

**Silver Against Gold**

By R. RAY BAKER

The war— Wait, this is not a war story. There are no bursting shells or crawling tanks or trench dugouts or spies in this tale, which concerns an event that happened in a little backwoods town in Illinois six months after the armistice was signed.

The war is dragged in because it explains the advantage acquired by Herbert Drew over Gilbert Post in the battle for the love of Marguerite Hobart.

When the truce, moved the fever that changed the current of troops crossing the Atlantic westward instead of eastward, Herbert loomed up in his home town one sunny bird-chirping spring day wearing an overseas cap on one side of his head and "brown bandages" on his legs, with a gold chevron on his sleeve; while Gilbert put in his appearance on a drizzly, dreary day a short time later with just a hat and leggings covering respectively his tousled yellow hair and his nether limbs, and a splash of silver on his arm to denote he had been in service "over there."

They were drafted in the same contingent and they went to Camp Grant together. At that time Gilbert had the inside track with Marguerite, and their engagement was generally considered a certainty for the near future. Gilbert was not so attractive as Herbert, who was a pronounced brunet, but Marguerite felt a much deeper affection for him, because she thought she fashioned finer qualities of character in him, and because—well, just because.

So it was a losing fight for Private Drew before he went to camp, but shortly after he began his military training his luck changed. Naturally, Marguerite could not decline to answer his letters, for she had to "do her bit" for the soldiers, and he continued his wooing by mail.

In this there was some advantage for him, because he was a good correspondent, while Gilbert was more or less of a failure along those lines. The big change in his fortune, however, was when he was ordered overseas, while Gilbert was relegated to the depot brigade.

So Herbert Drew came back home a hero, while Gilbert Post was just a soldier, with no more glamour about him than that afforded by his uniform, and that did not last long, for he shed his khaki for "civies" as soon as he could procure store clothes. Herbert on the other hand, continued to wear his uniform, and it certainly did add to his prestige. Tales of his bravery in action were published in the local weekly and that drew a more brilliant glare about him.

Marguerite, being a human girl, could not resist those things, and almost before she herself could realize it she was considering Herbert her accepted suitor and Gilbert in the has-been class.

Gilbert plugged along at his work in the flour mill, where he had a job that paid well for a town of that size. He knew he was losing out with Marguerite, for he realized what the chances were with a gold chevron against a silver one.

Both the young men continued to call on Marguerite, but Gilbert had been cut down to once a week, while he was aware that Herbert was at the Hobart home at least every other night. Then, her manner of treating him was different. She was still very friendly and tried to entertain him pleasantly, but he knew the old spirit of comradeship that had once existed was lacking, while the still deeper feeling that had made itself evident on some occasions before that fateful conscription act went into effect was decidedly conspicuous by not being there any more at all.

Gilbert made the good fight, but gradually it became manifest to him that it was a losing fight. Finally things came to a climax one night, because he felt that he could not keep silent any longer but just had to know where he stood, on sand or rock.

"How is it, Marguerite?" he asked, as he was preparing to leave, after his weekly call. "Are you just tolerating me? Is that the way things stand?"

She looked down at the toe of her shoe and wiggled it a few times, watching it intently, as if it were something she never before knew she possessed and was very curious concerning its functions.

"Well, no," she said, after a few seconds' thought. "I can't say it's just that way. I like you very much, Gilbert; but I have realized for some time that things are not just the way they used to be."

"It's—It's Herbert Drew, of course," Gilbert ventured, looking out the window and pondering how dark it was—not just that part of the world within his view, but the whole universe. Many a time he had looked through that window at a world that was smiling and sunshiny.

She became interested in that too again.

ferent somehow since he's been away. He's a different man now, after going through all those terrible experiences. You ought to see his eyes shine when he tells how he went over the top— Of course, you don't care to hear about those things. You didn't have to go through them."

Gilbert smiled dryly. No, he hadn't had to go through them; but he sincerely wished he had been given the opportunity.

"Then there isn't any chance for me?" he asked, placing his hand on the knob of the door, preparing to step out into the dark world.

Tears started in her eyes.

"I'm—I'm afraid not, Gil. I'm so sorry, but I can't help it because I've changed. I believe, though, you had better stop coming to see me. You see, Herbert and I—we are thinking rather seriously—"

"I understand," he said, with a queer little catch in his voice, and he went out into the black night, where all the stars were hidden by somber clouds.

