

## TERRIFIC STORM IN EATON COUNTY

MANY PEOPLE SERIOUSLY INJURED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

LOSS IS PLACED AT \$150,000

Destructive Cyclone Wrecks Houses and Barns and Levels Orchards and Crops for Distance of Six Miles.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—A terrific cyclone passed through this district, striking the northern suburbs of this city at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and doing great damage to buildings, uprooting trees, destroying crops and injuring more than a score of people, two at least fatally.

The storm struck on the township line dividing Eaton and Eaton Rapids township and cut a swath about 40 rods wide nearly across Eaton Rapids township, reaching within a mile of the northern suburbs of this city. The distance covered by the storm was about six miles in length and nearly everything in its path was swept away.

Mrs. William Ford, mother of County Clerk Frank E. Ford, was fatally injured when her house was destroyed, and on the same farm the barns were wrecked, as were also the barns on the L. W. Ford, Frank E. Ford, James Freer, Horace Griffin, George Seelye and George Long farms. At the Frank Ford farm two farm horses were killed when the barn collapsed and Bruce Wing, Dewitt Bowen, Vern Darling and Ray Fulton, who were in the wrecked house, were seriously injured.

At Petrieville, two miles north of here, the school house, two bridges over Grand river and the house and barns of George and Clarence Springer and Charles Benton were wrecked and Mr. and Mrs. George Springer were seriously injured. At this point the doctors were obliged to wade across the river to render aid.

Entire orchards were leveled all along the path of the storm, as was also timber, shade trees and crops. The storm traveled in a southeasterly direction. A conservative estimate places the property loss at more than \$150,000. Part of this is covered by storm insurance.

The storm was the most severe that has ever visited this section of the state and the ruin it wrought was the most complete.

## SAGINAW TO HAVE NEW HOTEL

Old Bancroft House Will Be Replaced With Nine-Story Structure.

Saginaw, Mich.—Harry Allyn, of Cincinnati, a hotel architect and member of a firm financing hotel and business blocks, has been in this city two weeks working out the proposition whereby Saginaw can secure a new hotel. He announces the financial end of the matter is settled. The hotel will be built on the site of the Bancroft house, will be nine stories high and will cost about \$400,000. The Bancroft house is one of the oldest hostleries in the state and has stood on the corner of Washington avenue and Genesee street for over 50 years.

## To Stop Post Office Abuse.

Port Huron, Mich.—As a result of a visit of postoffice inspectors to this city to investigate alleged abuse of the general delivery system, new regulations have been adopted, and the people who have been in the custom of receiving their mail through the general delivery window will be required to fill out a card stating name, age and address, as well as the reasons for getting mail at the window instead of by the city delivery.

## Man Burned to Death in Home.

Grand Haven, Mich.—George Fritz, a Robinson township farmer, burned to death Sunday when his home was destroyed by fire. Other members of the family escaped.

Prosecuting Attorney Osterhouse and Coroner John Boer are conducting an investigation.

The fire is believed to have started in an ash box in the house.

## MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS

A storm dislodged a trestle at the Tilden mine at Bessemer and John Jarrumbeck, a car pusher, walked off the end and dropped 1,800 feet down the shaft. Every bone in his body was broken.

The board of supervisors Thursday adopted the report of the equalization committee, which places the valuation of Shiawassee county at \$36,500,000. This is an increase of \$16,047,000 over last year's valuation.

Shock caused the death of John Davidson a few hours after he had been rescued by Homer Ward, 13 years old, from drowning at Cheboygan. Davidson was fishing from a row boat which was swamped when the swells from a steamer struck it. Both Davidson and Ward were pulled from the river by laborers.

## REPTILE FOUND IN BUNCH OF BANANAS

Lansing, Mich.—As a clerk in the F. M. Loftus Grocery Co. store was about to pluck several bananas from a bunch hanging in front of the store, Saturday morning, the head of a snake darted out from the yellow fruit. The reptile was captured and was found to be a Cuban spotted adder measuring two feet in length. Just a few minutes before the snake was discovered another clerk had carried the bunch of bananas up from the cellar. The reptile was turned over to a carnival company.

## MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

The annual home-coming at Rochester will be held July 30 and 31.

The board of supervisors has increased the valuation of Lake county from \$1,243,000 to \$3,500,000.

Lee Bellfield, 29 years old, whose home is at 212 East Warren avenue, Detroit, was drowned at Pine Lake Wednesday afternoon while in swimming.

The opening of regular service on the new extension of the D. U. R. from Romeo, connecting Almont with Detroit, was celebrated at Almont Wednesday.

