States government throughout the past year. The submarine controversy with Germany, which had been more or less acute since the sinking of the Lusitania, was intensified March 2, when the British Channel steamer Sussex and the British steamer Englishman, both of which carried Americans, were torpedoed and sunk without warning. This occurred about two weeks after Congress, at the urging of the president, had refused to adopt a resolution warning Americans to remain off armed merchant ships of the belligerents. The German government at first denied any responsibility for the attack on the Sussex, and on April 18 President Wilson addressed a note which amounted practically to an ultimatum to the German government. In this note the president declared that unless Germany immediately declared and effected an abandonment of its methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the United States could have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether.

Germany's reply to this note, received in Washington May 5, promised compliance in the future with the laws of warfare in its submarine operations. A supplementary note from Berlin, received May 10, admitted that the Sussex was torpedoed, expressed regret, offered indemnity and declared that the submarine commander had been punished. No further serious controversy occurred with Germany until after the sinking of the Marina, with Americans aboard, October 28. It was charged that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. After an investigation Germany assumed responsibility for the sinking of the boat, declaring that the captain of the submarine thought the Marina an armed transport.

An interchange of notes between the United States and the German government regarding the seizure and examination of American mails, was productive of little result. In several communications Great Britain and France insisted upon their rights to examine neutral mails, but on October 12 they made some slight concessions, promising to improve the mail service between America and neutral countries. A blacklist against American firms and individuals, charged with dealing with Germany, which was published by Great Britain July 18, and by France August 6, brought emphatic protests from the United States government, but on November 14 Great Britain formally rejected the American protests, declaring that the blacklist was not aimed at neutrals.

July 9, the German submarine Deutschland, the first merchant submarine to cross the ocean, arrived at Baltimore July 11. The Deutschland was formally declared a merchant vessel by the United States authorities and as such was entitled to the privileges of merchant vessels. The Deutschland returned safely to Germany and on October 31 arrived at New London, Conn., on its second trip. The war was brought close to the United States October 8 when a German submarine, the U-53, sank five merchant vessels off the coast of the United States.

The relations of the United States with Mexico became more strained during 1916 than at any previous time during the years of civil war that followed the retirement of President Porfirio Diaz. They approached a crisis early in the year when, on January 19, nineteen men, nearly all of them Americans, were taken from a train near Chihuahua and killed by a band of bandits. Conditions became still more tense when, on March 6, several hundred bandits led by Villa raided and burned the town of Columbus, N. M., killing nine American civilians and eight United States soldiers. March 10, President Wilson ordered 5,000 United States troops into Mexico to catch Villa.

General Carranza, head of the de facto government in Mexico, began soon to display antagonism toward the American expedition and on March 17 he issued orders forbidding American troops from entering Mexican towns. He also refused to grant permission for the American forces to use the Mexican railroads for the transportation of supplies.

April 2, a detachment of United States troops was attacked by Carranza troops and citizens of Parral. Two Americans and 40 Mexicans were killed in the encounter. The following day Carranza demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, but his demand was ignored. The pursuit of Villa came to a standstill, however, because of the hostility of Carranza.

May 31, General Carranza again demanded the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico on peril of "recourse to arms," and followed this up on June 16 with a definite threat of attack unless the troops were withdrawn northward. The following day re-enforcements were rushed to the United States troops in Mexico and within a short time the expeditionary force aggregated about 12,000 men. June 18, the war department ordered all the state militia mobilized and within the next two weeks 50,000 of the state soldiers had been rushed to the border.

A detachment of American troops was attacked by Carranza troops at Carrisal, June 21, and twelve Americans were killed and 17 captured. A short time later Carranza abandoned his hostile attitude and in a conciliatory note to President Wilson suggested the appointment of a joint commission to settle the dispute between the two countries. July 23, President Wilson accepted this proposal.

President Wilson named Secretary of the Interior, James H. McLaughlin, and Dr. J. E. Mack as members of the American commission on August 22 and on September 6, the joint commission began its sessions at New London, Conn. The sessions continued until November 24, when a protocol was signed providing for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico in 40 days, conditional upon the Carranza government showing within that time that it could protect the border and prevent raids by bandits upon American territory.

Two days before the signing of this protocol, Villa, at the head of a strong force, attacked Chihuahua City and after a battle lasting several days he captured that city. Carranza forces regained control of Chihuahua City December 3 and Villa's forces fled to the mountains west of that city, where they were later reported to be gathering new recruits in preparation for more extensive operations.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

The outstanding feature of the year in the industrial world was the threatened strike of the 400,000 members of the four great railway brotherhoods, which was prevented only by the passage by Congress of the Adamson bill. The demands of the four brotherhoods, representing the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, were made upon the railroads early in the year and after fruitless conferences between the representatives of the brotherhoods and the committee of general managers representing practically every railroad in the United States, a strike vote was taken among the members of the brotherhoods. On July 28 it was announced that the vote had been overwhelmingly in favor of a strike unless the demands of the men were granted by the railroads.