It was two days later that the village was aroused from its customary lethargy by a sensational event—the third that had occurred since the town was founded or discovered, or whatever it was that gave it birth.

The first was the burning of the town hall in 1801 and the second was the robbery of Sam Hankins' henhouse only a year ago. This third sensational event was the near-drowning of Bobby Hobart.

The news was passed around town as if on electrified waves. It was shouted across back yards by housewives and along the streets by men and children. As a result housework, business and playing soldier were abandoned, and the village flocked to the channel down at the flour mill.

The channel branched from the river and took care of the water power for the plant.

Into that channel Bobby Hobart had fallen while playing on the edge with Willie Nobscoot. The latter had gone scrambling from the scene. Two or three men who heard his frenzied shrieks managed to glean some idea of what had happened and they hurried to the place where the accident had occurred.

They were just in time to see a bedraggled figure climb out of the channel with Bobby in his arms. The child was pretty far gone, but the work of resuscitation finally bore fruit and the lad began to breathe and splutter, and opened his eyes; and then every one—the crowd had begun to collect—sighed deeply and looked around for the rescuer.

The rescuer was in a bad way, for the water was cold. The young man's teeth chattered and he was in a veritable convulsion of shivering.

Marguerite Hobart came hurrying to the scene, and finding Bobby was safe and wrapped in warm blankets, and already on the way to his home, she took it upon herself to look after the rescuer.

"Put him in our car and we'll take him to our home," she told one of the men. "It's too far to his own home out in the country. I'm afraid of pneumonia."

A short time later the young man who had saved her brother lay in sleep in the guest room of the Hobart residence, while Marguerite sat beside the bed.

"Poor Gil," she said, stroking his brow, although the doctor had not suggested a message. Gilbert did not reply to her remarks, but she talked on. "I've learned who the real hero is. Maybe Herbert Drew fought Germans in the Argonne, but I'm not so sure. What I do know is that he saw Bobby fall in the channel, and that, instead of leaping in to save him, as you did, he ran to find a rope to throw to brother. There were some heroes who stayed in camp, Gil."

At this second mention of his name Gilbert opened his eyes, and a glad look overspread his face, and when he looked out the window the world was sunshiny and smiling again.

**Language.** A language is a natural, inherent, spontaneous form of speech, a causation of the creative power beyond human comprehension or control. Natural fundamentals can neither be annulled, set aside nor superseded by synthesis, invention or device. That particular form of natural speech in which inhere the qualifying elements is the one which, despite all obstacles, eventually will become universally understood throughout civilization, whether it be English, Spanish, French, or Choctaw. This extension will be gradual, resulting from a combination of causes operating automatically plus educational propaganda.

**Industries of Mesopotamia.** The manufactures of Mesopotamia are few and primitive. Steam machinery was used in the military cloth factories at Bagdad, but the other industries may properly be classed as handicrafts. Milling, tanning, boat building and brickmaking are carried on for native consumption, and there are a few manufacturers of luxuries, such as silk weaving, metal working and the distilling of the spirit called arrack. The silk factories of Bagdad are famous for the beauty of their color and workmanship and the cultivation of the silkworm was at one time a flourishing industry.

**Modern Chivalry.** Mrs. Giddian (attempting to make her husband jealous)—A handsome man was very polite to me coming home on the street car. Hubble—Zat so; got up and gave you a sent, eh? Mrs. G.—No-o-o, but he held his newspaper so I could read it.



To Remove Ink Stains.

Ink can be taken from white goods with tomatoes if applied freely. Cold milk is good when the stains are fresh, changing the milk as often as necessary. Fresh butter is even a better solvent.

If very obstinate and the material will stand hot water, the stain should be covered with melted tallow, then washed in the usual way.

Oxalic acid will remove any very obstinate stains, but can be used only on white goods, as it will destroy the color. The crystals are dissolved in boiling water and the liquid is applied to the stain. A thorough rinsing in clear water afterward is imperative.

**Another Method.** In dyeing and cleaning shops ether is used almost exclusively for removing ink from fabrics. It is a powerful cleansing agent, but will destroy materials unless they are well rinsed. Ether will remove perspiration stains, but should be mixed with ammonia and water. One-fourth ether, one-fourth ammonia and one-half water is a good mixture. Rinse and place in the sun.