The annual reunion of the Paton family held at Almont Friday was attended by 102 members. Several from Detroit and Ypsilanti were present.

Efforts are being made by his congregation to induce Rev. Frank Sheldon, of the Congregational church at Battle Creek to reconsider his resignation.

Rev. C. H. Heaton, for the last year pastor of the Baptist church at Bellevue, has tendered his resignation and preached his farewell sermon Sunday, June 28.

G. E. Fraser, of Champaign, Ill., was elected grand president at the annual convocation of Acadia fraternity, a national student Masonic fraternity, at Ann Arbor.

Arthur W. Deshane, 28, married, was crushed to death Thursday afternoon in the Shiawassee mine, at Saginaw, when an electric mining machine fell upon him.

Governor Ferris has pardoned Patrick Wade of Menominee, who was given a life sentence at Jackson in 1889 for murder. Wade was paroled by Governor Osborn in 1911 and has made good.

The state railroad commission has authorized the Lansing Connecting railroad to issue \$50,000 worth of stock. The road is a switching proposition and operates only within the city of Lansing.

A wreck on the Grand Trunk two miles south of Pigeon due to spreading rails, sent five freight cars into the ditch. Brakeman Chambers of Cassville was severely injured. The track was torn up for 20 rods.

Wesley Padley, aged 38, an oiler on the steamer Roumania, who went suddenly insane from the heat at Port Huron, fell dead just as he raised an ax to hit the mate of the vessel. His home was at Avon Lake, O.

More than 21 per cent of the graduating class of 118 in the Saginaw, east side, high school have prepared certificates for entrance to universities or colleges. The U. of M. will get the greatest number with M. A. C. next.

Just before the Genesee county supervisors adjourned Saturday they voted to build a tuberculosis sanitarium for women and children at the county infirmary, the structure to be completed by October. There is already an institution for men.

Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner Lincoln states that he will advise meat dealers not to pay for hams encased in several thicknesses of paper, as sent out by Chicago packing houses. He says that for every 100 pounds of meat the dealer pays for four pounds of paper.

E. P. Swan, Detroit, general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was elected president of the Michigan Railroad Outing club at the club's outing at Lake Harbor Saturday. F. F. Sweat, Detroit, was elected vice-president and A. E. Edmunds, Detroit, second vice-president.

Three noted speakers have been secured for the convention of the Michigan Commercial Secretaries, to be at Muskegon July 24 and 25, according to announcement by Secretary Conger. They are: A. G. Carton, commissioner of public domain; Lucius E. Wilson, chief of the American city bureau, and Munson Haven, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

William P. Hicks, a civil war veteran, dropped dead at Charlotte Tuesday morning. Mr. Hicks' death keeps up the average of a death a month in the ranks of the Charlotte G. A. R. post. Twenty members have died in as many consecutive months.

Standing up in the boat casting, in Lime Kiln Lake, Henry Kline, 21, of Kalamazoo, lost his balance and tipped the craft over. He was thrown so far from the boat that he was unable to grasp it, and drowned. His brother, however, managed to cling to it until help arrived.

## Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

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### BACTERIA.

"More than 600,000 inhabitants of the United States die prematurely each year." The department of conservation of one of our great life insurance companies and other equally competent and reliable investigators are authority for that statement.

For each death recorded there is known to be a vast amount of suffering and expense which might easily be avoided, and it is believed by competent investigators including the National Conservation Commission that at least fifteen years could be added to the average life of the present generation if a sane system of personal hygiene were generally adopted.

Scientists have decided that bacteria belong to the plant kingdom, and the microscope reveals another and formerly unseen bacterial world of vast extent and of far reaching consequence to the human race. Under the microscope mosses and molds become forests of plant trees, while the smallest plants so seen are the bacteria. The unit of measurement in dealing with these small plants is the micron, .001 millimeter, or approximately 1-25,000 inch.

At some period in universal development certain species of these small plants learned to live within the bodies of animals and of men and we have as a result what we call the infectious diseases known to us as tuberculosis, pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever and the like. The plant or bacteria causing typhoid fever for instance averages about 1-14,000 inch long by between 1-32,000 to 1-50,000 inch wide.

Like the larger varieties of the plant kingdom these minute plants are good or bad, poisonous or non-poisonous according to the species and the environment, and that is the reason specific human diseases exhibit such an infinite variety of symptoms; for as the environment differs in each individual infected so must the reactions. Hence every man makes his own disease.

When society becomes efficiently organized so that it will be possible to consider human ailments on the same broad impersonal basis we do diseases of plants and animals, undoubtedly most of our now numerous diseases will be found to have a common origin and to be easily preventable.