The federal board of mediation immediately offered its services in an effort to prevent a strike but on August 12 the board announced that it had been unable to bring about an agreement and on the following day President Wilson appointed the general managers committee and the brotherhoods' representatives to the White House for a conference. This conference produced no result, the railroad managers offering to submit the whole controversy to arbitration but the brotherhood representatives refusing to agree to arbitration of their eight-hour demands. August 20, President Wilson, with a promise from the railroad leaders that they could rescind their strike order, already issued, if a law were passed providing for the placing of their wage scales on an eight-hour basis, went before Congress and asked the passage of three bills which he deemed necessary to meet the situation. One of these bills provided that "eight hours shall be deemed the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of all employees" operating trains in interstate traffic.

Other bills proposed by the president provided for the compulsory submission of rail labor disputes to a board of mediation to be appointed by the president before a strike could be declared and for government operation of the railroads in case of military necessity.

The bill embodying the provision for the eight-hour basis for wages, known as the Adamson bill, was rushed through the house September 1 and was passed by the senate September 2. The order for a strike which was to have gone into effect September 4 was then rescinded. The session of Congress ended shortly afterwards and consideration of the other measures proposed by the president was postponed until the next session.

Strikes were in progress in a number of industries during the early part of the year and some were marked by scenes of violence. April 2, striking employees of the Westinghouse company, led by a union member, rioted in East Pittsburgh. Fatal strikes riots occurred at the Carnegie Steel works in Braddock, Pa., May 2. A big strike was started by the Chicago garment workers May 9. Express drivers in Chicago struck May 16 and considerable violence marked the strike, express wagons being operated under police protection. July 13, state troops were sent to La Salle, Ill., to quell riots of cement works strikers.

A strike of street railway men stopped all surface cars in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, New York, August 5, but the strike ended two days later temporarily. September 6, a strike of all men on the subway, elevated and surface lines in New York was called. Serious riots marked the street car strike in New York, particularly on October 5.

November 5, a large party of I. W. W. members from Seattle engaged in a battle with a sheriff's posse at Everett, Wash. Seven men were killed during the fighting. November 15, the National Industrial Conference Board was organized by representatives of several associations of manufacturers said to embrace 15,000 employers, giving work to approximately 7,000,000 persons. The board, it was announced, will look after the interests of employers in their relations with labor.

November 22, Judge Hook of the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo., held the Adamson eight-hour law unconstitutional and an agreement was reached between the representatives of the government and of the railroads for an appeal to the United States Supreme court in an effort to obtain a final decision on the validity of the law as soon as possible.

The year was marked, especially in the latter portion, by marked increases in wages in many industries. Increases of \$8,000,000 annually were granted in the soft coal fields March 6. The United States Steel Corporation, November 21, announced a 10 per cent increase of wages, amounting to approximately \$20,000,000 annually. November 23, New England cotton mills announced a general increase in wages. Wages were increased during the year in the packing industries and in many other fields.

The year was one of great prosperity in all manufacturing and agricultural industries. Foreign trade of the United States, as shown by reports of the department of commerce, reached a total of \$7,432,000,000 in the year ending November 1, an increase of \$1,900,000,000 over 1915, and \$2,500,000,000 over 1914.

The total wheat yield of the United States in 1916 was only 547,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,011,000,000 bushels in 1915 and at the same time there was almost a proportionate falling off in all other grain crops. While the crops decreased enormously in quantity, they also increased enormously in price. The value of 10 staple crops, as based on the November 1 estimate of the department of agriculture, was \$7,999,338,031, as compared with the estimated value on November 1, 1915, of the same crops of that year of \$5,983,908,817. The aggregate value of all farm products, including live stock, was estimated at \$12,000,000,000.

POLITICS IN OTHER LANDS

The Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland, the establishment of a revolutionary government in Greece, the proclamation of Poland as an independent nation by its Teutonic conquerors and the restoration of the republic in China, constituted the most important developments of a political nature in countries outside of the United States in 1916.

An official mandate, issued March 22, announced the abandonment of the Chinese monarchy and the restoration of the republic which had been displaced by the monarchy during the latter part of 1915. Yuan Shi Kai announced his rejection of the emperorship and resumed the presidency of the republic. June 6, Yuan Shi Kai died suddenly and Yuan Li Hung became president.

The Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland was precipitated on April 18, when Sir Roger Casement, former consul officer of the United Kingdom, was captured while attempting to land in Ireland from Germany and a German ship loaded with arms to be used in an Irish uprising was sunk while attempting to land the arms. April 24, the Sinn Fein rebels seized parts of Dublin and serious fighting in the streets followed. The revolt spread, and on April 27 martial law was declared over the entire island. April 28, loyal troops at Stephens Green in Dublin from the rebels, capturing 400 of them, and the following day, Peter Pearse, "president of the Irish Republic," surrendered. The next day the main body of the rebels surrendered, May 3, Pearse, Thomas J. Clark and Thomas McDonough, leaders of the revolt, were executed in the Tower of London, after being found guilty of sedition at a military trial. Ten other leaders of the rebels were executed during the next few days. June 28, Sir Roger Casement was placed on trial for treason in London. He was convicted and sentenced to death June 29 and the sentence was executed by hanging in Pentonville prison, August 3. Following the Sinn Fein revolt, an effort was made by the government to bring about a compromise which would result in the granting of home rule to Ireland at once, but the effort was fruitless.

The revolutionary movement in Greece, which resulted in the formation of a provisional government by former Premier Venizelos, grew out of the refusal of King Constantine to the entente allies. September 21, the island of Crete seceded from Greece, and on September 28, former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Condonotis issued a proclamation declaring the establishment of a provisional government for Greece.

The independence of Poland, which had been wrested from Russia by Teutonic arms, was proclaimed by Germany and Austria, November 5. An important development in eastern politics was the announcement, July 7, of the signing of a Japanese-Russian convention declared to provide for the mutual safety of the two nations and the protection of their mutual interests in the far East. The Japanese foreign office announced that the convention did not threaten the open door in China and would not affect American trade and interests in any way. September 5, new demands made by Japan, which were construed as threatening the integrity of China, were revealed. October 3, the Japanese cabinet resigned and the emperor entrusted the formation of a new cabinet to Count Terauchi, who is regarded as the leader of the element favoring an aggressive military policy for Japan, especially with reference to China.

The death of Franz Josef, emperor of Austria-Hungary, which occurred November 21, was expected in some quarters to be productive of events of far-reaching importance from a political viewpoint in the dual monarchy. United States marines were landed in Santo Domingo and fought several engagements with rebel bands. Finally conditions in the island became so chaotic that, on November 29, the United States authorities proclaimed a military government of the country. This was expected to pave the way for establishing in Santo Domingo such a financial and police protectorate as the United States already exercises over Haiti.

POLITICS IN UNITED STATES

The presidential election and the campaign which preceded it occupied a large part of the attention of the people of the United States throughout the year 1916. June 5, the Women's party was organized and opened its first convention in Chicago. Two days later both the Republican and Progressive national conventions opened in Chicago. June 10, former President Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president by the Progressive and Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States Supreme court and former governor of New York, was nominated by the Republican party. The Republicans nominated Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for vice president and the Progressives named John M. Parker of Louisiana as Roosevelt's running mate. June 18, the Democratic national convention convened in St. Louis and the following day President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were re-nominated without opposition. June 26, Colonel Roosevelt declined the Progressive nomination and the majority of the members of the Progressive national

committee, meeting in Chicago, endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. The election on November 7 was one of the most unusual ever held in the United States, the result not being definitely known until three days after the election, when the final count in California gave the 13 electoral votes of that state to President Wilson and gave him victory. President Wilson won 278 votes in the electoral college and Mr. Hughes 255. The vote cast in the election was larger by several million than any ever cast before in the United States. President Wilson receiving a plurality of about 400,000 in the popular vote. The great increase in the size of the vote was due partly to the fact that women voted for president in this election in 12 states.

Four more states voted to adopt state-wide prohibition in this election. They were Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota. The Democrats retained control of the United States senate, but as a result of the close election, neither of the two major parties has a majority in the lower house of the next congress. The balance of power is held by five members not elected as members of either party—1 Socialist, 1 Progressive, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Protectionist and 1 Independent.

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA

Thousands of lives were lost during the year by the sinking of merchant vessels and warships as a result of their being torpedoed by submarines or blown up by mines. The greatest loss of life in accidents or attacks of this kind occurred February 23, when the French cruiser Provence was sunk in the Mediterranean sea, and 3,130 persons were drowned. April 23, more than 1,000 lives were lost in a collision between a Chinese cruiser and a transport, and February 2, the Japanese liner Daijin was sunk in a collision and 180 lives were lost.

February 8, the French cruiser Admiral Charrier was torpedoed and sunk with a loss of 374 lives. February 16, nine persons were killed when the opera house at Mexico, Tex., was destroyed by fire. February 20, great snowdrifts in the Salzburg Alps killed nearly 100 persons. February 22, ten persons were killed in a triple collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near Bridgeport, Conn. February 29, an explosion in a mine at Kempton, W. Va., killed 15 men.

March 5, the Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias struck a rock and sank off the coast of Brazil, with a loss of 300 lives. March 28, 26 persons were killed and many were injured in a collision on the New York Central railroad near Cleveland, O.