A bottle of cologne is a most useful article, for it will take away smears if rubbed on as soon as they appear. It can be used alike on white or colored fabrics, cotton or woolen, without the slightest injury.

Ice cream makes a very bad stain because it has both grease and sugar in its make-up. To remove stains of it from silk, sponge the stained parts with gasoline or chloroform, placing a pad of absorbent cotton or blotting paper under the spots. When dry,

sponge with tepid water and a good soap, and then rub with a flannel cloth until dry. This work must be done away from the fire or artificial light. Use plain strong coffee to remove the stains of ice cream or milk from black clothing. Dip a cloth in the coffee and rub it over the spot. If the coffee is applied as soon as the stain has been made, so much the better.

**Fabrica for Draping.**

As plans for the fall season mature, the dress goods houses are finding that the style of material giving the best draping effect is the type mostly wanted. Soft finished goods on the velours order attract the buyers' attention over the hard finished, stiffer materials. Fabrics almost approaching the velvet order, it is said, will find the most popular class. This will be particularly true of cloakings, and applies also to the cloth to be used in suits.

**Chenille Embroidery.**

Embroidery in chenille in matching tone is used on black and beige costumes, and the chenille matches the material. Sometimes on black satin or taffeta frocks the embroideries take their pattern from lace, Alencon or Chantilly. English embroidery on taffeta is a new trimming detail this season. This is especially noted on garden frocks.

**Uses for Ribbon.**

For dress trimming purposes, girdles, fringes, tassels and sponges are in favor. Wide plain ribbons are in demand for sashes.

**Pretty and Practical Bathing Suits**



Julie Bottomley

We are apt to think that things practical, in any kind of apparel, are sure to be commonplace and unattractive and that things pretty are likely to be impractical. But the designers of bathing suits have finally succeeded in turning out beach clothes that are both practical and pretty. After a lot of experimenting with fabrics and styles they have furnished the bathers of this season good looking and comfortable clothes, "from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet." Every item in the bather's outfit has been carefully thought out.

Capes to wear to and from the beach prove the most acceptable of garments, for they are made of cloths that water does not damage, as Turkish toweling, jersey cloth, rubberized cloths and certain silks. Caps to match in color are cleverly draped so as to be not unbecoming and are made of rubber and trimmed with rubber ornaments and flowers. With a cape that has not been in the water and a cap that refuses to be wet, one can return from a swim and walk even city streets homeward, conscious of being presentable.

In the picture of two bathing suits shown here, one is of taffeta silk and the other of black wool jersey with white stripes in the collar and short sleeves, and around the bottom of the knickerbockers and skirt. The cape is of rose-colored bath toweling, and the cap of rubber matches it in color and is trimmed with little rubber flowers. Black silk stockings and cloth shoes complete as satisfactory a suit as the season has produced.

**Wedding Gowns of Satin.** The most distinguished of wedding gowns are of duchesse satin, very plain with lace veil forming the only ornament.

**Michigan Happenings**

Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids has a population of 160,000 including the suburbs, according to the school census.

Kalamazoo—Barney Smink, 5 weeks old, choked to death when the child's mother offered it a drink of water from a cup.

Pontiac—Joseph Newhouse of Walled Lake, who took a large dose of turpentine in mistake for medicine, died at the jail here.

Saginaw—Double platoon system has become effective in the Saginaw fire department with half the department working alternate twenty-four shifts.

Petoskey—Paris green mixed with salt and scattered in pastures has caused the death of eight head of cattle and two horses on farms in the Joy settlement.

Albion—Frank C. Hall, Detroit, was overcome by the heat while working in the hay field at the farm of C. A. Rogers, east of Albion, where he was visiting, and died in a few minutes.

Caro—The Warner Cheese Factory at Gageton was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. It was property of former Governor Fred M. Warner, but had not been in operation for a year.

Lansing—The new budget and uniform accounting systems created by the present legislature at its regular session for the conduct of the state's business is now in effect.

Pontiac—The Oakland County Savings bank has adopted a profit-sharing plan for employees. A six per cent dividend is to be paid annually based on each employee's salary.

Iron Mountain—While attempting to make a coupling on a freight train here, Donald McDonald slipped and fell under a car and had one of his legs cut off. He died from loss of blood.

