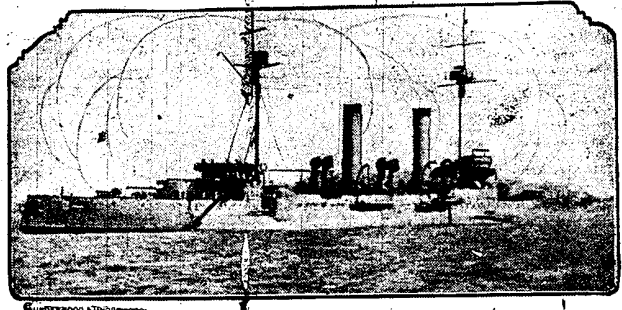


HERS'S JAP CRUISER ASAMA GROUNDED ON ROCK IN THE PACIFIC



The Asama as it looks today, showing stern almost out of the water.

The Japanese cruiser Asama, which grounded on a rock in the Pacific some weeks ago, is in such a condition that she will have to be sunk. All movable parts, such as guns, ammunition, torpedoes, ship's gear and furniture is being taken off the vessel.

PENSION EXPERIMENT.

Interesting Plan Being Tried by a Mercantile Concern.

A large mercantile company, which has branches in nine of our cities, has put into effect an employee's old age pension system, which is an interesting experiment. To this the employees themselves contribute nothing, but all are eligible at sixty years of age if they have served the company for 20 years. Provision, too, is made for those who, at any age, are incapacitated for work after 20 years of service. The amount of a pension is based upon the salary of an employee. The salary figured on is the average salary during the five years preceding retirement, and the pension amounts to one per cent. of this, multiplied by the number of years of service. Thus, a man whose salary is \$2,000 a year, upon retiring after 25 years' service, will receive a pension of \$500. The smallest pension paid is \$300, the largest \$1,000; so that the system strongly favors those who have received small or moderate salaries and who, unable to save as they have gone along, have looked forward to old age with consternation.—World's Work.

Few Women Vote Who Have Right.

There are 605,536 women in England and Wales qualified to vote for members of county councils; 265,402 women to vote for county borough councils, and 137,224 women are qualified to vote for non-county borough councils. These totals have just been completed and they are being used as an argument against the suffragists. They provide a strong argument, too, for the women who exercise their franchise privilege form only a trifling fraction of the total. These qualified voters show the indifference which is charged the average woman would show were she to have an "unrestrained ballot." There are many boroughs in England in which the women might wield the balance of power, but they exert no influence as they do not go to the polls. This is the first time the noses of the women voters in England have been counted, and the completed lists, contrasted with the scattering votes actually cast, mean one of the hardest blows the suffragist cause has received since it became a live issue several years ago.

Makes a Living as Pawning Agent.

A woman who appeared in a London police court the other day was described as a "pawning agent." She makes her living by pawning things for her neighbors, who pay her a commission because they believe she can secure larger loans than they could.

HONOR MEMORY OF FIRST AUTO

MONUMENT MARKS THE PLACE WHERE IT BEGAN TRIP.

Big Steam-Wagon Built in Fifties to Cross Western Prairies Went Only Seven Miles.

This is the story, not of a new invention, but of an old one that was forgotten, the "father of automobiles." The Nebraska State Historical Association has just erected at Nebraska City a monument to a clumsy, unwieldy "steam wagon" with which some prophet of half a century ago dreamed he could race across the Western prairies at ten times the speed attained by the famous "bull wagons" which were the chief means of communication between the Golden West and civilization east of the Mississippi River. The monument is erected on the exact spot from which the big "steam wagon," the forerunner of the automobile of today, started on its memorable attempt to go from the Missouri River to Pike's Peak. The inscription reads:

Steam Wagon,
Invented and Owned by
Joseph R. Brown of Minnesota.
Manufactured by
John A. Reed, of New York
Landed at Nebraska City from Steam-
er West Wind, July 12, 1862.
Started for Denver, Self-Propelled,
July 22, 1862.
Disabled and Abandoned Seven Miles
Out.

