

BEANS ARE ENCOURAGING

STATE MARKET DIRECTOR SAYS
GROWERS ARE ASSURED
\$6.00 A BUSHEL.

MANY WACO MEN DISCHARGED

Hundreds of Guardsmen Found to Be
Physically Defective—Are Being
Let Out at Rate of 10 a Day.

Lansing.

The bean situation in Michigan is encouraging, said James N. McBride, state director of markets, on his return from Washington, where he went to intercede with the federal food administrator to give Michigan bean growers a chance.

Mr. McBride came back with the information that due consideration of the cost of growing beans would be given in the future. The price the government fixed for beans for the army and navy would mean \$6 beans to Michigan growers, and Mr. McBride believes that it is imperative that a representative of Michigan growers be at Washington for the next 60 days at least.

The reason for this, according to McBride, is that two cargoes of block tin have been sunk by submarines and as a precautionary measure until the situation is known, the military states has forbidden the carrying of deep peas and will license carriers to protect the carrying of dry beans first to government and then to the general public. This would enable Michigan's frozen stock to be marketed and canned ahead of imported beans.

Mr. McBride added that there is close cooperation among bean buyers of Michigan to maintain price that will compensate the growers and secure a large acreage for 1918.

Hundreds Discharged From Waco

That drastic measures must be taken by the government to conserve the youth of the nation was the opinion expressed by officers of high rank at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, after it had been learned that between 500 and 600 enlisted guardsmen and many more selected soldiers have to be discharged from the service because of physical disability.

Discharges are being discharged at the rate of about 10 a day. A number of these are Michigan men.

Because of the tremendous task ahead and the medical board that examines each man up for a discharge it is doubtful whether the selective soldiers receive consideration for several weeks, although it is known that more than 500 of the 3,000 that came down here from Camp Custer will be sent to the hospital as unfit for military service. "That many eventually will be discharged is almost certain."

In almost every case considered so far, the soldier discharged was discharged long before he enlisted. Among the most common grounds given for certificates of disability are "mentally defective," flat foot, gonorrhea, defective eyes, rheumatism, joint trouble and the results of injuries received in life.

Dairy Products Worth \$78,470,000.

With the prices prevailing this year the estimated value of Michigan's dairy products for 1917 is \$78,470,000. The total value of Michigan's dairy products according to H. D. Wendt, dairy expert of the state dairy and food commission.

For 1909 the estimated value of Michigan's dairy products was \$29,919,000 and in 1908, \$14,287,499. Last year it was \$42,856,200.

The cow population of Michigan, according to Wendt, numbers approximately 865,000 head, producing 211,400 gallons of milk each year.

For the total milk output, 31,000,000 gallons goes into the manufacture of condensed milk and milk powder, 5,000 gallons into ice cream, 10,400 gallons into cheese and 10,000 gallons into butter. The rest, 114,000,000 gallons, is consumed as liquid or used for cooking purposes, or is converted into farm dairy butter.

The manufactured products last year were as follows: 51,600,000 pounds of butter, 6,800,000 pounds of cheese, 130,500,000 pounds of condensed milk and 4,700,000 gallons of ice cream.

Wendt's dairy expert says that it is impossible to make an absolutely accurate estimate as to the cost of production. He believes that the average cost is about 10 cents a quart. He says that on this basis some dairymen will make a good profit while others will lose money.

Faulty methods of delivering milk and excessive profits are to blame for the high cost of milk, according to Mr. Wendt.

Higher Price for State Mines.

Coal operators in the Sigaivaw have informed the state fuel administrator that they cannot mine coal at a profit at the price fixed by the government, which were set at \$2.00, \$2.15 and \$2.20 per ton. The administrator set the price of coal at \$2.00 a ton. Coal mine, Flint, at \$2.15 a ton. Coal mine, Flint, at \$2.20 a ton. Coal mine, Flint, at \$2.20 a ton.

Camp Custer Cleanest in State.

Fifteen thousand troops living in the barracks of bread can be produced every 15 to 20 hours by the three-oven bakery which supplies Camp Custer with its daily bread. This is the only branch of the service in which men wear white uniforms, and there must be a clean one on each man every morning. Each worker is allowed 12 cents a week, and officers in charge claim it is the cleanest bakery in Michigan. No bread less than 24 hours old is allowed to be used.

Camp Waco Branded As Lie.

The quartermaster of Camp Custer, Major M. M. Garret, branded the German propaganda the story that large piles of waste lumber have been burned at Camp Custer.