St. Johns—While officers were waiting to take Edward R. Lester, former superintendent of the Clinton County Infirmary, to the Traverse City Insane Asylum, Mr. Lester took poison and died shortly afterward.

Big Rapids—G. D. Langworthy, of Grant Township, has the "corn kneehigh for the Fourth" legend beaten, by the samples he brought to this city. He has stalks of field corn, tasseled, five and six feet high, and taller corn yet at home—three acres of it.

Muskegon—Camp Roosevelt, Michigan's second training cantonment for reserve officer candidates, was formally opened here when 1,200 youths, most of them Chicago high school students, reached here and were initiated into the routine of camp life.

South Haven—Mildred Lawson, aged six, is dead as the result of burns received when her clothing caught fire from an exploding fire cracker. Neighbors, attracted by the child's screams, rushed in and extinguished the flames. The little girl died in South Haven hospital half an hour later.

Grand Rapids—Falling to see an approaching train while crossing the G. R. & I. tracks near here, William Hyleveld and his wife were instantly killed, and his three-year-old son fatally injured, when this automobile struck by the engine which carried the victims half a mile before coming to a stop.

Portland—Leon E. Hixon, aged 32, local jeweler, died from lockjaw, caused by stepping on a rusty nail a couple of weeks ago. He had apparently recovered from the wound, but was forced to return to his bed a few days later and suffered greatly until death came. A specialist summoned from Grand Rapids used a serum to counteract the disease, but it was of no avail.

Muskegon—David Fider, and Bert Weltman, both Chicago youths, were drowned at Mona Lake. Fider fell overboard from a canoe, and Weltman, who tried to save him, was also drowned. Three companions, Bernard Goldstone, Charles Jacobson and Charles Bernard, all of Chicago, were nearby, but did not realize the boys had drowned until the canoe came drifting into shore. Hundreds saw the boys in the water, but believed they were swimming about the canoe.

Detroit—Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, former superintendent of Detroit schools has accepted a position as dean of the college of education of the university of Illinois, at \$6,000 a year. Dr. Chadsey resigned his position here which paid him a salary of \$12,000 a year to accept the superintendency of the Chicago schools at \$18,000. A controversy arose there between Mayor Thompson and the board of education over Dr. Chadsey's appointment and a new board was appointed and Dr. Chadsey ousted.

Bozette Falls—Heavy rains coupled with the vigilant work of the fire fighting organization has completely mastered the forest fire menace. Not since 1911, when the state experienced a six week drought, has Michigan been so peculiarly susceptible to forest fires. Five weeks of drought with accompanying winds of high velocity, made the fire menace especially bad, however an analysis of reports received from fire wardens including township supervisors, show conclusively that the damage done was only nominal. The loss is under \$200,000.

Detroit—Prince Aage, second son of King Christian X of Denmark, was a visitor here last week.

Camp Custer—Notice that men can be enlisted for Mexican border service has been received at Custer.

Bay City—The two-platoon fire system has gone into effect here. Thirty more firemen have been hired.

Baldwin—The Lake County board of supervisors has purchased five tons of poison to combat the grasshoppers, here by millions.

Algonac—Souvenir rings were presented to all returned Army men in Clay Township at the homecoming celebration July 3-4.

Paw Paw—Michael Miller, of this city, was fatally injured when his neck was broken by the scoop of a steam shovel which fell and struck him.

Cheboygan—While starting a fire with kerosene, blazng oil fell on the clothing of Eli July at his home here, and he received burns which resulted in his death.

Big Rapids—Elmer Ward, 13 years old, thirteenth son of Maurice Ward, was killed while shooting hawks. His body was found at the foot of a tree with a bullet wound in his chest.

Marshall—Because Mrs. Horace Ball started a sheet metal plant in a residence section of Albion neighbors have brought suit in Circuit Court, asking injunction against its operation because of the noise.

Milan—While cultivating corn on the McKohn farm where William Royal, son of Walter Royal, was thrown beneath the cultivator when his team ran away. He was badly cut about the head and arm, but will recover.

Morencio—While funeral services were held here for the late Lieutenant Simon H. Dieran, who met death in a 1,000 foot fall at Morrow Field, Detroit, other birdmen circled above his grave and dropped wreaths upon it.