To illustrate the point—a group of men exposed to a swirl of street dust composed of finely ground horse manure and other decomposing animal and vegetable refuse will develop "colds," sore throats or pneumonia, depending on the reaction of the individual to the contained bacteria. Every individual life makes its own disease.

These tiny plants increase and grow only under favorable environmental conditions of moisture, heat and food, but under such favorable conditions a single bacterium may easily become the parent of 17,000,000 within twenty-four hours. Those bacteria that have acquired the ability to live within the body of man have been so modified by that environment that they have lost the ability to live independently outside the human body for any great length of time. Like all parasites they are unable to stand alone and quickly die if thrown on their own resources.

The conditions favorable to bacterial life and growth are filth, dampness, warmth and absence of light. What we commonly designate as filth is, of course, only matter in the wrong place. The conditions detrimental and fatal to bacterial life are cleanliness, dryness, cold and light.

Bacteria are not hereditary but are contagious, and the existence of these plants in the human race is continued from one person to another only because certain men in whom they have found lodgment transfer them to other men or animals receptive at the time because their bodies have been modified by environment, their constituent matter is in the wrong place or combination, and they are technically unclean, a condition commonly known as one of low vitality.

It is estimated there are now in the United States approximately 18,000 persons infected with typhoid fever germs who although in apparent perfect physical health are discharging these bacteria in enormous numbers every day. The same fact is true of diphtheria and of other infectious diseases, and it is in this way that disease is carried from one person to another. Typhoid fever for instance will vanish as a human disease only when men cease to eat or drink human and animal excreta in any form. And the same principle applies to all diseases.

There is but one sound and successful method of combating diseases and that is by prevention. To waste valuable time and lives in futile efforts at "curing" the natural results of existing conditions is illogical. To first locate the cause of the condition which we know as disease and then

having conclusively demonstrated the cause, to lay aside fads, fancies, prejudice, superstition and tradition and take the necessary steps for the removal of the known cause—that is sane and logical. And when rational preventive measures are taken then disease and premature death must cease as a natural and inevitable result.

### THE FOOT.

Recently there appeared in the columns of the daily press a special cable notice of the presentation of a paper at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, France, by Edmond Perrier, director of the Museum of Natural History, indicating as the result of experiments conducted by M. Laby over a period of ten years that "persons who work constantly in the midst of harsh noises show symptoms of exceptional fatigue, due to excessive blood pressure while working, followed by depression of the vital forces." And Emile Gautier, the well-known scientist, is quoted as comparing city noises "to blows of a hammer upon the nervous system," and stating that "such noises frequently repeated tend to cause neurasthenia in persons naturally sensitive to noise."

There is not the shadow of a doubt as to the truth of these observations. And, further, we venture to state that there is not a competent specialist of more than five years' experience in any country in the world who cannot show in his records many cases of mental exhaustion from the over use of whatever organ falls within his special field of observation, be it the eye, ear, nose or any other part.

We have long been familiar with the phenomena of reflex irritation as a factor in human suffering, but the subject has never received the attention it deserves and that it is destined to receive from this time on.

We do not have to be conscious of irritation to suffer the reaction from over stimulation. And here we have an illustration of the effect of inertia on the human mind; for the scientific gentleman who will so clearly point out the cause of many cases of human wreckage among his clients is usually himself a victim of the same irritation from another point. Obviously he lacks either in intellectual integrity or in that broad grasp of principle approximating genius, or he would recognize in the fourteenth century type of contraption he wears on his feet a source of irritation of vastly more destructive power than can possibly flow from eye, ear or nose.

Every normal baby born into this world has a foot so shaped that a straight line drawn from the center of the end of the big toe through the center of its base will pass through the center of the heel of the foot. This imaginary line was discovered many years ago by a man named Meyer and has since been known as "Meyer's line," and on the preservation of this line depends foot comfort and, to a very large degree, general health and happiness as well.

The foot is composed of 26 bones, more or less movable. Fourteen of these belong to the toes, the remaining 12 being a series of odd shaped bones forming two arches. The weight of the body is carried on the astragalus, the highest bone in the arch. These two arches are held up by two sets of tendons originating in the heavy calf muscles. One set, running down from the heel bone and extending from heel to toes, strings the longitudinal arch up just as a bowstring strings a bow; others running down the inside of the leg turn under the arch of the instep and, extending across the sole of the foot are anchored to a bone near the base of the little toe, stringing up the crosswise arch. The give and pull of the calf muscles on these tendon ropes that hold up the arches forms a wonderfully efficient set of springs and insures an easy, graceful, swinging and ever enduring gait if they are permitted to operate.

