

### TROY

A number are sick in this vicinity with gripe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clemens, of Durand, spent Sunday with Miss Niles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Button visited an aged aunt at Flat Rock the first of the week.

Julius Procknow and Mrs. Musgrave were recent visitors at the Cy Jarvis home.

Mrs. A. E. Cross received a number of premiums on her exhibits of needle work at the state fair.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Tomi Renshaw, Sept. 20, a baby girl. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Mrs. Charles Baker, of Clawson, and four others from away were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Phillips.

Mrs. Anna Stevenson, of Durand, and Miss Sagerdorph, of Pontiac, visited their aunt Miss Niles Thursday and Friday.

Jason Scott is the proud owner of another grandson. The boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Scott last week at Rome.

Mrs. Jarvis entertained Wednesday afternoon Mesdames, McClure, Carter, Nichols, Alger and Jarvis in honor of her sister, Mrs. Butler, of Denver.

Mrs. Anna Hadsell Freeland, of Mason, who has been in London the last three months, spent the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hadsell.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were Sunday guests of their brother and sister, John and Mary Magan. They arrived in Detroit Thursday from a three month visit along the Pacific coast.

Twelve little friends of different ages helped Louis Clark celebrate his fourth birthday Saturday. Games were played and refreshments were served. Numerous gifts were received.

Mrs. Nell Aspinwall and daughter of Detroit were Sunday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clark. Mrs. Aspinwall has just returned from a three week's visit in Pittsburg.

Monday p.m. the Saginaw limited collided with John Lovell's team and empty wagon as the main Felix was driving out of Charles Leonard's yard. The team escaped injury, but the car struck the wagon between the wheels, throwing the driver several rods. He was bruised from flying spooks, etc., no bones broken. He was dazed when picked up and a couple of hours after the accident he walked a mile and a half, driving his team to his home. The people in the car had a scare and were shaken up, some slight damage was done to the front end of the car and the wagon was reduced to kindling wood. The noise of an engine cutting a sifter prevented one hearing the car.

### BIG BEAVER

Miss Strong attended the fair on Friday.

Many people from here attended the state fair and report it the best ever.

Harry Simpson will attend the Odd Fellows convention which will be held at Grand Rapids soon.

Mrs. Warren James had as her guest her brother, Mr. Button and daughter from the far west. Mr. James had not seen her brother for over 30 years.

Miss Eaman closed her school Thursday of last week to give her pupils a chance to attend the fair on Friday. Sorry they did not have a better day.

### REPORT TO CHECK THE FLAMES

**F**IREST fires, the worst enemies to conservation that exist in the nation, have again swept lands, varying from millions of feet of valuable timber and sacrificed the lives of those who went out to fight them and protect their homes and towns from destruction.

The recurrence of these great fires has been so regular as to prepare the country for like disasters almost every year. In 1908 they raged the forests of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and southern Ontario, wiping out entire towns and killing many soldiers. Within a few years great conflagrations have run through the Adirondacks and the forests of the south and southwest.

It is there to way to stop this waste of property, or to protect settlers and small towns in the midst of the woods? The question is asked on every hand: is buried in the forest service in Washington, and is the subject of general comment in sections where the worst conditions cannot be appreciated.

The forest service experts declare that there are ways to prevent these annual fires, but the methods cannot be employed with any certainty of success with the existing forces of wardens and rangers, or the amount of money now provided by the federal and state governments for forest supervision.

Three things must be accomplished, decide the foresters. The causes of fire must be eliminated; the conditions in the woods which help its spread must be done away with, and the people who use and frequent the forests must be educated or forced to give up careless practices in the handling of fire.

Protection the Only Way.

"The first measure necessary for the successful practice of forestry is protection from forest fires," says Henry Graves, chief forester of the United States.

To this end the forest service has every activity of recent years, yet the fires that have wiped out timber worth hundreds of thousands of dollars in the far northwest section reveal that the present course to look at the puny protective efforts of the forest rangers and fire wardens. To stamp out fire, or to prevent it, a force four times as large as that now existing is immediately necessary. This is admitted by Chief Forester Graves. In addition, there is needed money enough to permit the thorough equipment of the forests with well-built roads and trails, over which the firemen and their apparatus reach a blaze apparatus near at hand to fight the fire; patrolmen along all railroads to put out sparks; a complete telephone system, so that firemen can be hurried to the scene of any fire, and stations at every strategic point in the woods, inhabited by rangers and fire wardens equipped for immediate duty.