Officers say German sympathizers are carrying on a campaign of lies concerning conditions at the camp, to weaken the morale of the citizens of Michigan.

Major Garret explains that during operations, as a precaution against fire, all waste material was taken from the buildings and placed in huge piles. A small portion of this waste was used for garbage incineration. The rest is still on the grounds, and is now being carefully sorted. Some will be used for new buildings, some for fences for the corral, and some for sheeting of trenches and underground work used by the soldiers. The remainder will be cut up for kindling wood for the barracks' kitchen. The camp gym, which has been ordered, will be built with lumber salvaged from this waste pile.

A companion story is the one about the food waste at Camp Custer which Major Garret also declared to be a German lie, put out with the sole intent of weakening the morale of the American people.

State Loan Total \$106,045,050.

Michigan's contribution to the nation's war fund through subscription to the second installment of the Liberty Loan was \$106,045,050, according to complete official tabulation.

This was \$13,495,050 in excess of the minimum allotment was \$124,250,000. The campaigners of the state did not stop to rest when they were assured that the minimum allotment was reached, but kept pushing away vigor only at the task of narrowing the difference to the maximum.

So far as the minimum quota was concerned, all but a few of the Michigan counties went "over the top," and it is a matter of record that the counties which made the minimum allotment showings had the most effective organizations in the field. Some of the counties failed to realize their early promise, but the campaign of the state organization will try to discover the why and wherefore before another campaign is launched.

In some of the districts which did not measure up to expectations, the weather proved a big drawback to the organizations' work; in others success was taken too much for granted, with the result that the fight was not carried on as vigorously as it might have been.

Pere Marquette Service Under Fire.

Complaints are pouring into the state railroad commission's offices regarding abandoned service on the Pere Marquette.

Several villages and towns aware they are practically without communication to the outside world, great complaints are being received. The Pere Marquette has abandoned service on many of its lines, due to lack of coal.

The letter received by the railroad commission from Ellenton reads in part as follows:

"It is here given notice that train service to be discontinued. We were told it was because of a shortage of coal, and we believed the excuse was true. But now we find that it is not the intention."

"Our village is ruined."

"The coal has been taken from us. One day last week our mail went out of here in the afternoon carrying \$5,000 of registered matter and part of the mail, and the train was at Williamsport, unwatched until 10 o'clock the next morning."

Numerous other complaints by village and town residents are being received daily from towns where the service has been curtailed.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES

Grinnell brothers of Detroit, receive and repair all musical instruments left at their place, and forward them to Camp Custer.

When the Liberty bond sale was on, the Custer soldiers so enthusiastic they subscribed in many cases, up to \$100 each, and some gave in money allotted dependent relatives. Now they want to take insurance on the new government plan, but have no money to do so.

Washington was asked if a blanket order could not be made distributing the bond payments over a longer period, but replied that would have to be taken up separately.

Red Cross ladies of Battle Creek, working with army officers at Camp Custer, have perfected a comfort kit for soldiers with which, together with the standard Red Cross knitted articles, every Calhoun county man at Camp Custer will be supplied.

The county Red Cross chapter will underwrite the enterprise and open the opportunity to neighborhoods, townships and cities. Friends of soldiers to supply individual soldiers at the whole sale cost of the equipment.

A half million dollars is being raised by Michigan soldiers and civilians to take care of the Knights of Pythias among the soldiers from the state.

First annual bring on the rifle and artillery range at Camp Custer was started at Camp Custer when 50 machine guns went into action on the range. The country for 10 miles and two miles has been cleared of its population, and two country roads have been closed to travel, as the stray bullets from the machine guns carry as far as 3,500 yards.

A patriotic league for young women, to look after the welfare of Michigan soldiers, is being organized under the direction of the War Recreation commission.

Study of French has become so popular in camp that the office of D. W. Sprague, Y. M. C. A. educational director, is swamped with applications. Professor A. G. Culp, head of the French department of University of Michigan, visited camp and conferred with regimental officers and plans were laid to secure more teachers. Thirty classes are in operation.

1—American troops in France getting instruction in the use of liquid fire apparatus. 2—Doctor Durand and Miss McCormick, members of the American Red Cross, checking up arrival of wounded at a village behind the lines on the French front. 3—Part of the Australian camel corps that is taking an important part in the British drive on Jerusalem.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Lloyd George Stirs Up Storm by Telling Frankly About Blunders of Allies.