When the entire weight of the body is thrown on the foot in taking a normal stride the longitudinal arch will expand approximately three-quarters of an inch and the cross arch about one-half inch. If this free action be not permitted then it means weakening the muscles of not only the entire leg and hips but of the back and abdomen as well, besides disturbing the circulation in general and converting the natural walk into a waddle. Few people walk these days—they cannot; they tire too easily because their center of gravity is displaced.

It would be much less harmful if any person thoroughly convinced that nature had made a mistake in shaping the human foot should have his feet reshaped to suit with saw and knife than to devote a life time to molding them into conventional lines by the usual daily hammering, which is brutal and disastrous because each step taken means a blow on the brain tissue.

Nervous exhaustion is a powerful factor in the stupefaction of multitudes who imagine they are ill, and the key to the puzzle is without doubt to be found in the fact that it is among the class showing the greatest distortion of "Meyer's line" that the vast majority of the most aggravated types of neurasthenia are to be found.

Any pressure that can possibly distort "Meyer's line" is at the same time applied to this special sense area, and this brings us face to face with the question of nerve cell exhaustion through foot irritation—a subject on which the average individual is exceedingly sensitive because it touches on the style of the shoe, an article of apparel in which there has been little change in type since it was designed in the fourteenth century for a class who never walked.



## Special Coat Sale

Beautiful New Models,  
Serge, English Mixtures,  
Stripes and Fancy Checks,

# \$10.00

Every One of These Coats Are Worth \$15 and \$18

The new smart Topcoats are both necessary and fashionable. The most expensive Parisian designs have been reproduced in these styles, and have been placed on sale at a price that is unquestionably the lowest possible.

Tans,  
Greens,
Grays,  
Black,
Blues, Browns  
and Novelties

Notwithstanding the smallness in price, no desirable style feature has been overlooked. The styles include the new sleeves, the becoming roll collars and fetching patch-pockets.

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Guaranteed

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CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS  
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## CAPES POPULAR FOR MIDSUMMER

Garment Seems to Have Sprung  
All at Once Into the  
Greatest Favor.

ALL STYLES ARE ALLOWED

Designs of Every Nation Copied and  
the Colors Are Equally Varied—  
Chief Charm Is That It Can Be  
Worn With Good Effect  
by Any Woman.

NEW YORK.—One of the surprises of the season is the immense and universal popularity of the cape. Almost overnight capes became the fashion. They made a tentative appearance at the spring races in Paris. Their possibilities were immediately noted by women on the lookout for the new, and presto! all over the civilized world where fashion holds sway, capes have sprung into being as the approved wrap for midsummer wear.

The kinds of new cape are legion. The designers have drawn on the costumes and customs of every nation for ideas, and at a smart race meet or country club opening Arabian capes, Bulgarian capes, Russian capes, Breton capes, English Inverness capes, Austrian military capes, American Indian blanket capes and Roman toga capes rub elbows, as it were, in merry and inconsequent confusion. Some capes are jaunty, others are stately, others severe, still others graceful and picturesque. And in color the new capes range from pure white through all the vivid, modish shades to dark mixed worsted and Scotch wool suitings, the heavier and more practical fabrics of course being used for utility capes for traveling, steamer and sport wear, while the dainty white broadcloth and pastel colored silk capes figure as delectable wraps, worn over dressy frocks at garden fetes, regattas and the like.

### New Capes Universally Becoming.

Any woman may wear a cape—that's the beauty of it. Nobody need bother to consider her lack of height or surplus of too, too, solid flesh, when the desire for a cape becomes consuming. One may select the sort of cape that best becomes one's height and weight and that is all there is to it. There are so many, many sorts of capes that everybody may be suited. Of course the short, plump woman—if she has a grain of sense—will not pick out a voluminous silk cape which, when the wind gets under it on a breezy lawn or boardwalk, will make her look like an animated barrel; nor will she choose a stately, long cape to the knee which will require the height of a tall, willowy woman to carry off successfully. There are dozens of short capes, of cloth, of sponge, of silk, of gabardine, sanctity cut and with graceful lines which are most becoming to small and short women.

Everybody has been thought of and planned for by the resourceful cape designers and prices are as accommodating as styles, for one may pay as low as \$15 or as high as \$150 for a summer cape-wrap.

### The Cape Keynote.

A waistcoat, cunningly cut to form a part of the garment, makes the 1914 cape new and individual. Otherwise—or without the waistcoat—it might

be taken for an 1890 cape, rescued from the attic trunk and treated to a good pressing to obliterate the wrinkles of time. The mothers of the generation now stepping to the fore on the social stage will recall the fashionable military cape of the late '80s which—without the waistcoat—was very much like some of the smart and modern models of today. Every maid, wife and matron of that time had one of these comfortable and convenient military capes and cadet blue was the favored color.