Lansing—Primary school fund money amounts to \$7,991,000, according to unofficial totals of the specific tax made by O. B. Fuller, auditor-general. The school census on which the apportionment is to be made, shows 919,665 children in the state.

Houghton—Ralph Carlson, 35 years old, a bachelor farmer living two miles from Baraga, told his nephew, 10 years old, he intended to kill himself. The boy ran for help. When he returned Carlson was found dead with a 22-caliber rifle bullet in his head.

Corunna—Two "damage" suits in three months, due to automobile accidents, is the record of Sol Rifkin, junk dealer, of Owosso. Mrs. Alice Wallace, Corunna, the second plaintiff, asks \$5,000 for personal injuries and the alleged wrecking of her buggy by Rifkin.

Cadillac—Several hundred Polish farmers are to be brought into Wexford and Lake counties in a colonization scheme promoted by Chicago men for development of waste lands here. Already 120 Polish families have bought land, no less than 80 acres being sold to each farmer.

Lansing—A state-wide inspection of business houses is to be launched at once under direction of Homer Rutledge, state fire marshal. Particular attention will be paid to the smaller towns where no inspections are made by local officials. Inspectors will be kept as long in a town as is necessary to complete the work.

Saginaw—A. R. Hutchins, 74 years old, gave his life in the Flint river at Fosters to save the lives of his granddaughters, 8 and 10 years old. The girls went beyond their depth while bathing and were drowning when the old man plunged in, dragged them to shallow water, but fell back into the stream and drowned before he could be rescued.

Pontiac—A sequel of the mob rule demonstrations in the Groveand township during the war has come into court. Suit has been brought by Mrs. Carl Tode against several prominent Groveand men for payment for injuries she said she suffered when a mob called at her home and painted the barns yellow. Tode, it was then charged, had refused to sign a Reu Cross pledge.

Detroit—The first German to be granted full citizenship papers in the Wayne county circuit court since the United States government halted such proceedings, following the outbreak of the war with Germany, is a priest, the Rev. Father Roman Klafkowski, of Hamtramck. The clergyman, who was born 40 years ago in Posen, came to Detroit in 1905. He took out his first papers in 1912.

Lansing—By order of the public utilities commission, service on the Ludington & Northern railroad between Ludington and Hamlin Lake, which was discontinued in April, has been restored. Heretofore the road operated to the upper end of the lake. Hundreds of property owners from Michigan and Illinois appealed to the state commission to compel service on the resort special.

Kalamazoo—Donald, nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Devereese, of Detroit, was saved from drowning at Gull lake by a homeless Scotch collie that was sleeping on the shore when the swimming boy screamed for help. The dog jumped up with a bark and plunged into the water, tearing at the drowning youth. The boy wound his fingers around the long hair of the dog and retained his hold while the animal desperately battled to drag his human freight to the beach. The Detroit family at once adopted the wandering canine.

**Latest Markets**

**LIVE STOCK—DETROIT.**  
Best heavy steers, \$14@15; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50@13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$12@12.50; handy light butchers, \$11@11.50; light butchers, \$9.50@10.50; best cows, \$10@10.50; butcher cows, \$8.50@9; cutters, \$7@7.50; canners, \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$10.50; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9; stock bulls, \$8@8.50 feeders, \$10@11; stockers, \$8@9; milkers and springers, \$6@10.00.  
**Calves.**  
Best grades, \$22@23; common \$12@15.  
**Sheep and Lambs.**  
Best lambs, \$17@17.50; fair lambs, \$15@16; light to common lambs, \$12@14; fair to good sheep, \$7.50@8; culls and common, \$4@6.  
**Hogs.**  
Best grades, \$22.75@23; pigs, \$21.

**EAST BUFFALO.**  
Cattle—Prime heavy steers, \$15@16.25; best shipping steers, \$14@14.50; medium shipping steers, \$13@13.50; best yearlings, 550 to 1,000 lbs, \$14@15; light yearlings, good quality, \$12@13.50; light yearlings, \$12.50@13.50; best handy steers, \$12.50@13.50; fair to good kind, \$12@12.50; handy steers and heifers mixed, \$11.50@12; western heifers, \$12@12.50; best fat cows, \$11@11.50; butchering cows, \$9@10; cutters, \$7@8.50; canners, \$6@6.50; fancy bulls, \$11@11.50; butchering bulls, \$9@10; common bulls, \$7@8; feeders, \$9.50@11.50; stockers, \$7.50@10; milkers and springers, \$6@15.00.  
Hogs—Heavy and yorkers, \$24@24.10; pigs, \$23.25@23.50.  
Sheep and lambs—Top lambs, \$13@19; yearlings, \$10@14.50; wethers, \$9@9.50; ewes, \$8@8.50.  
Calves—Steady at \$7@23.