April 19, Kansas and Missouri were swept by tornadoes which killed 17 persons. June 5, tornadoes killed 57 persons in Arkansas and 49 in other middle western states. May 8, the steamer Kirby sank in Lake Superior and 20 lives were lost. May 15, an explosion in the Du Pont powder plant at Gihstown, N. J., killed 13 men. Hundreds of fishermen were lost in a monsoon off the Ceylon coast, July 20. July 24, 23 men were killed by an explosion of gas in a water tunnel at Cleveland, O. A trolley wreck at Johnstown, Pa., took a toll of 23 lives. August 12, August 29, the United States cruiser Memphis was wrecked by a storm in the harbor at Santo Domingo and 41 lives were lost. Twenty-seven men were killed September 12, when the central span of a great bridge being built over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, collapsed and fell. September 18, a great dam near Hannwald, Bohemia, burst and 300 persons were drowned. A fire in the Christian Brothers college at St. Louis, Mo., killed nine men, October 5, and 19 persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed a hospital at Farnham, Que., October 26. November 3, the steamers Concomara and Retriever were sunk by a collision in the Irish sea and 92 were lost. On November 7, 50 lives were lost when a Boston "L" car plunged off a bridge. An explosion at Bakurizta, Russia, November 21, resulted in the death of 341 persons.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender Little Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleaning at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of colic, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.—Adv.

One Way Out. My wife wants me to go shopping with her. I don't see how I am going to get out of it. "If she were to send you back to your office after less than an hour of shopping and told you she would never take you on such an expedition again, you would consider yourself well repaid for your trouble, wouldn't you?" "Certainly. But how am I going to do that?" "Let her catch you flirting with a fascinating female clerk."

OF INTEREST TO MOTHERS

The cost of food today is a serious matter to all of you. To cut down your food bills and at the same time improve the health of your family, serve them Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti two or three times per week. Children love it and thrive on it. It is the best possible food for adults. Write the Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful cook book telling how to serve it in a hundred ways. It's free to every mother.—Adv.

Salior's Argument. The second officer of the brig was in the act of upbraiding the able seaman, Aaron Tappin, for his weakness for rum. Said the second officer: "Tappin, you might be a second officer like me instead of a sailor before the mast."

An Attack of Grip Always Leaves Kidneys In Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases. Buy a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, 50 cents, and \$1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper. Adv.

Making It Hard to Get. "This doctor gives some directions for depicting a person who has been pickled for years." "What is the first step?" "A series of vapor baths." "And then?" "Enforced residence in a prohibition town where he doesn't know a soul."

Garfield Tea vs your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ail. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.—Adv.

Moved to Teara. "Pardon my emotion," said the sympathetic man. "I have just listened to an affecting story." "Tell me about it." "I overheard a woman on a trolley car, telling another woman about having worn the same hat for three years. The 'loves of her voice were heard'—reading, I haven't been so deeply moved since starvation was first reported among the Belgians."

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

Disappear With Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.—Trial Free.

The first thing in restoring dry, itching hair is to get rid of dandruff and itching. Rub Cuticura Ointment on scalp, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Prevent skin and scalp troubles by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparation.

Free sample sent by mail with Book. Address Postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Andeet Iron Mince. Italian guns are being made of gun metal from mines in Sardinia, which were utilized 2,000 years ago by the Romans as a source of ore to be used in their legions, and the gun metal used against nations whose civilization beats the Romans even today.

Important to Every Mother. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old and reliable preparation for infants and children, and see that it is the signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Use for Ourselves. Children Cry for Castoria.

Health is a noble. We should be as fit every day, and we should be as fit every day.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache, each is a cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Michigan Case. William Hough, 814 Alderman St., Belling, Mich., says: "I had kidney trouble after I left the army and it got getting worse. The kidney sections were painful and too frequent in passing and had had rheumatic pains. My back was aching. I had to be helped around. Medical friends and I had almost given up hope when I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. POSTER-BLANK CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Developing any size Roll Film. postage, 10 cents. DETROIT.

French Descriptions Vivid. The soldier is not usually a man of words, but he can string them together very effectively at times, and some of his similes would not disgrace our American consuls, past masters though they are in the art of picturesque and vivid phrasemaking. "He would pinch the snar from your teeth while you were stirring it!" is the description I heard applied to one warrior with confused ideas of ownership, and of another of parsimonious habits it was said that "he flings his money about like a man with no arms!"—London Chronicle.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try It! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glazes with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots fanish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.—Adv.

Take a Tub of Electricity. Electrotherapy is a great field in which there are unlimited possibilities for the application of electricity. High frequency currents especially have a great future. The time is bound to come when this form of electrical energy will be on tap in every private residence, Nikola Tesla writes in Collier's.