UNIFIED CONTROL IS ISSUE

Clemenceau Succeds Painleve as French Premier in Holding Inveaders Along the Pivots—Kerensky Supports Battle Bolshavich in Russia—America's Labor Troubles.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Centralized, unified control of the grand strategy of the allies was the burning question of last week, and Premier Lloyd George became the state leader of discussion. Following the establishment of the inter-allied war council by the British, French and Italian governments and English parliamentary and press criticism there of, Mr. Lloyd George, then in Paris, delivered what he himself called a "brutally frank" speech admitting that the allies had repeatedly made "incredible blunders" in Serbia, Rumania, Italy and elsewhere. These he attributed to the main lack of unified action, and declared that while the war has been prolonged by particularism, it will be shortened by solidarity.

This aroused a storm of adverse comment and brought the premier face to face with the most serious political crisis that has confronted him. Even Mr. Asquith joined his critics, and Lloyd George hastened home to reply to them. The opposition assumed the war council plus the withdrawal of Haig and Robertson and the control of military operations by civilians. The people as a whole seemed to support the premier, but the military establishment has been impressed with the prevalence of this belief, and imbued with the idea that the Russian military can and will be beaten by the allies, regardless of the exhaustion of the central powers. They realize fully the importance of the Russian front, and it is without fear of the outcome.

Confusion Worse Confounded.

If anyone outside of Russia knows just what has been going on within the borders of that distracted country since the last week of the war, the Russian civil war has been raging in Petrograd, Moscow and other places, the rebellious Bolsheviks and the Kerensky government have been fighting for control, and other factions taking a hand in the general reaction. The Cossacks, as we expected, supported the Kerensky government, but the army changed their allegiance several times. The Baltic fleet apparently stood by the rebels. The latter set the government on a flaming pedestal, but signified their willingness to retire both Lenin and Trotsky if a compromise could be arranged, insisting, however, on complete control of the main program, which has to do chiefly with agrarian reforms.

Painleve's Cabinet Falls.

France also was stirred by the unified movement and partly as a result of the Kerensky revolution, Premier Painleve toppled over. His fall, however, was more especially due to the controversy over "Bolshevism." The German propaganda that has infected Russia as well as the United States, Russia and, it now appears, Italy as well.

No tears were wasted over the fate of the Painleve cabinet, but there began a great scrambling to find the new leader, who had been known as an exponent of the big stick. It is one of the most powerful figures in French public life and was the man who started the campaign against the German propaganda in France. His chief obstacle to success will be the opposition of the socialists, who hate him because of his rightist methods he employed in dealing with labor troubles when he was premier about two years ago.

Having fallen back to the west bank of the Rhine, the German army is the result of its failure.

BLAMES ALL ON SOCIALISM

Dr. Frank Billings Declares Theorists Responsible for Appealing Confusion Throughout Russia.

Dr. Frank Billings, who went to Russia in September with the American Red Cross, returned last week as the principal speaker at a banquet given by the Industrial club at Chicago. He declared that the Bolsheviks had led the Russian people into a blind alley, and that the present conditions of chaos are the result of its failure.

"There have been seven cabinets formed in Russia since March," said Doctor Billings. "Ever since the first of them there has been confusion and chaos. He advised the generals to put back the death penalty, and said that the rule of the army by fighting must cease to have any effective legitimacy to be done."

"Kerensky had repudiated the socialists and was repudiated by them soon after the fact. Then the revolution began to suffer from want."

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HOME BEAUTY

Flowers and Shrubbery

Their Care and Cultivation

All These Vegetables Can Be Planted in the Hot Bed.

COMMON SENSE HOT BED

By JOSEPHINE DE MARR.

At the very first stirring of the sap comes to most of us a longing to see Nature awake and go about her spring business. We eagerly look for the first signs of life in the maples and in the sheltered recesses of the woods under the dead leaves.

When I feel the first hint of spring I start up, hot bed. The illustration shows a hotbed frame which I fashioned out of an old glass cupboard door, some old boards, a saw, hammer and nails. Cakes may find fault with it but it has been a decided success and so I do not mind the verdict of the critics. Utility, not beauty, is my aim.

The glass cover had doubtless been a cupboard door for many years and when the house was remodelled it was assigned to the attic until it was pressed into its present state of usefulness.

The frame measures 22 inches high at the back and slopes down the sides to the front to 12 inches; the glass frame is fastened to the back with long screws. One corner is fastened to the man of the house and the frame placed upon it.

The excavation is eight or ten inches deep than the frame, and the front stands 12 inches above the soil at the back, and the front five inches. A stout stake was driven into the four corners of the excavation to support it. The bed is located south of the summer kitchen, a well-drained spot where it will get the sun all day.