Since 1906 the forest service has built 1,850 miles of telephone line through the forest lands. Yet in many sections of the big forests of the northwest, one watchman has to care for more than 100,000 acres of timber, and often without the aid of telephone communication. In Germany there is a fire warden for practically every 1,000 acres of forest.

If thorough communication can be established and fire wardens stationed at frequent intervals, aid may ultimately be provided enough to the incipient fires to prevent the outbreak of conflagrations such as have recently devastated the northwestern states. Similar conditions must at the same time be developed in the private forest areas, to insure safety from forest fires.

Protection is the slogan of the forest experts today. They declare it is not surprising that great fires occur, when more than 75 per cent of the private timber lands of the country have no protection whatever; less than one-fourth enough men and equipment to provide for the national forests, and the user of the forest are only partly educated to the elimination of fire causes.

The Fire Watcher's Work.

"A fire from trees can never be entirely eliminated," says Chief Forester Graves, "for in the forest there is always inflammable material which is very easily ignited. They may, however, be largely prevented, and under efficient organization their damage may be kept down to a very small amount."

It is a picturesque business, that of fire watching, as practised in some of the larger national forests today. Two or three men in one of the ranger's cabins which have become such an important adjunct of forest management, sit on the summit of some peak from which a view can be had over many miles of woodland.

In the early part of the season they rake the rains cease and the ground dries out, these rangers and wardens are employed at ordinary duties for shipment or for the forests, except establishing telephone lines, watching for careless campers and lumbermen, cleaning up dangerous underbrush and the like. As the dry season advances and the conditions develop

### PREFERRED STATE OF NUDITY

Remark of Ducky Lady Proves Morality to Be Largely Matter of Environment.

The late Justice Brewer was noted for his tolerant and broad-minded views. A Washington diplomat recalled the other day a story told by Justice Brewer in illustration of his note for tolerance.

"We should respect the views of others," so the story ran, "for morality itself is but a matter of environment."

"A missionary in the South seas was distressed because his dusky converts were nude. He decided to try to get them to wear at least a little clothing, and to this end he left a great many pieces of scarlet and green yellow calico lying about his hut."

"An elderly dame called one afternoon for spiritual advice. The missionary noted how enviously her eyes rested on the calico, and he took up a two-yard piece of the yellow, saying: 'I'll give you this if you'll wear it.'"

"The female draped the calico about her like a skirt and departed in great glee."

"But the next day, nude as before, she returned with the fabric under her arm. Handing it sadly to the missionary, she said: 'No me can wear it. Me too shy.'"

### R. D. NO. 1

Miss Jessie Cavanaugh is staying at the J. S. Cannon home.

Mrs. J. Wood was a caller at Detroit last Tuesday on business.

Miss Bertha McCartney is a very sick girl at William Hunt's.

Miss Jessie Reid will attend Ypsilanti Normal school this winter.

Viggar Spicer is reaping a nice rich harvest from his peach orchard.

Charles Wilcox went home last week to rest up and will be back in a week or two.

O. A. Hunt of Channing, is the welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McKinley.

Mrs. William Duff was at her mother's last week for a few days while her mother was sick.

George Code has just finished shingling his kitchen and he says that he is ready for the coming winter.

F. W. Flord is putting up a chicken coop, 100 feet long. Out of his friend, Stiffer has the job, and is the boss.

On the Riverbank farm Henry W. Cort is very happy in entertaining his mother from Plymouth, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Sarah Myles who was caring for Mrs. Clara L. Johnson, left last Monday for Pontiac, to stay with her daughter.

Chas. L. Johnson moved to Detroit last Monday afternoon with his sick wife, and will remain there until she gets better.

David Taylor last Saturday had another spell, - wasn't expected to live, but Dr. J. L. Campbell pulled him out and now he is on the gain.

Miss Mamie Cannon of Denver, Col., and her sister, Mrs. A. N. Woodruff, of Watervliet, are visiting at the old farm with their parents, J. S. Cannon and wife.

Our old friend John Benjamin returned home last Thursday from Atlantic City, N. J. where he has been attending the annual G. A. R. Encampment.

At the boss after, he reports a good time and fine weather.

### LONGEST BRIDGE

Great Britain has the longest cantilever bridge in the world, in the great Forth bridge across the Forth of Forth, Scotland. This bridge has two cantilever spans of 1,710 feet. It was begun in 1882 and completed in 1890. The total length of the five spans of the Queensboro cantilever bridge is 2,742 feet. On December 28, 1917, the Tay bridge across the Tay river, Scotland, was destroyed by a gale while an express train was passing over it. The train dived into the water; a gap of about 2,000 feet was made, and 10 persons were lost.