Imitate Birds; Don't Fret. The public health service, which has been gathering statistics on nervous diseases and their tendency to shorten life, issued a bulletin against worrying.

So far as is known," says the bulletin, "no bird ever tried to build more nests than his neighbor; no fox ever scolded because he had only one hole in which to hide; no squirrel ever died of anxiety lest he should not lay by enough nuts for two winters instead of for one, and no dog ever lost any sleep over the fact that he did not have enough bones laid aside for his declining years."

Must Keep Them. "Does he keep his promises?" "I guess so. I never heard of anybody wanting to take them."

Why Wait

Mr. Coffee Drinker, till heart, nerves, or stomach "give way?"

The sure, easy way to keep out of coffee troubles is to use the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

Better quit coffee now, while you are feeling good, and try Postum, the popular American beverage. There's a Reason.

THOROUGH DRAINAGE GOOD FARM PRACTICE

The farmer should study conditions causing poor drainage on his land and find remedy for it—then he should plan drainage system to overcome the trouble

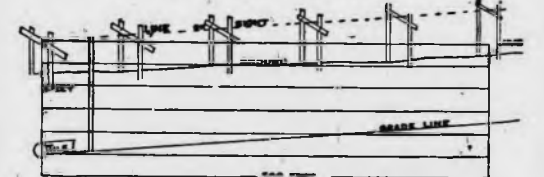
By JOHN T. STEWART, C. E. Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota.

IT IS not an uncommon thing for a landowner to fight a drainage system, on land which has a market value of from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his property will be depreciated by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly-drained land may bring him a greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land; or that it could be acquired at one-third to one-half the cost of the newly-bought acre. This extra land is purchased with the idea that land values will rise. As the real value of land is regulated by its improvements and productivity, the landowner whose only object is to acquire more acres, rather than to improve the land already in his possession, is an "undesirable citizen," as he expects to be the gainer through his neighbor's improvements.

The idea is popular, especially among the owners of wet lands, that the removal of surplus water by drainage would be of great benefit to the state or community at large. While this is true to a certain extent, and while wet lands belonging to the pub-

lic may be justly held chargeable with their share in the cost of improvements, the facts do not justify the inference that the state should pay it all. The correct idea, in raising funds for drainage works, is that the acre more directly benefited is the acre to pay the expense.

Many landowners will oppose a drainage improvement for the reason that the ditch will, in part, be located on their land. They will do this, even in the face of the fact that from one-fourth to three-fourths of their land, because it is too wet, produces only about half of what it should, in the ordinary year. They actually prefer to stand the yearly loss of half a crop or more, rather than allow one-fifth to one-eighth part of this wet land to be occupied by a ditch which would so thoroughly drain the whole tract that it could be cultivated up to the banks of the ditch.



OBTAINING TRUE GRADE LINE BY GRADE LATH METHOD. The line of sight is five feet above the grade line and parallel to it. By setting the lath stakes at the sides and lining up the cross laths the grade may be fixed before the trench is dug.

Unless the ground is very flat, the location of proposed drains can be best determined when the ground is free from vegetable growth. A heavy growth of crops or weeds may cause low places to look high and high places low. A field freshly plowed or sown is in the best condition for locating lines of drainage. If such a field is examined immediately after a heavy rain, there will be little danger of making a mistake in locating the lines. If these are at once marked out by a

face-drains is not, therefore, lost, even when it is intended to later introduce an underdrainage system.

The individual farmer with small means should first select the area the tiling of which will drain the most land at the least expense. In a rolling country, where sufficient fall can be had for outlets near the surface, or without expensive open ditches, small tiles can be used around the sides of drainage areas outlying on a hillside or at the edge of a slough. This method often improves large tracts at small cost, and as the improved lands increase in productivity, funds will be supplied by which the tile lines can be extended, connected, and the expensive mains finally put in. This method has been used in many of the best tiled countries. In some instances it has been twenty years from the laying of the first laterals to the completion of the last main.

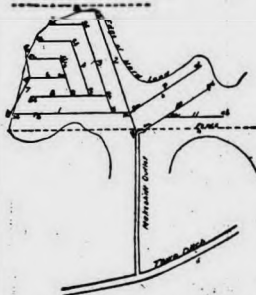


DIAGRAM OF A LINE OF LEVELS.

Map of a Tile Drainage System Used in Wisconsin. for the specific purpose of cultivation. The 72.89 acres cost \$7,653.45. Out of this area there was used for highway purposes, four acres; non-productive land in sloughs, five acres; ten acres producing half a crop, equal in non-productive land, to five acres; or a total of 14 non-tillable acres. This left a tillable area of 58 acres, costing the state \$129.72 per acre. A system of underdrainage was introduced, by which the five acres of non-productive land in sloughs, and the ten acres which produced half a crop, are made equal in productive qualities to the same area of the other tillable land. The total cultivable area is thus increased from 58 to 69 acres. The return to the farm, then, is \$1,207.23, at a cost of \$815; or a net gain of \$392.20. In other words; ten additional acres have been added to the farm at a

BEAVER AN EXPERT WORKER

Little Animal Excels Lumber Jacks as Tree-Fellers and is a Prize Dam Builder.