The earth is banked around the frame and a ditch carries all the surface water away. In the meantime the heating material was prepared. This was horse manure gathered from the stalls each day and put in a conical pile.

One-third leaves were added to assist the manure in heating. The manure alone is too dense and will not ferment properly unless leaves or straw or some such stuff is added.

Two inches of straw or leaves were laid enough to fill the frame it was allowed to ferment evenly. When the mass was moist and steaming it was put into the hotbed.

It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule in preparing manure for the hotbeds for so much depends upon the composition and texture of the manure and the state of the weather.

It is safe to say, however, that the pile must be worked over several times and when it is warm and it is ready for the frame.

In the bottom of the excavation I always place a thin layer of straw or a few long for protection against the cold earth. When the manure is put in it nearly reaches the top of the soil; then it is well tamped and after that it is covered with within ten inches of the top of the frame in front.

In the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., eight inches of thoroughly averaged manure will heat the spring bed. The bed is then covered with the glass and left to itself for a few days. Then it is filled with rich soil, prepared soil is added; again the cover is let down and the bed allowed to heat. A thermometer placed in it and the thermometer shows 55 degrees the seeds are sown.

Before sowing the seeds rake the soil to destroy the weed seeds which have sprouted. Sow such seeds as lettuce, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, etc., but be sure to reserve several rows for your flower seeds.

Make rows run north and south. Water the bed with a sprinkler having a fine rose nozzle.

The little seedlings are very delicate and must be taken not to bake, starve or chill them. Too much heat is worse than too little, therefore it is necessary to air the hotbed by opening the frame when the sun shines and the weather is warm.

Water with a fine hose when the soil is warm and it is dry to keep the colonies indefinitely. The prices paid for fresh colonies run from five to ten dollars. A grower who is not afraid of his loss and who learns how to handle them can save much of this expense.

When the plants have attained two or three true leaves they may be transplanted into a cold frame. This I made with the twin cupboard door.

and contains no heating material, and the frame put on the top of the ground.

The earth should be banked all around the frame and during cold days and nights both the hot and cold frame from the hotbed run two feet apart. Carpet thrown on top for further protection.

After the hotbed has been emptied into the cold frame it may be planted to grow another crop of seedlings.

The hotbed is also a good place to start cuttings. Slip the cuttings, place them in a dish containing sand which should be kept as wet as mud, and the slips will grow in a short time.

SWEET PEAS FOR FIVE MONTHS

By LIMA R. ROSE.

If you plan to have sweet peas next year plant them so that you will be able to enjoy their beauties for at least five months.

Dig trenches a half an inch and 18 inches to two feet deep, and in the bottom put a layer of old manure. Cover with soil that has been made fairly rich with old rotten manure. In the corner of the trench dig eight inches deep and ten inches wide. Fill with well-rotted manure or leaf mold and mix with the surrounding soil. Dig three trenches in February.

Make two trenches again five inches deep and eight inches apart, and in these sow the seed two inches apart and cover with soil one inch and eight inches deep and ten inches wide. Fill with well-rotted manure or leaf mold and mix with the surrounding soil. Dig three trenches in February.

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The following precautions will procure a low flowering season:

Buy the best seed you can procure and sow it as early as possible; don't try to work wet soil or heavy soil, wait until the earth is fit to be worked.

Water thoroughly when the soil is dry and syringe every few days to root insects.

BEES FOR THE GREENHOUSE

Growers of greenhouse cucumbers in the south of Massachusetts alone are utilizing more than 2,000 colonies of bees. It is absolutely indispensable that bees should be used if one is to grow cucumbers under glass. Without the bees it would be necessary for the plants to be pollinated by hand.

But to be content with the idea of buying new colonies every season. There is really no good reason why the colonies should not be carried over from season to season, using a little manipulation to insure the process, but the major portion of the producers appear to accept the annual purchase of colonies as one of the inevitable expenses.

If the hives are so placed that they will be at the ends of the houses, with a chance to enter the house from one end and the open from the other they will thrive much better. The bees get little or no honey from the cucumbers during the winter and they must therefore be fed on syrup. This brings about heavy laying for the queen which is not good for the bees. As soon as the weather is warm and they are permitted to fly in the open they will recuperate to a large extent.

If new queens are provided each season it would be possible to keep the colonies indefinitely. The prices paid for fresh colonies run from five to ten dollars. A grower who is not afraid of his loss and who learns how to handle them can save much of this expense.

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The Hot Bed Should Be Made as Early as Possible.