But it was the first automobile in all the country. The "prairie motor" as it was called, bore slight resemblance to the trim automobile of today. It was a creaking piece of machinery of twelve-horsepower each. The drive wheels were 10 feet in diameter and the tires, which were of boiler iron, were 24 inches wide. The steering wheel was 6 feet in diameter. Wood was used for fuel and one cord would drive the machine for eight hours.

After a trial trip in New Jersey apparently demonstrated the success of the steam wagon, the machine was shipped to St. Louis by rail and there loaded upon a steamboat, the West Wind, which brought it up the Missouri River to Nebraska City.

In those days Nebraska City was one of the chief outfitting points for

Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and the Northwest country. Omaha was a mere village, more than half the houses being the tepees of Indians. But Nebraska City did a tremendous business. In one year more than 7,000 wagons, each drawn by from four to eight oxen or mules, left Nebraska City for Denver. This does not take into consideration the vast amount of freighting between the Missouri River point and other portions of the West. The swiftest stage coaches, traveling night and day, required a week to go between Nebraska City and Denver, and the stage fare was \$15.

It was to capture a portion of this lucrative traffic that induced Capt. Joseph Brown of St. Paul to build the "prairie motor" and bring it to Nebraska City. It was his intention should the first one prove as successful as expected, to equip a complete "fleet" and monopolize the freighting business of the West.

As the prairie motor started off on July 22, 1862, the whistles of the boats, the ringing of bells and the cheering of the people accompanied her.

Four miles and a half were covered in less than an hour. But after the big wagon had gone seven miles there was a stop. Something was wrong. A piston rod had broken. The engineer walked back to town, got teams of horses and returned to the steamer. The loaded wagons were returned to Nebraska City. The steamer was pulled to one side of the road and left standing until a new piston rod could be brought from New York. But the specifications had been misplaced and several letters passed back and forth before the repairs were shipped. And in those days considerable time was required to get an answer from New York.

Then the new piston rod was shipped. It became misplaced and never reached its destination. A new one was ordered. Winter came on and the snows blocked the roads. Then the government chartered the Union Pacific Railroad and the promoters of the automobile line to the mountains saw the end of their dreams.

The prairie motor was hauled back to Nebraska City and put out in J. Sterling Morton's back yard, where it made a very convenient place for the children and the chickens. It was finally broken up and sold for old iron. The boiler was used in the gas works for several years and afterwards taken to Hamburg, Iowa, where it furnished steam for a grain elevator.

Constipation causes headache, indigestion, dizziness, drowsiness. For a mild, opening medicine, use Doan's Regulator. 25c a box at all stores.

RUBS NOSE TO CURE PATIENTS

SURGEON REACHES PARTS BY NASAL STIMULATION.

Noted Medical Men Working Along Many Similar Lines Here Avers.

Dr. Pierre Bonnier, a distinguished Paris physician, has published an account of a novel method of treating disease.

He calls this method "centrotherapy," meaning the cure of disease through the treatment of the central nervous system. In practice the method consists of applying a slight stimulation to certain areas in the nasal cavities, which are in close relation to the nervous centers that control every part of the body. The stimulation is a slight cauterization ordinarily used by throat and nose specialists.

Dr. Bonnier reports that in the last six years he has treated 200,000 cases by cauterization at the great Hotel Dieu hospital in Paris, at a Polyclinic maintained by Baron Heurt de Rothchild and in private practice.

In his book he gives a record of about 2,000 cases, in all of which he claims to have obtained complete cures or great improvement. The ailments treated range from headache to cancer.

It is interesting to note that other medical men are working along closely related lines. Dr. William H. Fitzgerald, a nose and throat specialist, of St. Francis hospital, Hartford, Ct., recently reported a remarkable series of treatment through sensitive spots in the nose.

Dr. Fitzgerald produces complete anesthesia of certain parts of the body by pressing down a related area in the nose. By this method he can remove a foot without using an anesthetic, the patient feeling no pain. By simply massaging the area in the nose Dr. Fitzgerald can cure diseases in the related area in the body.

Others have discovered a close connection between the nasal cavity and diseases apparently far removed. While studying infantile paralysis at the Rockefeller institute, Dr. Simon Flexner and his colleagues found that the germ of this terrible disease entered the body first through the nose, then made its way along the olfactory nerve to the brain and thence to the spinal marrow, where it does most of its damage.