"The most expert lumber jack is inferior to the beaver as a tree-feller. He cuts down trees in the most scientific way. He can fell a tree so it will fall toward the pond where he wishes to construct his home, thus saving himself unnecessary work. "After the trees are felled the construction work begins. He works chiefly by night, for he is a nocturnal creature. The moon is his lantern, his sharp teeth are his hatchet and chisel, and his little paws are his means of conveyance, his spade, his hammer and his trowel. His hard, flat, hairless and scaly tail is a propeller when he is cutting timber, for he stands on his hind legs while gnawing down trees. "The beaver is a strict vegetarian and his diet consists chiefly of barks, tender shoots and water plants. The trees which furnish the bark he most likes are the cottonwood, poplar, elm, willow, birch, aspen and boxelder. The bark of the oak, ash and hickory he does not eat. "To flood low ground, the beavers sometimes have to build a dam exceeding 50 feet in length. They usually lay it out with the curve facing upstream. The foundation is built of

poles, four or five feet long by an inch or two thick. These they lay crosswise, filling up crevices with mud. The beaver digs up mud with his fore feet, then holds it close to his breast with his fore legs, swims to where he has started his dam, and, having deposited it in its proper place, beats the mud down with his paws—not with his tail as has been believed."—St. Nicholas.

Comparison. "Dr. Isaiah B. Scott, Methodist bishop of Africa," said a Methodist divine, "collected in Monrovia a great deal of valuable ethnological matter. "Talking about cannibalism one day, Bishop Scott declared: "Your cannibal is not wicked. He eats other people as you and I go to church—in order to improve himself—for he has been taught that he will acquire the virtues—the bravery, beauty, wisdom and what not—of all those whom he eats." Bishop Scott chuckled. "A savage cannibal," he ended, "is a saintly chap alongside of a civilized backslider."

Too Severe. Doctor—Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him. Mrs. X—Like playing golf? Doctor—More violent than that. Mrs. X—I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES. It required one and one-half pounds of leather to double top and heel one pair of a Bath (Me.) policeman's shoes. A new trap set to be attached to a refrigerator drain pipe permits waste water to flow out, but prevents the entrance of warm air of summer. A pneumatic helmet composed of inflatable rubber tubes has been patented for protecting babies' heads from bumps and bruises.

CHINA has the longest national kymn. Both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Smiley, Tex., and his predecessor are oarsmen.

Long utilized by the Indians for cooking their food, petroleum deposits of Ecuador have been investigated by scientists and will be developed commercially.

While the mule will continue to be the standard draft animal in the South, a gradual substitution of heavy horses on the farms is going on.

The Onondago, Shippo Cocomo and Yahut tribes of Amazon Indians are still wearing clothing of grass.

The nation's toll to the five year is approximately 5,000 deaths a year and a property loss of \$500 a minute.

The annual income in the electrical industries is equal to the total annual expenditures of the United States government.

The death rate for the registration area of the United States last year was the lowest of which there is any record, 13.5 a thousand.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.—Adv.

DESTROYED STOCKS OF FLOUR

How a New York Mob Deal With Food Speculators Some Eighty Years Ago.

These times of corners on eggs and flour by speculators and owners of refrigerator plants recall the days of panic in 1836-37, when banks closed, and even the government was unable to meet its obligations. Coal was \$10 a ton and flour \$12 a barrel, and so great was the distress that a meeting was held in City Hall park, the notice reading: "Bread, wheat, rent, fuel! The voice of the people shall be heard!"

Ell Hart, in Washington street, who was holding 80,000 barrels of flour for higher prices, was denounced and a mob attacked his warehouse and destroyed much of his stock after he had refused to sell to the people at the old price.

Then when the militia arrived the crowd visited Herrick & Co.'s warehouse, and there they were outwitted by a very smart clerk, who said: "Don't destroy the flour, but let everyone who can, shoulder a barrel of flour and take it home to his family." To this all agreed, and hundreds of homes were immediately amply supplied. Herrick saved much of his stock, and York was restored to the town.—New York Tribune.

WINTER THE TIME TO WALK

Exercise in the Cold Air Will Be Found Both Enjoyable and Beneficial.