**GRAIN AND FEED.**  
Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, \$2.25; No. 2 mixed, \$2.23; No. 2 white, \$2.23.  
Corn—Cash No. 3, \$1.98; No. 3 yellow, \$2; No. 4 yellow, \$1.98; No. 5 yellow, \$1.95; No. 6 yellow, \$1.92; No. 3 white, \$2.03.  
Oats—Cash No. 2 white, 76 1-2c; No. 3 white, 76c; No. 4 white, 75c.  
Rye—Cash No. 2, \$1.50.  
Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment \$7.25 per cwt.  
Barley—Cash No. 2, \$2.30@2.40 per cwt.  
Seeds—Prime red clover, \$28; October, \$27; timothy, \$5.40.  
Flour—Fancy spring patent, \$12.50 fancy winter patent, \$13.50@13.75; second winter patent, \$12.75@13; straight \$11.75@12 per bbl in jobbing lots.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$34.50@35; standard timothy, \$33.50@34; light mixed, \$33.50@34; No. 2 timothy, \$32.50@33; No. 3 timothy, \$28@29; No. 1 mixed, \$32@33; No. 1 clover \$28@30; rye straw, \$11.50@12; wheat and oat straw, \$10.50@11 per ton in carlots.  
Feed—in 100-lb sacks to jobbers: Bran, \$45; standard middlings, \$52; fine middlings, \$55; coarse cornmeal, \$75; cracked corn, \$77.50; corn and oat chop, \$65 per ton.

**BUTTER AND EGGS.**  
Detroit—Butter: Fresh creamery, 49 1-2@50 1-2c per lb.  
Eggs—Fresh candled current receipts, 42c; fresh candled firsts in new cases, 43c; extra firsts, candled and graded in new cases, 45c per doz.  
Cheese—Michigan flats, 32c; New York flats, 33 1-2c; Michigan single daisies, 33c; brick 31 3-4c; long horns 33 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins, 32c; Limburger, 33c; 33 1-2c; domestic Swiss, 44@55c per lb.

**POULTRY.**  
Live Poultry—Broilers, 48@52c; hens, 32@34c; small hens and Leghorns, 32@33c; roosters, 20@22c; geese, 17@18c; ducks, 32@34c; spring ducks, 36@38c per lb.

**FARM AND GARDEN.**  
Cherries—\$6@6.50 per bu.  
Apples—New, \$4.50@4.75 per bu.  
Popcorn—Shelled, 14c per lb.  
Cabbage—Large crates, \$3.75@4; home grown, 7@8c per lb.  
Honey—White comb, 32@33c per lb.  
Celery—Kalamazoo, 25@28c per doz.  
New Potatoes—Virginia cobbler, \$6.35 per bbl in jobbing lots.  
Onions—Virginia, \$7 per sack of 100 lbs; \$3.75 per hamper.  
Dressed Hogs—Light, 24@25c; heavy, 22@23c per lb.  
Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 28@30c; choice, 25@26c per lb.  
Potatoes—Carlots, No. 1 round white, \$2.25 per sack of 150 lbs.  
Lettuce—Hothouse, 12c per lb; head, \$2@2.50 per crate.  
Berries—Red raspberries, \$12@13 per bu; black raspberries, \$8.50@9 per bu; huckleberries, \$7@7.50 per bu; red currants, \$6 per bu.

**Blind Man is Expert Lamp Repairer.**  
Detroit—Fighting adversity through 25 years of total blindness, Joseph B. Remington, expert electrician in the employ of the municipal lighting commission, is rounding out his twenty-third year of continuous service with the city. A remarkable sense of touch, developed by years of experience, enables him to repair the most complicated of the city's street lamps. Remington lost his sight as the result of disease. Prior to his being taken ill he was a lamp repairer.