

Twelve Reasons Why You Should Buy Your Groceries of Us



No. 1. BECAUSE back of this store stands the personal integrity of the management. We have emphatically impressed the value of honesty upon all our employees. No cheap trickster's methods are tolerated.

Quality Grocery Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sullivan ALMA, MICHIGAN

Record Liners Pay. Cost But Little.

The Big money Raising Piano Sale Was a grand success and we still have a few more exceptional bargains on high grade pianos. We handle such standard and tested makes as the Hallet & Davis, Conway, Kimball - Davenport and Tracy. Call and let us quote terms and prices G. A. Sawkins Piano Co. J. E. Sawkins Representative

CRUEL NEW YEAR'S "SPORT."

Times Have Changed Since Dutch Tortured Geese in Old New York. In old time New York, in the Dutch days, there was observed a cruel "sport" for New Year's day—a sport frowned on by Stuyvesant. It was called "riding for the goose." Blacksmith Joris set up in front of his shop two stout poles ten feet apart connected with a strong crossbar twenty feet from the ground. From this bar hung a living goose tied firmly by the legs, just over the head of a mounted rider. The sport consisted in riding at full speed between the poles and snatching at the head of the goose to bear away the head from the body or to tear the whole bird away. As the goose had been thoroughly greased and fluttered wildly at this exhibition of man's inhumanity when being amused this proved no easy task.



BLUE AFTERNOON GOWN. The new silhouette is striking. Glance at the fall gown pictured here if you wish to know how it differs from those it is superseding. You will observe that there is a decided flare to the tunic, which is open in the front. The skirt was of dark blue velvet. Dark blue taffeta was used for the two tiered tunic and combined with velvet for the bodice. The collar and vest were of white organdy.

Dyeing Rugs or Carpets. Cheap faded rugs and carpets that are not too badly worn should be dyed all over. To do this successfully it is first necessary to scrub the rug, then rinse it. Mix the dye and keep it well stirred in the vessel, so that the color will be even. While the rug is still wet apply the dye with a clean whitewash brush. It colors evenly this way. If the rug is dyed on the floor place a great many newspapers under it to absorb the moisture. It should be thrown double over a line to dry or else allowed to dry on the floor. It will shrink slightly. For a cotton rug which turns a dirty white use such colors as dark green, mahogany, red and delft blue. Jute rugs may be dyed in a similar manner, but the dye in this case should be applied to the dry rug.

Important Happenings of 1914 In Pictorial Review



JANUARY—GENERAL VILLA. FEBRUARY—LIEUT. BECKER. MARCH—COLORADO LABOR WAR. APRIL—DEAD MARINES OF VERA CRUZ. MAY—SUNK THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND. JUNE—ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND AND FAMILY. JULY—VIEW OF BELGRADE. AUGUST—RUINS OF LOUVAIN. SEPTEMBER—OLD AND NEW POPES. OCTOBER—STALLINGS. NOVEMBER—REFUGEES IN BELGIUM. DECEMBER—IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL. PHOTOS © 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

GENERAL VILLA was active in northern Mexico in January, advancing on Torreon. Lieutenant Becker won a new trial in February, but the gun men he hired to kill Gambler Rosenthal were condemned to death. Many lives were lost in March by the burning of a tent colony in the Colorado labor war. American marines landed at Vera Cruz April 21, losing seventeen killed and fifty-seven wounded. The steamer Empress of Ireland was sunk in the St. Lawrence by the Storstad May 28, 1,024 being drowned. Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated June 28 by Gavrio Prinzp, starting the great war in Europe. Actual hostilities started by the bombardment of Belgrade after Austria formally declared war on Serbia July 28. Louvain, Belgium, was burned Aug. 28. On Sept 3 Pope Benedict XV. was elected as the successor of Pope Pius X., who died Aug. 20. George Stallings and the Boston Braves defeated the Athletics in four straight games in October. During November thousands of Belgians, made homeless by the conflict, sought refuge elsewhere. Hospitals in all the belligerent countries were filled with wounded.

STORY OF FLIGHT OF THAW IN AUTO

Slipped Through Matteawan Gate Opened by Milkman.

HE WENT FIRST TO CANADA.

Former District Attorney Jerome, Who Prosecuted Originally Case of Stanford White's Slayer, Sought to Extradite Him From New Hampshire, and Awaited Supreme Court Decision.