"Winter weather diminishes greatly the time spent in the open air by those who ride in motorcars. It comes near putting bicycles out of use. From steamboats to canoes there is almost entire cessation of water outings. All of which means that more walking instead of less ought to be done in cold weather. There is no other way of moving about in the open air, which keeps a healthy person's feet so warm and brings such a glow of warmth from the body itself. If the pedestrian is properly clad, especially in respect to keeping dryshod, all of the effects of winter walking should be beneficial. With a little care and discretion such exercise can be made as agreeable as it is wholesome. Rightly timed and kept within bounds, winter walking is a good precaution against the ill effects of sedentary life and too much indoor air.

If They Could Keep It Up. There have been big men in Wall street who did all the work themselves, who attended to every minute item; who were from Missouri in regard to every point in any proposition put up to them. One of these marvels was among the very greatest financiers the country ever had; but he didn't last long, and there have been few others like him. If a man with the first order of brains and ability could only keep it up, there is nothing to prevent his owning the United States. If E. H. Harriman could have kept on 15 or 20 years longer at the pace he was going he would have gobbled up all the railroads in sight, and he was just getting a strangle hold on the big banks. He conquered every square foot of territory as he went along. There was no force on earth to stop him except premature death—and now he is almost forgotten.—A. W. Atwood in the Saturday Evening Post.

No One Left. Magistrate—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a quarrel with him? Kelly—All my friends is away on their holidays.—London Answers.

Mathematical Item. "What is the unknown quantity?" "What you get when you buy a ton of coal."

Only One "BROAD OUNCE" in the world. Look for the name L.A.S.T. CITY on the wrapper. Look for the name L.A.S.T. CITY on the wrapper. Look for the name L.A.S.T. CITY on the wrapper.

A good heating system in the farmhouse is convenient, economical and comfortable.

Give what you have; to someone it may be better than you dare to think.—Longfellow.

The motorcar is fast becoming a necessity in marketing fruits and vegetables.

"Both Losing Ventures"

"They married for money." "Well, they're no more disappointed than I am. I bought mining stock for the same purpose."

That's one of Eddie Quast's jokes. Many who have bought mining stock will see more tragedy than comedy in it. And mining stock is only ONE of smaller tragedies.

Last week, in Philadelphia, Federal authorities unearthed a gas and electric "great profit" promising business in which the public had sunk \$2,500,000 for absolutely worthless "stock."

Can you afford to take a "1,000-to-1" chance? An Elly Sunday says, "5% First Mortgage Bonds and a night's rest should be better than 15% and insomnia."

The 5% GUARANTEED First Mortgage Bond Certificates issued by this company in denominations of \$10, \$20 and \$100, is the most secure investment possible. Every \$1 of investment is secured by not only more than \$2 of actual income-producing Detroit Real Estate, but also by the \$20,000 paid-up capital of the company. There's positively no risk—your income is certain—your money absolutely safe. Ask your BANKER. Send for Booklet.

Urban Realty Mortgage Company

46-48 W. Congress Street Detroit, Michigan. Window Screens in Georgia. In the city of Athens, Ga., a housing survey made recently revealed that of 736 living rooms occupied by negroes only 39 had doors and windows screened. Yet malaria is very prevalent among the southern negroes.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diasepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eruptions of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diasepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diasepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

Potash is being made by a West Virginia company from the waste stems of tobacco plants.

Crackles and blue jays often destroy eggs and nestlings of other birds.



Boschee's German Syrup

the universal remedy for colds or bronchitis. Stands pre-eminent today after more than half a century of successful treatment of the many disorders arising from exposure to cold and wet weather. All druggists and dealers everywhere.

YOU CAN'T GET OUT A Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin

but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or burn. Softens hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M free. ABSORBINE, E. J. ...

NO PAYMENT DOWN ON LAND

WE PLANT, BRING INTO BEARING ORLAND ALMOND GROVER OR REDWOOD BERRY WITH 6% GOVERNMENT REPORT AND LITERATURE FREE. BUREAU, 25 MONTGOMERY ST. ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

GALLS STONES

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 1-1917.

When Tired and Nervous

If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

Bring Welcome



EAST PLYMOUTH
Mrs. Grace Tillotson is under the doctor's care at this writing.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barwell entertained about 35 guests at their home on the Plymouth road last Saturday evening.

Little Elva Schilling has been quite sick, but is better at this writing.
Mrs. Louis A. Thomas was unable to enjoy the holiday season this year, being confined to the house with a severe cold.

STARK
Alfred Bell and wife are spending the holidays with the latter's brothers and sisters at Inkster and Dearborn.
NEWBURG
Mr. and Mrs. Clark Macomber went to Jackson Tuesday to attend the funeral of his eldest daughter.

N.B.C. GRAHAM CRACKERS
Children love them because they taste so good...
AS AN EVERYDAY ARTICLE OF FOOD THESE GOODS ARE UNEQUALED
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
5c & 10c Packages

DEVIL SHIPS IN WAFARE
More of the American Navy's Fighting That is Being Turned into Use Today.
It was reported that "devil ships" were used in modern warfare.