### PIRACY AN ANCIENT CALLING

In Vogue Since the First Days Men Learned to Sail the Seas in Ships.

Only the other day, there came the story of an alleged pirate ship captured in the Gulf of Mexico and the incident suggests that at one time or another nearly every body of salt water on the globe has suffered from the ancient calling. Even the Thames river was once a favorite haunt of pirates. In the fourteenth century the danger was so great that, according to a historian, John Phillipot offered to build at his own cost a stone tower 60 king's feet in height, near Ratcliff, provided the corporation of London would levy license in the pound on the rental of the city and build a corresponding tower on the opposite side of the river, so that an iron chain might be stretched from one tower to the other to protect the shipping of the river from night attacks.

The watch was kept in the following order: "On Tuesday, the drapers and the tailors; on Wednesday, the mercers and the shoemakers; on Thursday, the fishmongers and the butchers; on Friday, the pewterers and the vintners; on Saturday, the goldsmiths and the saddlers; on Sunday, the grocers, the ironmongers, and the candle makers; on Monday, the tanners, the apothecaries, the bowyers and the glaziers."

Even in the pirate vessels were captured on the Kentish coast between Broadstairs and Margate.

The danger was so imminent that the common council agreed to the proposal, but, as the alarm died away, this scheme of defence was laid aside.

In 1570 a report was circulated that "certain galleys, with a multitude of armed men, were lying off the foreland of Tynan," and an order was at once issued that "every night watch shall be kept between the tower of London and Billingsgate with 10 men-at-arms and 60 archers."

### Men and Money Needed.

It is to cope with such conditions that the forest service is asking for more men and better organization of the forests. At present the men on the hilltop stations use methods as primitive as those of the Indians to flash the news of a forest fire to distant stations where help can be secured. Often there is no telephone at the mountain lookout station; or no telephone connection to other points where rangers and fire wardens are supposed to be on duty.

Small signals such as the Indians used, made with a blanket over a smoldering fire, or pillars of smoke or flame from a number of fires, constitute the methods of communication used by many of the forest ranger stations, and with which all of the men in the woods are expected to be familiar.

The heliograph, flashing the light of the sun; flag signals such as are used in the army, and other systems of signaling also are used. In some places where a small settlement exists near a fire lookout, a unique means of summoning aid is used. A small windmill is erected at the lookout station, equipped with a revolving ball in which mirrors are set at every angle. The watchman who discovers traces of a distant fire, sets his windmill in motion if the day is bright, and departs at once for the scene of the fire to secure in the knowledge that the signal will call to his aid every man who sees the flashing "mirrors."

To get rid of the fire causes is the first lesson taught the forest guardians, and the end toward which the forest service constantly working.

The method of communication, however, the burning of brush to clear land, the burning of grass to improve pastures, the burning of stumps and brush, and incendiarism and lightning.

From the last there can be little protection except equipment to fight the flames as soon as they make their appearance. From every other cause, however, the standing forests of America can be fairly well protected with proper equipment and funds.

### Ways of Fighting Blazes.

The firemen of the woods learn that the night is the best time for their fight. The damp air retards the progress of the blaze. A fire that will burn ten or twelve miles in the daytime will eat its way slowly at night, when there is little breeze and the air is heavy. Then the fire fighters attack it with all the energy they possess, and often bring it within control.

The forest fire will burn up hill with such rapidity that no strategy of the fire fighters can cope with it. Sweeping from the bottom of a canyon, or the foot of a hill, it rushes up the slope like a hot blast up a chimney, carrying the fire to the top in an incredibly short time. The fire fighters attack it from the side, and the fire fighters have an opportunity to fight through cut fire lines and prepare other defenses to head it off and stop it.

On dry and sandy soils, on southern and western slopes where the ground and trees are dry and warm, the forest guardians know they may expect the worst havoc of the fire. Above all, the character of the litter on the ground determines the character and severity of a fire.

The source of the greatest danger to forests is the presence of dry top and piles of brush left by lumbermen and by the windfalls of heavy storms. These constitute a standing menace from fire, and their disposal is one of the things which the forest rangers are instructed to demand and to help bring about. When the fire patrol of the forests is achieved, it is asserted that the chief dangers of fire will be done away with.

### Latest Mine Hurray.

The Doctor-Of course, if the operators in the anthracite and bituminous fields form a coalition.

The Professor-There will be no coalition. The miners will be no better off than the consumers to do but to coalesce.-Show Curly.