The essential feature of the Bonnier method consists in applying the cauterizer to the centers of nerve control. These centers, he tells us, are in the medulla oblongata, the bulb which forms the top of the spinal column, and is located within the skull. In this bulb there is a center that controls every area of the body. Its activity and vigilance are necessary to the life and health of each part. If disease gains an entrance at any part of the body, whether it be an inflamed eye or an appendix, it must disturb the functions of the nervous centers in the medulla have been overcome in some way.

The reason why the nervous centers in the medulla can be reached through the nasal cavity is that this is the nearest surface in direct nerve communication with the medulla. All the other surfaces are related to the nerve centers, but they are much further away. All the remedies we now use, from 1 to 80 miles out at bargain prices. Write or call Paul J. Averill, 14 Porter Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Sale 314 Edge, \$10,500; 158-acre Fruit Farm 5 miles from Greenville, Montclair county; 28 to Grand Rapids, Mich.; 150 acres poplar land; 8 pastures; mostly level; clay loam; 1,500 apple trees; fine varieties; adapted to corn, potatoes, wheat; 45 acres seeded; good wire fence; good buildings of all kinds; basement barn; windmill; \$2,500 cash; terms; we have many other bargains in farms; write us, McManis & DeCott, 315 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The medulla is the wise guardian of our physiology by which our life is continued from second to second. Every illness is a deviation from this physiology. The medulla is not of man; man knows infinitely more than any doctor; it is the great physician whom we must consult. It is the conductor of the medicine; when it goes wrong it is because the medulla is out of order or abused. Instead of pushing on the wheels of the automobile, regulate the source of power. Wake it up and it will work," says Dr. Bonnier.

The relation of one nervous center to another explains the extraordinary manner in which one disease changes into another or cures another. Thus, according to Dr. Bonnier, a case of asthma may cure inflammation of the intestines; an eczema will cure asthma, and then change into a headache, which will give way to hemorrhoids, which will be followed by vertigo, which will change into nervous prostration.

In such cases the asthma may stir up the nervous center which should have resisted the intestinal inflammation, but which has fallen out of activity. The new disease may answer the same purpose as Dr. Bonnier's cauterization. In many cases we find that an affection of the skin, like eczema, cures some disease of the digestive system, especially the digestive apparatus.

ART MILLINERY

61 GRATIOT AT BROADWAY

Early Spring Hats, \$1.49

Sparkling spring styles in military turbans of silk and braid with flower wreath trimming. Trim, jaunty new models fresh from the workrooms. Actually they look like \$5.00! Going rapidly at \$1.49. By mail anywhere \$1.59—give color preferred and send this ad.

DETROIT MICH.

COUNTRY IS IN NO DANGER OF A FOOD SHORTAGE

Washington.—There is no danger of a food shortage in the United States. Official statement to this effect has been given by the department of agriculture.

Uncle Sam has a surplus of wheat of sufficient size to permit of exports of nearly 1,000,000 bushels daily until the new crop is available, the dept. says. Supplies of corn and other grains, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes and fruit at the opening of 1915 were larger than for many years.

Average price of meat animals was 7 per cent. lower in January than a year ago; butter 2 per cent.; potatoes 35 per cent.; apples 37 per cent. and the price of chickens slightly lower.

The 1914 wheat crop was 801,000,000 bushels. Surplus carried over from 1913 was 76,000,000 making a total supply available of 167,000,000.

The normal per capita wheat consumption in the United States is 5.3 bushels, so that 530,000,000, it is estimated, should meet our requirements. New American crop will begin to appear before July. Acreage in neutral countries has been greatly increased.

NO REASON FOR IT

You Are Shown a Way Out.

There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills, will fail to heed the word of a resident of this locality who has found relief. The following is convincing proof:

Mr. Lloyd Swartz, 802 Third St., Monroe, Mich., says: "For quite awhile I had been troubled by kidney weakness. My head ached, I had pains through my loins and was nervous and dizzy. When I stooped over, sharp pains darted through the small of my back. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and asked different people about them. Everyone said that they were good and I began taking them. They soon relieved me of the trouble. It is a pleasure to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone who has kidney trouble."