For Evening Festivities.

The evening wrap is now a cape, as the day wrap is, but naturally the evening cape is a bit more gay and frivolous than the utility cape for wear over sport togs. This evening cape is of coral colored pussy willow taffeta in a broad pattern and is lined with soft white tango crepe. The white lining shows within the frilled collar. Long ties of the coral brocade are attached to the cape at the collar. They cross at the bust, pass back of the waistline and tie in front in a loose knot.

Now, lo and behold! here is the cadet blue military cape once more; and its popularity is assured, since a cadet blue broadcloth military cape forms one of the most interesting features of the latest White House trousseau. For the new Mrs. McAdoo, late Miss Eleanor Wilson, such a cape was made by the New York firm who provided this important trousseau, and it is safe to assert that many a graceful cadet blue cape will appear in the



For Athletic Maids.

Just the thing to slip on after a game of

golf or tennis or for a spin out to the country club in a motor car, is this knowing sport cape of white vicuña, with belt and collar facing of green suede, and green tail buttons to match. The embryo sleeves are a smart feature, and so is the turn-over collar fastened with a cord loop. This collar may be turned up when occasion demands. This maid wears the sport cape over a golf costume, but she has donned smart buttoned boots and a formal hat for a trip home by trolley.

wake of this authoritative model. Mrs. McAdoo's cape is of clear cadet blue broadcloth, waistcoat and all—there is no contrasting color. The waistcoat crosses in surplice fashion and long sash-ends of the material, attached to the surplined fronts, pass around and knot at the back. These sash-ends are then brought forward again and are loosely knotted low at the hip. The cape has a rolling flare collar which fastens with a cadet blue cord over two buttons.

### White Capes Charming.

Across the corridor of the Hotel Vanderbilt, at luncheon hour one day last week, sauntered a young woman wearing a cape costume that attracted a deal of attention because of its unmistakable Paris stamp. The young woman's frock was white—pure white broadcloth—and she wore white buckskin buttoned boots and a very small, very rakish black straw turban with a long, slanting wisp of a feather. Only the narrow skirt of the white frock showed, however, for from chin to hip she was enveloped in a smart white broadcloth cape opening over a waistcoat of copper colored and white striped silk. One side of the cape was tossed back over the shoulder to reveal a lining of blazing copper-hued silk, and in the buttonhole of the striped waistcoat was a cluster of copper nasturtiums.

For sport wear there are delectable capes of white corduroy and for semi-formal wear—at the beach or country club—white cloth capes with long waistcoats of soft silk in color are very good style. Such a cape, recently worn at Tuxedo, was of white cloth with a waistcoat of jade green tango crepe. The waistcoat had two long points below the belt line and was crossed by a wide, soft sash of black pussy willow taffeta. Another cape near by, of light gray eponge, had a waistcoat of white pussy willow taffeta with a broad, flat collar of the white silk turning over on the cape. This cape also showed the soft, black taffeta sash across the front.

### Red Riding Hood.

The Red Riding Hood model is a favorite with all women. It need not necessarily be red—the lines, not the color, are the thing. This cape is circular in cut and falls gracefully from the shoulders, a flare collar of silk matching the lining turning back from the neck. Two long ties of soft silk—usually of pussy willow taffeta—are attached under the collar at the front. These ties are simply crossed over the bust and tied at the back of the waist in a loose knot—and one's cape is fastened. A white cape of this sort may have ties of various colors to match the gown attached beneath the broad collar by snap-fasteners.—Kansas City Star.

### Her Future Is Safe.

"Judge Ben Lindsey says of his new wife: 'She's beautiful; she has a wonderful mind; she's a fine housekeeper; she's interested in humanity; she's the perfect woman.'"

"Yes, and he'll say the same ten years hence if they are both living."

"How do you know?"

"I have seen their pictures."

"And you mean to tell me that you could read all that in her face?"

"Not in her face, in her height. She's bigger than the judge."

### The Reason Why.

"Father says he's going to kill a pig, and can you use a side of pork?"

"Yes, my boy," said the postmaster. "Tell him to send it as soon as he can."

A week passed away, and as the meat had not arrived the postmaster reminded the boy of his order.

"I expect you forgot to tell your father, you young rascal," said the former, good humoredly.

"Oh, no, sir, I didn't," said the youngster. "My father hasn't killed the pig."

"How's that, Tommy?"

"It got better."