Teas and Coffees.....
Our several varieties of Teas and Coffees will suit every taste and every pocketbook.
We want you to try some of our Teas and Coffees. You will be agreeably surprised with their fine flavor and the low prices at which we are selling them.

QUALITY MEATS ARE HERE
It makes no difference what you want in the meat line, we can meet them with the very best meats money can buy.
WILLIAM C. PFEIFER
Local Phone 90-F2 Free Delivery

Advertise Your Auction In The Mail.
It Has a Large Circulation and Brings Results.

FRAIN'S LAKE
Ivan Galpin has returned home after spending the holidays with friends in Detroit.
The W. F. M. S. was entertained Wednesday at the home of Mrs. E. Matison.

Commissioner's Notice.
In the matter of the estate of Walter W. Hudson, deceased, the undersigned, having been appointed by the probate court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioner to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the residence of Alfred White in the township of Livonia in said County, on Saturday the 17th day of February, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that four months from the 18th day of December, A. D. 1916, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.
Dated, December 18, 1916.
WILLIAM ANH WILLIAM SPENCER, Commissioners.

W. E. SMYTH
Watchmaker and Optician
Watch Inspector for the Michigan Central R. R. for 17 years.
PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

LAPHAM'S CORNERS
The young ladies who are attending school in the different towns, have returned after spending their holiday vacations at home.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whittaker were pleasantly surprised on Friday of last week by about fifty neighbors and friends, the occasion being their wedding anniversary.

Stomach Troubles
If you have trouble with your stomach you should try Chamberlain's Tablets. So many have been restored to health by the use of these tablets and their cost is so little, 25 cents, that it is worth while to give them a trial.
Willow Creek
Mrs. Frank Mott and children spent Sunday at Frank Utter's.

LIVONIA CENTER.
M. M. Stringer's store will be closed hereafter on Sunday, beginning next Sunday.
Miss Eva Jepson of Saranac, a former teacher of this place, will be a week-end guest of Mrs. Paul Lee.

From Wayne comes report that the foundations for the first building of the Harroun Motors company is all in, and that the second building will be commenced at once and the power plant in two weeks. The foundation is 750 feet long and 140 feet wide.
Judge Edward D. Kinne of Ann Arbor, has announced his intention to retire from the bench at the expiration of his present term of office, December 31, 1917. Judge Kinne has seen 30 years of service on the judicial bench.

FORGOT ALL ABOUT PISTOL
In Time of Danger Woman's Thoughts Turned to the Favorite Weapon of Her Sex.
Training in any line of endeavor is indisputably a good thing, of course. But it is not always utilized. A case in point is related in Boston. In that city a society of women had taken a course of lessons in pistol shooting under the supervision of a feminine expert who has in recent months taught to many society women the use of this lethal weapon.

In And Around Plymouth
Chelsea's new boulevard lights were turned on for the first time last week. They are highly satisfactory to the citizens of that thriving village.
The wets have abandoned their idea of forcing a local option election in Oakland county this coming spring; the signatures to petitions coming in rather slow.

English Scouts Collect Bottles.
One resort of English Boy Scouts for bettering their resources is to make a collection of bottles, which are purchased by pharmacists and wine merchants. The troop of St. Edmund of Northampton, recently made a search one afternoon with great success. About sixty houses were visited Saturday afternoon between half past two and half past five, and the bottles which were gathered were taken to the courtyard of the school which was occupied by military authorities of this section. At 4 o'clock wages were secured to take the bottles to the pharmacists and wine merchants, who were very glad to buy them. The scoutmaster, the two assistants and only 25 scouts earned in this way, for the troop, \$18.40.

Girl Releases Butterflies.
There are very few people in America, probably, aside from scientists, who do not care to tell their business to everybody, who attempt to raise and breed butterfly specimens for the market. Few, for that matter, even know that there is a market for butterflies. Yet there are plenty of moths that sell for a dollar a specimen, and it is perfectly possible for any intelligent boy or girl to raise at least a limited number of "flies" for the market. When a vine or shrub is attacked by caterpillars, the thing to do is to catch the pests, hatch them into specimens and make them pay for their board. That it is possible to earn \$50 a week by this means is proved by the example of a young California girl, the subject of an article announced for the July St. Nicholas, describing how she has cleared \$500 in ten weeks of butterfly-farming, and is at present averaging as much as \$75 a week. The girl in question, Miss Ximena McGlashan, spends only her summers in the work, her outfit being the simplest possible, fruit jars and boxes and barrels covered with gauze to contain the caterpillars, a net and a few cyanide bottles for day work, and a miner's lamp for use at night.

Gray in Shorthand.
"Efficiency has been getting the laugh of late because its engineers claimed too much for it."
The speaker was Dr. Harris Dulles Rhodes, the efficiency expert of Denver.

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