Harry Thaw, who the United States supreme court decided must be surrendered by the state of New Hampshire to New York for conspiring in connection with his sensational escape from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, has been absent from the asylum over a year. Thaw shot Stanford White on June 25, 1906, and he was committed to the Matteawan asylum on Feb. 1, 1908. After tiring of his attempts to get freedom through the courts he resolved on the more direct method. He slipped through the gate of the asylum opened by the milkman on Aug. 17, 1913. Two automobiles provided by former New York Assemblyman Richard Butler were in waiting, one at the gate and another high powered car half a mile away. He zigzagged through New York and New Hampshire and was forced to take a train in Manchester, N. H., when his cash ran out. He continued into Canada by train and was recognized on Aug. 19 by a sheriff from New Hampshire. The sheriff did not arrest him, however, until the train had crossed the Canadian line, and this precipitated the fight between the New York and Canadian authorities.

On a faulty complaint, which afterward became famous because of the legal tangles it brought on, Thaw was lodged in the jail of the district of St. Francis at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, although no definite charge was made against him. Thaw liked the jail and sought to stay there so as to be safe from the New York authorities. Thaw's host of Canadian lawyers searched the Dominion law for a chance to save him. First they said he was a tourist, but Thaw had no railroad ticket, and that plan failed. The Canadian immigration office sought to deport him as an undesirable, and plans were made to carry on a fight against deportation to the Canadian court of last resort, the king's privy council, as a violation of treaty rights.

Dragged Over Canadian Line. This was the condition of affairs when Jerome was sent to Canada to help out District Attorney Conger of Dutchess county, who had followed on Thaw's trail. Thaw was very comfortably located in his refuge cell in the Sherbrooke jail when he was forcibly ejected, the Canadian authorities holding that he was held on a faulty commitment. Thaw fought hard to stay in jail, but found himself in charge of the much feared immigration authorities. At the very time when half a dozen legal moves were under way to save him the Canadian immigration officials boldly dragged him over the Canadian line on an order from the board of inquiry. Thaw was turned loose at Norton's Mills, Vt., without money. He got as far as Colebrook, N. H., where he was placed under arrest on a warrant charging him with conspiring to escape from Matteawan. Jerome fled extradition papers with Governor Felker.

Thaw sued out a writ of habeas corpus, however, on the ground that he was illegally detained on the conspiracy charge. It was argued before Judge Aldrich of the federal district court at Littleton, N. H. Judge Aldrich ruled in favor of Thaw, raising the question whether New York could charge an insane man with a crime. Lived Well in New Hampshire. Governor Felker gave Thaw a hearing in Concord, and on Nov. 8, 1913, the chief executive decided to honor the New York requisition. The result of Jerome's appeal from Judge Aldrich's decision to the United States supreme court was still awaited, however, and Judge Aldrich appointed a commission to determine whether it would be safe to release Thaw on bail. This commission brought in a report favorable to Thaw on Jan. 11, 1914. The report said that Thaw would not be a public menace if set free.

Thaw has lived well in New Hampshire, but has been accompanied at all times by a special officer assigned by the federal district court. He spent the summer at Gorham, in the White mountains, and he motored over most of the mountain section. His favorite sport has been trout fishing. On Oct. 5 Thaw went to Manchester, N. H., and rented a fine home in the best residential district. He attended most of the football games in Manchester this fall and also visited several of the churches on Sundays.

KING'S PALACE THE TARGET.

Dummy Bombs Show Wisdom of "Lights Out" Policy. Aviators experimenting with dummy bombs have proved the wisdom of the "lights out" policy. Recently an air man endeavored to locate Buckingham palace in the murky atmosphere. His first bomb dropped in the Serpentine in Hyde park. The second landed in Highgate, in the north of London.

The Old Year.