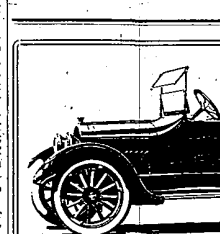
Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills the same that Mr. Swartz had. Foster-McClellan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

FARMERS ARE YOU INTERESTED

In Michigan's fruit and agricultural lands? What about it? Near Grand Rapids we have some of the finest fruit and farm lands now on sale, from 1 to 80 miles out at bargain prices. Write or call Paul J. Averill, 14 Porter Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Sale 314 Edge, \$10,500;

158-acre Fruit Farm 5 miles from Greenville, Montclair county; 28 to Grand Rapids, Mich.; 150 acres poplar land; 8 pastures; mostly level; clay loam; 1,500 apple trees; fine varieties; adapted to corn, potatoes, wheat; 45 acres seeded; good wire fence; good buildings of all kinds; basement barn; windmill; \$2,500 cash; terms; we have many other bargains in farms; write us, McManis & DeCott, 315 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.



I can sell you brand new cars as shown in cut complete with electric starters, etc. 15 per cent. less than dealer's discount.

Write or phone for appointments.
LEE A. CURSON 948 EAST GRAND BLVD
Detroit. Phone Ridge 1666R Mich.

WORMS ::

"Worms," that's what the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as dyspepsia. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look 'em up. Don't physic 'em to death. Doan's Worms will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all around, and don't physic 'em. Acts on glands, organs, full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Coshens, Ind., U. S. A.

Individuality In Glasses

ACCURACY STYLE COMFORT QUICK REPAIRS SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATIONS

W. E. CAMPAU
Optometrists & Mfg. Optician
38 Grand River
Moderate Prices DETROIT

Typewriters—All Makes

Slightly used machines, No. 5 Underwoods, No. 5 L. E. Smiths, No. 10 Remingtons, No. 5 Royals, at about half new price.

Rebuilt machines, all makes, that look and do work like new machines. Special Latest Model No. 2 L. E. Smith factory rebuilt, \$45.00.

THE TYPEWRITER & SUPPLIES CO.
96 Griswold St., Phone Cherry 3278.
Detroit. One of the North of Interurban Depot.

DOUBLE YOUR MILEAGE

By making use of your old tires and prevent blow-outs with the two in one tire. Let us show you how.

TWO ONE TIRE CO., 207 Jeff. Av.
D. J. Moran, Mgr. DETROIT

FOR SALE - CHEAP

Studebaker 35-6, 1913 Model passenger in A-1 condition. Self Starter, running top tires and finish in good condition. This car cost complete with extras \$1500, for sale for cash \$500. Rarely seen off the pavement and only used by owner for pleasure purposes.

C. S. Davis, 634 Helen Ave., Detroit.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

DETROIT Y. M. C. A.
DAY & EVENING CLASSES

For Salesmen, Chauffeurs, Machine and Owners. Enter any time. For Particulars, Address: Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Room 303 Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS Trade Marks Copyrights

We serve you efficiently. Address to Inventors FREE. Write or call. Established 20 years.

Barthel, Flinders & Barthel
Sole United States Agents for
Congress St., Detroit, Mich.
Block from Interurban Station.

DON'T WORRY

You can have your Tires Repaired

Send them to us and we will guarantee satisfaction. You can get big mileage with proper repairs

Write us at once

we make Good
239 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich.

DANISH MOTORSHIP, ON FIRST TRIP, GROUNDS AND BREAKS IN TWO



The Malakka taken apart and her cargo exposed to the sea.

The Danish motorship Malakka, enroute from the Pacific coast to Copenhagen on her maiden voyage in the service of the East Asiatic Company, grounded on Red Rock, Cedron Island, Lower California, during a violent gale and subsequently broke in two. Her valuable cargo, consisting of wines, flour and general freight, is believed to be a total loss. The Malakka was the largest motorship in the world and was built in Copenhagen, Denmark. Her diesel engines alone cost \$350,000 and were the product of the famous Diesel works in Germany. The ship was 410 feet long, with a beam of 55 feet and had a gross register of 5,150 tons.