### THE CURFEW AT CHERTSEY

Romantic Association of a Pretty English Village with the Sun-down Bell.

At sundown the little Surrey village of Chertsey will reecho to the tolling of the curfew bell, which, in accordance with ancient custom, is sounded every evening from September 29 to March 25.

It is appropriate that Chertsey should thus maintain the custom, for the village has interesting "curfew" associations. The curfew bell which hangs in Chertsey abbey tolled for the murder of Henry VI., murdered in the Tower of London and hurried to Chertsey to be buried "without priest, clerk, torch or taper, singing or saying."

The abbey was also the scene of the romantic legend which relates how Blanche of Lorraine, to save her lover Neville, tapers of Warwick the Kingmaker, condemned to die at sundown, climbed the curfew tower and hid in the clapper of the great bell. The story, always popular, attained wide fame when Mr. Clifford Harrison embodied it in his poem "The Legend of Chertsey." Since then reciters' audiences have probably and their fill of it.-Westminster Gazette.

### PILED HIGH AS A MOUNTAIN

Twenty Thousand Tons of Old Iron Encamped in a Single File in San Francisco.

The largest scrap heap in the world is in San Francisco, a relic of the great fire which followed the earthquake of April, 1906. It is 40 feet high, 100 feet square, and contains 20,000 tons, all cut in equal lengths of 18 inches, and piled in one solid mass, with the sides as smooth and solid as a brick wall.

This is the only one of four heaps of equal size and proportions which remains intact in its original size and shape, the other three having been drawn upon as the material was needed. Many other scrap heaps are piled about the bay awaiting shipment to the melting furnaces, and others more hillocks, scattered over acres of ground.

Since the fire one company has been employed in the operation. It has six large cranes in operation to cut the iron and steel, and it may be better handled for shipment or for the furnace, says the Iron Trade Review. Little of this scrap is used in San Francisco, and the bulk of it being shipped to the Atlantic coast or to foreign ports.

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A very tasty Buffet, in the beautiful quartered oak finish, with fine bevel-plate mirror, an \$18.00 value, for only **\$13.75**

A handsome Solid Oak Sideboard, full size and well finished; bevel-plate mirror; a \$16.00 value for only **\$11.75**

A handsome China Cabinet, bent-glass ends, solid-oak frame, nicely finished, a \$15.00 value for only **\$10.90**

## See What the Kind of PEDESTAL TABLES I Sell Will Stand

The photographic original of this cut was taken at the Grand Rapids Furniture Extension, these 10 men, weighing 1,750 pounds, piled onto this St. Johns Table, fully extended, and never phased a bit. The St. Johns Tables have longer spools, have more coats of varnish, and are better finished than any other Table near this price. Notwithstanding this additional quality, I consider them 10 per cent better value at wholesale than any other make. They are made at Cadillac, right in the hardwood forests, in a new, modern factory, which gives them a great advantage in the matter of manufacturing costs. In this connection with the fortunate position I hold of doing business at a cost of about 5 per cent instead of the usual 30 to 35 per cent, allows me to make very low prices on these Tables. A handsome Folding Extension Table, nicely finished, worth \$10.00, I offer only **\$7.50**. Other Extension Tables from **\$5.75** up.

In Tables, as well as other lines, my best bargains are in the better third values. I handle no cheap paper, for you must see the quality to appreciate the lowness of the price.

A lot of Box-Seat Dining Chairs, mostly factory samples—one, two and three of a kind—worth \$2.50 to \$4.00, your choice for **\$1.49**. Same with genuine leather seats, also for **\$2.15**.

If you wish one piece of Furniture or a whole lot outfit—Stoves, Carpets, Rugs, Sewing Machines, etc.—and want good quality and do not care to pay for an expensive method of selling and handling, an expense which adds greatly to the price but does not add one cent to the value, I am the one you will have to see. It is acknowledged that, as Furniture is usually sold, the selling expense averages 32 per cent. My books will show that I am doing a business that will run about \$35,000 this year; 5 per cent is \$1,750. Is it unreasonable to claim that this amount should pay the salary of one lady clerk and the rent of a store on the outskirts of a small town, and other incidental expenses? Does taking 32 instead of 5 per cent onto the cost of Furniture for selling expense improve the Furniture any? Incredibly don't improve the quality of the wood or workmanship, or put any more varnish or polish on it. Carry Rugs in large lots as large as 12x12. How about a Range, or a Base-Burner? If you have not the money convenient I can help you out with easy payments.

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