OLD year, you are through, And you slip from us now, While we look to the new That is making its bow. With the hope it will bring Us the joys that we crave And the welcome bells ring While you go to your grave. Ah, what is this life But a year when all's said, Joy, anguish and strife And the tears that we shed? Old year, in your days We have laughed with delight And have danced in the haze Of your glorious light. Many songs we have sung, And our dirges we've played, And our hearts have been wrung When our loved ones we laid Cold and still in the ground. We have sorrowed and wept As we stood by the mound, But our trust we have kept. Old year, in your days There was happiness too. On our varying ways Blossomed roses and rue. There were pleasures and pain, There were struggles and strife, There were both loss and gain In the round of your life, But in summing it up As you slip from our hall You poured in our cup More of sweet than of gall. A mixture of sweet And of bitterness, too; Some tasted defeat; Successes some knew. And that is our life, When it's all said and done, A portion of strife. And a portion of fun. Oh, may it be charted Of me when I'm through. He lived and he planted More roses than rue!

THE RURAL CHURCH

THE FARMERS THE CUSTODIANS OF THE NATION'S MORALITY.

Co-operation of Church, School and Press Essential to Community Building.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The church, the press and the school form a triple alliance of progress that guides the destiny of every community, state and nation. Without them civilization would wither and die and through them life may attain its greatest blessing, power and knowledge. The farmers of this nation are greatly indebted to this social triumvirate for their uplifting influence, and on behalf of the American plowmen I want to thank those engaged in these high callings for their able and efficient service, and I shall offer to the press a series of articles on co-operation between these important influences and the farmers in the hope of increasing the efficiency of all by mutual understanding and organized effort. We will take up, first, the rural church.

The Farmers Are Great Church Builders.

The American farmer is the greatest church builder the world has ever known. He is the custodian of the nation's morality; upon his shoulders rests the "ark of the covenant" and he is more responsive to religious influences than any other class of citizenship. The farmers of this nation have built 120,000 churches at a cost of \$750,000,000, and the annual contribution of the nation toward all church institutions approximates \$200,000,000 per annum. The farmers of the United States build 22 churches per day. There are 20,000,000 rural church communicants on the farm, and 54 per cent of the total membership of all churches reside in the country. The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

The Functions of a Rural Church.

If the rural churches today are going to render a service which this age demands, there must be co-operation between the religious, social and economic life of the community. The church to attain its fullest measure of success must enrich the lives of the people in the community it serves; it must build character; develop thought and increase the efficiency of human life. It must serve the social, business and intellectual, as well as the spiritual and moral side of life. If religion does not make a man more capable, more useful and more just, what good is it? We want a practical religion, one we can live by and farm by, as well as die by.

Fewer and Better Churches.

Blessed is that rural community which has but one place of worship. While competition is the life of trade, it is death to the rural church and moral starvation to the community. Petty sectarianism is a scourge that blights the life, and the church prejudice saps the vitality of many communities. An over-churching community is a crime against religion, a serious handicap to society and a useless tax upon agriculture.

While denominations are essential and church pride commendable, the high teaching of universal Christianity must prevail if the rural church is to fulfill its mission to agriculture.

We frequently have three or four churches in a community which is not able to adequately support one. Small congregations attend services once a month and all fall to perform the religious functions of the community. The division of religious forces and the breaking into fragments of moral efforts is oftentimes little less than a calamity and defeats the very purpose they seek to promote.

The evils of too many churches can be minimized by co-operation. The social and economic life of a rural community are respective units and cannot be successfully divided by denominational lines, and the churches can only occupy this important field by co-operation and co-ordination.

The efficient country church will definitely serve its community by leading in all worthy efforts at community building, in uniting the people in all co-operative endeavors for the general welfare of the community and in arousing a real love for country life and loyalty to the country home and these results can only be successfully accomplished by the united effort of the press, the school, the church and organized farmers.

THE GARDEN IN WINTER.

Little Remains to Be Done Outdoors at This Season.

Little remains to be done outdoors, no more indeed, than just enough to give us the needed exercise and an occasional snuff of the clear, bracing winter air, says the American Cultivator. The fields are frozen or likely to freeze up solid any day. Just as soon as that happens we cover the strawberry patch with a protecting coat of some coarse litter. This should be entirely free from weed seeds. I know of nothing better than clear marsh hay, and I like to have it put on reasonably thick, at least between the rows, with a lighter covering over the plants themselves. There are some winters in which some protection is not necessary, the snow staying on from early winter until spring right along and making a satisfactory and sufficient covering. The good gardener, however, does not depend on the vagaries and uncertainties of the season. It seldom fails to pay well to apply the mulch at this time, especially as we need it anyway in spring and during the fruiting season.

In open weather the plowing of the garden patches may be continued where not already finished, and mild days come handy for gathering up old vines, brush and rubbish of all sorts, to be burned at an early date. We try to leave no hiding places for insect foes and nothing that may contain the spores of fungous diseases. Among this rubbish we include the trimmings of grapevines, old raspberry and blackberry canes, trimmings of currant and gooseberry bushes, etc. All these bush fruits may be pruned during mild weather from fall until spring. We like to do this early and thoroughly.

The garden needs manure, needs it every year, and the application may be made at any time. Whenever you happen to come across a load of really good old compost or can get a load of the sweepings of the blacksmith shop or poultry manure or some ashes or other materials that will answer the purpose, now or at any time during the winter, the best place for it is the garden. Scatter it rather freely over the plowed ground, frozen or not (as it may happen to be), and thus leave it to be plowed under in spring.

Miss Fern Small of Lansing left Saturday afternoon to make a short visit with her parents in Merrill.

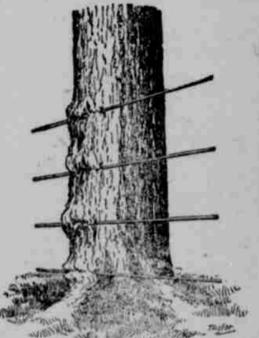
Scientific Farming

WIRE FENCES AND TREES.

Best Method of Attaching the Wire Explained. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

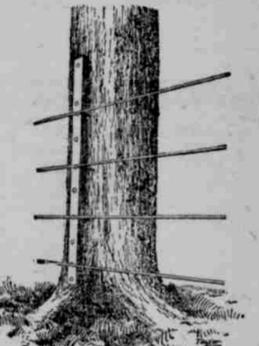
In running wire fences it may be necessary or desirable to attach the wires to trees along the fence lines. In many regions old fence rows have grown up naturally to trees. In others wind-breaks have been planted between fields, making tree lines to which wire fencing may be attached without the labor and expense of setting posts.

In attaching wires to trees, however, it is bad practice to fasten them di-



WRONG WAY TO ATTACH FENCE WIRE TO TREES.

rectly to the trees, for when this is done the wire will be grown over and imbedded within the tree itself. This has a number of disadvantages. Not only do the wounds mar the appearance of the tree, but they also afford entrance for diseases which cause decay. In the second place, if the tree is ever cut for lumber either the best part of the trunk has to be thrown out and wasted, or else, if the wires and staples are deeply imbedded, the tree may be sawed into without any knowl-



RIGHT WAY TO ATTACH FENCE WIRE TO TREES.

edge on the part of the sawmill men that the wires are there. The results are likely to be disastrous to the saw, and may even endanger human life. Further, it is impossible after the wire is grown over to move the fence without cutting the wire or chopping deep into the tree.

A better way, and one that protects both the tree and the fence, is to nail to the tree a strip of wood from four to six inches wide and an inch or more thick, and of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wires can then be stapled to this strip. As the tree grows the strip is forced out and the tree is not injured. The strip can be nailed tighter from time to time, the wire fence always remaining stapled to it. If there is occasion to move the fence or cut the tree the strip can be pried off without any difficulty.

Government Aid For Farmers.

When certain kinds of living organisms which take nitrogen from the air are properly worked into the soil crop yields are often greatly increased, and land that is worn out is put in condition for bearing more crops. The office of soil bacteriology investigations is an important branch of the department's bureau of plant industry and not only investigates the bacteria beneficial to the soil, but prepares cultures of certain kinds for distribution to farmers, who may use them to make their farming more profitable. During the past year this office distributed enough culture of bacteria to treat about 200,000 acres of crops, such as alfalfa, vetch, crimson clover, red clover, cowpeas and soy beans.

Upon the recommendation of representatives of the department, especially county agents, the "cultures" are distributed to farmers who need and desire them. The department's agents in their distribution are endeavoring to encourage the use of legume crops, such as alfalfa and cowpeas, in crop rotation systems so as to maintain the fertility of the land.

Distributions of "inoculating material" have been made by the department since 1902, when the first practical method was evolved for preparing pure cultures of bacteria for inoculating legumes. These bacteria are called "nitrogen fixing," because they are able to absorb nitrogen gas from the air and "fix" it into solid compounds in the soil, where it is a valuable plant food.